

5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

5.1- Introduction

The construction of LNG terminal has been proposed in an area where there is no significant human settlement within a radius of 4.5 km of jetty area and 1.5 km of land area. These settlements are only in the north to north east direction from the jetty and shore area. There is no other population or development in the remaining area west, south and east of the project location. The settlement outside the radius were considered for study for possible affect due to construction and operation of the new resource development facility. In order to study the possible affects arising in the socioeconomic domain of the local settlement and to justify the project by suggesting possible mitigation measures. A comprehensive investigation was taken up by the consultant through auspices of an NGO - Society for Community Awareness and Mobilization Balochistan (SCAMB). The survey was conducted through a methodology devised to meet the specific requirements of socioeconomic assessment and impact analysis.

5.2- Objectives of the study

Although the objectives of the studies regarding environmental and social impact of proposed project were delineated at the time of awarding of the studies to EMC however the objectives of this specific study are as:

- To asses the existing situation of the proposed project area.
- To analyze the socioeconomic impact of the proposed project on the adjacent communities.
- To collect the communities expectations and fears about proposed project.
- To highlight the issues and problems expected to be the outcome of project.
- To specify the issues to cater during the project implimentation.
- To report the alternate compensations to concerned communities by the project owners.
- To build a prior trust between stakeholders of project and concerned communities.

5.3- Socioeconomic Scenario in Brief

During the study the survey team members with the help of different survey techniques observed the following important aspects:

- The concerned communities are settled in two locations.
- Majority of the population is dependent on fishing.
- Majority of the people are poor and their health condition is meager.
- Literacy in the concerned communities is less than 20%.
- Due to extreme poverty in the target area the females segment of the society is completely involved in income generation activities.
- The class differences in the communities are very visible.
- The houses structure and condition is better in one location while in other the situation is entirely different.

- Its observed that the less population (Goth Ali Mohammad) settled in one location which is almost consist of 200-250 households is most concerned to the proposed project.
- The situation of the social services in the target area is very miserable.
- The concerned communities lack sanitation and drainage.
- The project would leave dual impacts on communities however the expected benefits seem much higher than perceived detriments. In the same way the proportion of the communities seems to be affected adversely is very low.

5.4- Scope of Socioeconomic Study

The study consisted of two villages for analyzing the socio economic situation of the area adjacent to the proposed Project at Korangi fish harbor was carried out. The study highlights the major concerns related to the inhabitants of the area populating around the harbor. The study was conducted in two villages of Korangi which are being thought to be nearest and are taken to be the major stakeholders in context to socioeconomic aspects of the proposed project. The villages are:

- Goth Ali Mohammad Khaskhaily
- Rehdi Goth

This thorough study in the target area was conducted by a team with the help of union council members, notables, villagers, staff of harbor and boat making factories. The study encompasses information on existing socio-economic situation, level of education, physical infrastructure condition, existing natural and human resources and community's perception about the most important problems confronting them. One of the objectives of the study was to understand the situation and the problems faced by the communities. For the identification of the

needs of the community and potentials for development, detail discussions were held with the villagers and information was collected through a pre-determined format specifically developed for the survey. Apart from this the main purpose of the study was to examine the expected impact of the proposed project on the inhabitants of the area.

5.5- Methodology for Socioeconomic Assessment

To devise the methodology for conducting socioeconomic survey, team under took an exercise to identify certain social and economic issues so as to develop the scenario in context to the particular stakeholders. The issues which were concentrated during the study relate to the impact on the residents of adjacent community of the proposed project at Goth Ali Mohammad Khaskhaily and Rehdi Goth that are approximately 1½ km NW and 3-3½ km east from the proposed LNG land terminal facility, respectively. The second issue was related directly to beneficiaries of the proposed project which need to be consulted during the assessment process. The third was to collect general information related to the project. The forth issue was to establish contact with the respondent of the survey who were totally ignorant of the proposed development project in their area.

Under the above mentioned constraints, it was rather difficult to devise an effective methodology for conducting the socioeconomic assessment. However a different approach and with the help of variable techniques, the investigation was planned in order to achieve a realistic evaluation of the conditions of the population. The following approaches and techniques were adopted.

The study was conducted through a participatory methodology approach. It comprised of the following techniques which were focused in collecting baseline data for developing the socioeconomic scenario of the area.

- Open and closed ended questionnaire.
- Social mapping of the village and area.
- Personal observations.
- Photography.
- Double matrix exercise for problems identification and need prioritization.
- Focused group discussion.
- Secondary data analysis.
- Transect walk exercise.
- Crossed field visit by team members.

5.5.1- Transect Walk / Direct Observation

During the study, the focused group discussion and transect walks were concentrated as these techniques were felt to be more appropriate, however the rest of the techniques were also adopted for collection of information regarding general housing condition, infrastructure, basic facilities and amenities such as electricity, education, health and other institutions, etc. The survey team members went around the villages for the sake of data collection and getting direct observation through transect walk.

5.5.2- Semi-Structured Interviews

Group discussions and consultation meeting were conducted with stakeholders particularly with the Korangi Fish Harbor administration, notables of fisheries community, etc. For this purpose semi-structured questionnaires were used for data collection. These questionnaires were consisted of open and close ended questions.

One of the objectives of these discussions was to highlight the socioeconomic disparity that may arise due to the concerns of village community and the reservation of the less privileged with the development of the project in their area.

They were also asked to identify their concerns

and to prioritize them so that those issues may be considered during the implementation of the proposed project in aspects of socioeconomic assessment of the project.

5.6- Socioeconomic Aspects

The majority of the stakeholders are settled in three places one is the Goth Ali Mohammad, second Rehdi Goth and third are staff of harbor and small boat making workshops located near proposed project. The communities of these places are likely to be affected directly or indirectly by the project which may have positive or negative impacts. The community is densely populated, there are approximately 200-250 households in Goth Ali Mohammad and 1,500 to 2,000 households are in Rehdi Goth and their number is increasing at a gradual pace. The population of the both villages is about 2,000 to 2,500 in Goth Ali Mohammad Khaskhaily and 20,000-25,000 in Rehdi Goth. The respondents to the survey were not uncertain about the actual population of their respective settlements, particularly in Rehdi Goth, it was estimated that population might be touching the figure of 27,000 inhabitants.

Major source of livelihood of the community is fishing, with some involved in labor, self-employment and services. About 70% population is involved in fishing, 20% as labor, 5% self-employment and the remaining 5% in services.

Education condition of the Rehdi Goth is much better than Goth Ali Mohammad Khaskhaily which has low standard of education with negligible schooling facilities. Literacy ratio is less than 20% varying between 5 to 20%. However housing conditions are better in locality.

The approximate assessment of the involvement of communities in different sectors is as under:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| ■ Business sector | 05% |
| ■ Public services sector | 05% |
| ■ Fisheries sector | 70% |
| ■ Labor class | 20% |

5.6.1- Prosperity Rating

The poverty exists in the entire area and the following profile has been developed. In the evaluation survey the residents were asked to categorize households of their respective villages into four economic classes, i.e. (i) well to do, (ii) better off, (iii) poor and (iv) very poor, on the basis of their earning and living standard so that economic status of the total population could be profiled. Respondents identified various indicators to classify these households. Summary of these indicators is given in Table-

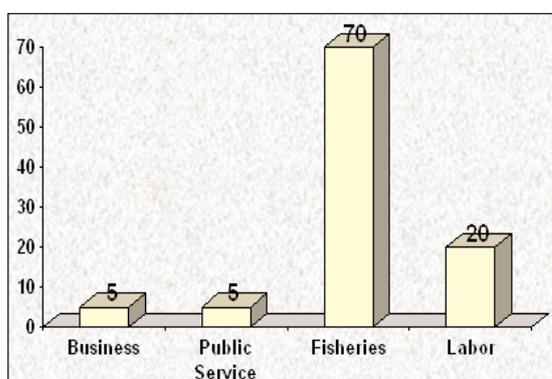


Figure-5.1: Community Involvement in Economic Sector

5.1 and with the help of these indicators the prosperity has been rated which is given as Table-5.2.

5.6.2- Goth Ali Mohammad Khaskhaily

The settlement of Goth Ali Mohammad Khaskhaily, located approximately 1½ km NW from the proposed land terminal facility, was identified as the chief area that is likely to be affected due to the proposed project. The settlement is linked through a 17 km metalled road connecting to Korangi Flyover Bridge. The village has been recently developed and is not more than few generations old. Population of the village is estimated to be around 2000 and the total numbers of households are estimated to be 200-250. Majority of the villagers are involved in fishing occupation. Approximately 32 persons are educated in the entire village. Further breakup is 20 persons middle passed, 8 persons matriculated, 3 persons having higher secondary education and only one person is a graduate in the whole village and working as a teacher at the only school. Recent figures indicate that 119 children (boys and girls) are enrolled at present in the same school.

Types of housing are variable, as 30-40 are hut type, 150 houses have T-iron girder roofs and only 12 houses are concrete (pacca) houses.

5.6.3- Baseline Studies

Prior to the survey, the available baseline studies and secondary data about the area was thoroughly analyzed. In this context, a meeting was held amidst the team members for devising a strategy for

Table 5.1: Poverty Indicators

Well to do	Better off	Poor	Very Poor
1. Car owner	1. Motorcycle owner.	1. Children schooling	1. No education to children
2. Owner of big boats	2. Bank balance.	2. Daily wage workers	2. No treatment of diseases
3. Landlord.	3. Boat maker	3. Late marriage	3. Daily wages occasionally
4. Businessman	4. Boat owner	4. More children	4. Regular diseases
5. Bungalow owner	5. Car Owner	5. Loaner	

Table 5.2: Poverty rating in the project surroundings

S.No.	Community	Well to do	Better off	Poor	Very Poor
1	Goth Ali Mohammad	1%	15%	60%	24%
2	Rehdi Goth	5%	20%	60%	15%

establishing better understanding and coordination with the inhabitants. The meeting was also an exercise of pre-testing of the questionnaire specifically developed for the socioeconomic survey of the area.

5.7- Project and the Community

The proposed project of LNG terminal is going to be constructed near the coastal area of Korangi in the Karachi city. The site is located near the Korangi Fishing Harbor. The site is located around 17 km from the Korangi fly over bridge. There are two worth mentioning communities settled near the proposed site. One of these, the smaller community living in the Goth Ali Mohammad Khaskhaili has its main concern is obstruction in or loss of fishing activity in the area due to the construction of the terminal and also loss of mooring place of boats. The major population residing in the other settlement (Rehdi Goth) is least concerned about the proposed project.

5.7.1- Administrative Set-up

Administratively the area lies under the Devolution Plan introduced in year 2000. Under the District Government, District Nazim and District Coordination Officer are responsible for the administrative arrangements of the area.

5.7.2- Social makeup

The entire population belonging to the communities is Muslim. There is a variety of geographical and cultural ethnicity comprising of Kasmani, Brohi clans of Baloch tribe, Jamot, Mosani, Mulkani, Khaskhaili and Sheikh clans belonging to Sindhi and Pathan tribes. These communities believe in strong social values and are tied in strong family structures. They are strict followers of religious faith and have close cultural marriage system. The communities speak Urdu, Balochi, Sindhi, Panjabi and Pashto languages.

5.7.3- Occupations

As mentioned earlier, demographically 70% of

the households are dependent upon the fishing occupation. There is a strong affiliation to this particular occupation as one member from each household or family is involved in fishing activity. The second occupation is labor which constitutes 20% of the total population. Nearly 5% are involved in small business or self-employment. The rest is working in public services sector.

5.7.4- Fishing Community

One of the prime stakeholders is fishing community who proclaimed the area and legal ownership of the land in vicinity to the project.

The Fishing community is constituted of three socioeconomic classes. The first class of the community consists of big fishermen who are at large involved in the fishing trade and have their own fishing boats and trawlers. They use deep sea for the fishing. This particular class of community is least concerned with the proposed development in their area. The fraction of this class is about 3-5% of the total population of the community. Most of them are non-locals belonging to other areas of the Sindh province. The second class of the community belongs to middle level of fisher community and is more concerned with the proposed project as in their opinion the project will affect their daily routine and activities which are in the areas proximity of the project. The third class of the community consists of poor community. The member of this class survives on daily labor work and some part of this class consists of destitute people. This class of population found mostly concerned with the project. Fishermen belonging to this community own small boats therefore do not fish in deep sea. The operations of project particularly of the movement of carriers / vessels is not likely to affect their fishing activity in and around the harbor areas and in coastal waters.

5.7.5- Education

Literacy ratio in affected villages is almost 12 %. In Rehdi Goth about 500 hundred villagers are educated out of which about 70 villagers are

matriculated and about 50 females are middle pass. Being a head quarter of union council, Rehdi Ghot has the privilege of better facilities of primary education. But still education sector is being ignored because of the accessibility of the villagers to the city where well off families avail better schooling opportunities for their children. Due to this ignorance the most of the villagers are facing problems in getting improved schooling in the village. Extreme poverty compels the villagers to be dependent on their kids to earn livelihood from their childhood and this dependency has been observed as a major cause of low turnout in schools. Apart from this it was observed that the poor quality of infrastructure of schooling is also an indicator of low quality of education in the area. Almost all the schools buildings need repair and maintenance.

5.7.6- Sanitary Conditions

The biggest problem which was observed during the survey was lack of sanitation and drainage facilities in the area. The respondents rated the issue at the top priority. The background of the problem is that after rainfall the water from the entire Korangi area collects in the area adjacent to the project. It is because the project area lies at the base of drainage. The government has made the arrangements of pooling out the rain water into sea with help of pipes but it is not enough for providing complete drainage.

5.7.7- Health

Like poor education facilities available in the area, the state of health services and facilities are also rudimentary. Only one basic health unit without permanent medical staff and doctor has been reported in the village. A medical technician, belonging to the community is running the unit. In Rehdi village, two hospitals along with town health center are providing the basic health infrastructure. One of these hospitals is being run by an NGO.

5.7.8- Needs of the Community

The respondent community recorded their needs and was asked to prioritize them so in case of any settlement of issues and claims it may be resolved accordingly in the following order.

- Drinking water (water supply scheme).
- Regular jobs (Employment).
- Gas supply.
- Doctors and medicines lacking in BHUs and hospitals.
- Construction of boys/ girls primary school and repair of existing school building.
- Middle grade schools.
- Transport.
- Credit and micro finance for fishing industries and entrepreneurship.
- Quality and technical education.
- Sanitation.

The ESIA study has not identified any settlements, habitations or commercial buildings or operations impacted by the project and no resettlements are anticipated. If any resettlement issues arise during project planning, construction or operation, they will be addressed under the projects on-going programmatic system for identifying, evaluating and fully compensating any loss or impact as addressed in Chapter 6.