

Baseline Report for ME4PS February-March 2017



Contents

Contents.....	1
List of Acronyms	2
1. Project Introduction.....	3
1. Project Goals and Objectives.....	3
2. Purpose of Baseline study.....	4
3.1 Research Design.....	4
a. Scope of Study	4
b. Study Area	4
c. Population	4
d. Sample and Sampling Technique.....	5
e. Research Instrument.....	7
f. Data Collection Tools	7
g. Data Analysis	8
3. Key Informants Interview results	9
4.1 Demographics and profile of Key Informants.....	9
4.2 Sources of Livelihoods of the villages.....	10
4.3 Contribution in Current and future HH livelihood needs	10
4.4 Personal grievances of Key informants in their earnings	12
4.5 Societal Discrimination with Key informants.....	13
4.6 Future Plans	15
4.7 Emigration Trends by men (youth and not youth) and WOMen (youth and not youth)	16

LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acted	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
BDS	Business Development Services
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HHs	Households
HIS	HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation
IC	Intercooperation
IMSD	Inclusive Market System Development
KI	Key Informants
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
ME4PS	Market and Employment for Peace and Stability
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
No.	Number
SD	Subdivision
SMEs	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
TDP	Temporarily Displaced Persons
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UC	Union Councils

I. PROJECT INTRODUCTION

Market and Employment for Peace and Stability (ME4PS) is a project funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) for a period of five years (January 2017 to December 2021). The project is implemented in Charsadda, Mohmand and Bajaur areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in Pakistan by a consortium of partners namely HELVETAS (lead), ACTED and Plan in close collaboration with government line agencies and supported by the strategic guidance of the Directorate of Projects, FATA Secretariat and Planning and Development department of Government of KP.

The project document focuses on three outcomes that jointly contribute to the achievement of the goal “Sustainable Income-generating and livelihood opportunities have been created in a conflict sensitive manner, leading to jobs, income and more resilient communities”¹. The major interventions under the three outcomes are related to the strengthening of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVETs) and others service providers, imparting skills training based on market oriented curricula, job placements including waged and self-employment, strengthening of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs) and facilitating commodity value chains to become more inclusive and efficient in performance and creating new job opportunities. In addition to this, interventions are also designed towards creation of a conducive environment for the growth of businesses in post conflict areas.

The main approach of ME4PS is Inclusive Market System Development (IMSD), which applies systemic thinking to improve access to employment and businesses. IMSD focuses on changes or improvements in market systems to enable a larger number of poor people to benefit from market systems. IMSD is a shift from the conventional approach of a more supply driven assistance to creating an environment in which all actors (buyers, sellers, Business Development Services (BDS) and regulatory) come together to trade a given product or service, and do so in a manner that allows access by the project target group to the market.

I. PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Specific Goal:

Sustainable Income-generating and livelihood opportunities have been created in a conflict sensitive manner, leading to jobs, income and more resilient communities.

Outcome 1: Women and men from vulnerable groups (youth, women heading households/widows, disabled, conflict affected, displaced persons and host communities) enter into gainful employment.

Outcome 2: Entrepreneurs/SMEs are strengthened to use business opportunities for job creation and income generation.

Outcome 3: The market environment is conducive to inclusive business growth.

Expected Results:

- Young women and men trained in vocational and entrepreneurship skills
- Delivery system of technical & vocational training strengthened
- Self-employment and job placement of trained women and men
- Access to finance and other business services by local people
- Business associations and interest groups formed where potential is high
- Job matching platforms / opportunities

¹ Chosen Country Specific Goal 4.1 – contributing to Goal 4: Social and Economic Reconstruction

- Formation/ development of Public-private and private-private partnerships
- Market development forums established and functional
- Masses aware of the link between employment opportunities and peace
- SMEs motivated to employ local skilled people

2. PURPOSE OF BASELINE STUDY

The purpose of conducting the baseline study was as follows;

- 1) To establish a baseline for monitoring the theory of change and underlying assumptions.
- 2) To determine baseline values for individual indicators at impact and outcome levels.

The findings from the respondent interviews will assist the Project in proper monitoring of the theory of change and indicators in a systematic manner and also facilitate in setting up the Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) agenda.

3. RESEARCH DESIGN

A. SCOPE OF STUDY

The study focuses on the perceptions of those assessed regarding their current and future contribution to their household (HH) needs, their personal and societal grievances, and their future plans. The report focuses on current ability to contribute, perceptions about being able to contribute after the project is implemented, issues faced while exploring avenues for income generation within current systems, grievances on the subject and overall future prospects about staying in Pakistan especially in the light of personal economic stability. The baseline research was directly conducted within target intervention areas and with a section of the target population by purposive sampling from the whole population. The study aimed to explore perceptions in the area regarding the impact and outcome level indicators of the project. The respondents for the baseline survey were identified from among youth and not youth men and women who are the likely beneficiaries of the project, according to project beneficiary selection criteria. 'Youth' in the context of this project is defined as persons between the ages of 15-24 years. The not youth included a large variation of people of different age groups.

B. STUDY AREA

The study was conducted in all three project regions: two FATA agencies i.e. Mohmand and Bajaur and one settled district, Charsadda. The population of targeted areas in Mohmand Agency is 130,532 people (127 villages of 3 tehsils²), while Bajaur Agency has a population of 103,195 people (270 villages of 2 tehsils) and Charsadda district has a population of 133,492 people (356 villages of 2 tehsils)³.

C. POPULATION

The project selected 53 villages (174 in Charsadda, 18 in Bajaur Agency and 18 in Mohmand Agency) representing 14,462 HHs and a population of 124,225 people to conduct the baseline assessment. The selected study population comprised of youth aged between 15-24 years and additionally those aged above 24 years. Both men and women from all the three areas were assessed. The purposive sample was keeping in mind the demographics of the target group to ensure representative data as such, the sample included gender specific youth groups as well as older members of community who were identified as vulnerable as

² Sub district

³ Population source: National census 1998

defined within the scope of the study. For deepening understanding regarding emigration trends in the project areas interviews with recruitment cum travel agencies were also carried out.

D. SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

The villages to be assessed were selected on a systematic random basis (17 Charsadda, 18 Bajaur Agency and 18 Mohmand Agency), representing 14,462 HHs and a population of 124,225 people. From each village, a representative sample of 4 key informants (KI) were selected, where possible, under the following groups: men (youth and non-youth) and women (youth and non-youth) equaling a total of 204 sample KIs. In Charsadda only 17 villages could be covered as interviews could not be undertaken in one of the villages due to a local conflict. Also in some of the villages we could not access young women for interviews

A total of 204 (49 youth men and 56 not youth men, 37 youth women and 62 not youth women) key informants from Mohmand Agency, Bajaur Agency and Charsadda participated in the study. The study aimed to garner an understanding of the perceptions of men and women about their current and future contribution to HH needs, their personal and societal grievances and their future plans. Hence the need to employ a purposive sampling method that would ensure a proper representation of the larger population of men and women including youth and non-youth groups was necessary. The reason for selecting a purposive sampling⁵ method was that it most suited and ensured the selection of a sub-section of all vulnerable groups (which are the project's target beneficiaries) within women and men youth and not youth such as women heads' of households and widows, people with disabilities, conflict affected, temporarily displaced persons (TDPs) and host communities. The villages and key informants were selected on the bases of the social capital built by the consortium partners in the project areas during implementation of projects in the past. This was effective as it paved the way to study a certain cultural domain with key informants from within.

Sampling involved several layers. First, the selection of a large grouping was done (e.g. tehsil, UC/subdivision) and then selecting the sample of the study (i.e. villages and key informants) from each grouping. In Bajaur and Mohmand Agency 4 subdivisions were selected whereas in Charsadda 2 Tehsils and 6 UCs were selected. The parameters that were considered for the selection of the study sample were men and women by youth and not youth from each selected village. The respondents were carefully identified to represent the diverse vulnerable groups among the key beneficiaries i.e. educated, uneducated, skilled/unemployed, self-employed, farmer (Agriculture/livestock), employed, employer, people with disabilities, unskilled, *kasabgar*⁶ and women headed families. The details are mentioned in Table-01 below.

⁵ The **purposive sampling technique** is a type of non-probability **sampling** that is most effective when one needs to study a certain cultural domain with knowledgeable experts within. **Purposive sampling** may also be used with both qualitative and quantitative re- search **techniques**.

⁶ Working classes providing services as barbers, labour, construction workers, shoe menders and makers, etc.)

Table- 1: District wise details – Project Baseline Study

S. no	District / Agency	Tehsil		UCs/Subdivision		Villages		Population		Total Respondents				
		Name of Tehsil	No. of Tehsils	Name of UC/SD	No. of UC/SD	Name of villages	No. of villages	Total HH	Pop.	Men		Women		Total
										Youth	Not Youth	Youth	Not Youth	
1	Charsadda	Charsadda	2	Agra, Nisatta	2	Parao, Nisatta, Lunda, Agra, Shabada, Babara, Gidarra, Hasan Khel, Sheikh Kalay	9	6120	47300	8	8	8	14	38
		Shabqader		Kathozai Bala, Kathozai Payan, Kathozai, Panjpao	4	Moran Korona, Saddar Gharai, Dairo Korona, Bella Number 4, Kathozai, Malikabad. Matta Mughal Khel, Main Kathozai	8	4540	39290	7	7	6	7	27
2	Bajuar	Salarzai (Larsaddin Valley)	2	Khar	1	Shah Korona, Mator, Changaro, Dherakai, Tarala, Kandaro, Ziarat	7	450	6270	3	7	5	8	23
		Utman Khel (Arang Valley)				Bangaro, Gurgura, Inzaro Shah, Koro, Shagai, Zor Bagh, Meera, Mirwas, Pando, Dara Ghara, Jafer Shah	11	907	8860	16	17	10	11	54
3	Mohmand	Pindiali (Pindiali Valley)	3	Lower Mohmand	1	Surkha Kor, Omai Kor, Adad Kaly, Amin Kaly, Aba Kor Ahmadi Kor, Bergat Kaly and Karam Kor	8	1002	10055	9	10	6	13	38
		Khwazai (Atta Valley)		Khwazai Bazai	1	Ghadand	1	150	1350	1	1	0	0	2
		Halimzai (Kamali Valley)		Upper Mohmand	1	Khorum China, Nona Khel, Babi Khel, Beki Khel, Dorba Khel, Rahat Kor, Khwajawas Kor, Baro Khel, Chanda	9	1293	11100	5	6	2	9	22

E. RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

For the purpose of this research, a questionnaire was developed by the Project team and used by field staff and enumerators. The questionnaire used for interviewing the key informants was designed in line with the methodological notes⁷.

The set of questions was developed and pre-tested in Peshawar with the group of youth women from FATA. The questionnaire was categorized as following;

- Village Profile
- Respondent's Profile
- Livelihoods sources of the village
- Current and future contribution in HH needs
- Personal and societal grievances
- Future plans in Pakistan or want to emigrate

The questionnaire is based on 6 core areas mentioned above and sought demographic information of the participants such as sex, age, marital status, educational status, employment status. It also sought other information such as the types of grievances (whether societal or personal), and their future prospects and plans. . The questionnaire is a combination of open and closed ended questions. (Annex-2)

The initial plan was to conduct 4 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) per region inviting 15-20 respondents at a central location in the project areas. Due to a sudden escalation in the security situation and an imposed ban by authorities on gathering of more than 4 persons together in Charsadda at any given time, the approach was changed to interviewing key informants in each village selected through purposive sampling.

The baseline study was conducted between February-March 2017. It has allowed the Project team to generate complex information at a relatively low cost and with a minimum amount of time. It assisted the team in collecting perceptions and information from a wide range of people and social groups in different settings.

The Project staff conducted this study along with women enumerators that were hired for the purpose of ensuring meaningful access to, and participation of women. This additional staff were brought on board as the project staff has only 2 women, and due to the time constraint, the study had to be conducted simultaneously in all project areas. Due to cultural sensitivity, it was important that women respondents be interviewed by women enumerators and not by men, and additionally, that those conducting interviews were speaking the same language as the respondents.

F. DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

The tools used for the research study are as follows;

- Key Informant (KI) Questionnaire
- Checklist for the guidance of the interviewers
- Translation of questionnaire into Pushto (local language)

The KI interviews helped in garnering information and perceptions from well-informed community members who were well connected and informed about their communities/villages.

⁷ Methodological Notes: Different formats for each indicator of Impacts and Outcomes of the Project.

G. DATA ANALYSIS

The data collected was analyzed using frequency and percentage to answer the baseline questions in light of the methodological notes provided by the MoFA. The data spreadsheet was developed to compile the data for further analysis of the responses of the respondents in a dis-aggregated manner as outlined in the study design. The data analysis included inspecting, cleaning, transforming, and modeling data with the goal of establishing baselines for the different indicators to facilitate the assessing of the performance of the project in the future.

4. KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEW RESULTS

4.1 DEMOGRAPHICS AND PROFILE OF KEY INFORMANTS

204 key informants from; 53 villages of Mohmand Agency, Bajaur Agency and Charsadda were interviewed within 7 tehsils as depicted in Table-1 below.

Table 2: Geographic Coverage Where KI Interviews were held (by Tehsils / UCs and Men/Women by Youth and Not Youth)

District / Agency	Tehsil		UCs/Subdivision		No. of villages	Total Respondents				
	Name of Tehsil	No. of Tehsils	Name of UC	No. of UCs		Men		Women		Total
						Youth	Not Youth	Youth	Not Youth	
Charsadda	Charsadda	2	Agra, Nisatta	2	9	8	8	8	14	38
	Shabqader		Kathozai Bala, Kathozai Payan, Kathozai, Panjpao	4	8	7	7	6	7	27
Bajuar	Salarzai (Larsaddin Valley)	2	Khar	1	7	3	7	5	8	23
	Utman Khel (Arang Valley)				11	16	17	10	11	54
Mohmand	Pindiali	3	Lower Mohmand	1	8	9	10	6	13	38
	Khwezai		Khwezai Bazai	1	1	1	1	0	0	2
	Halimzai		Upper Mohmand	1	9	5	6	2	9	22
Total		7		10	53	49	56	37	62	204

Out of these 204 KIs, 64 men (30 not youth and 34 youth) and 26 women (10 not youth and 16 youth) were educated. The remainder of those assessed reported no level of schooling. The marital status of 117 KIs were married i.e. 62 men (52 not youth and 10 youth) and 55 women (46 not youth and 9 youth). The remainder of those assessed reported being not married at the time of interview. The types of KIs interviewed were educated, skilled/unemployed, uneducated, self-employed, farmer, employed, employer, disabled, unskilled, kasabgar and women headed families.

4.2 SOURCES OF LIVELIHOODS OF THE VILLAGES

Table: 3 Village Sources of Livelihoods by District/Agency – (ranked by the KIs)

District	Farming or agriculture	Services	Unskilled labour	Skilled labour	Livestock
Charsadda	1	4	2	3	0
Bajaur Agency	1	0	3	4	2
Mohmand Agency	1	4	2	3	0

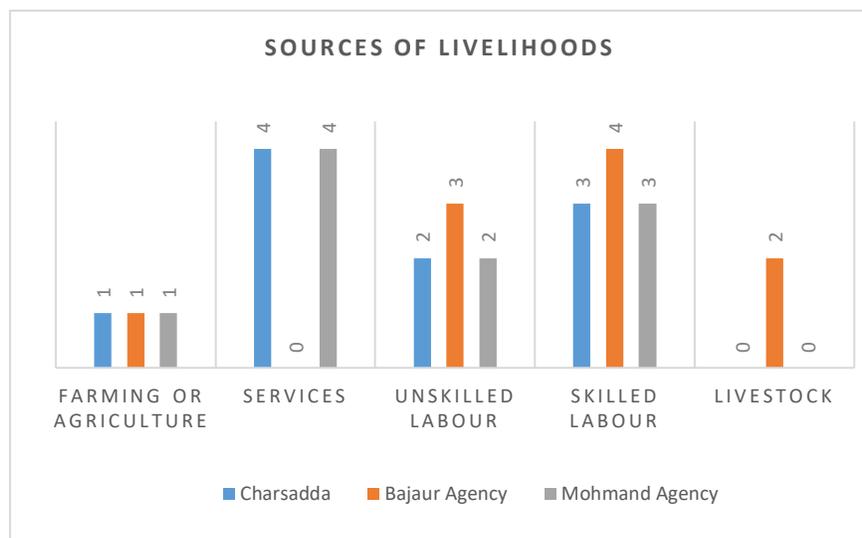
The above table 3 depicts the Sources of Livelihoods of the villages by District/Agency. The KIs ranked the sources livelihoods of their villages in the nine categories i.e. farming or agriculture, services, unskilled labour, skilled labour, business, livestock, financial support, remittances and handicrafts. However, the table reports only on those which were ranked on a scale of 1-4 (5 livelihood sources) – as they were deemed the most relevant to these areas.

All the three areas have ranked Farming and Agriculture higher than any other livelihood sources and were of the view that farming is the backbone of their earning. Bajaur Agency has ranked Livestock as the 2nd major livelihood source

whereas skilled and unskilled labour were 3rd and 4th ranked respectively.

Mohmand Agency and Charsadda have ranked unskilled labour and skilled labour on 2nd and 3rd place respectively. Charsadda has ranked services as the 4th most important source of livelihoods.

It was also observed that the responses of men and women were not very different from each other regarding the sources of livelihoods. 15% of women did not have knowledge about their village livelihoods sources.



4.3 CONTRIBUTION IN CURRENT AND FUTURE HH LIVELIHOOD NEEDS

The questions on this indicator were divided in two parts i.e. current contribution of the KIs to the HH livelihood based on past and future expectations to contribute to meeting HH livelihood needs. Table – 4a summarizes the current contribution and Table – 4b reveals the expected future contribution of the KIs to HH livelihood needs.

Table: 4a Current Contribution in HH Livelihood Needs by Men (youth and not youth) and Women (youth and not youth)

Value	Men		Women		# / % Total
	# / % Youth	# / % Not Youth	# / % of youth	# / % of not-youth	
0-Not at all able- (0%)	6/12%	4/7%	13/35%	18/29%	41/20%
2-Partially able - (35%)	29/60%	21/38%	16/43%	27/44%	93/46%
4-Almost able - (70%)	11/22%	24/43%	7/19%	10/16%	52/25%
6-Able - (100%)	3/6%	7/12%	1/3%	7/11%	18/9%

Baseline Values:

- 0 – The figure depicts those KIs who do not contribute to the HH livelihood needs (41 out of total 204 KIs who were not able to contribute)
- 2 – The figure depicts those KIs who partially (up to 35%) contribute to the HH livelihood needs (93 KIs who partially contribute)
- 4 – The figure depicts those KIs who are almost able to (up to 70%) contribute to the HH livelihood needs (52 KIs who were almost able to contribute)
- 6 – The figure depicts those KIs who are fully able to (100%) contribute to the HH livelihood needs (18 KIs who contribute)

Key findings:

Table 4a shows that both youth and not youth women are either not at all contributing to the HH livelihoods' needs or their contribution was less than 35% whereas the majority of youth men only **contributed partially** to the HH livelihoods' needs. Also among the older men only 12% of respondents were **able** to meet the HH livelihood needs. Youth men contributed through farming, services, skilled and unskilled labour. Women contributed through farming, services, tailoring, embroidery, dairy and pottery making. It was observed that the majority (75%) of the women were contributing through home based tailoring services.

Table: 4b: Future Contribution in HH Livelihood Needs by Men (youth and not youth) and Women (youth and not youth)

Value	Men		Women		# / % Total
	# / % Youth	# / % Not Youth	# / % of youth	# / % of not-youth	
0-Not at all able- (0%)	6/12%	4/7%	13/35%	18/29%	41/20%
2-Partially able - (35%)	23/47%	22/39%	16/43%	27/44%	88/43%
4-Almost able - (70%)	16/33%	22/39%	7/19%	10/16%	55/27%
6-Able - (100%)	4/8%	8/15%	1/3%	7/11%	20/10%

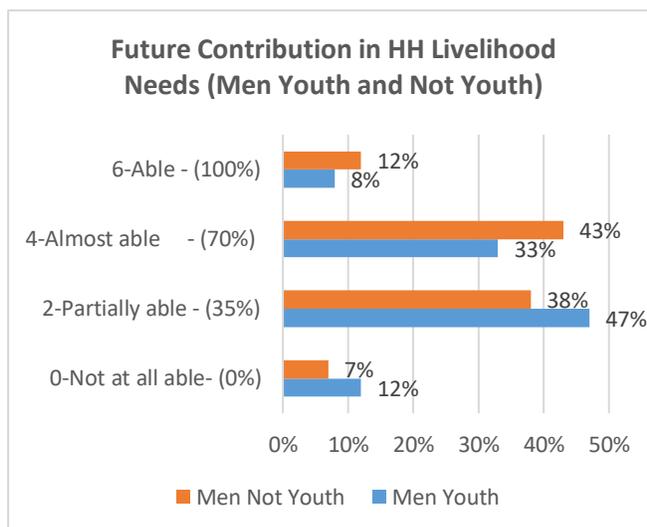
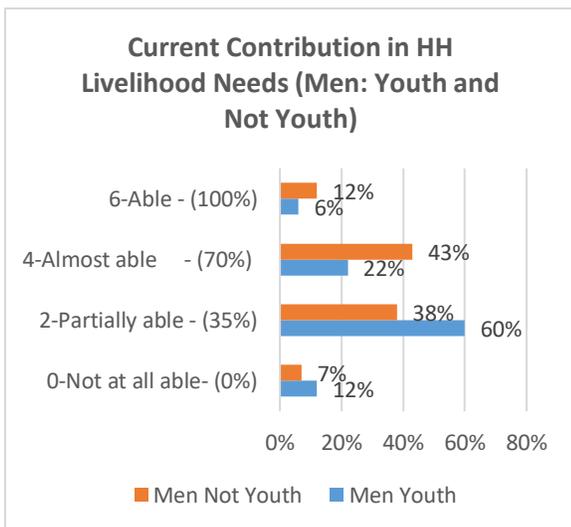


Table-4a when compared to Table-4b reflects that in the future men (youth and not youth) expect that their contribution towards HH livelihoods may increase whereas the expectation related to the contribution of women remains the same in future. More youth men expect that their contribution to the HH livelihoods may increase over the next years when compared to the past. The reasons they gave to the possibility of increasing contribution include: plans to emigrate for earning purposes, good income from the crops, completed their education, applied for jobs in companies in Karachi and Lahore, improving skills and shifting from one skill to another.

4.4 PERSONAL GRIEVANCES OF KEY INFORMANTS IN THEIR EARNINGS

The question describes the types of personal grievances of the KIs in their earnings. This question was only asked from those who were earning and contributing in the HH livelihood needs.

Table: 5 Personal Grievances in the earnings by Men (youth and not youth) and Women (youth and not youth)

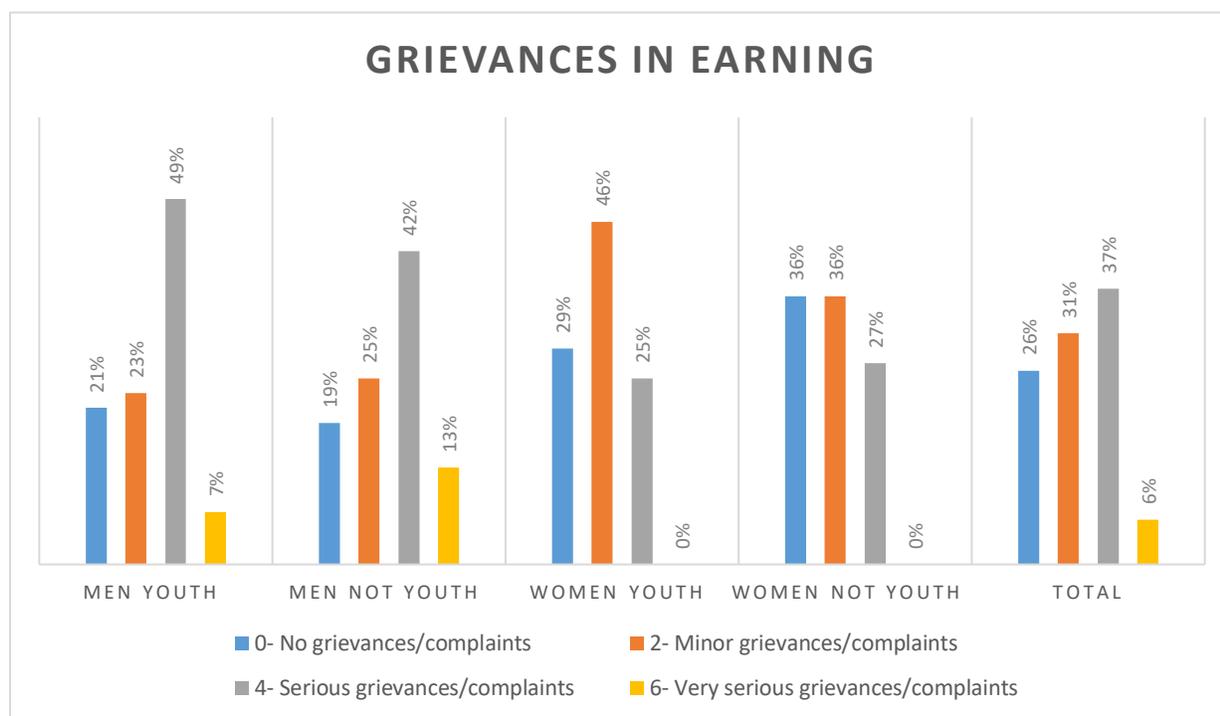
Value	Men		Women		# Total / %
	# / % of Youth	# / % of Not youth	# / % of Youth	# / % of not youth	
0- No grievances/complaints	9/21%	10/19%	7/29%	16/36%	42/26%
2- Minor grievances/complaints	10/23%	13/25%	11/46%	16/36%	50/31%
4- Serious grievances/complaints	21/49%	22/42%	6/25%	12/27%	61/37%
6- Very serious grievances/complaints	3/7%	7/13%	0%	0%	10/6%

Note: Questions regarding personal grievances were only asked to 163 respondents who had in the previous question responded that they contribute to the HH needs.

Baseline Values:

- 0 – The figure depicts those KIs who do not face any personal grievances related to their earnings (42 out of the total 163 KIs who contribute in HH livelihood needs)
- 2 – The figure depicts those KIs who have minor grievances related to their earnings (50 out of the total 163 KIs who contribute in HH livelihood needs)
- 4 – The figure depicts those KIs who have serious grievances related to their earnings (61 out of the total 163 KIs who contribute in HH livelihood needs)
- 6– The figure depicts those KIs who have very serious grievances related to their earnings (10 out of the total 163 KIs who contribute in HH livelihood needs)

Key Findings:



37% of the KIs responded that they have serious grievances against the system’s role in their earnings for their HH livelihood needs. Both groups of men (56% Youth and 55% not youth) have serious grievances against the overall system being not supportive related to the earnings to support their livelihoods needs. Particularly they identified lack of proper skills for entering into gainful employment as a key concern since there are no/limited job opportunities. Whereas 36% women (not youth) reported grievances mainly related to low payments for their skills by their clients particularly related to the stitching sector. 46% of young women said that they are not permitted to go to any vocational center (as these are located far in the city) to learn proper skills for refining their tailoring skills (Bajaur and Mohmand Agency). They also suggested that they could benefit if the training could be arranged in their villages.

4.5 SOCIETAL DISCRIMINATION WITH KEY INFORMANTS

This question is asked in order to gather information/data regarding the societal discrimination KIs were facing in the society they live in. It was asked from all the 204 respondents.

Table: 6 Societal Discrimination by Men (youth and not youth) and Women (youth and not youth)

Value: Negative social divide	Men		Women		# / % Total
	# / % of Youth	# / % of Not Youth	# / % of Youth	# / % of Not Youth	
0: No negative interaction	12/24.5%	22/39%	19/51%	30/48%	83/41%
2: Low negative interaction	12/24.5%	11/20%	6/16%	11/18%	40/20%
4:Negative interaction	19/39%	16/29%	11/30%	20/32%	66/32%
6:Extreme negative interaction	6/12%	7/12%	1/3%	1/2%	15/7%

Baseline Values:

- 0 – The figure depicts those KIs who do not face any negative interaction in the society (83 out of the total 204 KIs)
- 2 – The figure depicts those KIs who face low negative interaction in the society (40 out of the total 204 KIs who face societal discrimination)
- 4 – The figure depicts those KIs who face negative interaction in the society (66 out of the total 204 KIs who face societal discrimination)
- 6 – The figure depicts those KIs who face extreme negative interaction in the society (15 out of the total 204 KIs who face societal discrimination)

Key findings:

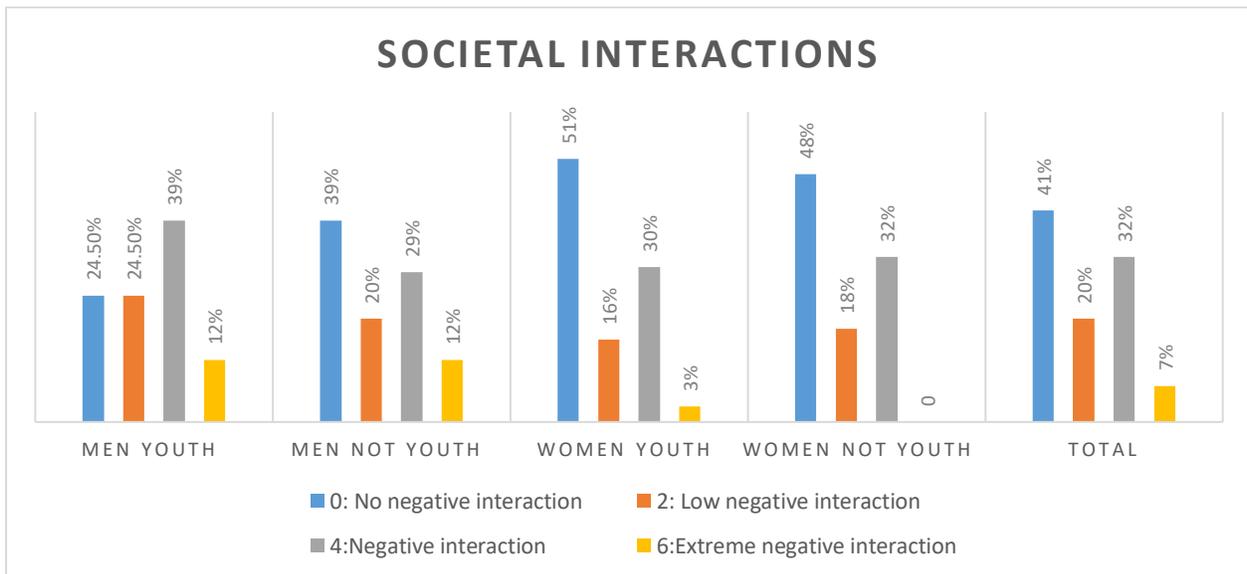


Table 6 suggests that 41% of respondents do not face societal discriminations, 20% suggested facing low negative interactions and only 7% report facing extreme negative interactions, but we should remain cognizant of the fact that the society to some extent is homogenous (same tribe, same culture) in the project areas. Though majority of the respondents belong to the *kasabgar* group responded extreme negative

interactions prevailing in the society. In remarks some of the respondents said, “People are respected or disrespected based on their profession”.

The women with disabilities (4) said that the special needs of those with disabilities have never been on the agenda of the government. They added that they can hardly make ‘ends meet’ for their family. Women farmers also discussed the problems they are facing due to the ban on urea selling in FATA due to security reasons hence they have to look for alternatives to maintain land productivity.

KIs were of the opinion that extreme negative interactions exist among groups because according to respondents the “rich remains rich and poor remains poor” and there are more opportunities for the rich to earn more and poor continue to lack opportunities to earn.

4.6 FUTURE PLANS

The question regarding Future Plans is related to those KIs who see a prospect in staying in Pakistan. They have also defined what they will be doing in future.

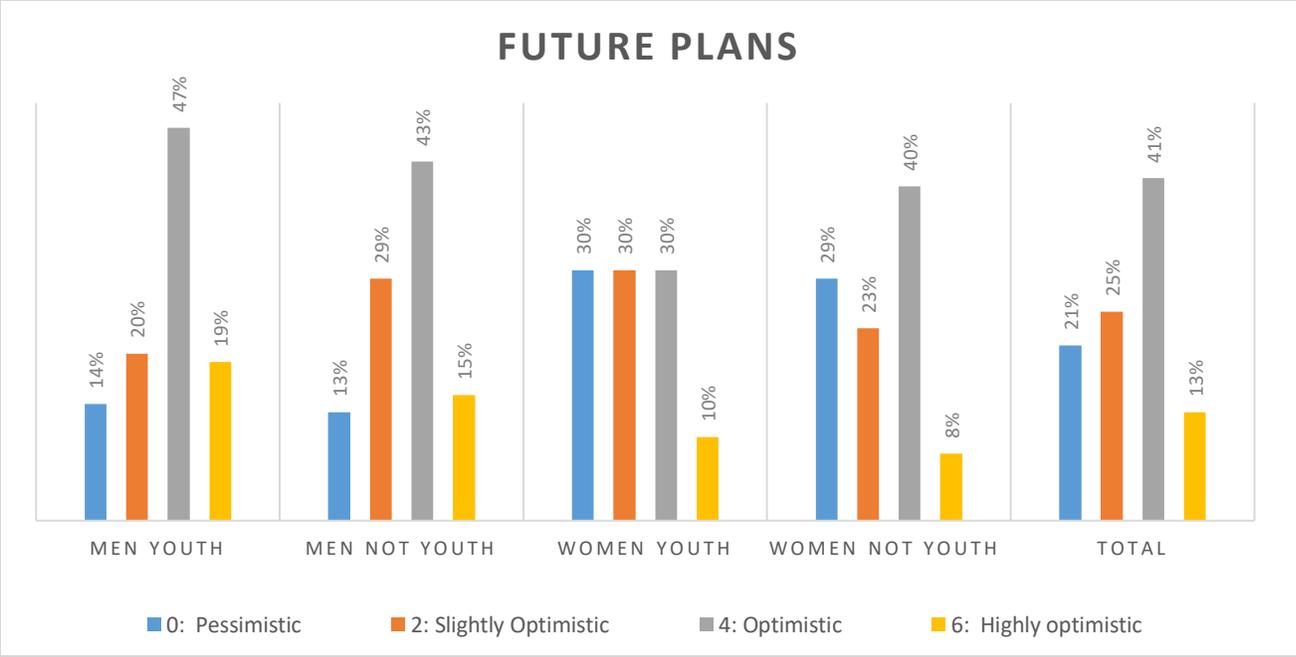
Table: 7 Future Plans in Pakistan by Men (youth and not youth) and Women (youth and not youth)

Value	Men		Women		# / % Total
	# / % of Youth	# / % of Not youth	# / % of Youth	# / % of not-youth	
0: Pessimistic	7/14%	7/13%	11/30%	18/29%	43/21%
2: Slightly Optimistic	10/20%	16/29%	11/30%	14/23%	51/25%
4: Optimistic	23/47%	24/43%	11/30%	25/40%	83/41%
6: Highly optimistic	9/19%	9/15%	4/10%	5/8%	27/13%

Baseline Values:

- 0- The figure depicts those KIs who are **pessimistic** about their future in Pakistan including those planning to emigrate mainly to the Middle East for employment (43 out of the total 204 KIs).
- 2- This figure depicts those KIs who are **slightly optimistic** about their future in Pakistan (51 out of the total 204 KIs)
- 4- This figure depicts those KIs who are **optimistic** about their future in Pakistan (83 out of the total 204 KIs)
- 6- This figure depicts those KIs who are **highly optimistic** about their future in Pakistan (27 KIs out of the total 204 KIs)

Key findings:



It was interesting to observe that the majority of the KIs (41%) were optimistic about their future in Pakistan and 47% and 40% of them were young men and women (not youth) respectively. The different options available, according to the KIs, include improving skills, learning new skills and completing education to improve their chances of getting a job. They are also hopeful to get a job or that they can shift to another city as a daily wage earner and may earn more. Reasons shared by women for high rate of pessimism among them included lack of opportunities for education and skills, their mobility and cultural constraints.

21% of young men who were highly optimistic about staying in Pakistan said that the security situation is getting better and they hope that their education will brighten their future.

4.7 EMIGRATION TRENDS BY MEN (YOUTH AND NOT YOUTH) AND WOMEN (YOUTH AND NOT YOUTH)

Table: 8 Emigration by Men (youth and not youth) and Women (youth and not youth)

Value	Men		Women		# / % Total
	# / % of youth	# / % of not youth	# / % of youth	# / % of not-youth	
0- None, I have not considered emigration before	42/86%	50/89%	37/100%	61/98%	190/93%
1- I do not have any concrete plans yet, but I have considered the possibility and would like more information.	4/8%	1/2%	0%	1/2%	6/3%
2- I have made preparations (i.e. saved some money, contacted friends/family abroad), but am considering delaying my plans.	2/4%	4/7%	0%	0%	6/3%
3- I have made concrete arrangements (saved enough money, chosen a destination/route, sold possessions, bought a ticket/organized transportation) and plan to emigrate within the next year.	1/2%	1/2%	0%	0%	2/1%

Baseline Values:

0- ranking shows responses of those KIs who do not consider emigration as an option (190 out of the total 204 KIs).

1- Ranked by those KIs who do not have any concrete plans yet, but they have considered the possibility and would like more information (6 out of the total 204 KIs)

2- Ranked by those KIs who have made preparations (like saved some money, contacted friends/family abroad), but considering delaying their plans (6 out of the total 204 KIs)

3- Ranked by those KIs who have made concrete arrangements (saved enough money, chosen a destination/route, sold possessions, bought a ticket/organized transportation) and plan to emigrate within the next year (2 out of the total 204 KIs)

Key Findings:

Out of the total 204 KIs 14 KIs were inclined to go abroad looking for earning opportunities. Out of these 14 respondents, 2 persons have made concrete arrangements to emigrate whereas 6 persons are collecting information and the other 6 are aspiring to emigrate but have delayed their plans for their own reasons. 14% of the youth men and 11% of the not youth men have considered emigration as an option for their future whereas the pessimist group in table 9 consists of respondents who despite being pessimistic about their future in Pakistan cannot emigrate because of personal reasons. The respondents were not quite optimistic on opportunities within the country and therefore could not easily decide what to do in future.

The table 8 shows that all women have no real plans to emigrate which confirms the project assumption before collecting baseline data that women from project areas do not often emigrate and the major reason for emigration in project areas is economic. Some of the reasons shared by the respondents included that their family members are insisting for them to seek job opportunities in Pakistan, job market in the Middle East at the moment is not favourable, high expectations from FATA reforms in favour of opportunities for the people of FATA, etc.

Notes:

1. The KIs are not an ideal sample for asking the questions on emigration as the majority of the prospective emigrants from project areas in FATA are usually not available in the villages. The strategy of the locals who aspire to emigrate, plan their actions in a phased manner. They first move to urban areas to earn money to pay to the recruitment agents for arranging visa, jobs and tickets and then they start real plans to emigrate. It was a limitation of the baseline study that within the limited time available for inception phase all those respondents outside the project area could not be accessed.
2. We also did not want to give a misimpression of the project of supporting its beneficiaries in emigration. The question regarding emigration was asked in an indirect and careful manner by generally asking the question about future plans and through dialogue clarifying if the respondent felt confident of his/her future in Pakistan. Only those respondents were asked the questions regarding their preparedness to emigrate who explicitly stated that they aspired to emigrate.
3. Certain degree of reluctance among respondents to share their real plans cannot be ruled out in a post conflict and insecure environment. This is particularly regarding emigrations because of local conflicts and cultural constraints. For this reason, we also interviewed recruitment agents of various Middle East based employers in the area, who shared that somewhere between 1000 to 1500 people emigrate to Middle East every year from the project areas. Therefore we can say with confidence that the people who intend to emigrate in the coming years is relatively higher when compared to the data recorded by our team.

Annex- 1: Schedule of study

S. no	Activity	Time Period	Responsible teams
1	Finalizing 5 Methodological Notes	End of February (22-28 Feb 2017)	Project Team
2	Sharing and finalizing the Methodological Notes with Consortium Partners	1 st week of March 2017	Consortium Partners
3	Finalizing questionnaire checklist for FGD and sharing with Consortium Partners		Project Team
4	Orientation of project staff on the questionnaire	2 nd week of March	Project Team
5	Pretesting of the Questionnaire – FGD mocking exercise with FATA women youth		Project Team
6	Changes in the questionnaire checklist		Project Team
7	Meeting for changing the strategy of conducting the study (from FGD to Key Informants Interview) due to law and order situation	3 rd week of March 2017	Project Field Team
8	Finalizing questionnaire for conducting the KI interviews		Project Team
9	Hiring women enumerators for conducting the baseline study		Project Team
10	Field preparation for conducting KI interviews (Mohmand Agency, Bajaur Agency and Charsadda)		Field Coordinators
11	Conducting KI interviews Mohmand Agency, Bajaur Agency and Charsadda)		Field Coordinators
12	Debriefing		Field Coordinators
13	Baseline - Report Writing	4 th week of March 2017	Project Team

Annex-2

Key Informant Questionnaire

Questionnaire code	
Interviewer Name	
Date	
Type of respondent	
Village	
UC	
Tehsil	
District	

Interviewee name: _____

Age: _____

Sex: Male Female

Marital Status: Unmarried Married Divorcee Widow

Education / Vocational Trainings: _____

Total number of HHs in the village: _____

Total Population of the village (approx.): _____

Q-1) - What are main sources of livelihoods in your village?

S. No	Livelihood sources	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
1	Farming or agriculture				
2	Services (government/private sector)				
3	Unskilled labour				
4	Skilled labour				
5	Business				
6	Livestock				
7	Financial support (alms, charity, zakat, government support, etc.)				
8	Remittances				
9	Handicrafts				
10	Other (specify):				

1. Do you contribute in the total HH livelihood needs?

- a. Yes b. No

(If no, select option 'a' in Q-2)

1.1 If yes, how much do you contribute?

- a. Not at all able (0) - (0%)
 b. Partially able (2) - (up to 35%) {able to meet my own expenses}
 c. Almost able (4) - (up to 70%)
 d. Able (6) - (up to 100%)

2. Will there be any change in your contribution (cash and non-cash) in HH needs for the next 12 months?

- a. Not at all able (0) - (0%)
 b. Partially able (2) - (up to 35%) {able to meet my own expenses}
 c. Almost able (4) - (up to 70%)

- d. Able (6) - (up to 100%)

(Probe a bit to know any irregular response for example if somebody is contributing more previously and in future this contribution is reducing). Mention them.

3. Do you face any sort of discrimination / grievances in your earnings? a. Yes b. No
3.1 If yes, please rate the grievances on a scale of 0-6

- a. 0 - No grievances
- b. 2 - Minor grievances
- c. 4 - Serious grievances
- d. 6 - Very serious grievances

4. Did you ever come across a discrimination by the society (People, government, etc.) with regards to your economic or social interactions? (probe deeper through discussion that what type of divide and discriminations are possible and ask the participants if they came across such sort of divides in their earnings and society).
a. Yes b. No

4.1 If yes, please rate these discriminations / divides on a scale of 0-6 (0- No negative interaction and 6- Extreme negative interaction)?

- a. 0 - No negative interactions exists in the society
- b. 2 - low negative interactions exists in the society
- c. 4 - Negative interactions exists in the society
- d. 6 - Extreme negative interactions exists in the society

5. *What are your future plans? / What do you plan to do professionally in future?*
Are you planning to go abroad? (This question may only be asked to deepen the information regarding emigration trends, if the respondents do not include emigration as an option).

After asking above question if the respondent shares his/her future plans within Pakistan then ask question 5a and if he/she responds regarding going abroad then ask question 5b.

5a.) To those who want to stay in Pakistan:

- i. Where do you see yourself in future or what will you be doing in future?
-

- ii. Do you think that the conditions will be suitable for your plans (Same, deteriorate, improve) rate on a scale of 0-6

- a. 0-Pessimistic (including the group that plans to emigrate)
- b. 2-Slightly Optimistic
- c. 4-Optimistic
- d. 6-High optimistic

5b.) To those who respond with plans to emigrate:
Have you made any preparations for this?

a. None, I have not considered emigration before.	b. I do not have any concrete plans yet, but I have considered the possibility and would like more information.	c. I have made preparations (i.e. saved some money, contacted friends/family abroad), but am considering delaying my plans.	d. I have made concrete arrangements (saved enough money, chosen a destination/route, sold possessions, bought a ticket/organized transportation) and plan to emigrate within the next year.	e. What are the main reasons to emigrate (For example: Lack of employment opportunities, more money offered for jobs elsewhere, status, threat of violent conflict, etc.).	f. Comments
0	1	2	3		