

District Development P R O F I L E 2 0 1 1

Chaghai



Chaghai - District Development Profile 2010



Planning & Development Department
Government of Balochistan, Quetta



United Nations Children's Fund
Provincial Office Balochistan, Quetta



Planning & Development
Department, Government of Balochistan
in Collaboration with UNICEF



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Balochistan, Quetta

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Message

In this age of knowledge economy, reliance on every possible tool available for decision making is crucial for improving public resource management, bringing parity in resource distribution and maximizing impact of development interventions. These District Development Profiles are vivid views of Balochistan in key development areas. The Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan is highly thankful to UNICEF Balochistan for the technical and financial support for this maiden initiative. Untiring hard work has gone into shaping the development profiles. Appreciate our efforts by using the profiles profusely.

Ali Zaheer Hazara
Additional Chief Secretary (Development)
June, 2011

Foreword

The Balochistan District Development Profile 2010 is a landmark exercise of Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan, to update the district profile data that was first compiled in 1998. The profiles have been updated to provide a concise landmark intended for development planning, monitoring and management purposes. These district profiles would be serving as a tool for experts, development practitioners and decision-makers/specialists by giving them vast information wrapping more than 18 dimensions from Balochistan's advancement extent. These profiles have been transformed into useful documents by extracting and summarizing up-to-date, vast and comprehensive information on socio-economic status and resources of each district.

Development planning in Balochistan has always been challenging for planners due to its difficult and rugged terrain, remote and sparsely populated regions. This generally inhibits an informed planning process due to limited knowledge of the areas targeted for development. An effort has been made to collate and present information regarding socio-cultural, economic and demographic status, status of productive & social sectors and district resources. This effort can be considered unique for Balochistan Province when seen in connection with GIS-based mapping in the form of detailed datasets. Contents of the profiles show linkages among populated areas and social sector amenities. Various maps have been prepared to facilitate departments/agencies involved in development works in timely and effective decision making with regard to provision of health, education and infrastructural facilities etc. to public at large. The atlas provides geographical view at the precincts of district and the level of detail goes up to Union Councils. The details involve spatial spread of population, health facilities and their coverage, status of education and literacy and overview of other social and productive sectors. The overall information encompasses essential graphical and alpha-numeric facets of geo-spatial content that can be deemed imperative for any kind of development activity.

The format of the profiles makes information easily understandable and readily accessible to a broad group of users, including decision makers, planners, amenity providers, researchers, and relevant stakeholders. The data selected for the purpose is considered vital for policy development, local area (district level) planning and for monitoring and evaluation of social sector services. It is also of major significance for suggesting improvements in resource allocation at the macro level, i.e., physical areas, services and population groups. Data has been collected from the line departments of each district, provincial reports, departmental MIS and major household surveys such as MICS and PSLM.

Presently, in the absence of any other single comprehensive information resource, the district profile will serve as a ready reference for decision-makers assisting them to carry out more informed decision making and subsequent planning for the provision of amenities to the people of Balochistan, and ultimately for the benefit of our country.

Shahid Pervez
Chief Economist

Acknowledgement

We are highly indebted to a number of individuals and institutions that extended invaluable support and cooperation without which successful completion of this assignment would not have been possible.

Planning and Development Department of Government of Balochistan provided the overall leadership to this assignment. Mr. Arif Hussain Shah, Chief of Section (Federal Projects / Programming/ MICS), lead the conceptual design, reviewed and commented on outputs, and helped in obtaining spatial data from other departments; besides, providing technical guidance in preparing the District Development Profiles. Mr. Zamran Marri, Research Officer also reviewed and edited outputs.

Relevant government line departments at the district and provincial levels including: Education, Health, Livestock, C&W, PHE and Mines & Mineral extended their full cooperation and provided necessary data.

Contractual oversight as well as technical and financial support was provided by UNICEF, Balochistan. Mr. Zulfiqar Durrani, Social Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (SPME) Officer., UNICEF, remained involved in each step of the process and provided valuable technical comments that helped refining. We are also thankful to AusAid for their generous support (through UNICEF) that enabled us to complete the task timely and smoothly. We are extremely grateful to the staff members of Computer Section and Library of Planning and Development Department for enabling the team to have access to books and other valuable resources.

It fails to do justice to many things if the efforts of M/S Eycon (Pvt.) Ltd. and Innovative Development Organization (IDO) are not mentioned here. They performed conscientiously under tight deadlines and difficult circumstances to deliver quality outputs.

Aslam Shakir Baloch
Joint Chief Economist

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A. I.	Artificial Insemination
AD	(Anno Domini) after the traditional date of Christ's birth
ADBP	Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan
ADP	Association for the Development of Pakistan
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALCs	Adult Literary Centers
ANC	Antenatal Care
API	Annual Parasite Incidence
ASI	Assistant Sub-Inspector
ASPL	Agriculture Sector Program Loan
BC	Before Christ
BCDA	Balochistan Coastal Development Authority
BEF	Balochistan Education Foundation
BEMIS	Balochistan Education Management Information System
BHUs	Basic Health Units
BLGA	Balochistan Local Government Act
BLGO	Balochistan Local Government Ordinance
BOS	Bureau of Statistics
BPS	Basic Pay Scale
C&W	Communication and Works
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCB	Citizen Community Board
CDs	Civil Dispensaries
CDWA	Clean Drinking Water for All
CIPs	Community Implementation Partners
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DDRRP	District Disaster Risk Reduction Plan
DEWS	Disease Early Warning System
DFI	Development Financing Institutions
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
DHIS	District Health Information System
DHQ	District Headquarter
DOH	District Officer Health
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRMP	Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan
DSP	Deputy Superintendent of Police
DSV	District Superintendent of Vaccination
EC	Election Commission
ECCE	Early Childhood Care Education
EDO	Executive District Officer
EFA	Education for All
EmONC	Emergency Obstetric Natal Care
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
FBS	Federal Bureau of Statistics
FLCFs	First Level Care Facilities
FP	Family Planning
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GER	Gross Enrollment Rate
GO	Government Organization
GoB	Government of Balochistan
GPA	Gwadar Port Authority
GRAP	Gender Reforms Action Plan

ha	Hectares
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HIV/STIs	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Sexually Transmitted Infections
IT	Information Technology
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA/SCC	Japan International Cooperation Agency/State Customs Committee
JVT	Junior Vernacular Teacher
K.M	Kilo Meter
KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LG	Local Government
LHW-MIS	Lady Health Worker - Management Information System
LIEDA	Lasbela Industrial Estates Development Authority
M.C.C.	Metallurgical Corp of China Ltd
MCB	Muslim Commercial Bank
MCHCs	Maternal & Child Health Centers
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MHI	Muslim Hands International
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MNA	Member National Assembly
MPA	Member Provincial Assembly
MS	Medical Superintendent
MSA	Maritime Security Agency
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
NCHA	National Commission For Human Rights
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NEP	National Education Policy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHA	National Highway Authority
NOC	National Occupational Classification
OPD	Outpatient Department
PCD	Passive Case Detection
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PEC	Pakistan Engineering Council
PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PSDP	Public Sector Development Program
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
PTA	Pakistan Telecom Authority
PTC	Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
RHC	Rural Health Center
SHO	Station House Officer
SI	Sub-Inspector
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SP	Superintendent of Police
SSP	Senior Superintendent of Police
TB	Tuberculosis
TB DOTS	Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course
TMA	Tehsil Municipal Administration
U/C, UCs	Union Councils
UBL	United Bank Limited
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Major Facts

District Status	1896 and in 1970, when Balochistan was declared a province, Chaghai had status of district: in 2004, Nushki was separated from Chaghai and made a district
Geographical Area	45,444 square kilometer (Census 1998)
Geographical Points	60°49'23"- 65°28'35" East longitudes and 29°49'32"-27°51'51" North latitudes
Administrative Units	There are total 2 <i>Tehsils</i> and 10 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Archaeological Sites	Forts, Karezes, dams, Cupolas of Padag and Zarala.
Shrines	Shrine of Sayyad Bala Nosh, Shrine of Pir Sultan, Shrine of Sheikh Hussain, Shrine of Sayyad Khawaja Ahmad
Major Ethnic Groups	Baloch, Pashtoon
Languages	Balochi, Pashtu, Urdu
Climate	The climate of Chaghai District ranges from extreme hot in summer to severe cold in winter. The annual average rainfall in the district is 104 mm, the average minimum temperature is 2.4°C in January and maximum temperature 42.5°C in July.

Demography

District Population in 1998	202,564 Total, 108,736 Male, 93,828 Female (Census 1998)
Projected Population in 2010	292,191 Total
Population Annual Growth Rate	3.1% (Census 1998)
Household Size	6.8 (Census 1998)
Housing Units	29,746 (Census 1998)

Law & Order	Data could not be collected
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Productive Sector

Agriculture Ecological Zone	Sub-Tropical
Land Area Used for Agriculture	Current Fallow 39,080 ha., Net Sown 26,206 ha., Arable Land 65,286 ha., Culturable Waste 381,302 ha., Potential Area 446,588 ha., (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09)
Major Crops	<i>Rabi</i> Crops: Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed/Mustard, Cumin, Lentil (<i>Masoor</i>), Vegetables, Fodder and Sunflower.

Major Fruits	<i>Kharif</i> Crops: Sorghum (<i>Jowar</i>), Millet (<i>Bajra</i>), Maize, <i>Mung</i> bean, Mash bean, Fruits, Onion, Vegetables, Melons, Chillies, Fodder, Coriander, Garlic and Cotton. Almond, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate and Dates
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Total Livestock Population	533,534 (Livestock Census 2006) and 584,455 (Projected 2010).
Veterinary Institutions	1 Slaughter House, 1 Poultry Farm, 1 Dairy/Cattle Farm, 5 Civil Veterinary Hospitals, 13 Veterinary Dispensaries.
Major Diseases in Animals	Lung-Worm-Infestation, Wire-Worm-Infestation, Liver Fluke, Mange/Mites, Ticks, F&D, Anthrax, Enterotoxaemia, Systematic, Metabolic.

Total Forest Area	Data is not available
Wild Life	Mammals: Desert Fox , Asiatic Jackal, Cape Hare, Porcupine, Afghan Hedgehog, etc. The area is also the habitat of the threatened Desert Deer, Goitered Gazelle, Pigmy Jerboa etc. Birds: Houbara Bustard, See-see Partridge, a number of Sparrows, Finches, Buntings, seasonal/migratory Waterfowls, Hawks, and Sand Grouse etc. Reptiles: Turkestan Rock Gecko, Sharp-tailed Spider Gecko, Lumsdeni Gecko, Whip-tailed Sand Gecko, Baloch Spiny-tailed Lizard, Mountain Dwarf Gecko, Short-toed Sand Swimmer, Easter Dwarf Skink, Indian Desert Monitor, Reticulate Desert Lacerta, Caspian Desert Lacerta, Chaghai Desert Lacerta, Dark Headed Dwarf Racer, Tartary Sand Boa, Spotted Desert Racer, Dark Headed Gamma Snake, Maynard's Awl-headed Snake, Afghan Tortoise, Indian Cobra, Leaf Nose Viper and Lizards like Agamura Femoralis, Stenodactylus Maynardi, etc.

Major Mineral Deposits	Onyx, Chromite, Copper (Saindak) , Reko Dik, Granite, Iron Ore, Galena, Limestone, Quartzite, Lead, Sulphur.
Major Mineral Production	Onyx Marble 59,749 M/tons, Chromite 10,500 M/tons, Copper 3,318,121 M/tons, Diorite 127 M/tons, Dolomite 114 M/tons, Gabro 116 M/tons, Granite 181 M/tons, Galena 25 M/tons, Limestone 12,888 M/tons, Pumice 4,796 M/tons, Quartzite 204 M/tons, Gneiss 46 M/tons, Rhyolite 158 M/tons, Copper Blister 18,121 M/tons.

No. of Industries by Type	Data not found
Handicrafts	Embroidery on women's dress, men's caps and on leather, Rough carpets (Ghali), Striped rugs (Kont), Coarse woollen cloth (Shall) , Blankets, Mats, Baskets.

Major Roads	Metalled/ Black Topped 436 Km, Shingle 1,162 Km
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Tele-density	3,429 Telephone line connections (2009)
Courier Services	10 Post Offices, 3 Courier Services
Banks	1 Public Bank

Social Sector	
Drinking Water Sources	67% Improved, 33% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Sanitation Facilities	60% Improved, 40% Un-improved (MICS 2010)

Health Facilities	1 Hospital (Public Sector), 4 RHCs, 11 BHUs, 11 CDs, 4 MCH centers.
Health Facilities Staff	10 Doctors, 2 Nurses, 83 Para-medical staff.
Antenatal Care (ANC)	19% (MICS 2010)
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)	1% (MICS 2010)
Deliveries at home	71% (PSLM 2008-09)
Major Priority Diseases	ARI, Diarrhea/Dysentery and Fever (Clinical Malaria)
Special Health Programs / Initiatives	Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), TB Control Program, Malaria Control Program, Hepatitis Prevention and Control Program, AIDS Control Program, National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care, MNCH Program.
Reporting and Surveillance Systems	HMIS and DHIS, LHW-MIS, Disease Early Warning System (DEWS).

Education	Literacy (10+): 43%, Literacy (15+): 37%, Primary GER: 74%, Middle GER: 46%, Metric GER: 36%, Population Ever Attended School: 43%, Completed Primary or Higher Level: 34% (PSLM 2008-09). Primary NAR: 40%, Secondary NAR: 20% (MICS 2010).
Number of Schools	Primary: 193, Middle: 22, High: 10 (BEMIS, 2009-10).

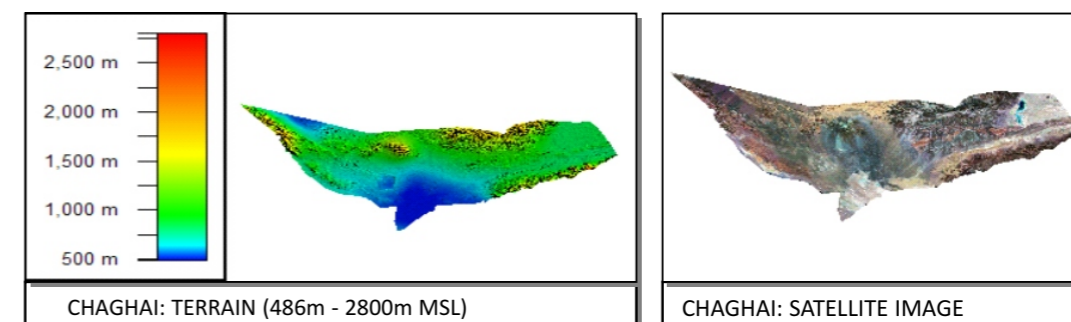
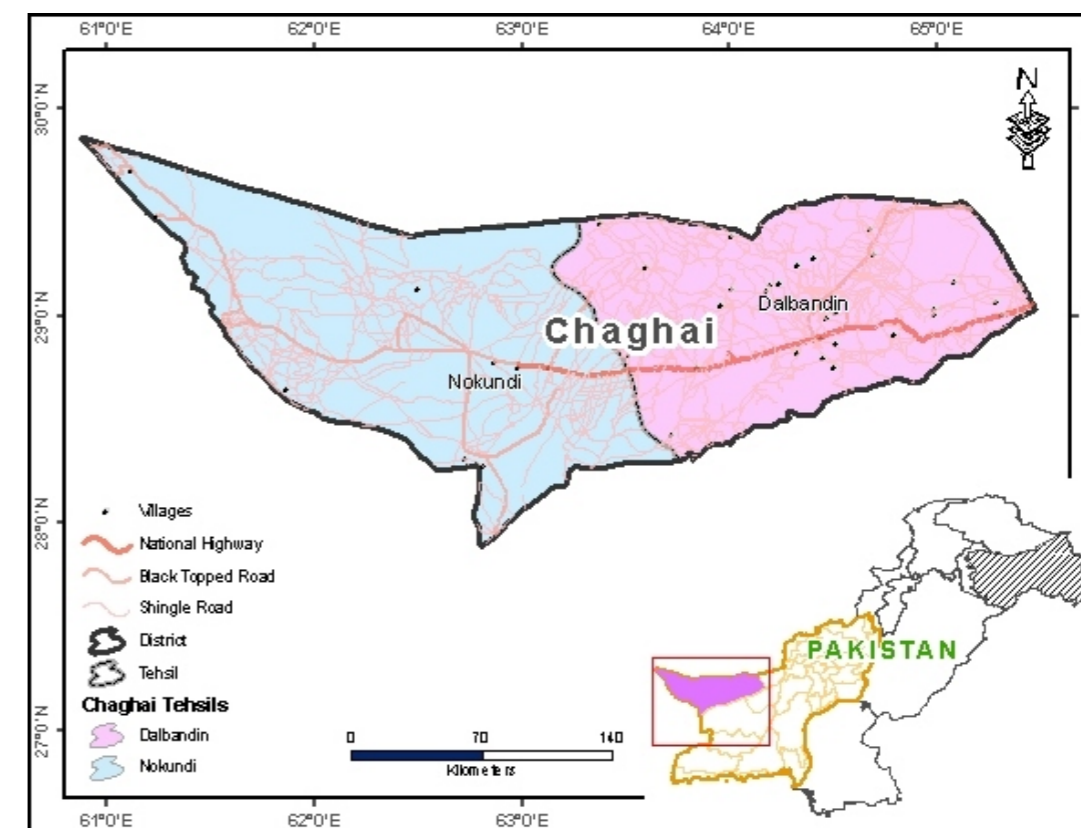
Disasters	Data not found
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District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation(2009-10): Rs. 111.0 million, Budget Release: Rs. 111.0 million, Total Expenditure: Rs. 10.0 million, *Percentage Utilization 9.01%.
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* WHEN DATA WAS BEING COLLECTED

DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Chaghai is the largest district in Balochistan and has an area of 45,444 square kilometers, Chaghai District lies between 60°49'23" - 65°28'35" East longitudes and 29°49'32" - 27°51'51" North latitudes and consists of 2 *Tehsils* and 10 Union Councils. Location of District Chaghai is at 930 km (aerial distance) south-west (240 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 246 km west (246 degrees bearing) from Quetta City, provincial capital of Balochistan.





SECTION I

- 1 Introduction and Background
- 2 Social Organization
- 3 Demography and Housing
- 4 District Government
- 5 Municipal Services
- 6 Law and Order

1

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The name originates from a village named 'Chaghai' on the western border of the Lora Hamun. The legend attributes the origin of the name to the numerous wells (*Chahas*), which are said to have previously existed in the vicinity. The district headquarter is Dalbandin town. The district is located in the west of Quetta the provincial capital of Balochistan, shares boundaries in the east with Nushki District and in the west with Iran. Afghanistan is on the north, and Kharan and Washuk Districts are in the south.

Chaghai District, area-wise is the largest district of Balochistan and even of Pakistan. The terrain of district consists of highlands, plains and deserts with ground elevation ranges between 486 to 2,800 meters above Mean Sea Level (MSL). The high-lands comprise the Chaghai and Koh-i-Sultan Ranges in the north, the Sarlath Range in the east and the Mir-Jawa, Kachau and Ras-Koh Hills (the highest mountain in the district) on the south-west border. District Chaghai has got a unique significance and importance in the country's history because Pakistan's nuclear capability tests were conducted in May 1998 at RasKoh Hills in district Chaghai.

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Chaghai

Tehsil	Union Councils
Dalbandin	Amuri, Chagai, Chilgazi, Dalbandin, Padag, Saddar Dalbandin, Ziarat Balanosh
Nokundi	Taftan Nokundi, Julli

There are total 2 Tehsils and 10 Union Councils in the district

(Local Government Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

Regarding ancient history of Chaghai, the remains of the ruined forts and *Karezes* found in different parts of the district are believed to belong to the Arabs and Mughals. It clearly indicates the presence of a richer civilization that is now found among the Balochin habitants of the district.

The Baloch are perhaps the oldest inhabitants of the district, who migrated from Aleppo. About Brahvis, there are different theories, must have moved towards the north from their original home in Kalat District and settled down with a major concentration in the Nushki area. Both the Brahvi and Baloch, appear to have been firmly established in the beginning of the 16th century, as is seen from a narrative of the flight of the Mughal Emperor Hamayun along the valley of the Helmand to Seistan in 1543. In the second half of the 16th century, the district remained under the rule of the Safavid Dynasty. Later it appears in history as part of the Mughal Empire and with the downfall of the Mughal power, the northern portion of Nushki was occupied by the territories of Khan of Kalat, Mir Abdullah Khan (1716 - 1730). In 1733 Sher Khan the Baloch Chief of Nushki, submitted to Mir Hassan, the second son of Mir Wais and the founder of the Ghilzai dynasty. Mir Hassan ruled the adjacent Pathan areas, now forming Quetta and Chaghai Districts, and compelled the Baloch tribes to assure their allegiance.

A few years later, Nadir Shah sent an expedition against Nushki under Muhammad Ali Beg, who inflicted a severe defeat to the Baloch near Shorawak. In 1740 Nadir Shah conferred Nushki as a chief upon the chief of Kharan. Later it was retaken by Mir Nasir Khan, the great Brahvi ruler (1750-1793) and Nushki became a *Niabat* of the Kalat State and remained so for about a century.

The advent of the British in this area commenced with the British agreement of 1878 with the Khan of Kalat. Subsequently as a result of the partial survey and definitions of the western boundary with Iran from Kuhak to Koh-i-Malik Siah and demarcation of the Afghan Baloch boundary in 1896, the western Sanjrani (present Dalbandin sub-division and Nokkundi *Tehsil*) became part of Kalat State. In November, 1896 the first British Political Agent of Chaghai was appointed. Nushki continued to be *Niabat* of Kalat State. Three years later, however, the *Niabat* of Nushki was leased by the British from the Khan on an annual rent of Rs. 9,000. The management of the *Niabat* was handed over on 1st July, 1899 to the British Government by giving them all rights to full and exclusive revenue, civil and criminal jurisdiction, including all rights to levy dues and tolls. From July, 1899 to 13th August, 1947 the district remained under the British Government. After independence in 1947 and after declaration of Balochistan as a province in 1970, Chaghai became a district within Quetta Division.

i. Archaeological Sites



The only features of archaeological interest in the district are the remains of ancient forts, *Karezes*, dams and cupolas. In Dalbandin *Tehsil*, there are ruins of several cupolas in the neighborhood of Padag and Zarala.

ii. Shrines

Shrines of Sayyad Bala Nosh (Chaghai), Pir Sultan, Sheikh Hussain and Sayyad Khawaja Ahmad are located in the district (United Nations, 1998)



1.2. Tribes, Ethnic Groups and Languages

The principal ethnic group of District Chaghai is Baloch, and a small population of Pushtoons also lives in the district. Baloch ethnic group is prevailing tribe of the area according to population and authority. The major tribes in the district are Sanjarani, Notezai, Mohammad Hassani, Sumalani, Reki, Gorgaij, Mengal and Baraich. The major languages spoken in the area are Balochi and Brahvi, however, after the influx of afghan refugees during afghan war, Pashto is also spoken in the parts of refugee camp of Girdi Jungle. Urdu is official language and spoken by those who are posted from other areas of the country and cannot communicate in local languages.

1.3. Climate

The climate of Chaghai District is extremely hot in summer and mild in the winter. The rainfall is irregular and scanty due to the district falls outside the sphere of monsoon currents. Rainy season is mostly in the month of January. However, a little rainfall is also recorded in the months of February, July and December.

Table 1.2: Rainfall (mm) and Temperature (°C)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	70	2	0	0	0	n/a	0	1.7	0	0	0	9	7.5	82.7
Maximum Temp.	13	20	32	35	42	46	45	41	39	36	27	22	33	-
Minimum Temp.	0	-1	10	16	22	27	27	23	n/a	14	6	4	13	-

(RMC Karachi, 2008)
n/a: Data not available

1.4. Topography

Geographically, Chagai District comprises the belt that lies in the south of Pakistan- Afghanistan boundary, from the Sarlath Hills in the east to Koh-i-Malik Siah in the west. The terrain of district consists of highlands, plains and desert with ground elevation ranges between 486 - 2,800 meters above Mean Sea Level (MSL). In the north the district is bound by the desert region of Afghanistan, which lies in the south of Helmand River and in the east by Sarlath range. The northern boundary of the district, which separates it from Afghanistan, was demarcated in 1896 by a joint Afghan-British Commission. The western border with Iran was demarcated by a joint Pakistan-Iran Commission in 1959.

There are innumerable channels and hill torrents, which originate from the mountains and flow during rains. However, very little water reaches the lake basins (hamuns). Drinking water is not available to half of the population. The water of ponds, at some areas even, is used by both human and animals. Consequently, water borne diseases are common and preventive measures are needed to be taken.

2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

The social organization in the district is tribal and the social structure is patriarchal. Being a male dominated society, women are given very limited choice in family and social affairs.

The chief of each tribe is known as *Sardar* while the particular tribe, to which the *sardar* belongs, forms a small aristocracy taking special precedence in the tribe. Balochas ethnic group is dominant and have a very strong sectional or *biradri* affections among them. The decision of family head is final in all domestic affairs and the tribal chiefs enjoy the power of decision-making at community and tribal level, however, the tribal chief takes any decision in the Jirga meetings and he does not take any major decision independently.

The people are predominantly dependent on agriculture and livestock. However, some people are engaged in industries, public services, petty trades and the informal sector.

2.2. Food

The food eaten consists principally of wheat, meat, rice, vegetable and pulses. Mostly, people take meals twice a day. The use of tea, milk and butter is also very common.

2.3. Dress

The people's dress consists of shirt (*qameez*), trousers (*shalwar*) and leather shoes or sandals (Balochi Chapal). The dress of women slightly differs from that of men. It includes loose trousers but the shirt is much longer and has Balochi embroidery. Women also wear gold and silver ornaments.

2.4. The Family

The people in district Chaghai in urban as well rural areas live in joint families. The eldest male member takes care of all the family members. His decision is usually considered final in family affairs. The family institution is very important, as it provides social security during un-employment and financial crisis. It also plays an important role in social interaction and conflicts.

2.5. Marriage

In District Chaghai, the parents usually arrange the marriages when their children attain the puberty. The father of the boy accompanied by a few relatives and elder members of the family pay a visit to the girl's family. If their proposal is accepted, all the people raise hands and read verses from the holy Quran, called *Dua*, for the success of new couple. The boy's parents are congratulated and then the betrothal ceremony takes place. It is considered binding for both parties. The marriage date is fixed with the consent of girl's parents. Certain ceremonies, which are more of social than a religious nature, are performed. On the marriage day, the bridegroom with his relatives and friends proceeds to the bride's house or at the place where arrangements for the wedding have been made and *Nikah* is performed.

Vulvar (The amount paid for procurement of goods, clothes and articles used during the marriage function to the bride's parents) is a common practice in the area paid by the bridegroom, his parents or guardians. The amount of *vulvar* is usually settled between the parents of bride and bridegroom before proposal acceptance, which is paid before or after the marriage. *Vulvar* varies according to the status of concerned parties, age, beauty and qualities of the girl. Majority of girls have no say in their marriages, while in urban areas, educated girls may express their willingness or unwillingness for

a match. After the marriage, parents generally become indifferent to their daughter's welfare because then it becomes the responsibility of her husband and in-laws.

Similarly, another tradition, though not common but occasionally practised is *Char Pa Chari* or *Badli* or *Sarri* (exchange marriages) in which a girl is married in exchange for a bride, most probably her proposed husband's sister, for her brother. It is mostly in vogue in rural areas, where people are poor and cannot afford to pay *vulvar* and this way they save a significant money. Under the *Char Pa Chari* or *Badli* or *Sarri* system, the choice for matrimony is normally imposed to the females and even sometimes males also cannot deny the decision which in numerous cases has resulted in younger bridegrooms than brides.

2.6. Social Organization

As discussed above that society is predominantly patriarchal, decision-making is in the hands of men which are usually considered as binding upon the women. Women have got a limited say in decision-making process, though in some urban families they are, to some extent, allowed to give their opinion. Society is structured on kinship bases and each group is attached to a particular tradition, founded on specific rules of social organization. Most of these rules and traditions have undergone a considerable transformation over time.

The political organization is built upon two principles, authority and tribal identity. The society is formed on the authoritarian structure of *sardari*. However, the *Sardar's* role has been transformed over the years from a defender of tribal independence to the mediator between the tribe and state and also among the tribes. The hierarchical system of authority is vertical, with downward flow from the *Sardar* to the youth in the clan and family while the *Sardar's* position is supreme and prestigious.

2.7. Customs of Co-operation

The people of Chaghai co-operate and assist each other at the time of marriage by contributing gifts and cash to the groom. People also assist the family of the deceased by providing them with food for at least three days till *soyem*. People co-operate in case of any emergency in the area, or at the time of harvesting and sowing of crops. Cooperation is known by different local names, which are as follows:

- “Bijjar”. At the time of marriage, relatives and community people contribute their cooperation in terms of cash or kind according to their financial capacity.
- “Sargusht”. The second common assistance is called *sargusht* (*salami*) usually in cash which the people give to bridegroom in order to congratulate him, his parents and the family.
- “Purs”. The community assists the grieving at the time of death to share their sorrow by showing sympathy to the family. They also assist in the form of cash or kind to the affected family depending upon their financial means.
- “Pory”. In case of murder, the tribe decides to pay a lump-sum fine to the victim's family. The murderer is assisted by monetary contribution so that he may be able to pay the fine.
- People also cooperate in the installation of community hand pumps and maintenance.

In addition, a newly introduced form of co-operation is the management of water supply schemes at the community level. These schemes were completed by Public Health Engineering Department and handed over to the Water Management Associations, and committees were formed for the operation and maintenance of such schemes from among the community members. These associations fix tariff for water consumers, operate and manage the schemes and in case of any repair work needed they arrange for it.

2.8. Religious Beliefs

The majority of the people of the area are *Sunni* Muslims. They are regular in their prayers and fasting in the month of *Ramazan*. The religious leaders (*Mullahs*) are the most influential people in rural areas; however, their influence diminishes in urban areas. The main festivals are *Eid-ul-Fitar and Eid-ul-Azha*, which the people celebrate with a lot of fervor.

Hindu people also celebrate their festivals like *Diwali* and *Holi*. They visit the temples regularly. The people from all religions are in terms with each other and cooperate in their social and religious lives.

2.9. Conflict Resolution

There are two main methods of conflict resolution in the district; one is official and the other is traditional. The official system involves government and the unofficial system is based on the traditional *Jirga* and *Biradri* system.

The government system functions through the civil, criminal and Qazi courts and Magistrates. The people avoid filing suit in the courts to resolve their disputes because majority of the people are poor and they cannot bear court expenses. People prefer *Jirga* to solve their issues as it is considered reliable, consumes less time and does not involve any cost. The disputes are resolved under *Jirga* through imposition of penalties in the form of cash, land or kind. Sometimes, in larger disputes even females are married to the males of the victims' families.

Biradri (brotherhood) system is preferred because the people refer to the elders and influential for resolving their issues which are very effectively and efficiently settled.

2.10. Arms

Possessing and carrying arms is part of the tradition and culture of the area. Most of these arms are without licenses and there is no strict check on carrying such arms. In rural areas, the people carry weapons due to tribal enmity and for their personal protection. The tribal chiefs and influentials move with several bodyguards carrying weapons such as rifles, Kalashnikovs and Kalakos because of enmities with other tribes and for prestige.

2.11. Role, Position and Status of Women

The 1973 constitution passed by the National Assembly, guarantees equal rights to all the citizens without any discrimination on the basis of gender. The state may, however, make special provisions for protection of the rights of women and children. The labor law ensures participation of women in all socio-economic sectors of life. According to the law, women have the right to vote and to hold public office. Special seats have been allocated and reserved for women in National Assembly, Provincial Assemblies and local bodies. But constitutional guarantees of equality and gender equity are often superseded. In practice, it becomes very difficult for women to uphold their legal and social rights, as local customs and traditions often impose limitations. The position of women in District Chaghai is almost same as in other districts of Balochistan, where men hold the economic and social power. The tribal chiefs are always males.

The literacy rate among females is very low due to various factors like access to schools, poverty and other socio-cultural values. However, in urban areas the trend of female education is encouraging trend because parents take interest in their daughters' education. Consequently, the number of girl students has increased significantly during the last five years.

Medical facilities for women are limited in the district. Women usually believe in *Pirs* and *Molvies* for recovery from diseases and refer traditional birth attendants for delivery of babies. Women usually use veil to cover their faces for *purdah* when they go out of their homes, however, in rural areas poor women work in the farm fields without covering their faces.

Violence against women in the district is hardly reported but it has been observed. Women believe that men have the

right to harass and beat them; therefore, they do not seek any legal aid in this respect. Males are dominant in exercising power and the political and religious leaders are mostly males. It often entails subordination of women and seclusion of women from the mainstream social order. However, in most cases women are given share in property and inheritance as per the Islamic Sharia. They are usually unpaid workers as their contribution is not only limited to the domestic activities but they also work in the field during and harvesting seasons. Furthermore, their economic contribution is hardly reported in most of the official statistics.

A few NGOs are working in the women welfare sectors but these are all headed by men. There is no women's NGO specifically aimed at enhancing the social and political participatory role of women.

2.12. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

In District Chaghai, majority of children were observed working at hotels, workshops, tailoring, carpenters' & welders' shops and engineering works as well. They sell fruits and vegetables in the markets. In rural areas, the male and female children usually help their families in fodder cutting, collection of wood and bushes. Whereas, girls are exclusively engaged in household activities, water fetching, cleaning the house and doing embroidery work. The main reasons for child labor are poverty and lack of access to education. Even if they are enrolled in schools, they are eventually taken out so they may contribute to household activities.

2.13. Some Key Findings

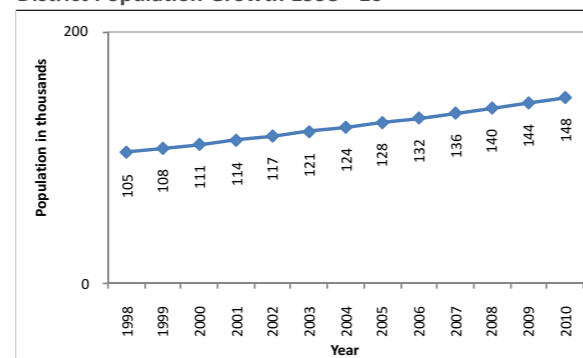
Chaghai has predominant tribal setup; although some of the urban trends are being adopted in the towns. Men have supremacy almost in all sectors. Each tribe has its own small aristocracy which is led by its *Sardar*. Tribal identity and retaliation is prevalent in the area. Nonetheless, inter-marriages between different tribes and ethnic groups improve co-operation, understanding and socialization. The people usually cooperate in formal and informal ways. Therefore, community participation can be a viable mode for development activities. The tribal, family and individual conflicts are often resolved with the help of elders in the community.

Vulvur/Haqmehr is common and pervasively practiced custom of the area. Women are involved in their family and domestic activities, but they don't have a major role in the outdoor activities of the society as well as they have a limited say in their marriages. Their activities are limited to domestic affairs only. In town areas, some families allow their women to express their opinion in family affairs but to a very limited extent. The change can be brought through education and communication development in the area. Women are restricted from playing an effective role in the development of society but as long as they are segregated and secluded from the society their capacity and potential could not be properly utilized.

Mass media can play an important role in promoting awareness among the masses. Child labor in the area is a social as well as an economic issue. Poor parents send their children for work to earn and assist the family.

Projected Population 2010	
Total Population (in thousands)	148
-Male	81 (55%)
-Female	67 (45%)
-Urban	17 (11%)
-Rural	131 (89%)
Sex Ratio (males/ 100 females)	109
Dependency Ratio	98
Population Density (person per sq. km)	3
Average Annual Growth Rate	3.1%
Census 1998	
Total Population (in thousands)	105
Population Density (person per sq. km)	2
Average Household Size	6.8
Housing Units & Rooms	
Housing Units in thousands	30
Rooms per housing unit	2.2
Housing Tenure	
Owned	93%
Rented	4%
Rent Free	3%
Marital Status	
Never married	31%
Married	65%
Widowed/ Divorced	4%
Other	
N.I. Card Obtained	64%
Muslim	99%
Non-Muslim	1%

District Population Growth 1998 - 10



(Census, 1998)

3.1. Population

Since independence, five population Censuses have been conducted in the years 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981 and 1998. The population reported in last four Censuses is presented in table 3.1 below while list of villages (rural area) with population and number of households is given in annexure L:

Table 3.1: Census Wise Population

	Population (In '000')				
	1961	1972	1981	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population					
Male Population	47	65	120	58 (55%)	81 (55%)
Female Population	n/f	n/f	n/f	47 (45%)	67 (45%)
Urban Population	n/f	n/f	11 (9%)	12 (11%)	17 (11%)
Rural Population	n/f	n/f	109 (91%)	93 (89%)	131 (89%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	104	104	103	109	109
Number of households (in '000')	n/f	n/f	18	12	n/f

(Population Census Organization)
n/a: Data not found

3.2. Population Growth Pattern

According to the Census of 1998 the reported population of District Chaghai was 105000 and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to 3.1%. The population growth pattern, in the past, has shown an even impact during the previous two Census periods, in particular. Between the Censuses of 1961 and 1972 the population increased by 58.5%, between 1972 and 1981 it increased by 84.6%, however, between 1981 and 1998 it decreased considerably by 12.5%. By applying the annual growth rate (3.1%) of Census 1998 the projected population in 2010 is estimated to 148000, shows an increase of 41.7%. The population projection was based on natural growth in the region and it did not take into account the migration figure.

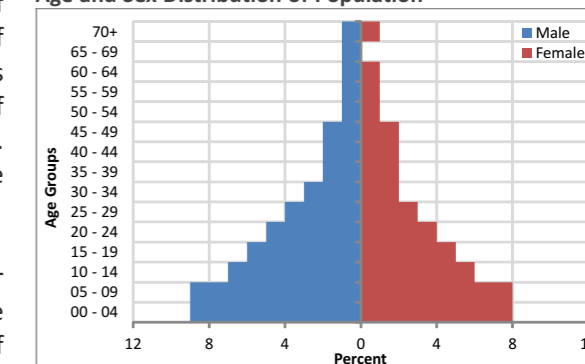
The high population growth in District Chaghai was due to the reason that death rates have been reduced considerably whereas, the birth rates remain the same.

3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

The district's population is characterized by high growth rate of 3.1% per annum with 48% population under 15 years, almost half (50%) is between 15-49 years olds and the remaining 2% comprises of more than 65 years olds. The data regarding percentage of people with vote eligibility (over 21 years) was not available. Almost 65% of the women of reproductive age (15-49 years) were married and of those married 91% had children.

Male population was 54%, slightly more than 46% of females'. For every 100 females, there were 116 males. The most plausible explanation of low female statistics could be underreporting of females in the tribal setup and societies as people hesitate to register their females children.

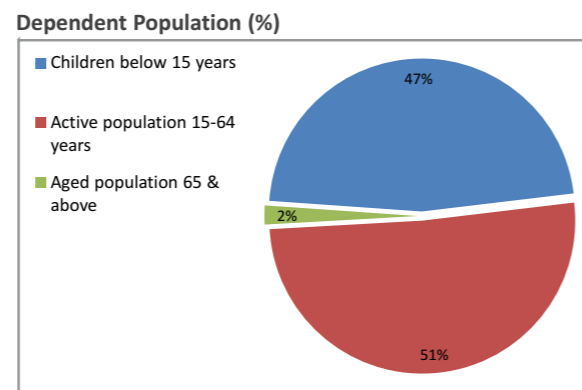
Age and Sex Distribution of Population



(Census, 1998)

3.3. Dependent Population

The economically dependent population is, usually, considered to be less than 15 years and 65 years olds and above. In addition, the widowed or divorced females are also considered to be dependent. According to the 1998 Census, almost half, 49 %, of the population in the district was dependent including higher share of youth, under 15 years, dependency of 47%, old age dependency of 2%, and 4% dependent population of widows or divorced. The dependent population seems to be very high being an enormous burden to the district's economy which can affect the upbringing of the youth and to the development, in general.



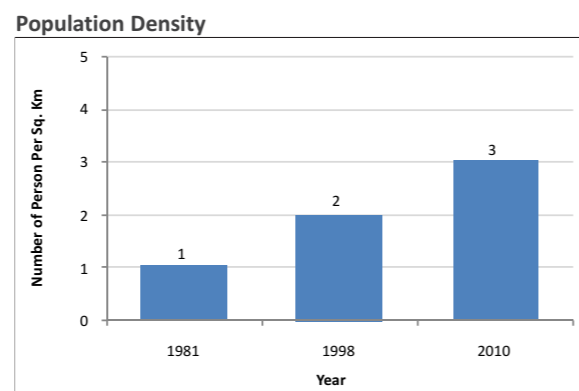
(Census, 1998)

3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

Proportion of urban population was increased to 18% in the Census of 1998, whereas it was 9 percent reported in Census of 1981. Nearly 82% of the population was reported to be in rural areas. The male-female ratio in urban areas was 114:100, whereas in rural area it was 116:100.

3.5. Population Density

Balochistan is a sparsely populated province which is almost half of the country, area wise and comprises almost 5.6% population of the whole country. Population density is generally very low and it varies from district to district and Kech district is also not densely populated. According to 1998 census population per square kilometer was 2 individuals and the projected population of 2010 is almost 3 individuals with an increase of 1 individual over the past 12 year's period.



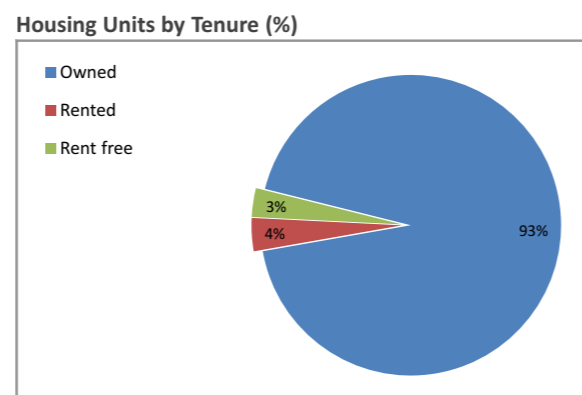
(Census, 1998)

3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size was 6.8 persons per household according to the 1998 Censuses. According to the latest Census, only 3.7 % of the population had a provision of living in a separate room in joint family system, which is very low.

3.7. House Tenure

According to 1998 Census, most of the houses (93%) were owned by the residents. The percentage of rented and rent-free houses in the district was 4% and 3%, respectively, and it has been observed that almost 18 percent of the houses are rented in urban areas, since many families have shifted from rural to urban areas for education of their children and/or for better job opportunities.



(Census, 1998)

4 DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

4.1. Administrative Division

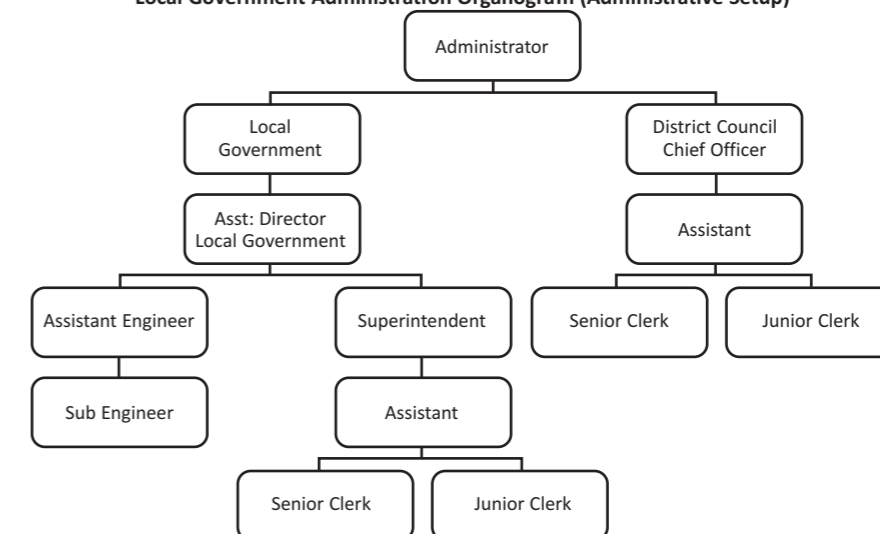
Chaghai started functioning as a district right after Balochistan was declared a province in 1970 . Formerly, Chaghai was notified as district in British era in the year 1896 until 1957. Prior to 1957, Chaghai was notified as a sub-division of Kalat division. The main motive to grant Chaghai the status of a district was to provide basic civic services at the grass root level by establishing government offices. The district under Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) 2001 comprised of two *Tehsils* Dalbandin and Nokundi and a sub-Tehsil of Chaghai. In 2004, Chaghai was divided and a separated district was carved out of it and named as Nushki.

4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

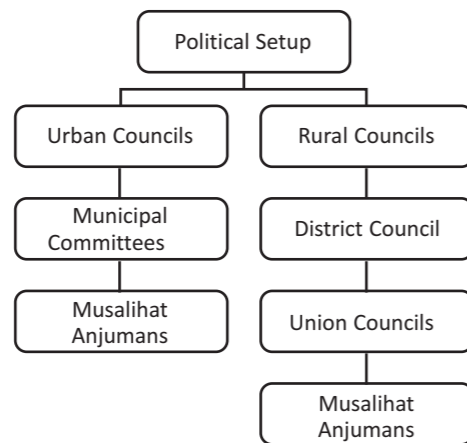
After the division of Sub-Continent the System of Local Government inherited from the British Empire continued in Chaghai. Over the period of time, the system was restructured and initiated in 1962, through a change in the structure and function of local bodies. The Local Government institutions were re-organized in the form of Union Committees, Union Councils, Town Committees and Municipalities. The tiers consisted of *Tehsil* Council and District Council. The third tier was formed by the Divisional Councils, where rural and urban areas were represented. This system was known as basic democracies as the role of Local Government reached the grass root level. In 1970, Local Government department was established at the provincial level.

The Local Government System was introduced in 1979 by following the establishment of department, with the aim to ensure the participation and involvement of local population in development schemes. Later, Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) of 1980 was executed which was further replaced by BLGO 2001 with the concept of District Government. Under BLGO 2001, District Chaghai had 2 *Tehsils* and 10 Union Councils. The district was administrated from a single line of administration covering both, the rural as well as urban areas. The system continued for two tenures and later modified after approval of BLGA 2010. The present system under the Local Government Act 2010 is similar to BLGO 1980 and emphasizes rural-urban division.

Local Government Administration Organogram (Administrative Setup)



Local Government Organogram(Political Setup)



4.3. Local Government Administration

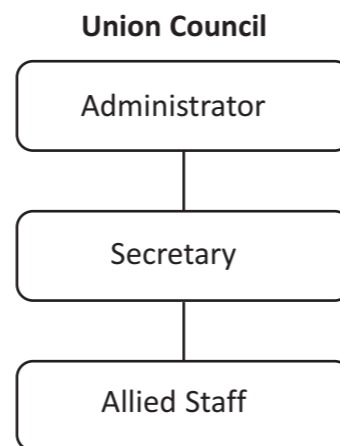
The Local Government institutions in urban areas of Chaghai include Municipal Committees, headed by chairmen and ward members. Its size depends on the number of people living in the area. The Government is represented by one Chief Officer who assists the chairman and members in routine work. There is a special representation of women, peasant/workers and minorities in the district.

In BLGA 2010, there are 10 Union Councils in district Chaghai. The Union Councils constitute a District Council, in which each Union Council is represented by 01 member in the District Council. In addition, there is special representation of 33% women, 5% for workers and peasants.

4.4. Functions of Local Government

4.4.1. Union Council

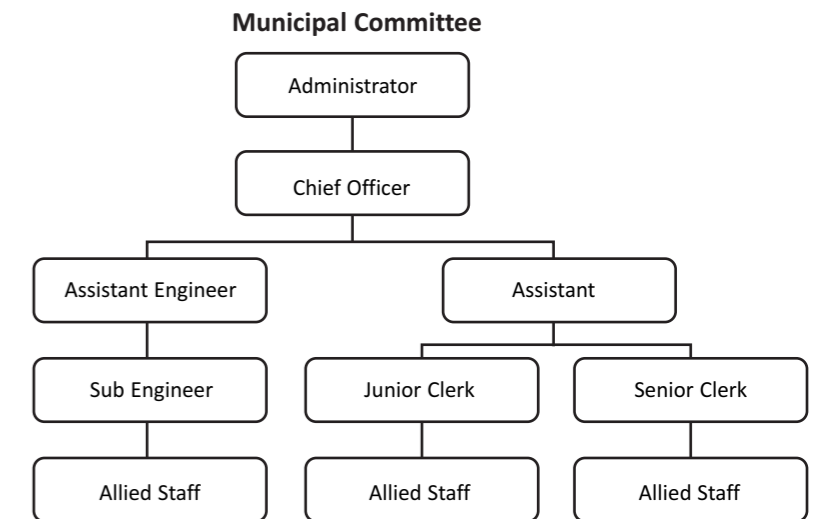
After BLGA 2010, there were 10 Union Councils in the district, where each Union Council has a population ranging from 10000 to 20000 persons. There are 33% women and 5% peasants/workers representation in each Union Council and this percentage is based on the number of general seats in the Council. The Union Councils are supposed to perform the development work, generally, in the sectors of public health, health, sanitation, education, agriculture, economic welfare, food items and issuance of birth and death certificates. The local government elections have not been conducted for few years due to which the local government bodies are non-functional. Moreover, every Union Council is allowed to generate its own revenue sources by levying duty taxes and miscellaneous fees as specified in the second schedule of the BLGA 2010. They can also settle conflicts among the villagers through Musalihat Anjumans (local level bodies to resolve petty disputes among the people) and independently take decisions within their own jurisdiction which are appropriate. However, some of the finance related decisions have to be formally approved by the District Council. The administrative structure of Union Council is as given.



4.4.2. Municipal Committee

The only Municipal Committee working in the urban areas of Chaghai is Municipal Committee Dalbandin. According to the rules of BLGA, Municipal Committees are constituted for those areas where population ranges from 20000-25000. Women and workers/peasants have representation in this regard. The minorities' representation is determined through government's notification, based on the population of minorities living in the area. The Municipal Committees are responsible to provide public health, water supply, drains, articles of food and drink, animals and cattle, education,

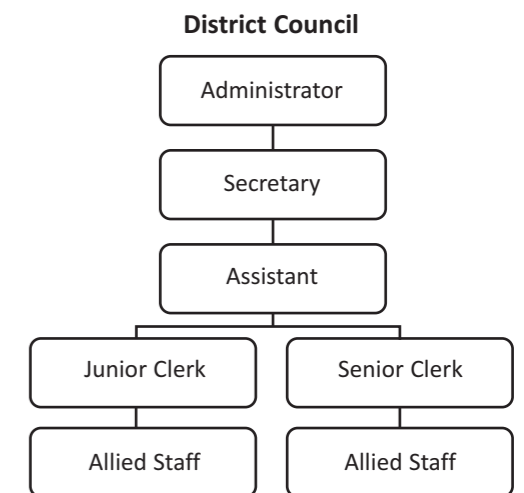
public safety, town planning, building control, streets and agriculture. The Municipal Committees pay taxes and rates as determined under part III of the second schedule of BLGA 2010. The administrative setup of Municipal Committee is given above in the organogram.



4.4.3. District Council

There are 10 Union Councils' representatives in District Council of Chaghai, one from each Union Council. Special seats are allocated to the representatives of workers/peasants, women and minorities as discussed in detail in the above paragraphs. All the elected chairmen of the Municipal Committees are also members of the District Council.

The District Council is concerned with rural development activities and functions such as health, public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink, drainage, livestock and dairy development, culture and public safety. The District Council can generate revenue by levying fees and various taxes as given in part II of second schedule of BLGA 2010.



4.5. Local Government in Chaghai

The Balochistan Local Government Act 2010 provides the constitution of Local Government institutions for rural and urban areas and is mainly responsible for local level development and provision of municipal services to the people. The institutions will be in place after announcement of Local Government elections by the Provincial Government.

4.6. Electoral System

4.6.1. Elections

Data about the total number of registered voters in Chaghai could not be collected.

4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district has one Provincial Assembly seat PB-39 and the National Assembly constituency is shared with districts Noshki and Quetta.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

During the elections, 130 polling stations were established at the district level to provide facilitation to the voters for casting their votes in their nearest vicinity during last Local Government elections. The number of polling booths for male and female was same because one each polling booth for male voters and female voters was established in each polling station.

4.7. Federal and Provincial Government Services

Many Provincial and Federal Government departments have got their offices in the district like, Customs, Revenue, Police, Health, Education, FIA, WAPDA and Judiciary. All these departments are properly functioning and providing services to the people.

4.8. Complaints and Accountability Mechanism

There is no complaint and accountability mechanism available in the district. The office of Ombudsman has not been devolved at the district level to facilitate the people in addressing their complaints and grievances. Similarly, District Public Safety and Police Complaints Commission provided under Police Order has also not been notified.

5

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Municipal services reported in the district include public health, water supply, sanitation, provision of quality food & drink items, public safety, town planning, building control, maintenance of streets, car parking, bus stands, health and education. Because of the frequent amendments in the Local Government system proper data could not be either maintained or properly updated. and the following are some examples:

5.1. Administration of Municipal Services and Assets

5.1.1. Assets

The Municipal administration of District Chaghi owns a significant number of properties, which helps in generating some revenue for the Local Government but the revenue record is not being properly maintained at the district. The Municipal Committees possess 11 shops in Dalbandin and among other assets market, vehicles and parking. It was reported that during the year 2009-10, only Rs. 124,500 was collected as revenue from these assets.

5.1.2. Public Health

The most important duty of Municipal Committee is to provide public health, proper sanitation system, supply of clean drinking water and control of infectious diseases, hygiene and building control facilities. The sanitation services are being provided in Dalbandin town with a total staff of 25 and various types of equipment including one generator and 5 vehicles. The facility of prevention and cure of infectious diseases is not available in town area and no concrete steps have been taken for hygienic measures. However, UN agencies with financial assistance of Government of Japan and European Union have been significantly working on improved hygiene in the UCs of Chaghi, Ziarat Balanosh, Chilghazi and some other areas under Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) programme for the last couple of years.

5.1.3. Water Supply

Clean drinking water supply is another necessary and important mandate of the municipal services, working under the Water Regulatory Authority. The water supply record could not be obtained at the district level. However, UN agencies with financial assistance of Government of Japan and European Union have been significantly working on providing clean drinking water by installing solar water pumps and hand pumps in the UCs of Chaghi, Ziarat Balanosh, Chilghazi and some other areas under Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) programme for last couple of years.

5.1.4. Articles of Food and Drink

The outlet facilities of food and drink have not been reported in the district. Other relevant could not be collected.

5.1.5. Public Safety

Firefighting facility is available in Chaghai District, which is equipped with one fire fighting vehicle and 7 employees. In Civil Defense, public has to be trained on initial precautions under challenging circumstances but it was reported that no measure regarding civil defense, Crisis Management Cell has been taken so far.

5.2. Town Planning

In District Chaghai, it was reported that master plan for major towns have not been prepared. Therefore, no further information could be collected.

5.3. Building Control

There is a reported outlet facility about map approval to provide services in town areas of Dalbandin and Chaghai and it is run by 1 employee and 1 vehicle. However, the outlet facilities on regulation of building construction could not be known. Moreover, the information on allocated annual budget for the year 2009-10 could not be collected.

5.4. Streets

One of the major responsibilities of Municipal administration is to look after the streets such as streets' provision and maintenance, measures for preventing encroachments, proper street lighting, and regulation of traffic. Detailed statistics are not available about street related affairs.

5.5. Other Municipal Services

The display and hoarding, car parking, bus stands, graveyard maintenance, fumigation, control over dangerous animals as well as development and maintenance of community parks are also among prime responsibilities of municipality services. One facility of control over dangerous animals, supported with one shooter dog is available in the district. While, the display and hoarding services, car parking areas, bus stands, fumigation, graveyard maintenance and recreational facilities could not be known.

5.6. Revenue Generation

The municipal office also generates some revenue through property transfer fee, licensing fee, birth and death certificates, parking fee, slaughter house tax and fines. The revenue generated under these heads is given as under:

- 1- Ground rent/transfer fee: The transfer fee is Rs.0.03/ per foot. In the year 2009-10, the revenue generated from property transfer fee was Rs. 354,071/-
- 2- License fee from shops: The license fee from shops, for the fiscal year is Rs. 500 per shop. In the years, 2008-09 and 2009-10, the revenue generated from license fee from shops was Rs. 6,465 and Rs. 1,600 respectively.
- 3- *Safai* Tax: The *Safai* tax is Rs.500/ per shop. In the years 2008-09 and 2009-10, the revenue generated from *Safai* tax was Rs. 29,000 and Rs. 20,900 respectively.

6 LAW AND ORDER

The following paragraphs will discuss the law enforcement agencies' resources, major cognizable crimes, judicial services, prison and jail facilities and development schemes from the perspective of district Chaghai.

6.1. Geographical Coverage

In District Kech, like most other districts, there are two main law enforcement agencies police and levies for controlling law and order situation. Levies force comprises the local tribesmen which performs the police functions mostly in the rural areas very effectively. However, the police force is responsible for maintaining Law and Order only in the major towns of the district.

6.2. Human Resource

In District Chaghai, there were 496 police personnel including 01 DPO, 07 DSPs, 01 PDSP, 08 IP, 01 PI, 25 *Sipais*, 35 ASIs, 176 HCs and 242 Constables. The Provincial Levies possesses 323 staff which includes 02 *Risaldars*, 7 *Jamadars*, 11 *Dafedars*, 35 *Hawaldars*, 1 *Tracker* and 267 *Sipahis*. In the same way, the Federal Levies consists of 56 personnel with 3 *Risaldars*, 1 *Jamadar*, 8 *Dafedars*, 8 *Hawaldars*, 36 *Sipahis*. For further details, please see table B1 Annexure B.

6.3. Resources

The police force in the district possesses 7 vehicles, 3 tear gas and 30 rubber sticks, which are used for patrolling and emergency situations. Similarly *levies* force has got 13 vehicles and 1 tear gas. For further details, please see table B2 Annexure B.

6.4. Major Cognizable Crimes

Data could not be collected.

6.5. Judicial Services

Two offices of Judicial Magistrates at Dalbandin and Taftan are functioning to provide judicial services to the people.

6.6. Jails And Prisons

No jail or prison is available in the district.



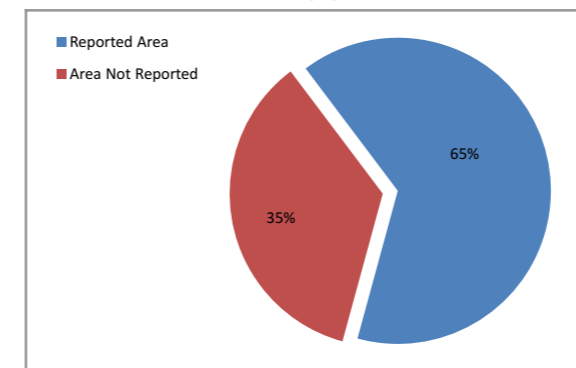
SECTION II Productive Sectors

- 7 Agriculture and Horticulture
- 8 Livestock
- 9 Fisheries
- 10 Forestry
- 11 Mining
- 12 Industry and Manufacturing
- 13 Economic Infrastructure and Communications

7

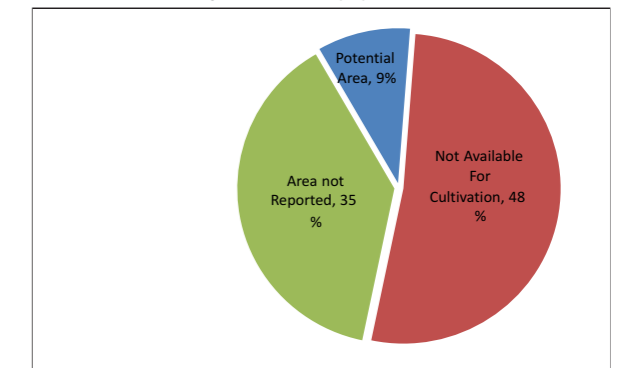
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Distribution of District Area (%)



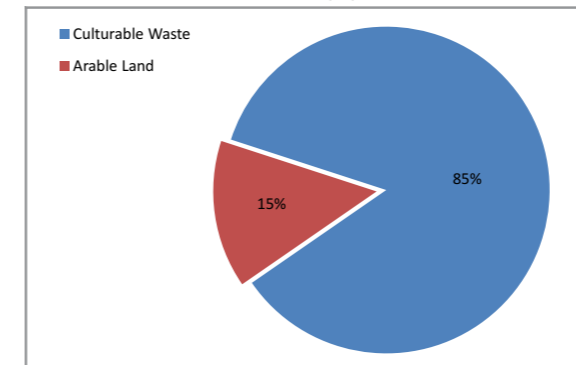
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total reported area of the district is 65%

Distribution of Reported Area (%)



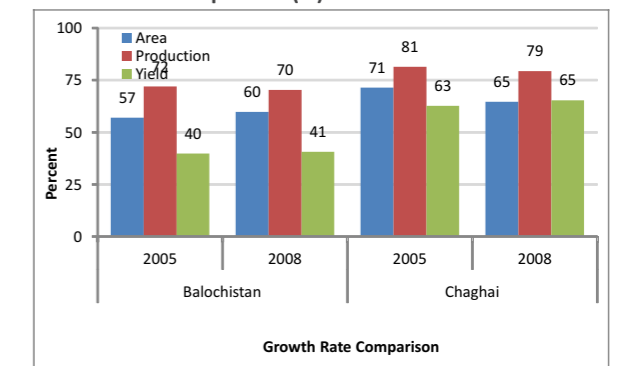
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Potential Area of the district is 9%

Distribution of Potential Area (%)



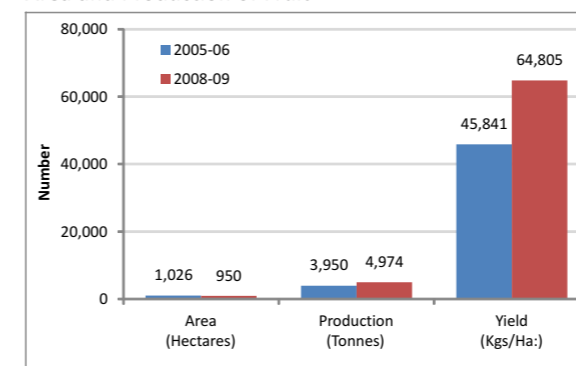
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Arable Land of the district is 15%

Growth Rate Comparison (%)



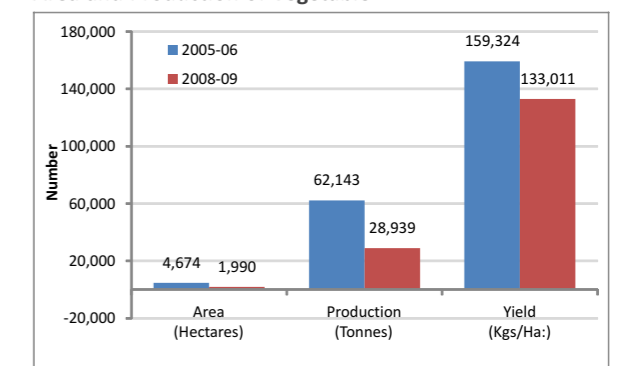
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Fruit

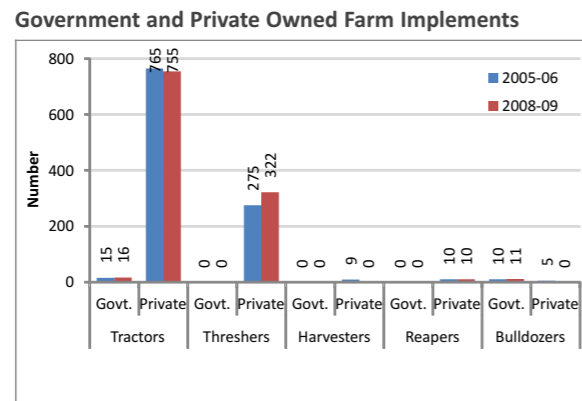


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2005-06 & 2008-09)
The fruit production immensely increased in 2008-09

Area and Production of Vegetable



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
The vegetable production decreased in 2008-09



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Sector Highlights

- 8.8% of the total geographical area was reported Potential Area available for cultivation (Agricultural Statistics, 2009), which comprised of approximately 446,588 hectares.
- The Current Fallow Land was increased from 30.9% to 60% between 2005 and 2009, which means more area was made available for cultivation and Net Sown Area was decreased from 69% to 40%.
- The major Rabi crop was Wheat followed by Cumin sharing 60% and 12% of the total Rabi crop area respectively.
- The major Kharif crop was Onion followed by Cotton sharing 47% and 21% of the total Kharif crop area respectively.
- The Fodder production was 49,643 tons remained the highest for the year 2008-09 followed by vegetables at 26,779 tons
- Among fruits, Pomegranate produce was the highest with 12,959 kg per hectare.
- Other major fruit produce was Almond, Pear, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pomegranate and Dates.
- Major irrigation sources include tube wells (71%) wells (26%) and karezes (3%).
- There were 1,427 tube wells and all installed. privately.

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. Agro-Ecological Zone

Chaghai falls in the sub-tropical agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 446,588 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 8.8% of the total geographical area of District Chaghai. The recommended crops for the district according to its ecological zone are given in the table below:

Table 7.1: Agro-Ecological Zone and Recommended Crops

Ecological Zones	Name of district	Altitude (Feet)	Recommended Crops
Sub-Tropical	Kohlu, Chaghai, Kharan, Kech, Panjgur, Dera Bugti, Nushki and Washuk.	1500-3000	Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed & Mustard, Canola, Cumin, Gram, Masoor, Vegetables, Fodders, Sunflower, Safflower, Rice, Jowar, Maize, Sesame, Pulses, Onion, Potato, Melons, Chilies, Coriander, Garlic, Cotton, Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peaches, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Dates, Mangoes, Citrus, Banana, Guava, Papaya, Chickoo and Fig.

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2. Land Utilization

The share of land used for agriculture in District Chaghai is gradually enhancing every year, which shows that the agricultural sector is becoming vibrant. The overall land utilization of District Chaghai is depicted in the table below:

Table 7.2: Land Utilization by Year

Land Utilization	Area In ('000') Hectare				
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Mean
Total Geographical Area	5,055	5,055	5,055	5,055	
Total Arable land	63 (14%)	63 (14%)	64 (14%)	65 (15%)	14
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	447 (9%)	447 (9%)	447 (9%)	447 (9%)	9
Net Sown Area	44 (69%)	39 (61%)	42 (65%)	26 (40%)	60
Current Fallow Land	20 (31%)	25 (39%)	22 (35%)	39 (60%)	40
Culturable Waste	383 (86%)	383 (86%)	383 (86%)	381 (85%)	86
Forest	382 (8%)	382 (8%)	382 (8%)	382 (8%)	8
Area Unavailable for Cultivation	2433 (48%)	2433 (48%)	2433 (48%)	2433 (48%)	48

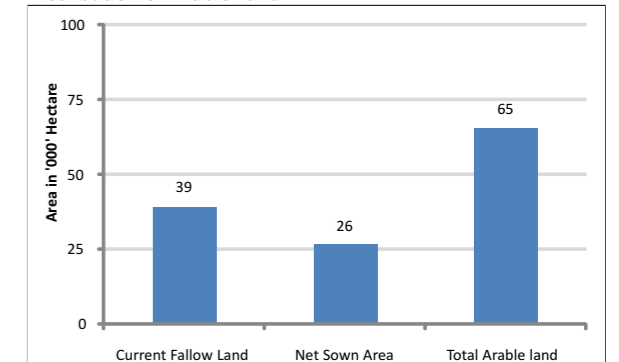
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.1. Land Classification

The geographical area of district Chaghai is 5,055,000 hectares out of which 48% (2,432,520 hectares) is not available for cultivation. The mean Potential Area available for agricultural crop cultivation is 446,588 hectares (8.8%). The district has vast potential for development which is constrained by the scarcity of water. However, this could be overcome by efficient conservation of flood water and the recharge of existing water resources. This would increase the cropping area of the district. 1,427 tube wells have been installed privately.

The Culturable Waste Land remained almost same, however, a slight decrease during the period from 2005-06 to 2008-09 phase was observed from 383,160 hectares to 381,302 hectares. A slight difference indicates unavailability of irrigation water. As a result, the ratio of cropping intensity decreased during both *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons.

Distribution of Arable Land



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

The data shows that fallow land was above 60% and the Net Sown Area was approximately 40% in 2008-09. It seems that the supply of resources and irrigation water are sufficient to sustain agricultural activities during the cropping season. Total Arable Land out of the total Potential Area for cultivation increased from 63,289 (14%) in 2004 to 65,286 (15%) in 2009. The share of Current Fallow Land in the total Arable Land increased from 31% to 60% during the same period. However, for improved crop raising and earning, focus on the practices of horizontal crop yield increase were made possible from within the framework of available farm resources. A high yield will not only improve the farm and farmers' community income but will have a positive impact to the overall economy of the province. Therefore, each year both in *Rabi* and *Kharif* cropping seasons, the cultivation area needs to be increased.

Crops

Chaghai district has two cropping seasons:

- Rabi Crops:** *Rabi* crops include Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed/Mustard, Cumin, Lentil (*Masoor*), Vegetable, Fodder and Sunflower. These crops are sown in winter or during early summer and harvested in late summer. For further details, please see table C1 Annexure C.
- Kharif Crops:** *Kharif* crops include Sorghum (*Jowar*), Millet (*Bajra*), Maize, *Mung* bean, Mash Bean, Fruit, Onion, Vegetable, Melon, Chilies, Fodder, Coriander, Garlic and Cotton. All these are cash crops, sown in summer and harvested in late summer or early winter. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

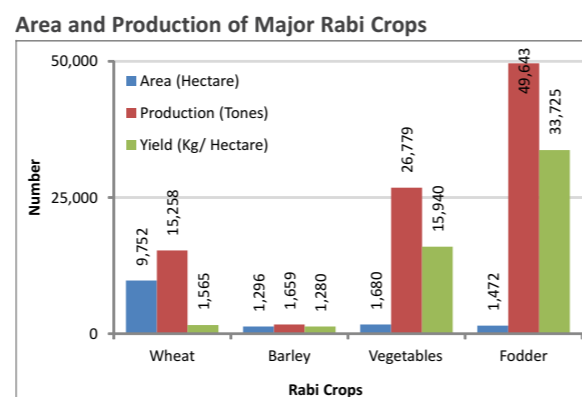
7.2.2. Major Crops by Area and Production

Major *Rabi* crop for the year 2008-09 was Wheat, covering an area of 60%, followed by Cumin (12%), Vegetable (10%), Fodder (9.1%) Barley (8%) and Sunflower (0.2%). The smallest area was covered by Lentil (*Masoor*), only 0.01%. For further details, please see table C1 Annexure C.

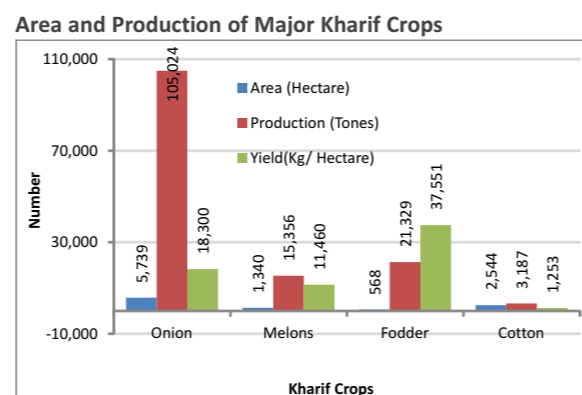
Onions had the highest contribution towards the *Kharif* crops and in the year 2008-09 they covered 47% of the total area, followed by Cotton 21%, Melon 11% and Garlic 0.1%. The smallest area, only 0.04% of the total, was covered by Coriander.

Amongst the fruit produced; Grapes, Dates and Pomegranates are the most important and dominant fruit in the Chaghai District. 8% of the irrigated area was under fruit production. Chaghai is also a major Cotton producing district in Balochistan, which is as economically important as fruit. About 60% of the economy of Pakistan is based on the cotton industry. The data clearly indicates that the yield of Wheat crop (1,565 kg/hectares) is very low. Similarly Barley, Rapeseed/Mustard and Lentil (*Masoor*) crops have a very low yielding capacity.

The causes for low yield production in the district could probably be the seed varieties being grown are not of certified quality. Other reasons are improper follow up of agronomic practices such as sowing time, balanced fertilizer application, type of fertilizer to be applied, seed bed preparation, irrigation intervals, hoeing and weeding operations and proper insect and disease control measures. In order to improve the existing low yield, newly developed high yielding varieties of seeds shall be introduced. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

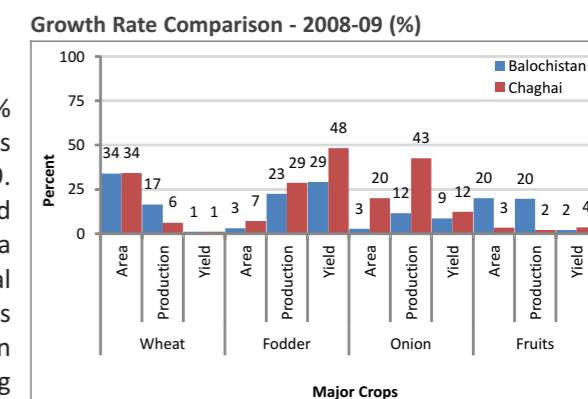


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

The Provincial Seed Certification Department should survey the area for monitoring and identification of crop sown varieties, because this is the only concrete method to curb the prevailing trend of sowing mixed and uncertified seeds. Moreover, the Agriculture Research & Extension Wings both should participate in the field days and provide updated information to farmers in the area on how to follow the crop husbandry. Effective dissemination of written guidelines, pamphlets and newsletters about proper management and handling of various crops be ensured and activated for the best interest and economic prosperity of the farmers.

7.2.3. Discussion on Production Trends

- Wheat:** At the district level, Wheat contributed to 60% of the area under *Rabi* crops. More than 40% of wheat was grown under un-irrigated condition in the year 2008-09. Wheat, being the staple food of district Chaghai contributed to 34% of the total Wheat area in Balochistan and had a production ratio of 6% compared to 17% at the provincial level. The yield growth rate was 1.1% in Chaghai, whereas 1% in Balochistan. It is quite possible that Wheat cultivation would be continued at the same level in the existing cropping system.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

- Fruit:** At the district level, fruit contributed to 8% of the area under *Kharif* crop cultivation. However, the area growth rate of 3% and the production growth rate of 2% for fruit remained less than Wheat which had a 20% growth rate for both area as well as yield. The growth rate was 3.5% for Chaghai and 2% provincial average. Therefore, fruit production at the district level was not economical.
- Onion:** At the district level, Onion contributed 47% of the area under *Kharif* crop cultivation with an area growth rate of 20% compared to only 2.7% at the provincial level. The production growth rate for Onion remained higher at the district level as compared to fruit (42% > 12%). The growth rate for yield was 1% compared to 9% of provincial average. Therefore, it is suggested that Onion cultivation should continue at the same scale at the district level.
- Fodder:** At the district level, Fodder had an area growth rate of 5% which is lower than Onion but higher than fruit. On the other hand, the production growth rate of Fodder remained higher than Wheat (29% > 23%) and Fruit at district level. The yield growth rate was 48% at the district level and 29% provincial average. Therefore, it is clear that Fodder cultivation is not economical at the district level when compared to Wheat, Fruit and Onion. Therefore, vertical as well as horizontal yield increases must be focused and genotypes to be improved to increase earnings. For further details, please see table C3 Annexure C.

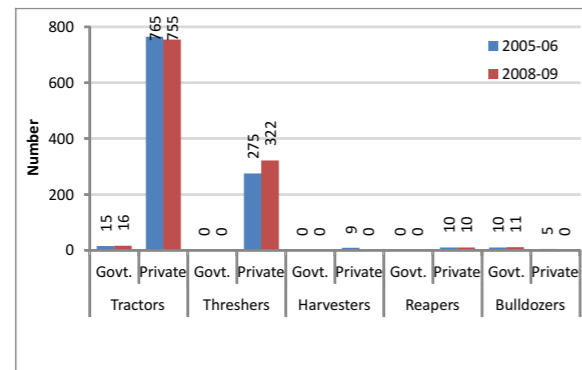
7.2.4. Discussion of Cropping Patterns

In Chaghai, single cropping pattern is practiced to cultivate Wheat, Barley, Mutter pulse, Vegetable, Fodder, Onion, Melon, Chilies, Coriander, Guar seed, and Cotton. Inter Cropping, Mixed Cropping and Crop Rotation are not usually practiced. Some fields/plots remain uncultivated as fallow land to maintain the soil's fertility, which might otherwise have been exhausted in the past under crop husbandry.

7.3. Farm Implements and Inputs

According to the statistics, most of the farm implements were owned by the private sector. Government has provided some tractors and bulldozers for land leveling. Provision of farm implements by the government could certainly help boost the agriculture production in the district. For further details, please see table C4 Annexure C.

Government and Private Owned Farm Implements

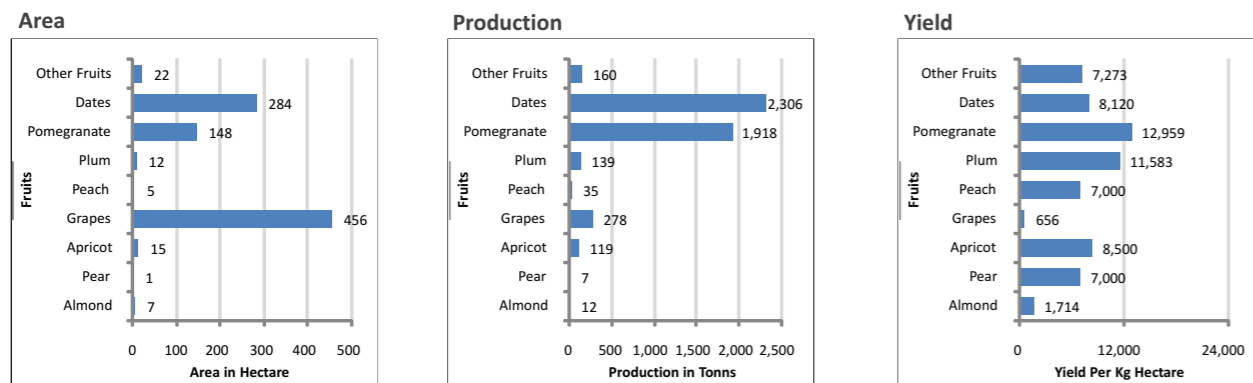


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.4. Horticulture Inputs

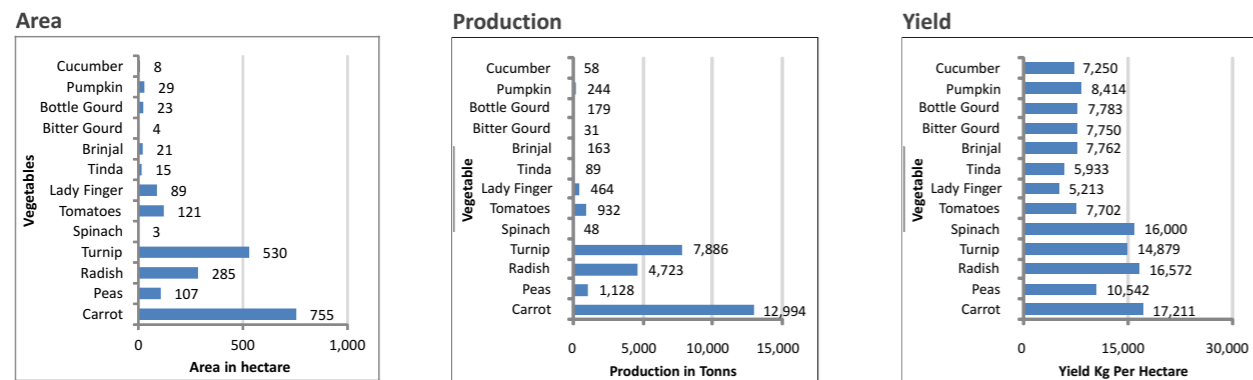
7.4.1. Area and Production of Fruits and Vegetables

The district has great potential for fruit farming. Presently, Almond, Pear, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pomegranate and Dates are the major fruits produced in the area. For further details, please see table C5 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Carrot occupied the largest area under vegetable cultivation (755 hectares), followed by Turnip (530 hectares), Radish (285 hectares), Tomatoes (121 hectares), Peas (107 hectares), Lady finger (89 hectares), Pumpkin (29 hectares), Bottle gourd (23 hectares), Brinjal (21 hectares), Tinda (15 hectares), Cucumber (8 hectares) and Bitter gourd (4 hectares) during the year 2008-09. On the other hand, the smallest area was occupied by Spinach (3 hectares). For further details, please see table C6 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.5. Land Ownership and Tenure System

The total arable land recorded was 16% (65,286 hectares) of the total land area. The Culturable Waste Land was 85% (381,302 hectares) during the year 2008-09. Majority of the land owners have a small piece of land for cultivation, which is generally ten to fifteen hectares.

Land owners hire laborers on the basis of varying distribution i.e. the tenant's share is 1/6 (<17%) and that of the owner's is 5/6 (>83%). The laborers are employed at the prevailing daily wage rate in the open market which varies according to location and season. The laborers also involve their families (including women and children) at the time of sowing and harvesting. Agricultural labor is primarily performed by men. Women and children are involved in agriculture-related activities by helping out in the fields and at home. Big land owners employ tenants for agricultural activities. Small farmers usually work at their own fields and rarely hire tenants.

7.5.1. Discussion on Land Patterns in Land Ownership and Tenure System

Shared Tenancy

Under this system the expenditure on land preparation, seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, irrigation expenses, harvesting and threshing charges are borne by the land owner. However, the crop produce is then divided between owner and the tenant based on a fixed formula.

Cash Tenancy

Land is taken on a lump-sum lease basis from the owner for an agricultural year and all the expenses right from land preparation to harvesting and threshing are to be borne by the tenant who then owns all the produce.

Crop Sharing System

This is almost a reverse form of the cash tenancy. The land owner gives his land to the cultivator and all the related production cost incurred has to be borne by the grower. Normally, 20% of the production is given to the owner of the land.

7.6. Agriculture Marketing

Farmers sell their vegetable produce either to the retailers or offer it for auction through commission agents. Direct marketing brings the growers better returns. Marketing through commission agents is also carried out who play a major role in the disposal of fruit and vegetable. They work either on behalf of the growers, for which they charge a commission or work independently. Another method of marketing is that fruit orchards are contracted to the interested parties at the beginning of season. After the award of the contract the grower is not responsible for harvesting and marketing. The prices fixed by the government, for different agricultural commodities do not seem effective throughout the province. This is one of the basic reasons for daily increase in prices. The majority of the farm produce is directly sold into the hands of brokers/dalal/beopari/ contractors or intermediaries, who are all middlemen with different nomenclatures at various locations. Normally, the following options are available to the growers for selling their produce:

- Sale of produce at farm gate and this kind of sale obviously does not bring much income to growers.
- Sale of produce to the nearest market if available at the district level: This kind of sale incurs certain transportation charges that have to be met by the growers. In the market, intermediaries have a strong hold. They buy the farm produce on the spot and resell to wholesalers at their own prices. The wholesalers resale it to the merchandisers, dealers, brokers or retailers. Then it comes to shopkeepers from where people purchase these commodities as end users or consumers. Every entity involved in this chain got his profit margin and there is no control against those in fixing the prices.
- Sale of produce across the boundaries of the district or province. The same intermediaries are to be faced by the producers/growers again even across the provincial border transactions.
- Another way to earn higher profits for the salesmen is to keep the produce purchased in ware houses to sell it at high prices during off season.

7.6.1. Share of Population Employed in Major Agricultural Activities

The agricultural sector's labor force comprises of both men and women. Most of the tilling is carried out by the men. Land owners are personally involved in cultivation and harvesting, in general. Since tenants are not easily available, most of the farming is performed by using traditional methods of cultivation, using oxen and sometimes camels. Few people use tractors, threshers and mechanical ploughs. Double cropping - even with irrigation is hardly practiced.

7.6.2. Role of Women in Agricultural Activities

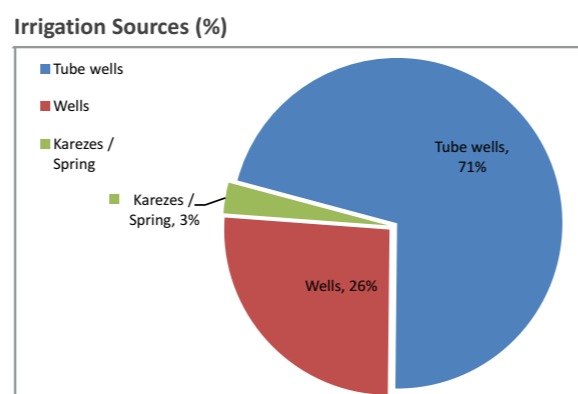
Women generally take part in agriculture-related activities within the household. However, during the harvest of Dates and Apple, women participate by picking Apples and drying the Dates.

7.7. Irrigation

7.7.1. Irrigation System and Sources

Three main sources of irrigation including tube wells, dug wells and Karezes/ spring are commonly used in the district. Privately owned tube wells are maintained by the owners themselves, whereas, the government owned tube-wells are maintained by the Irrigation Department.

Majority of the crop cultivation area of 16,648 hectares is irrigated by means of tube wells which make 70.44% of the total irrigation sources, followed by wells sharing 26.40% of the area of 6,240 hectares. The Karezes/ springs are spread on 746 hectares of area which contribute only 3.16% of irrigation in the district. The government has failed to install any tube well; however, 1,427 tube wells have been installed by the private sector. Therefore, it is recommended that more tube wells must be installed by the government, in those areas, in particular, where Culturable Waste Land is lying fallow and uncultivated for years. For further details please see table B7 Annexure B.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.8. Structure and Functions of Agriculture Department

Table 7.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Number of Agriculture Extension Departments
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	103
Actual Filled Posts	91
Vacant Posts	12

(Agriculture Department)

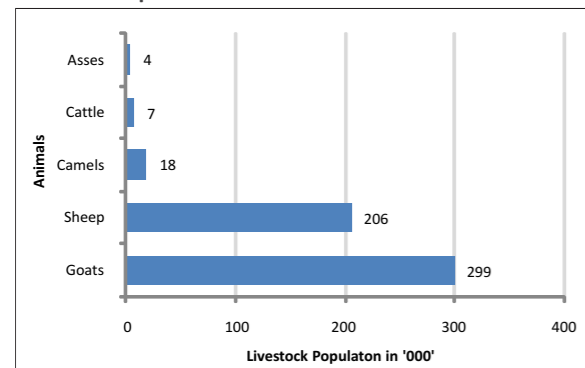
7.9. Development Projects

Construction of water dam in Chilghazi was the development project in PSDP 2009, in Irrigation sector.

7.10. Some Key Findings

- Additional tube wells to be installed by the Government.
- Establishment of a Government Farm at the district level can prove beneficial.
- Supply of certified seeds of all the major crops at subsidized rates will improve per acre yield.
- Agricultural loans to farmers on easy installments for the purchase of farm implements will help alleviate poverty.
- Arrangements for field days, seminars, lectures on pest management, demonstration of improved technology plots by the concerned department can educate the farmers to have better output.

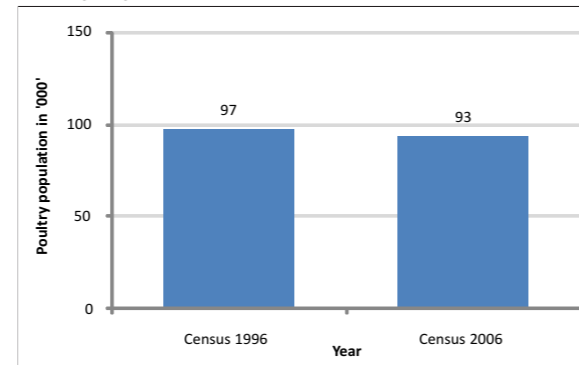
Livestock Population



(Livestock Census, 2006)

Livestock Census comparison indicates that the population of livestock in the district has increased by a large percentage.

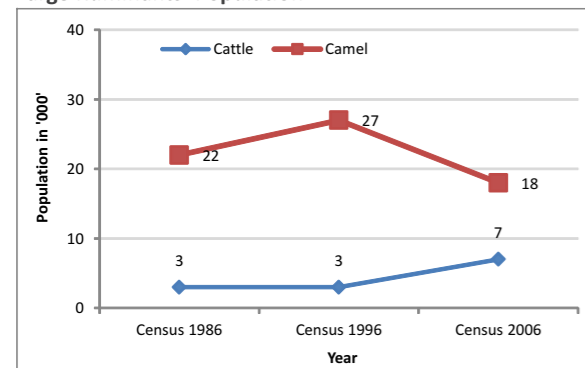
Poultry Population



(Livestock Census, 1996, 2006)

Poultry Population decreased slightly in 2006.

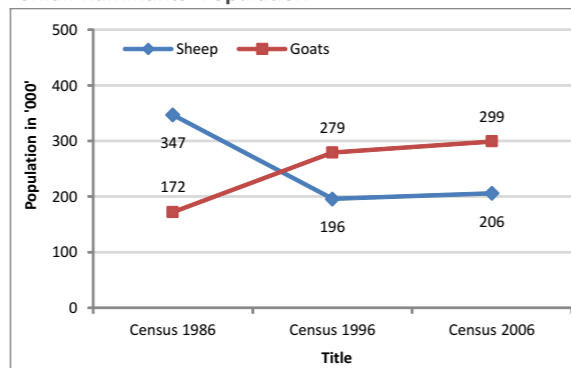
Large Ruminants' Population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

Quite a few numbers of Cattle and Camels are also present

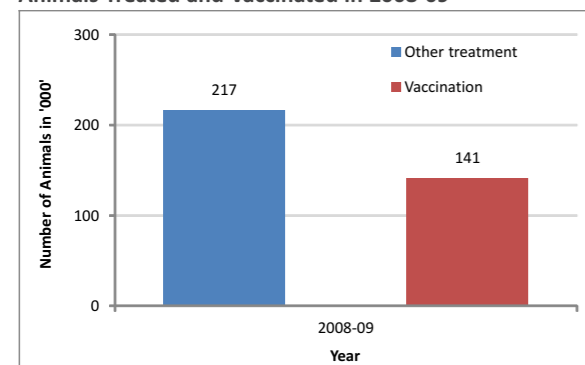
Small Ruminants' Population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

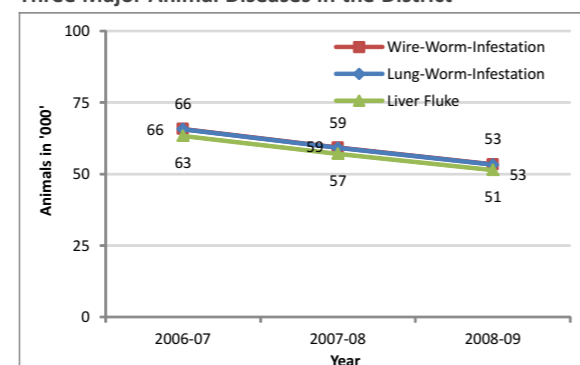
Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district

Animals Treated and Vaccinated in 2008-09



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

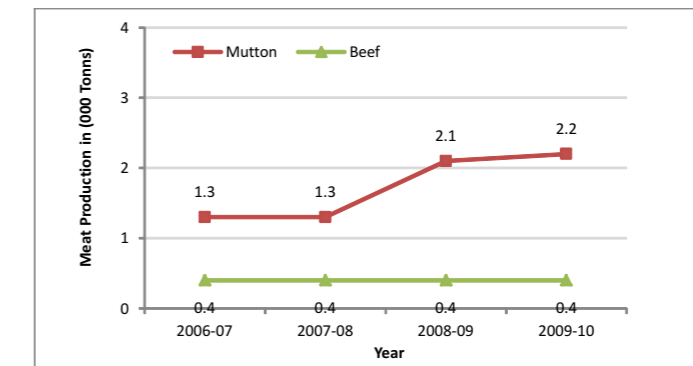
Three Major Animal Diseases in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

The incidence of major diseases is on decline.

Meat Production in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.

Sector Highlights

- Livestock Census comparison indicates that the population of livestock in the district has increased by a small percentage.
- Population of goats and sheep was 299,000 and 206,000 respectively (Livestock Census 2006)
- A network of Public Sector Veterinary Institution comprising 5 hospitals, 13 dispensaries and 1 artificial insemination center is available in the district.
- Government's share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.

8.1. Introduction

District Chaghai has an enormous potential in livestock sector which provides livelihood to a significant population of poor families. The livelihood of nomads is dependent to livestock who mostly live in the northern part of the district. Livestock farming is a traditional profession in the district that comprises mostly of Goats, Sheep, Cattle, Camels and Asses. Goats constitute the major portion of the livestock population. Among nomads the whole family is usually involved in livestock sector, women and children look after the supervision and management such as grazing, watering, feeding, cleaning the abodes and curing of livestock by traditional methods. Women make home dairy products such as yogurt, butter and ghee also which are mostly used within the family.

Livestock sector has been significantly contributing to the economy of district and the province. It is not only useful in providing nutritious food like meat, milk, eggs, but also produces raw material such as manure, offal, trotters, hides and skins, wool and blood for various industries. However, the district lacks processing units and marketing system for dairy products and other industries. If essential steps were taken for promotion of research, it would be one of the important elements for the sector's development. Domestic poultry is more popular as compared to the commercial poultry farming in the district.

Livestock Department headed by the Deputy Director manages and controls all the activities pertaining to the livestock including animal health coverage and husbandry. Vaccination is being carried out free of cost and treatment facility is usually available at 50% subsidized rates.

8.2. Livestock Population

In Chaghai, the highest reported population among all the ruminants was 299000 goats (Livestock Census, 2006). This shows that goat is the preferred farm animal, people like to keep and grow, as compared to others, most likely, due to suitable weather condition and the ease of keeping it. The livestock population reported, for all categories, over the last two decades is presented in the table below:

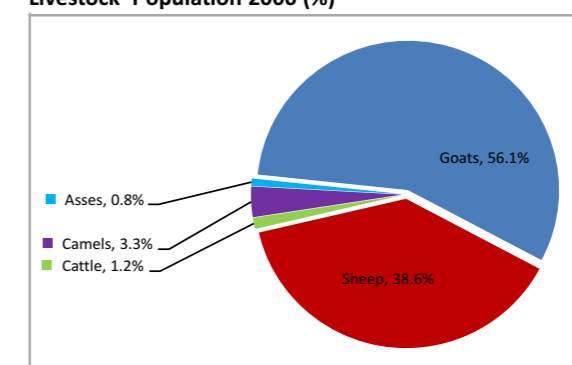
Livestock Type	1986	1996	2006
Sheep	347	196	206
Goats	172	279	299
Cattle	3	3	7
Buffalo	n/f	n/f	Less than 1000
Camels	22	27	18
Poultry	n/f	97	93

(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)
n/a: Data not found

8.3. Large Ruminants

Among large ruminants Cattle, Buffaloes and Camels are mainly found in District Chaghai. Among the total livestock population, Cattle are 1.2% followed by Camels' share of 3.3%. Male cattle are mostly slaughtered and their beef is sold to fulfill food requirements. People also prefer cattle for sacrifice at the occasion of *Eid-ul-Azha* during which the prices become very high. However, the prices of beef go higher even during normal days due to the expensive fodder, medicine and transportation charges.

Livestock Population 2006 (%)



(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.4. Small Ruminants

More than 80% of the livestock population comprises small ruminants, which shows that people prefer small ruminants as compared to large ones, probably, because of small scale agricultural activity in the district and availability of fodder quantity. Household women and children usually look after small ruminants. Small livestock farmers usually have herd size up to 20-30 small ruminants, raised mostly in the rangeland pastures of mountains. Sheep and goats are raised for multiple purposes like milk, mutton and male small ruminants are sold in the market for economic gain but females are kept for reproduction and growth of herd population. The small ruminants are excellent converters of unconsumable grasses into highly efficient animal protein.

Livestock sector is a major source of producing leather and wool by providing raw material such as wool, hides and skin to leather and wool industries. Wool is collected by the women and sold to intermediaries, who finally send the material to other provinces for industrial use, as no relevant industries exist in the district. Government has not established any sheep/goat farm for conservation and propagation of pure breed which is very important for the development of small ruminants.

8.5. Poultry

One government poultry farm and small scale private/commercial poultry farms of broiler and layer breeds exist in the district. Enormous potential found in rural poultry where most of the households have poultry birds in their homes. Eggs and poultry meat are usually consumed domestically. The department had launched a project "Development of Rural Poultry" in the year 2005-06 through which many poor families were provided poultry birds at 80% subsidized rates. Rural poultry can be converted into commercial scale by improving the skills of the young rural women. In poultry farming, broiler breed is a much preferred business over other breeds because it provides maximum return in a very short time.

8.6. Livestock Population Growth Rate

Per year average growth rate factor for each category of livestock annually has been calculated on the basis of the livestock Census conducted in 1996 and 2006. The applied growth rates and projected population are shown in the table 8.2:

Table 8.2: Projected Livestock Population

(Numbers)						
Livestock Category	Growth rate (%)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cattle	6.8	6,576	7,023	7,501	8,011	8,556
Buffalo	9.9	20	22	24	27	29
Sheep	1.8	205,725	209,428	213,198	217,035	220,942
Goats	2.6	299,363	307,146	315,132	323,326	331,732
Camels	1.5	17,543	17,806	18,073	18,344	18,620
Horses	4.3	100	104	109	113	118
Mules	10.7	83	92	102	113	125
Asses	2.4	4,124	4,223	4,324	4,428	4,534
Poultry	2.6	92,931	95,347	97,826	100,370	102,979

(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.7. Veterinary Institutions

Government owns 5 veterinary hospitals, 13 veterinary dispensaries, 1 artificial insemination center, 1 slaughter house, 1 poultry farm and 1 dairy farm in the district. Local NGOs, private clinics and dispensaries are also involved in providing animal veterinary support. In a Federal Project "Fight against Congo Virus", dipping stations were established where animals were dipped for medication of external ticks and ecto-parasites. The Artificial Insemination was also experimented for those breeds which potentially produce more milk. An extended coverage of veterinary services would lead to rapid progress in milk and meat yields and add substantial income to livestock farmers.

The physical condition of government veterinary institutions' buildings and equipment is not satisfactory. There is an immediate need to renovate the buildings and to provide latest equipment for appropriate health services. The number of veterinary institutions has remained same for last four years. The veterinary institutions in District Chaghai are presented in the table 8.3:

Table 8.3: Veterinary Institutions (Numbers)

Name of Health Services	2009-10
Veterinary Hospitals	5
Veterinary Dispensaries	13
Artificial Insemination Centre	1
Slaughter Houses	1
Dairy Farm	1
Government Poultry Farm	1

(Directorate of Animal Husbandry)

8.8. Livestock Diseases

The disease control activities are well-known in the district to provide veterinary services through veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. Mobile veterinary camps are also organized at various places, on the route of migrants during the migratory seasons, in particular. Vaccination services are provided free of cost by Government Livestock Department and other medication is facilitated at 50% subsidized rates to the livestock owners.

8.8.1. Major Diseases

The most prevalent diseases among the livestock in District Chaghai are:

- Worm-infestation
- Liver fluke
- Ticks/Mange

Internal worm infestation, liver fluke and ticks/mange are the commonly found diseases in the livestock of District Chaghai. The ecto-parasites causing these diseases not only reduce the re-productivity and breeding efficiency of the animals but also affect the animals' skin, which then lose their price and demand in the market. Various reported diseases among livestock are given in table 8.4:

Table 8.4: Major Livestock Diseases (Numbers)

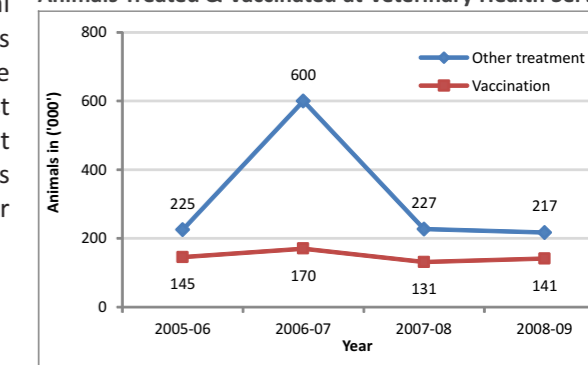
Name of Diseases	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Lung-Worm-Infestation	72,875	65,653	59,147	53,286
Wire-Worm-Infestation	72,996	65,763	59,246	53,374
Liver Fluke	70,297	63,331	57,055	51,401
Mange/Mites	41,741	37,604	33,878	30,521
Ticks	41,991	37,830	34,081	30,704
Contagious	6,736	6,068	5,467	4,925
Non-Contagious	18,117	16,321	14,704	13,247
Systematic	13,713	12,354	11,130	10,027
Metabolic	43	38	34	31
Others	5,556	5,006	4,509	4,063

(Civil Veterinary Hospital)

8.8.2. Disease Control Activities and Mortality

The Livestock Department is continuously involved in animal convenient health coverage activities. It usually performs vaccination and medication in order to save animal lives. The maximum number of livestock treated and vaccinated during last five years was reported in the year 2006-07, however, after that the trend declined. In 2008-09, even the trend of treatment was not encouraging but vaccination increased to some extent. For further details please see table D1 Annexure D.

Animals Treated & Vaccinated at Veterinary Health Services



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

8.9. Meat and Dairy Production

Mutton production in the district is on increase after 2007-08, because a significant increase of almost 800 tons was recorded. The beef production has constantly remained between 358 tons to 388 tons during last five years. Milk production has increased gradually along with population of large ruminants. Similarly, poultry meat and egg production also increased gradually, but no significant change was seen during the period. For further details please see table D2 Annexure D.

8.10. Functions and Structure of Livestock Department

Livestock Department at district level is headed by a Deputy Director Livestock, veterinary doctor with supporting staff including compounder, stock assistant, technicians and others, to carry out day to day activities in the field. The government cattle and poultry farms are supervised by a manager with support staff. The details of the actual strength of human resource in different categories are listed below in a table:

Table 8.5: Structure and Functions of Livestock Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	3
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	28
Actual Filled Posts	20
Vacant Posts	8

(Livestock Department)

8.11. Government, NGO and Private Enterprise Involvement in Livestock Development

Government Livestock Department has undoubtedly a leading role in District Chaghai. Few other local NGOs and enterprises were also active for the development of the livestock. Provincial Livestock Department is actively involved in granting services including animal husbandry, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, artificial insemination, input supplies and dairy development. The Federal Government has fixed the prices but it does not seem to be effective at the local area markets. Livestock Dairy Development Board is now working on lamb fattening and milk collection. Credit facility is hardly available in Chaghai.

8.12. Some Development Projects

The development projects funded by various sources are:

Table 8.6: Livestock Projects

Project	Funded By	Start Year	End Year
Development of Rural Poultry	ASPL-II	2004-05	2007-08
Fight Against Congo Virus	ASPL-II (Federal)	2005-06	2007-08
Strengthening of Livestock Services	Asian Dev. Bank	2004-05	2008-09

(Directorate of Livestock Planning, 2010)

8.13. Some Key Findings

- Livestock sector has much potential in the district but infrastructure needs to be revamped.
- Latest equipment needs to be instituted.
- Research should be carried out on breed and genetics potential of livestock's health and growth.
- Women's role in livestock is not recognized but they play a vital role in the sector at house hold level.

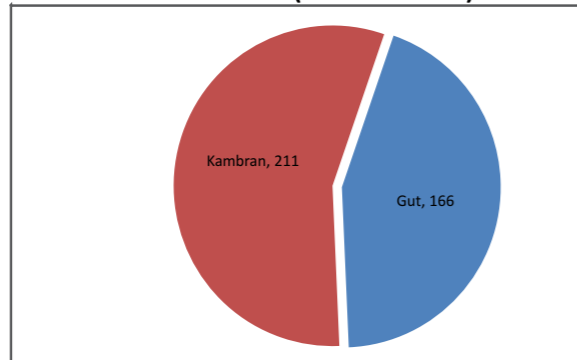
- Awareness raising and advocacy campaigns should be organized with regard to timely vaccination of livestock.
- Marketing and transportation in the district are major issues to be addressed.
- Rural poultry needs to be strengthened through increased awareness and enhanced capacity building amongst the young household women.
- Breeding areas have not been preserved.
- At provincial level, in development planning, priority has to be accorded to livestock sector so that district like Chaghai can receive required funds to promote livestock activities

9 FISHERIES

Note: This sector is not applicable to district Chaghai.

Forest area, offices and no. of staff	
Total Forest Area	n/a
Number of Sub Offices	1
Total Sanctioned Posts	32
Filled Posts	32

Notified Protected Area ('000' Hectares)



(Forest Department)

Sector Highlights

The type of forests found in the district is Dry Tropical Forest that covers both Tropical Thorn Forest and Sand Dune Desert Forest sub-zones. It has a limited forest cover and does not have any State forest. However, some 377,425 hectare area in Gut and Kambran stands notified as Wildlife Protected Area. Overall natural vegetation including shrubs, bushes and grasses can aptly be termed as rangelands. These rangelands are substantially contributing to the ecological stability of important ecosystems in the district.

By virtue of occurrence, forests in Chaghai district are grouped into natural ones only; comprising of sparse groves of different species with low density rangelands and other types of trees. On the sand dunes and hillocks formed by the sand-waves, vegetation is more general and has stronger growth. The characteristic species, almost a small tree, is *Haloxylon ammodendron* which is locally known as Taghaz. *Peganum harmala* and *Alhajicamelorum* are generally spread almost over the entire district. Similarly, *Tamarix macrocarpa* and other large shrubby species are common.

Water scarcity has been the main limiting factor for adequate vegetation cover. Due to irregular and scanty rainfall, as the district is located out of Monsoon range, weather is mostly hot and seldom cold as a result most of the district area does not support a potential rangeland. That is the reason desert loving camel is the most common animal which thrives mainly on shrubby vegetation and population of small ruminants is not proportionate with the landmass.

10.1. Introduction

Forests, indeed, play an important role in the maintenance of environmental balance. In fact life on earth is the function of a number of direct, indirect, tangible and intangible naturally active forestry factors, which include emission of life-sustaining oxygen and absorption of poisonous carbon dioxide. Forests are the main source of food, timber, firewood, shelter and a variety of medicinal herbs and also serve as baseline for food-web, thereby sustaining life on earth. We need to know that forests are instrumental in the rehabilitation and development of rangelands, water management, wildlife management and soil conservation. In view of their multi-uses, we should protect and rehabilitate forests for our own existence.

Overall terrain comprises of desert to semi-desert formation and supports major chunk of Xerophytes. These are the plants that have adapted to dry tropical and desert terrains.

10.2. Major Vegetation

Main vegetation types in the area generally represent xerophytic plant community. The tree species include *Pistacia terebinthus*, *Tamarix macrocarpa*, *Tamarix articulata* (Ghaz), *Periploca aphylla*, *Prunus eburnea* (Mazmung), *Haloxylon ammodendron* (Taghaz). The dominant shrubs in the region include *Stocksiabrahuica* (Kotor), *Zygophyllum atriplicoides*, *Tamarix gallica* (Kiri), *Astragalus hycanus*, *Calligonum comosom*, *Peganam harmala*, *Ferula asafoetida* (Hing); it is both male (kularhing) and female (paunihing), *Nareum odorum* (Jaur), *Artemisia spp; tenerium stocksianum* (Kalpora), and *Nanorops ritichiana* (Mazri or dwarf palm). The shrub species generally inhabit this region at the base hills and extend over the plains. The saline area also consists of some plants like *Salsola kali*, *Rhazya stricta*, *Alhajicamelorum*, *Salsola foetida*, *Haloxylon salicornicum* and *H. Grifthii*. The ground cover is constituted mainly by (*Stipahimalacia*), (*Dichanthium annulatum*), (*Chrysopogonaucherii*) and (*Cymbopogon spp.*).

Out of the above mentioned flora, a valuable medicinal plant *Ferula foetida* (Hing) is found in foothills and collected by local people.

Vegetation zones of the district mainly consist of the following categories:-

Table 10.1: Vegetation Zones

Vegetation Zone	Brief description
Uphill steep rocky cliffs	These mainly cover Koh-e-sultan and Raskoh hills. In descending direction we may see <i>Pistacia khinjak</i> , <i>Stocksia brahuica</i> , <i>Gymnocarpus decadrum</i> , <i>Pistacia terebinthus</i> , <i>Prunus ebernea</i> and <i>Periploca aphylla</i> , etc.
Foot hills	Here transition of vegetation cover takes place and a mixture of both Xerophytic and non-Xerophytic plants could be seen. Main plant Species are <i>Tamarix macrocarpa</i> , <i>Tamarix articulata</i> (Ghaz), <i>Periploca aphylla</i> , <i>Prunus eburnea</i> (Mazmung), <i>Haloxylon ammodendron</i> (Taghaz). The dominant shrubs in the region include <i>Stocksia brahuica</i> (Kotor), <i>Zygophyllum atriplicoides</i> , <i>Tamarix gallica</i> (Kiri), <i>Astragalus hycanus</i> , <i>Calligonum comosom</i> , <i>Peganam harmala</i> , <i>Ferula asafoetida</i> (Hing); it is both male (kularhing) and female (pauni hing), <i>Nareum odorum</i> (Jaur), <i>Artemisia spp; tenerium stocksianum</i> (Kalpora), and <i>Nanorops ritichiana</i> (Mazri or dwarf palm). The shrub species generally inhabit this region at the base hills and extend over the plains. The saline area also consist some plants like <i>Salsola kali</i> , <i>Rhazya stricta</i> , <i>Alhaji camelorum</i> , <i>Salsola foetida</i> , <i>Haloxylon salicornicum</i> and <i>H. Grifthii</i> . <i>Artemisia meritima</i> , <i>Prunus ebernea</i> (Wild almond), and <i>Sophora grifithii</i> (Ghuzaira) associated with herbs and grasses.
Piedmont plains	It is the area covering mostly the plains adjoining foot hills. Common plant Species are <i>Salsola kali</i> , <i>Rhazya stricta</i> , <i>Alhaji camelorum</i> , <i>Salsola foetida</i> , <i>Haloxylon salicornicum</i> , <i>H. Grifthii</i> and <i>Sophora grifithii</i> (Ghuzaira), (<i>Vitex agnus castus</i>) associated with herbs and grasses.
Dry stream beds	Commonly found in the entire district where <i>Tamarix Spp.</i> and <i>Nanorops ritichiana</i> (Mazri or dwarf palm) are common.

(Provincial and District Forest Departments, IUCN, UNDP, WWF, GEF)

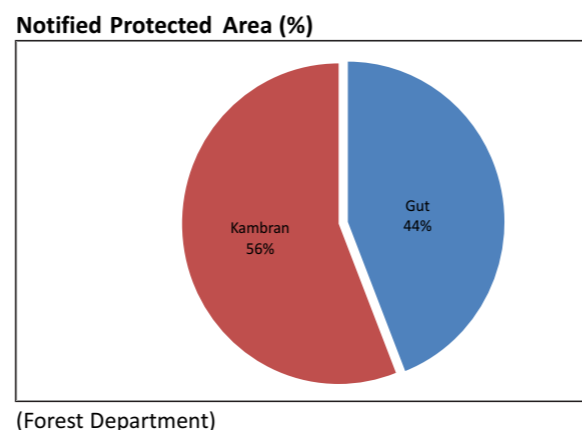
10.3. Forestry Land Use

10.3.1. Notified Forests

There is no notified forest area in the district.

10.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

Gut and Kambran are the notified protected areas, measuring 377,425 hectares area both.. For details please see table E1 Annexure E.



10.3.3. Rangelands

The type of rangeland present in the district is classified as Western Balochistan Ranges. It represents the poor rangeland type. In general terms these rangelands fall in degraded and depleted category. It may be noted that rangeland potential is based on livestock production which is a function of vegetation cover and presence of native and palatable species including both herbs and shrubs.

Most of the rangelands in the district belong to communities living around. Due to communal ownership, usually these are accessible to all members of the community. On the management side, no one assumes the responsibility of restoration of depleted areas or improvement in increase of forage production and other tangible and intangible benefits. There is no limit to the number, type, season and period/duration of grazing. Free access to range resource by everyone and absence of responsibility on management side has led to the “Tragedy of Commons”, that has resulted in overgrazing and uprooting bushes/shrubs more than the actual capacity, hence depleting and degrading the rangelands. Frequent drought is another factor restricting improvement of rangelands. Recently, district has experienced years' long drought that has reduced the potential/carrying capacity of these rangelands at large.

10.4. Forest Production

Useful plants fall mainly in the category of fodder, fuel wood for energy purpose and construction wood for roofing and small implements and medicinal plants for people and livestock. However, timber is not produced on commercial basis. Wood from *Haloxylon ammodendron* (Taghaz) and its associated trees is utilized for fuel wood and construction of huts and hedges in the areas near forests. Large quantities of a widely known medicinal species of Hing (*Ferula foetida*) and *Nanoropsritichiana* (Mazri or dwarf palm) are extracted from the area and sold in other parts of the country by the local inhabitants as a source of livelihood.

10.5. Non-Timber Forest Produce

Resident communities also make use of some of the Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), like Hing (*Ferula foetida*), as medicinal plant and Mazri or dwarf palm (*Nanoropsritichiana*) mostly used for household consumption and sometimes also for sale in the local market.

10.6. Wildlife

Chaghai district is significant for presence of unique population of reptiles, including six rare species and at least six others found only in this region. Wildlife habitat type is Tropical Thorn Forests and Sand Dunes Desert. There are no historical benchmarks to determine the status of wildlife in the area. However, according to the community, the number of wildlife

species has declined due to illegal hunting and trapping of reptiles for both national and international trade. Following are the key species:

Table 10.2: Wildlife Common Species

Wildlife Type	Common Species
Mammals	Desert fox (<i>Vulpes cana</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Cape hare (<i>Lepus capensis</i>), Porcupine (<i>Hystrix indica</i>), Afghan Hedgehog (<i>Hemiechinus auritus megalotis</i>), etc . The area is also the habitat of threatened desert deer, Goitered Gazelle (<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>), pigmy jerboa etc .
Birds	Houbara Bustard (<i>Chlamydotis undulate</i>), See partridge (<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>), a number of sparrows, Finches, buntings, seasonal/migratory waterfowls, hawks, and sand grouse etc .
Reptiles	Turkestan rock gecko (<i>Cyrtodactylus fedtschenkoi</i>), Sharp-tailed Spider gecko (<i>Agamura femoralis</i>), Lumsdeni gecko (<i>Stenodactylus lumsdeni</i>), Whip tailed sand gecko (<i>Stenodactylus maynardi</i>), Baloch spiny-tailed lizard (<i>Uromastix asmussi</i>), Mountain dwarf gecko (<i>Tropicolotes depressus</i>), Short-toed sand swimmer (<i>Ophiomorus brevipes</i>), Easter dwarf skink (<i>Ablepharus pannonicus</i>), Indian desert monitor (<i>Varanus griseus knoiecznyi</i>), Reticulate desert lacerta (<i>Eremias acutirostris</i>), Caspian desert lacerta (<i>Eremias scripta</i>), Chaghai desert lacerta (<i>Eremias aporosceles</i>), Dark headed Dwarf Racer (<i>Eirenis persica walteri</i>), Tartary Sand Boa (<i>Eryx tataricus speciosus</i>), Spotted desert racer (<i>Coluber karelini karelini</i>), Dark headed gamma snake (<i>Boiga trigonata melanocephalus</i>), Maynard's awl-headed snake (<i>Lytorhynchus maynardi</i>), Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agrionemys horsfieldii</i>), Indian Cobra (<i>Naja naja naja</i>), Leaf nose viper (<i>Eristicophis macmahonii</i>), and lizards like (<i>Agamura femoralis</i> , <i>Stenodactylus maynardi</i> , etc .

(Provincial and District Forest Departments, IUCN, UNDP, WWF, GEF)

10.6.1. Wildlife Statistics

The data about wildlife could not be collected.

10.7. Wetlands

There is no wetland of national or international importance located in the district; however, Hamun-e-Lora provides refuge to migratory birds after heavy rains and flash flood.

10.8. Commercial Forestry (Plantation)

There was no other commercial forest activity undergoing in the district except Hing (*Ferula foetida*) and *Nanoropsritichiana* (Mazri or dwarf palm), which are collected from the area and sold in other parts of the country, as livelihood means by the local inhabitants.

10.9. Bee Keeping

Bee keeping is generally not practiced in the district; the reason probably may be the harsh climatic condition.

10.10. Marketing and Processing

In the district, wood obtained from the forests is mainly used for fuel purposes because other sources of fuel are either unavailable or if available, are too expensive. There is no authentic data available about the quantity of wood exploited. In the past, nomads used to be involved in exploitation of wood. However, during the recent years, refugees from Afghanistan have exploited this resource mercilessly.

10.11. Structure and Functions of the Forest and Wild Life Department

Forest Department in the district is under administrative control of the Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), who reports to the Chief Conservator of Forest at the province level. The table given below reflects details of administration of Forest Department in Chaghai District.

- Forest conservation and management.
- Rangeland development.
- Wildlife conservation and protected areas management.
- Watershed management.
- Soil conservation and desertification control.

Table 10.3: Structure and Functions of the Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	32
Actual Filled Posts	32
Vacant Posts	0

(Provincial and District Forest Departments, IUCN, UNDP, WWF, GEF)

10.12. Development Projects

There is no development project (District Government, PSDP/ADP) under implementation in the district.

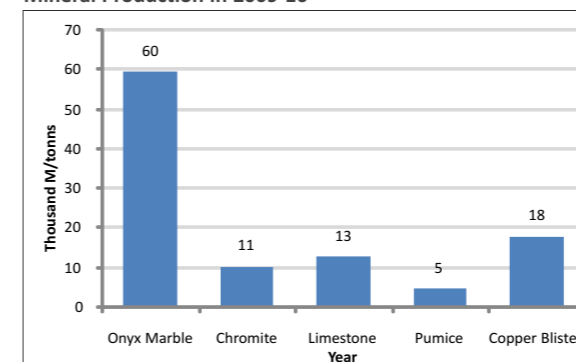
10.13. Some Key Findings

- Area under forest reserves in district Chaghai is very small. The proportion of the planted forest compared to natural forest is even lower. There is hardly any forest reserve of international standard in the district.
- Female involvement in the forestry activities is rare and limited to some menial activities like collecting herbs, bushes and shrubs mainly for fuel use.
- In the development of forestry, the participation of local and federal government and NGOs is not encouraging.
- Forest reserves have depleted due to unavailability of any alternate cheap sources of fuel energy.
- Wildlife management is very poor and needs substantial improvement.
- The environmental and ecological balance got impaired due to soil erosion, depletion of rangeland and population pressure.
- The institutional capacity of Forestry Department needs restructuring. Management needs vigor, so that effective control on the degradation of overall environment could be ensured to some extent.
- Lack of awareness and aptitude towards conservation of forest, rangeland and wildlife.
- Climate change.
- Meager investment in forest development.
- For immediate financial gains, unplanned agriculture activities have subsided the natural vegetation.
- No community system is in place for management of wastelands.
- Lack of alternate source of forage for livestock feeding.
- Uncontrolled wildlife hunting mainly for fun and prestige was observed.

11 MINING

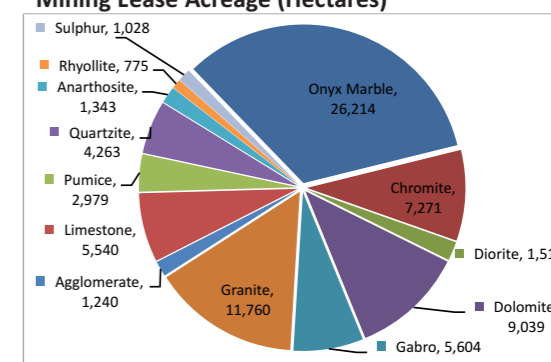
Name of the Mineral	Acreage
Agglomerate	1240
Anarthosite	1343
Chromite	7271
Diorite	1516
Dolomite	9039
Gabro	5604
Granite	11760
Granodiorite	261
Limestone	5540
Onyx_Marble	26214
Pumice	2979
Quartzite	4263
Rhyollite	775
Sulphur	1028

Mineral Production in 2009-10



(Mines and Mineral Development, 2010)

Mining Lease Acreage (Hectares)



(Mines and Mineral Development, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- The production of chromite during the years 2005-2010 has increased from 1,030 to 13,845 metric tons.
- Subsequent to the implementation of National Mineral Policy, 30 exploration licenses and 2 large scale mining leases were granted to multinational and national mineral exploration companies initially for three years and renewable for further three years. World class copper deposits containing Gold have been discovered in the district.
- Production of blister copper during last five years was 22,211 metric tons only from Saindak Project.
- Average production of onyx marble during last five years was 655,886 metric tons.
- Copper - gold production is expected to increase with the commercial exploitation /development of RekoDiq Project.
- Granite of Chaghai District is enormous in quantity, color and quality.
- Chromite production has significantly been increased during last two years; therefore production of 10,500 metric tons was recorded. In 2009-10, 133,822 metric tons of iron ore was also produced.
- Up gradation of iron ore plant.
- Establishment of Mini Steel Mill at Nokundi.

11.1. Introduction

As per tectonic setting of Chaghai district, the region is gifted with natural resources and minerals, in particular. Chaghai is also called the museum of minerals. Major deposits and discoveries found include Copper, Gold, Silver, Molybdenum, Sulphide, Iron Ore, Chromite, Manganese, Tungsten, Barite, Gypsum, Pumice, Onyx Marble, Sulphur & Vermiculite. GSP has identified a number of world class Porphyry type deposits which may contain a huge quantity of Gold along with Copper and Silver in Chaghai district.

District Chaghai has an area of 45,444 square kilometers. Mining concessions in the district are granted for onyx Marble, Chromite, Limestone, Gabro, Quartzite, Pumice, Granite, Copper, Agglomerate, Diorite, Granodiorite, Anarthosite, Rhyolite, Gneiss, Dolomite, Sulphur, Iron ore, Galena, Lead and Zinc. The high quality onyx deposits of Chaghai belt occur at several places in the central and western parts; among these are ZardKan, Patkok, Julhi, Butak, MashkiChah, Tozghi and Zeh. Marble locally called "malmal" has an estimated reserves more than 12 million tons in the province. It is mined by quarrying method and began in the 50s in Chaghai district. Deposits of Onyx marble are large enough to provide scope for sizable quarries with little or no overburden.

The significance of Copper resources of Balochistan is widely known because of huge investment made in the development of Saindak and Rekodiq deposits. In Chaghai, especially Saindak, Rekodiq and western porphyry complex are being evaluated in greater detail as blister Copper is produced from these deposits. During last five years, Chromite production has significantly been increased whereas Limestone, Gabro, Copper, Agglomerate, Diorite, Granodiorite, Anarthosite, Rhyolite, Gneiss, Dolomite, Sulphur, Galena, Lead, are produced in small quantities. Granite is enormous in quantity and colors with good export quality and Iron Ore is also being mined in substantial quantity.

Table 11.1: Mineral Resources of the District

Name of the Mineral	Quality	Deposit
Onyx	Very good	7.4 million tons
Chromite	Good	Not Known
Copper(Saindak)	0.4% (Cu)	412 million tons
RekoDik	0.7%	under progress
Granite	Large (Various Colours Fractured)	Not determined
Iron Ore	PachinKoh 35-48%(Fe)	45 million tons
	Chigendik 20-60%(Fe)	5 million tons
	Chilgazai 10-50%(Fe)	23 million tons
Galena	Good	Very small
Limestone	Huge	Not determined
Quartzite	Good	Not determined
Lead	small	Not Known
Sulphur	30-45%	0.087 million tons

(Mines and Minerals Department, 2010)

11.2. Major Minerals

Chaghai is rich in mineral resources such as Chromite, Sulphur, Granite, Gabro, Galena and Lead are being mined comparatively at a smaller scale, however, large scale mining of Iron ore, Copper, Gold and Marble has increased remarkably.

308 mining leases have been granted to the private sector for utilization of mineral out of which 225 are Prospecting Licenses and 83 Mining Leases. Furthermore, 30 Exploration licenses and 2 Large Scale Mining Leases are granted to multinational and national mineral exploration companies for three years, which are renewable subject to the conditions laid down in the Balochistan Mineral Rules 2002. As a result, international quality deposits have been discovered at RekoDik and at PachinKoh, Chigendik and Chilgazi, confirm reserves of 73 million tons of Iron Ore have been found. The details of the minerals produced in the district are as under:

Table 11.2: Major Minerals and Production

	No of Prospecting Licenses 2009-10		No of Mining Leases 2009-10		Production (In Metric Tons)				
	Number	Acreage	Number	Acreage	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Onyx Marble	92	47971.2	37	26213.6	61,053	71,610	70,444	65,087	59,749
Chromite	13	9,651.8	6	7,270.7	325	335	3,013	8,522	10,500
Agglomerate	5	4,613.8	2	1,239.6	128	60	n/f	n/f	n/f
Anarthosite	0	0	2	1,342.9	248	127	n/f	n/f	n/f
Clay	3	1,415.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Copper ore/ Copper(Blister)	4	55,242.7	1	1233	n/f/ 17,172	n/f 21,380	310/ 36,580	39/ 17,799	33/ 18,121
Diorite	0	0	2	1,515.5	127	97	134	134	127
Dolomite	0	0	3	9,039.2	254	557	176	129	114
Gabro	1	464.8	3	5,603.7	504	350	183	107	116
Granite	41	22,049.1	6	11,760.2	2,184	1,092	291	170	181
Granodiorite	1	756.3	1	260.6	125	59	n/f	n/f	n/f
Galena	1	1,011.9	0	0	n/f	160	75	15	25
Limestone	11	11,542.3	3	5,540.12	5,119	12,886	12,045	14,051	12,888
Magnesite	1	1,506.8	0	0	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f
Pumice	17	10,432.3	3	29,79.3	3,508	4,175	5,060	5,041	4,796
Quartzite	8	5,585.2	6	4,262.6	2,473	10,901	323	206	204
Serpentine	1	1,000	0	0	n/f	n/a	n/f	n/f	n/f
Gneiss	1	2,136.8	0	0	119	106	98	74	46
Manganese	5	3,538.6	0	0	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f
Rhyolite	2	2,066.1	1	774.7	273	319	259	176	158
Sulphur	0	0	2	1,028	35	409	360	-	-
Copper Blister	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f	17,172	21,380	36,583	17,799	18,121

(Mines and Minerals Department, 2010)
n/a: Data not found

11.3. Mines' Processing & Marketing

For mining of Saindak Copper deposits, Iron Ore and Onyx marble, open pit mining method is being used. Saindak Copper ore is processed at site, its concentrates are produced and sold in the international market. Onyx marble is processed at Hub Marble City or in Karachi and its end product is utilized in the country and also exported while Iron Ore fulfills the domestic demand.

11.4. Revenue

Revenue is generated by the collection of application fee, annual rent (for all type of Mineral titles & Mineral Concessions) & royalty by the Directorate General Mines & Mineral, Balochistan. The fees, annual rent and royalties are charged according to Balochistan Mineral Rules 2002, like annual rent is charged on semi year basis and 5% royalty is collected on the value of precious metals. The Directorate General has established check posts to collect the royalty and mobile squad is used to monitor transportation of the minerals. All these revenue collections are made through National Bank or State Bank which are deposited in government prescribed account number for different heads. All the accounts are maintained in Directorate General Office and duly reconciled by the Accountant General of Balochistan.

11.5. Capital Incentive/Investment Opportunities

- Up grade d Beneficiation Plant of Iron Ore.
- Establishment of Mini Steel Mill at Nokundi.
- Saindak mine is already producing concentrated copper and RekoDik is a future prospect.
- Exploration of minerals in the district.

11.6. Some Development Projects

RekoDiq project, a joint venture of a foreign company and Government of Balochistan is going to be started very soon as a result, it will create job opportunities and increase the revenue. Iron Ore projects are other sources of development and industrialization in region is also at feasibility-studies stage.

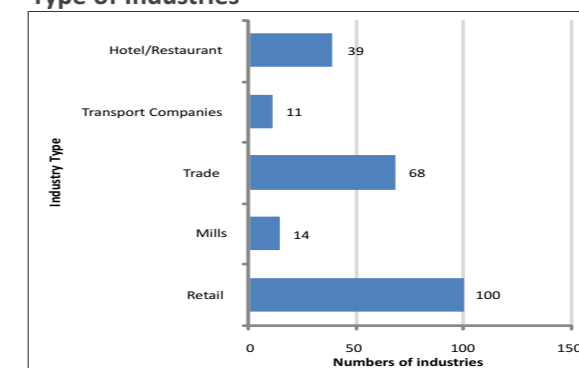
11.7. Some Key Findingses

A considerable potential for further development of the mineral sector is available in the district. The present mining has been providing livelihood to about 3,600 labors who are working at various sites. New prospective projects could further provide employment opportunities for more families in this sector. However, lack of infrastructure like roads, water, power and gas are the major factors which have increased the mining cost and also impediments in the development of mining sector in Chaghai.

Since mineral sector development is capital intensive activity, its development is very slow. The provincial government does not have sufficient financial resource to invest in the mineral sector. Besides, capacity issue to take up huge projects like Reko Diq for execution is yet another handicap. Most of the minerals are exported in raw form and no value-added processing is carried out at the provincial level. Therefore, the employment and income generation has become limited despite of mining at such a large scale.

12 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Type of Industries



(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

12.1. Introduction

In Balochistan, industrial development was started after 1970 when Provincial Government took keen interest in development of industrial estates because of availability of raw material such as minerals, agricultural crops, fruits, vegetables and fish. Industrialization is considered as a key tool for rapid economic development and poverty reduction. The industrial development of a region enhances the skills, improves livelihood and reduces rural poverty by investing in education, nutrition, healthcare, water, sanitation systems, rural infrastructure, agriculture, and management of livestock, pastures and development of fisheries.

12.2. Manufacturing Units and Employees

In Chaghai District, previously a large manufacturing unit was comprised of four industries and two industries of dinner set and marble were closed due to lack of skilled/semi-skilled labor and the financial constraints. Presently, only a flour mill is functional in the district which employs more than 10 workers. The district has some small enterprises with few workers employed. However, any worth mentioning manufacturing units or industries do not exist in Chaghai.

Table 12.1: Number of Units and Workers

Types of Units	Workers		Total
	0-10	10-35	
Flour	1	1	2
Marble (Closed)	1	0	1
Dinner Set (Closed)	1	0	1
Total	3	1	4

(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

Table 12.2: Type of Industries

Enterprise	Number of Units with indicated Employees					
	1	2-5	6-10	10-25	25-100	> 100
Retail	260	100	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wholesale	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mills	n/a	14	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Manufactures	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	n/a
Trade	101	68	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Transport Companies	n/a	11	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hotel/Restaurant	n/a	39	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	369	232	-	-	2	-

(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)
n/a: data not available

12.3. Import and Export Trade

Trade in the district is mostly conducted on retail basis due to which traders and shopkeepers deal almost in all sorts of goods. Market places are established in Nokundi, Dalbandin, Chaghai and Taftan, where all necessary goods are available. Wholesale traders of some of the commodities are available. Small bazaars, consisting of few shops exist at the village level. The available consumer items include household appliances, food items, machinery, raw material, plastic goods and dry fruit. Some items of everyday use are usually smuggled/imported from Iran and sent to other parts of the country. The volume of illegal trade is on decline as the Iranian government has strictly controlled such activities at the borders. Pakistan Customs and other law enforcing agencies are responsible to control illegal imports from Iran.

12.4. Department of Small and Medium Enterprise and Industrial Development

The Industries Department has got two directorates at provincial level, one for large industries and the other for small. The Directorate of Small Industries is responsible for promoting the vocational trades like enhancing skills in carpet weaving, embroidery and tailoring and many centers have been established for this purpose. In Chaghai, there is only one Carpet Training Center at Dalbandin. At the center only 18 youths were enrolled and the people employed included an assistant manager, 3 carpet weaving instructors, one designer and other supporting staff. The output of each trainee is 3 square feet per month and usually it takes 2 and half months by 2 to 3 people to weave a carpet size of 4x6 square feet⁶⁸. The purpose of training center is actually providing skilled and semi-skilled workers for the industrial units of the district and to promote self-employment among the people.

12.4.1. Handicrafts

In Chaghai District, handicrafts like embroidery work on women's dresses, men's caps and on leather are very common. Women and girls, in particular, have got excellent skill and craft who mostly do the embroidery work at home for personal use and to pass their leisure time. However some poor women do embroidery for their livelihood and to assist their families by creating some additional income. The best of local Brahvi embroideries are "Mosan", MahiPusht, Sucking Kun and Puriwal. The prices of these embroideries vary according to the quality and design of the work.

Potential for small enterprises such as Brahvi embroidery, mattresses, rough carpets, and rugs is still available in the district. Rough carpets (Ghali), Striped rugs (Kont), and coarse woolen cloth (Shall) and blankets are made for domestic use. Mats and baskets, made of Mazri and Pish mostly found in the nullah beds of Yakmach in Dalbandin, are also important handicrafts of the district. Therefore, proper marketing of local traditional products is required to improve the small enterprise businesses.

12.5. Some Key Findings

Balochistan is comparatively at vulnerable position as far as the industrial sector is concerned. The basic infrastructure like water, power, gas and roads, markets, skilled and semi-skilled labor and financial institutions is usually not available in most of the areas. Industries based on minerals such as cutting and polishing of marble and granite can be established. Saindak Metal project, if made properly functional, would have a significant socio-economic impact in the district and would prove a milestone in accelerating the development of Balochistan. Most of the employment is in informal sector, especially in illegal trade with Iran and Afghanistan.

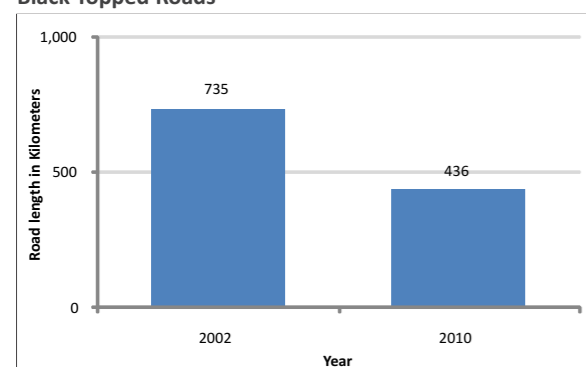
Women's handicraft productions are not properly promoted due to unavailability of marketing facilities. The vocational training centers for women are not available in the district and credit facilities for vulnerable community's livelihood do not exist in the district. The skills of women and their marketing has got potential which can generate substantial income for their families.

¹ Assistant Manager, Carpet Centre, Chaghai.

13 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

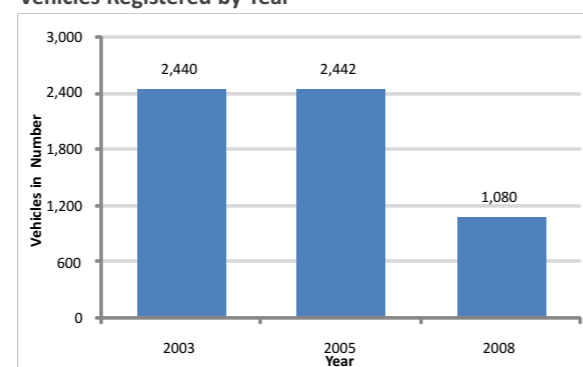
Economic Infrastructure and Communications	
Total Length of metalled roads	436 Km
Total Length of shingle roads	1,161 Km
Number of Telephone connections	3,429
Internet Users	n/a
Mobile phone providers/ connections	n/a
Number of post offices	10
Hotels	2
Motels	n/a
Guest Houses	n/a
Rest Houses	5
Public Banks	n/a
Private Banks	n/a

Black Topped Roads



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

Vehicles Registered by Year



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

13.1. Introduction

Economic development is imperative for well-being and prosperity of the region and its people. Infrastructure plays a key role in economic development by contributing towards the welfare of masses. District Chaghai has comparatively limited infrastructure which is deprived of farm to market roads, transportation, communication, and even electricity in most of the parts. Black topped road density per square kilometer is 0.01 and that of shingle road is 0.03.

13.2. Roads and Highways with Surface Classification and Length

The total length of roads in Chaghai is 1,597kms including 436kms of black topped road (metaled road). The major portion of existing roads comprises shingle roads. The length of roads seems quite insufficient by keeping in view the total geographical area of the district. Interestingly, length of black topped (metaled) roads has declined by almost 50 percent which was 694 kms in the year 2001 and presently the length is 486kms but the length of shingle roads remained 1,162 kms. The reasons for degeneration of infrastructure are probably financial and management constraints. The table given below reveals the length of various roads.

Table 13.1: Road Type and Length (Kilometer)

Length by Surface Type	Black Topped	Shingle	Total Length
2002	735	1,161	1,897
2010	436	1,161	1,597

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

13.3. Transport

The Vehicle Excise Registration Office is located in District Chaghai. See table F1 Annexure F for the number of registered vehicles under various categories in the district since 2003-04. This data shows that only a limited number of vehicles are being registered every year in Chaghai.

Chaghai has an active transportation linkage with other parts of the country including Kech, Karachi, Quetta, Gawadar, and Khuzdar.

13.4. Railway, Harbor and Airports

District Chaghai has got 382 kms of railway line with seven railway stations and one airport at Dalbandin.

13.5. Radio and Television Stations

Chaghai does not have any Radio or TV station and people are unable to watch Pakistan television programs. The nearest Radio Station is at Quetta but with limited range and only one cable operator is extending cable services to the people.

13.6. Telecommunication and IT Services

The district is well-connected to other parts of the country through telephone network. Data given in the table below shows a gradual decrease in number of telephone exchanges but increase in connections of telephone lines in the district.

Table 13.2: Telephone Line, Exchange and Internet Users (Numbers)

Category	1998	2009
Telephone Lines /connections	2,632	3,429
Exchange and Tele-density	18	6
Mobile Phone	n/a	n/a
Internet users	n/a	n/a

(Pakistan Telecom Authority)
n/a: Data not available

13.7. Post Offices / Courier Services

In District Chaghai, 10 post offices and 3 courier services are functioning. The Postal Service is a regular department of the Federal Government.

13.8. Banking and Financial Institutions

Banking facilities in the district are very limited. Only two branches of United Bank Limited (UBL) are functioning which are providing banking facilities to the public. Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) has got a branch office. The main function of ADBP is to provide loans to farmers and land owners to promote agricultural activities on easy installments. However, there is no women bank in the district.

Table 13.3: Number of Bank and Branches (Numbers)

Year	Banks			Branches			Microfinance Banks
	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign	
2004-05	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2009-10	1	1	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a

(State Bank of Pakistan, 2010)

13.9. Hotels and Resorts

There are five, government owned, rest houses in the district where visitors and officials can stay only with permission of concerned authorities but most of the rest houses are not comfortable with missing basic facilities. Only two hotels are available which provide stay and other services to the people travelling towards Islamic Republic of Iran.

13.10. Some Development Projects

Some development projects according to PSDP 2009 are:

- Widening/Rehabilitation of Dalbandin to Girdi Jungle Road 8 kms.
- Extension of Road from Azad Station to Julli 12 kms.
- Black topping of Road from Chaghai to Killi Dilmurad.

Besides, Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) program with financial and technical assistance of UNDP, Government of Japan and European Union has been working in the district since 2009 and the following are few interventions worth mentioning:

- Rehabilitation of Girdi Jungle to Chaghi road 17 Kms.
- Construction of new road Chaghi to Aminabad 4 Kms.
- Sanitation and Sewerage schemes.
- Solar water pumps along with storage and household connections at various villages.
- Installation of solar lights to hundreds of households at Chaghi and Ziarat Balanosh UCs.

13.11. Some Key Findings

- As compared to other districts, the condition of economic infrastructure in District Chaghai is highly deficient. There is an urgent need for sufficient investment in the construction of black top roads so that the district could actively contribute to the economic development of the province.
- The district is connected to other parts of the province through shingle roads. Electricity, being a prerequisite for industrial and agricultural development, is not available in most of the parts of district.
- The district is out of the transmission range of Pakistan Radio and Television services. Telecommunication facilities are available only to a small population. Postal and banking services also seem to be unsatisfactory.
- It is imperative to develop economic infrastructure and communication facilities in the district in order to ensure the impacts of development at the grass-root level.



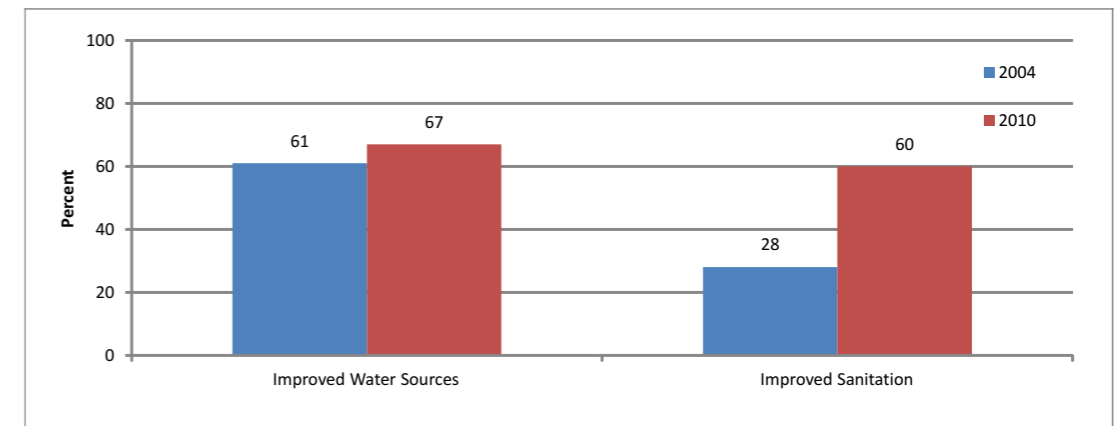
SECTION III Social Infrastructure

- 14 Water Supply and Sanitation
- 15 Health and Nutrition
- 16 Education

14 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

MDG Indicators	
Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability	
7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source	67%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	60%

Water Schemes		Purification Plants	
Functional	n/f	Functional	1
Non- functional	n/f	Non-functional	0
Total	n/f	Total	1
Water sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	n/f	Latrines	n/f
Spring	n/f	Sewerage Schemes	n/f
Open Sources	n/f	Solid waste Management	n/f
Canal	n/f	Others	n/f



Sector Highlights

- Provision of drinking water has improved in the recent years while quality and quantity of drinking water still remains an issue which needs to be uncovered and addressed.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, 1 water filtration plant has been installed and is presently functional.
- A significant improvement has been observed in the use of sanitary toilets at household level.

14.1. Introduction

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and solid waste disposal is considered to be the fundamental right of every human being. It is the state's responsibility to provide these facilities by practicing comprehensive policies and good governance. Provision of safe water and sanitation services are effective interventions that can reduce the mortality caused by water-borne disease by an average of 65% and the related morbidity by 26%. Inadequate sanitation and poor water quality result not only in more sickness and death but also in higher health costs, lower worker productivity and lower school enrollment.

The water and sanitation indicators for Balochistan are far lower compared to the national average while this disparity increases further in rural areas. Situation in District Chaghai is slightly lower if compared to the rest of province. Although some surveys have shown a slight increase in the use of drinking water and sanitation facilities during the recent years but comparatively condition in the district has not improved much. A profile of water and sanitation situation in the district is shown in the table below:

Indicator	2004	2010
Use of Improved water sources	61	67
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	28	60

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

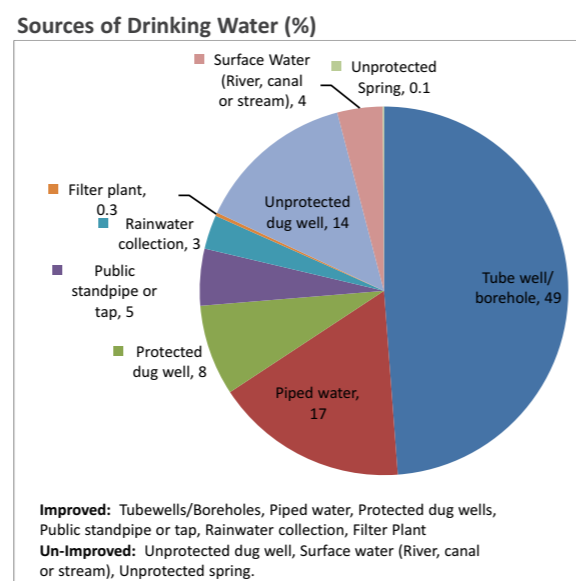
Chaghai ranks 20th with regard to having improved water source and improved sanitation (MICS Balochistan 2010).

14.2. Drinking Water

A recent household survey¹ conducted in 2010, shows that 67% population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, tube well or borehole (49%) constitutes the major source followed by piped water (17%) and protected dug well (8%). Whereas, other minor improved sources include: public stand pipe (5%), rain water collection (3%) and filter plants (0.3%). The major unimproved sources are unprotected dug well (14%) and approximately (4%) of unimproved water source belonged to other categories as mentioned in the graph. For details, see table G1 Annexure G.

About 33% households do not have water available near their premises and they have to travel long distances to fetch water, which is usually the responsibility of women or children of the household.

The drinking water data presented here only reflects the use of particular type of water source. It does not represent quality or quantity of water which is also of major concern. Drinking water even from improved sources tends to contamination due to pipe leakages and underground arsenic. Therefore, there is an immense need to carry out water quality testing for bacteriological and chemical contamination in drinking water sources.



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.3. Water Purification Plants

Provision of clean drinking water is one of the major goals that Balochistan Government is striving to achieve. In this regard, PHED has been implementing "Clean Drinking Water for All" program which aims to install water purification plant in every Union Council and at some Tehsils of the district. In District Chaghai, only 1 water purification plant has been installed so far, as shown in the table below:

Table 14.2: Number of Water Purification Plants

Water Purification Plants	Status		
	Functional	Non Functional	Total
Water Purification Plants Established by CDWA-PHED	1	n/f	1
Water Purification Plants Established by NGOs	n/f	n/f	n/f
Water Purification Plants Established by Others	n/f	n/f	n/f

(CDWA)
n/f: Data not found

14.4. Development Projects

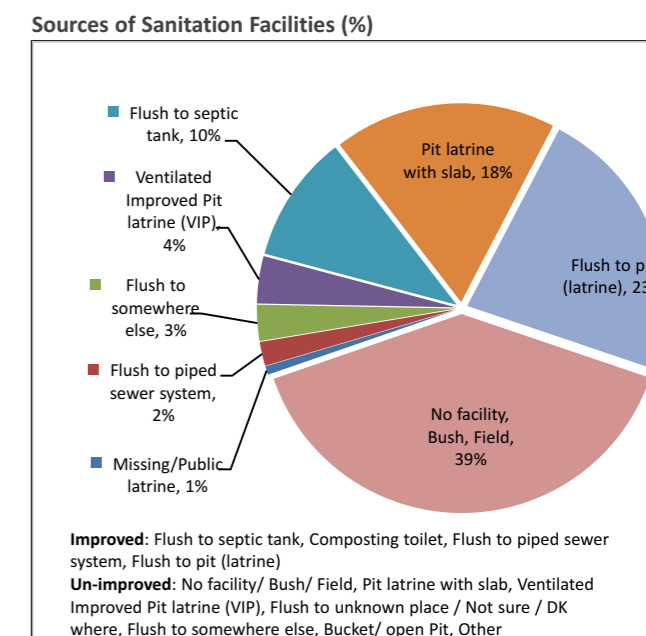
RAHA program with supervision of Planning and Development Department (P&D) and financial assistance of UNDP, Government of Japan (GoJ) and European Union (EU) has implemented various drinking water schemes in remote villages of the district. About 28 solar water supply pumps along with storage tanks and household level connections have been installed with participation of the local community through community organizations.

14.5. Sanitation

According to WHO and UNICEF, sanitation facilities interrupt the transmission of much fecal-oral disease at its most important source by preventing human fecal contamination of water and soil. Epidemiological evidence suggests that sanitation is as effective in preventing disease as improved water supply. However, it involves major behavioral changes and significant household cost. Adequate facilities for excreta disposal can help reduce transmission of diseases like diarrhea and polio. The improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank or latrine, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab and composting toilet.

14.5.1. Use of Sanitary Means of Excreta Disposal

About 60% households in the districts are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those, only little over 38% has any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 39% have no toilet facilities and they defecate in the open fields/bushes which raises the risk of disease transmission through air, insects/flies or other means. For details, see table G2 Annexure G.



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

¹ Balochistan Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS), 2010. Planning and Development Department, GoB

15 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

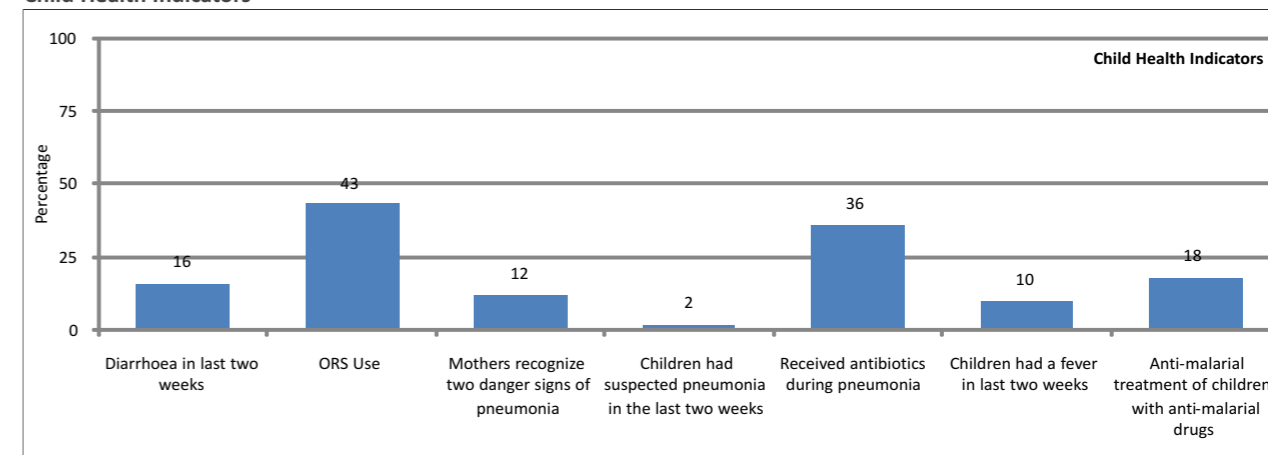
Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	19%
TT2 Vaccination	5%
Vaccination (BCG, Fully)	34%
Institutional deliveries	2%
Skilled attendants at birth	1%
Diseases(MICS 2010)	
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks<5 yrs	16%
Care seeking in suspected pneumonia	2%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	1
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	4
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	11
Dispensaries	15
MCH Centers	4
TBC	0
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	10
Nurses	2
Paramedics	83

(MNCH and diseases indicators, MICS, 2010) and (Health Facilities and Human Resources, 2010).

MDG Indicators	
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	
1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs) – 31%	(2004)
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	
4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (Quetta Division) – 71	
4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (Quetta Division) – 59	(2010)
4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage – 27%	(2010)
Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health	
5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth – 1%	(2010)
5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate – 11%	(2010)
5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate – 7%	
5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage – 19%	(2010)
5.6: Unmet need for FP – n/a	
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases	
6.3: Correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS – among young women (15-24y) – 2.9 %	(2010)
6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN – 0.9%	
6.8: Children treated with Anti-malarial Drugs – 18.1%	
6.9: TB Case Detection Rate– 52%	(2009)
6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate – 95%	(2008)

(Infant and Under-five mortality figures are regional)

Child Health Indicators



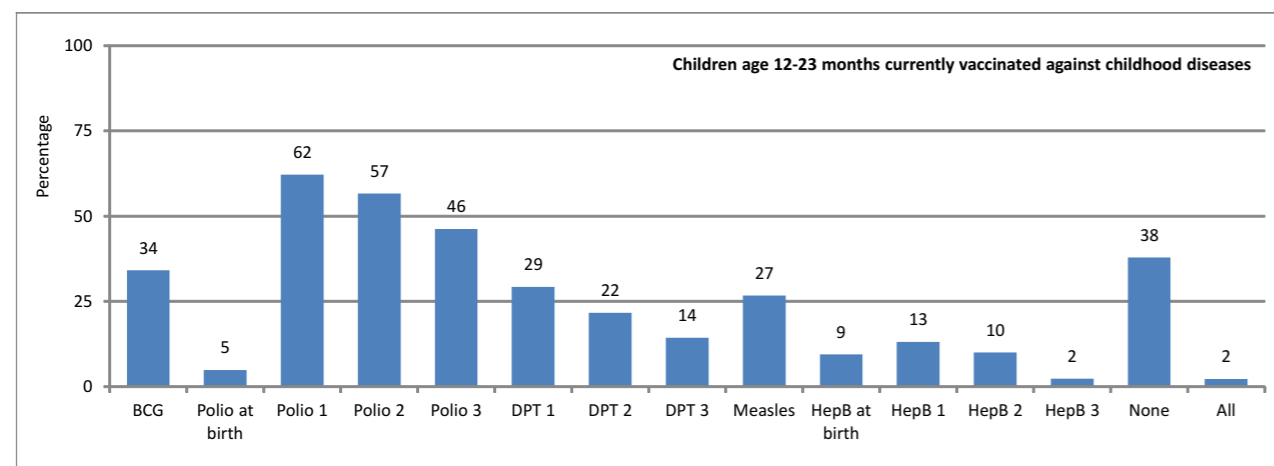
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Sector Highlights:

- The status of public healthcare system presents a dismal picture and generally suffers from governance, funding, staffing and resource limitation issues.
- EPI vaccination coverage is relatively better.
- TB Control Program has made significant achievement under its TB-DOTS strategy with an achievement of Case Detection Rate (CDR) 52% and Treatment Success Rate (TSR) 95%.
- Despite donor assistance, the MNCH Program has not been fully implemented in the district.

Following are the MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators

Children age 12-23 Months Currently Vaccinated Against Childhood Diseases



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

15.1. Health Needs

The population of district is generally poor and due to high malnutrition, poor living conditions, inadequate healthcare and high fertility, they experience high level of mortality and morbidity. The vulnerable groups including women and children are particularly at risk. For every 1,000 live births, 59 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 12 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women experience a high fertility rate (TFR: 4.1) as compared to the provincial average (TFR: 4.7) due to poor access to skilled providers for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. Other than the resourceful and affluent families most women are left to deliver at home by local untrained dais or by neighbors or relatives. There is no ambulance facility and people have to make their own arrangements in case of medical and obstetric emergencies. In Chaghai District, like rest of the province, the community social structures are dominated by men that contribute to poor outcomes in fertility behavior.

Total 7,716 new cases of common illnesses visited outpatient departments of secondary hospitals in 2009-10.

Note: No OPD attendance data and no indoor diseases data reported.

15.2. Health System and Resources

15.2.1. Health Facilities

The highly subsidized public healthcare system is the major provider of curative and preventive care services to the local population. The health facility infrastructure includes 1 Hospital, 4 Rural Health Centres (RHCs), 11 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 11 Civil Dispensaries (CDs) and 4 Maternal & Child Health Centres (MCHCs). There are 138 beds out of which 66 are situated in RHCs. Nonetheless, there is one nonfunctional Basic Health Unit and two under construction Basic Health Units in the district. Moreover, one railway and one Saindak Project dispensary each are also functioning in the district.

The public-sector healthcare system suffers from governance, funding, staffing and resource limitations. A number of health facilities lack essential staff and generally are under-utilized.

15.2.2. Human Resource

There were 10 doctors for about 292,191 population i.e. One doctor for 29,219 persons. The posts of dental surgeon are lying vacant at both DHQ Hospital and Rural Health Centres which means that whole population of the district has no access to the dental care. The ratio of bed/population and paramedical staff has been shown in the following table:

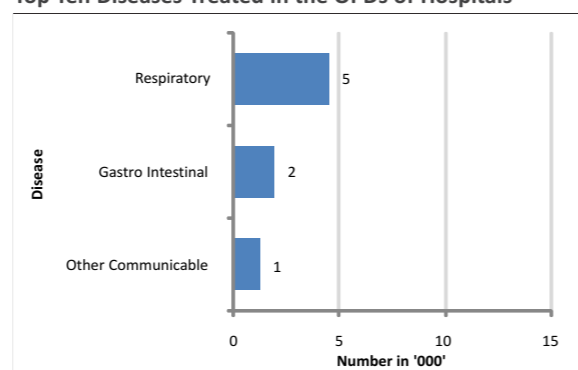
Table 15.1: Health Staff and Facilities

(Numbers)

Type of Health Facility	Health Staff and Facilities in 2010				Health Facilities
	Doctors M/F	Nurses M/F	Para-medical M/F	Beds M/F	
Hospitals	4/1	0/2	23/3	72	1
RHCs	2/0	0	25/2	66	4
BHUs	3/0	0	11/5	0	11
CDs	0	0	10/0	0	11
MCH Centers	0	0	0/4	0	4
Total	10	2	83	138	31
Unit/population ratio	29,219	146,096	3,521	2,118	9,426

(Balochistan Health Department)

Top Ten Diseases Treated in the OPDs of Hospitals



(District Health Information System, 2009-10)

15.2.3. In Service Training

The following training sessions for capacity building of health personnel (Medics and Paramedics) have been organized in the district.

Table 15.2: Training of PHC Staff

Topic	Participant NOs	Organized by
Zinc Sulphate & MIS tools	15	National program for family planning & primary health care.
MCH Training	18	Human Resource Development
Nutrition Training	20	Human Resource Development

(Balochistan Health Department)

15.2.4. Administration of Health

The District Health Department is headed by District Health Officer (DHO) assisted by the Deputy District Officer Health (DOH) Preventive, Curative and Medical Superintendent (MS) of the District Headquarter (DHQ) hospital.

15.2.5. Reporting and Surveillance Systems

A computerized Health Management Information System for First Level Care Facilities (HMIS/FLCF) was under implementation in the district since early 1990's. Since then, the system is used to collect monthly data on priority health problems, services provided and availability of resources.

In addition, the National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care (NPFP & PHC) has also established a comprehensive management information system to monitor performance of Lady Health Workers deployed at the community level. The system collects data from each LHW, consolidate and further send to the management hierarchy.

Diseases Early Warning System (DEWS) is a weekly epidemiological surveillance and outbreak control reporting system for selected communicable diseases. Fifty sentinel sites in the district are participating in the system and submitting their weekly reports

15.3. Health Services / Activities

The utilization pattern varies amongst 18 reporting facilities throughout the district (HMIS Report). Aggregated average of new patients for whole district was 14 per day, while in 9 facilities (50%) daily average OPD was less than 10 patients.

According to HMIS, overall utilization of health facilities during the reporting year was 707 new cases per 1000 population. Overall 13% of expected pregnancies were registered for antenatal care (ANC) and only 2% were assisted by trained personnel in the whole district. Similarly, 16% of the delivered women had one or more post-natal visits. The data also reveals that out of 77 family planning visits 29% were new clients. Growth monitoring services has not been extended to any child (2164 < 1 year population).

15.4. Special Health Programs / Initiatives

15.4.1. Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

District Superintendent of Vaccination (DSV) manages EPI under the supervision of the DHO (H) And DDHO in the district. DSV coordinates and supervises the affairs of EPI staff and activities at all centers and outreach teams. EPI coverage during 2009 of district was:

BCG: (75%), Panta-3: (62%), Measles : (59%) and TT-2+: (31%)

15.4.2. TB Control Program

The district is running Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (TB-DOTS) Program that screens sputum smears and puts under treatment all TB cases. This program is managed by a doctor (from the pool of doctors) under the supervision of DHO. The number of T.B Patients registered under T.B DOTS program is given below:

Table 15.3: Number of registered TB patients

Year	No. of TB Patients Registered
2006	72
2007	90
2008	109
2009	92
2010 (up to 3 rd qtr)	49
Total	412

(Balochistan Health Department)

The success of the program is measured through two indicators: TB Case Detection Rate (CDR) and Treatment Success Rate (TSR). These are also MDG indicators related to Goal 6. According to the Program's reported data, the CDR was (52%) and TSR was (95%) during the year 2008-09.

15.4.3. Malaria Control Program

District Malaria staff is under the control of District Health Officer. Objective of this program is to keep annual Parasite Incidence (API) at 0.5 cases per 1000 population, Falciparum rate below 40% of all the Malaria infections, increase Passive Case Detection (PCD) more than 70% of all slides collected. During 2009 Annual Parasite Incidence was 3.598 and Falciparum Rate was 20.714.

15.4.4. Hepatitis Prevention Control Program

Viral Hepatitis is a serious global public health problem. At present, five distinct types of pathogenic hepatitis viruses (A, B, C, D, and E) have been identified. In Pakistan Hepatitis E remains endemic, which is mainly affecting the adult population. The program for Hepatitis Prevention and Control has been launched in 2005 and providing Hepatitis B vaccination and treatment of Hepatitis B & C through a sentinel sight established at DHQ Hospital.

Note: Achievement report not provided.

15.4.5. AIDS Control Program

AIDS Control Program Started in Balochistan Province in 1994 to raise awareness, prevent and control HIV/AIDS among general population and vulnerable groups. Since then, many studies have been carried out for identification and location of vulnerable groups in different areas of the province. HIV/STIs Screening Centre has been established at DHQ Hospital after importing the training on screening methodology, quality assurance and monitoring to the laboratory staff (Pathologist, Laboratory Technician / Assistant) to reduce the transmission. Provincial AIDS Control Program supplies screening kits with all accessories and center also submits quarterly feedback report regularly.

15.4.6. National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care

National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care provides the missing linkage between health care outlets and health service users. The linkage is being provided through a network of Lady Health Workers (LHWs), who are especially trained in PHC, family planning and community organization. There are 112 LHWs and 4 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) in the district, accessing 88% of the population.

15.4.7. National Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) Program

This project aims to improve the health of women and children by focusing to the following components.

- Improved access to quality health services.
- Provision of 24/7 Comprehensive and Basic EmONC Services.
- Child and Neonatal Health Strategy.
- Comprehensive Family Planning Services.
- BCC, Advocacy and Demand Creation.
- Management and Organization Reforms.
- Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

15.5. Nutritional Status

The situation with regards to nutritional status among children under-five years is not very promising, as the MICS 2003-04 has reported 31% children under-five are moderately or severely malnourished. Only 99% infants were on breast milk while just 43% were exclusively breastfed.

In micro-nutrition, the situation is also not very encouraging. Vitamin A supplementation during Polio immunization drives could hardly reach half of the target children population of 6-59 months age. Similarly, only 15% households were found consuming adequate iodized salt.

15.6. Development Projects

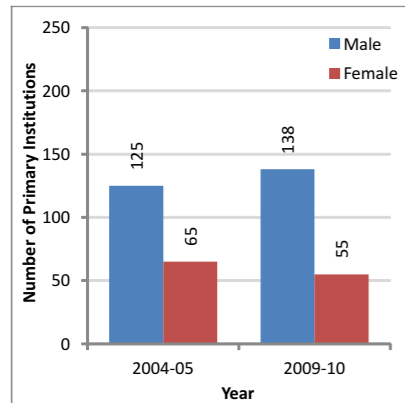
The data with regard to development projects could not be collected.

15.7. Some Key Findings

The district health system needs to be strengthened with focus on quality and increased utilization of services. Appointment of staff on vacant posts, especially female cadres (Nurses, LHWs, etc.), repair/renovation and up gradation of health facilities, timely flow of funds and improved governance are those immediate measures that can help improve the present situation. Community-based health care system has proved to be successful to access remote rural population living in poverty and conservative social settings. Building on the success of LHW Program, community midwifery under MNCH Program should also be given due and immediate attention.

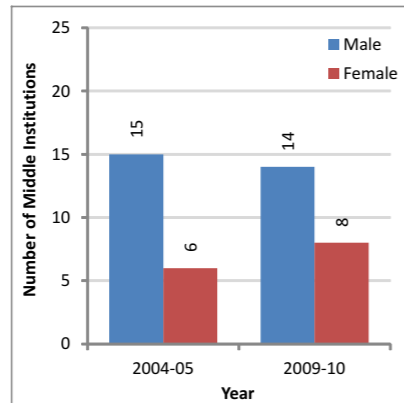
16 EDUCATION

Primary Schools



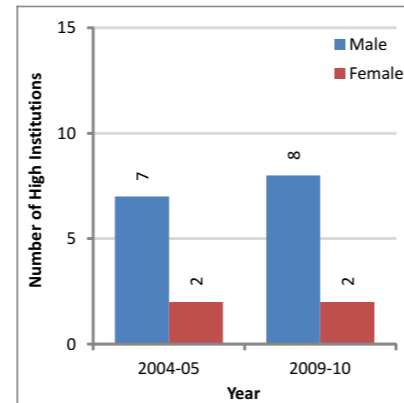
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Middle Schools



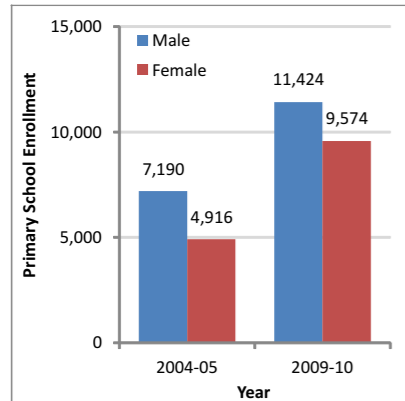
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

High Schools



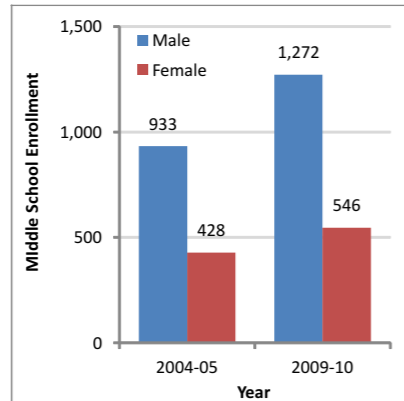
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Primary Schools



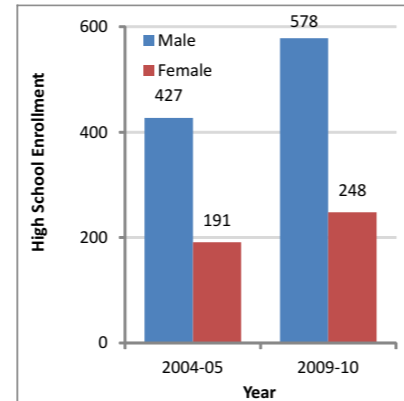
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Middle Schools



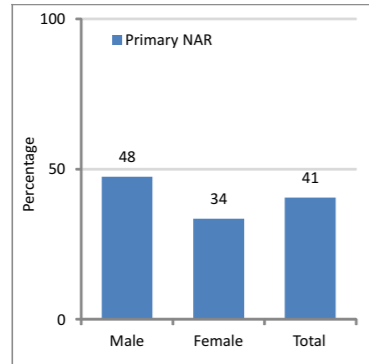
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in High Schools



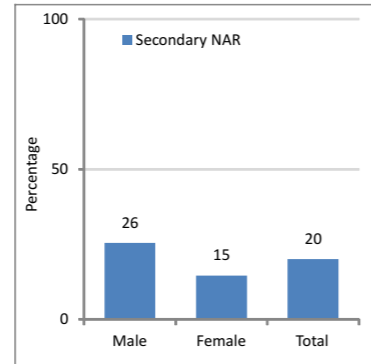
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Primary NAR (%)



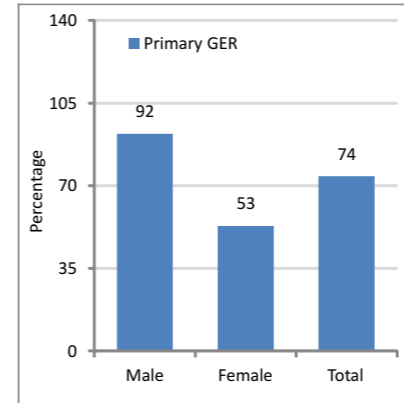
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Secondary NAR (%)



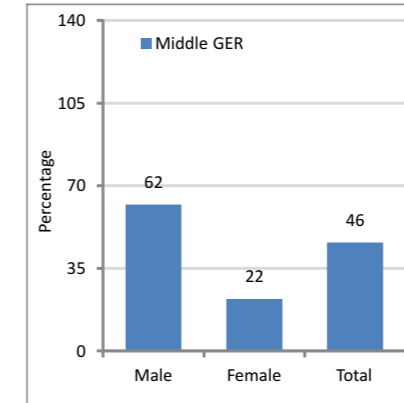
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Primary GER (%)



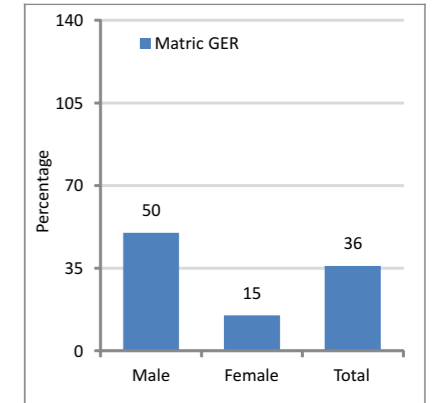
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Middle GER (%)



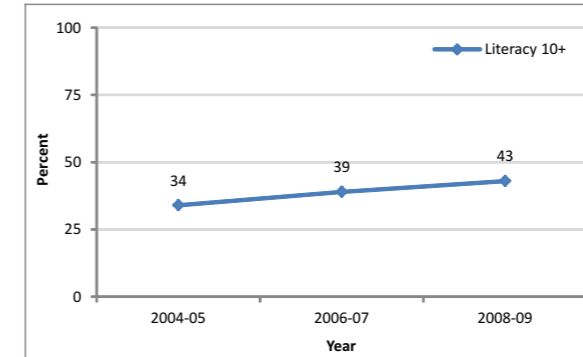
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Matric GER (%)



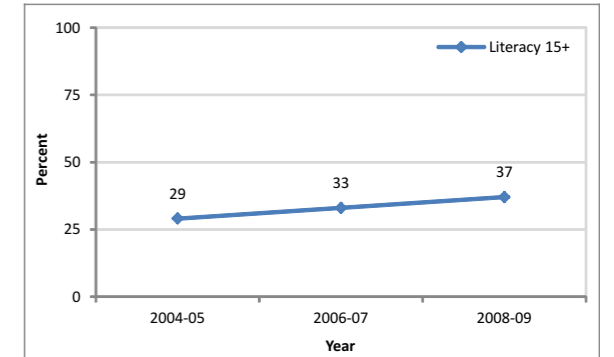
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 10+



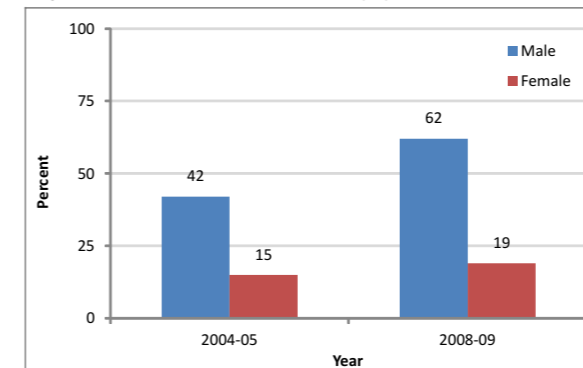
(PSLM, 2004-05, 2006-07 & 2008-09)

Literacy 15+



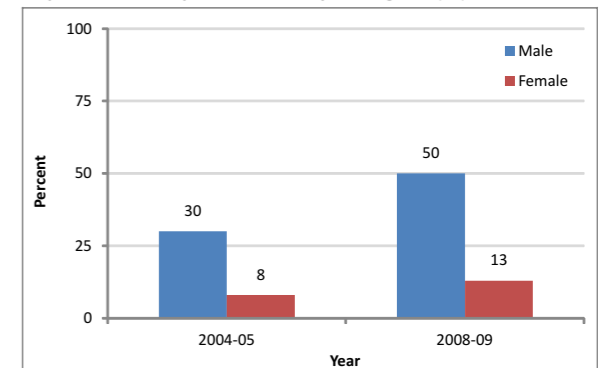
(PSLM, 2004-05, 2006-07 & 2008-09)

Population Ever Attended School (%)



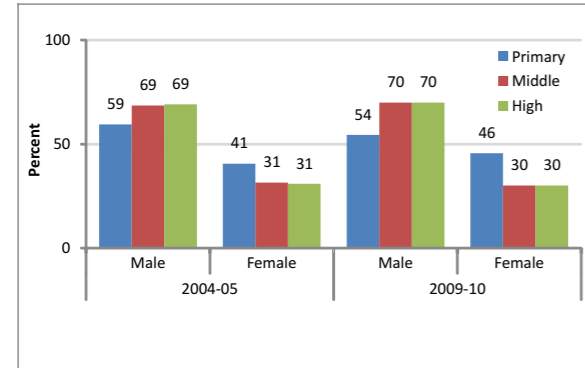
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Population Completed Primary or Higher (%)



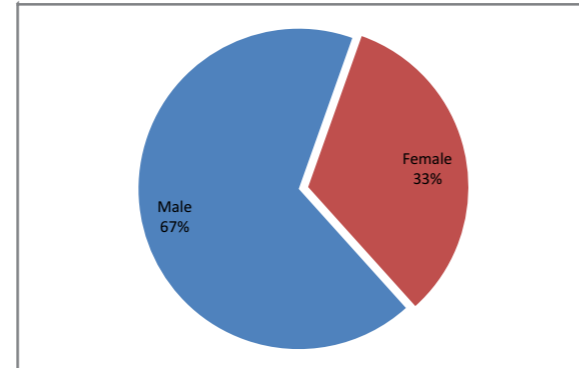
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Male/Female Ratio (%)



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Overall Teachers



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

MDG Indicators	
Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education	
2.1: Net primary enrollment ratio – 41%	(2010)
2.2: Primary Completion rate – 34%	(2010)
2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs) – 43%	(2009)
Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development	
3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary – 0.71	(2010)
3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary – 0.75	(2010)
3.3: Youth Literacy GPI – n/a	

Sector Highlights

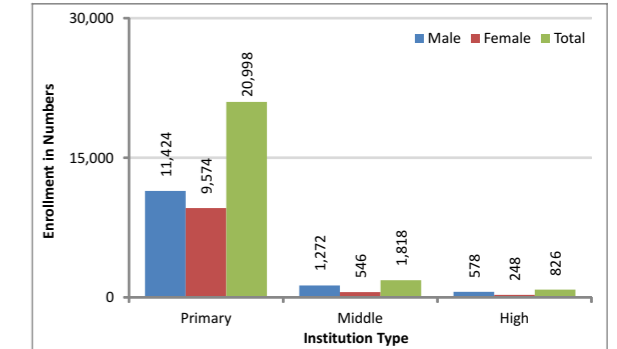
- Gender disparity is high in primary education.
- Most children do not continue education beyond primary and this is more pronounced in case of girls.
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment in secondary levels is non-availability of schools. For 193 primary schools in the district, there are only 22 middle and 10 high schools.
- There is also general scarcity of female teachers as on average there is only one primary teacher per 28 pupils.
- Primary school completion is also very low (34%).
- No data is available on quality of education.

16.1. Introduction

16.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates

According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 225 public Primary, Middle and High schools was 23,642, whereas, 279 students were enrolled in College including 234 boys and 45 girls.

Enrollment in Public Schools by Gender and Level

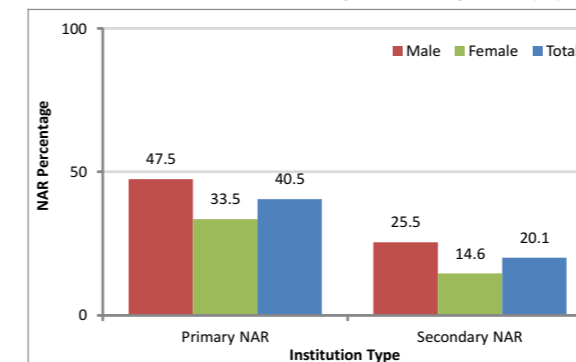


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.3. Enrollment Rates

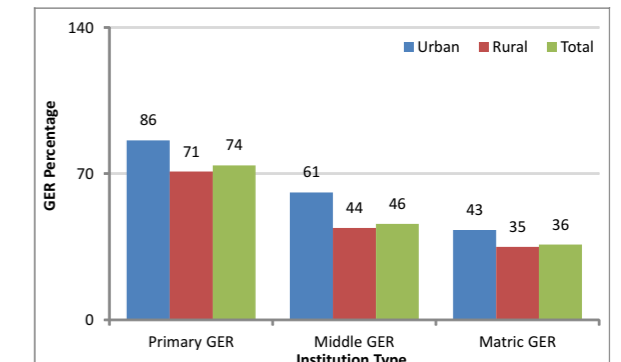
MICS 2010 has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 40% with girls significantly lower than boys (34% versus 48%). This indicates that 60% children were still out of school, which will either join late, or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in secondary school NAR (total: 20%, boys: 26%, girls: 15%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Similarly, Gross Enrollment Rate of primary and middle schools was also very low, 74% and 46% respectively. For details, see tables I3 and I4 Annexure I.

Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Gross Enrollment Rate at Primary/Middle/Metric Level (%)

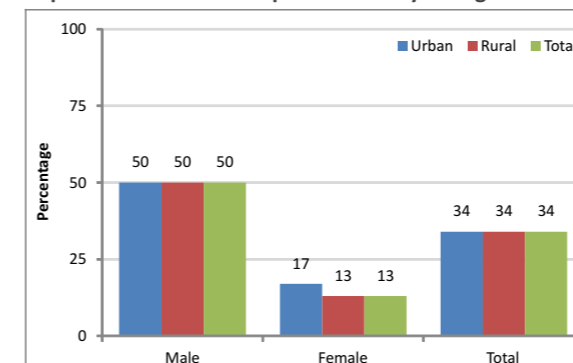


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.4. Educational Attainment

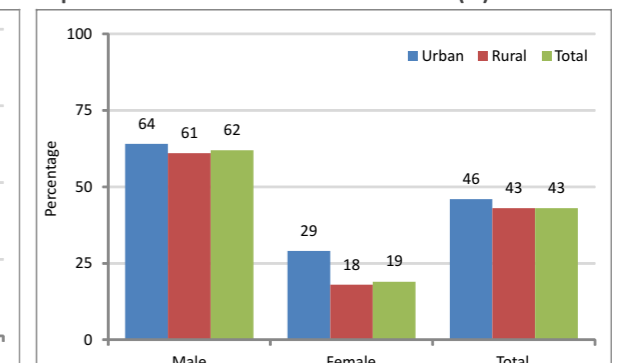
Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 57% population aged 10 years and older never attended any school, while, only 34% reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 18% had ever-attended any school and only 13% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with urban males, where nearly 64% ever attend and 50% completed primary levels. For details please see tables I5 and I6 Annexure I.

Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Population that has Ever Attended School (%)

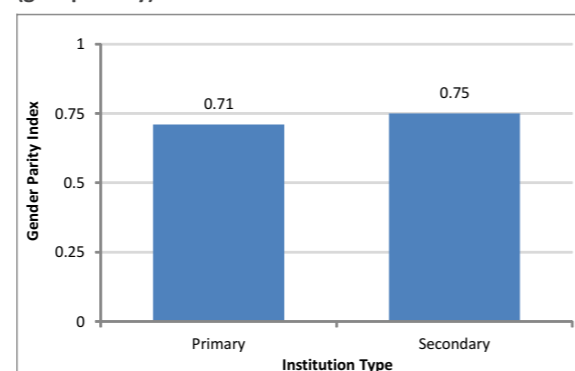


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.5. Gender Disparity

Graph shows the percentage of male and female students by school level, that the gender gap increases with years of schooling. Most girls drop out or discontinue education beyond primary and/or middle levels.

Gender Parity Index - School enrollment (girls per boy)

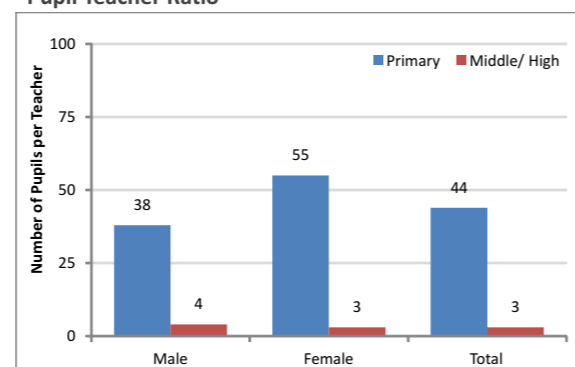


(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

16.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio shows only one teacher each for 38 primary school boys and 55 primary girls. Whereas, sufficient teachers are available for the students of middle level. For details, please see table I7 Annexure I.

Pupil Teacher Ratio



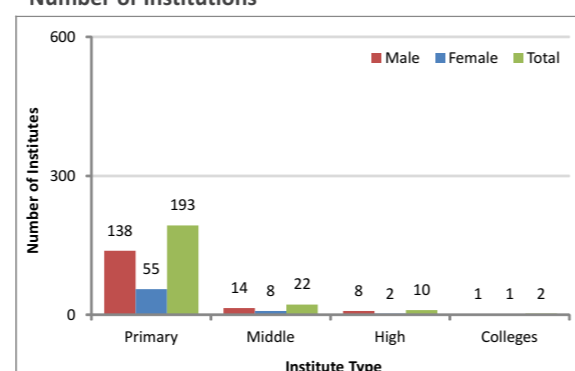
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7. Institutions

16.7.1. Government Institutions

BEMIS school Census 2009-10 shows 193 primary schools (138 male and 55 female), 22 middle schools (14 male and 8 female), 10 high schools (8 male and 2 female) and 2 Inter colleges (1 male and 1 female). For details, see table I8 Annexure I.

Number of Institutions



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7.2. Primary Schools

The total enrollment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 20,998 including 11,424 boys and 9,574 girls, which means that 54.41% of primary school students were boys. In each primary school, a senior Junior Vernacular Teacher (JVT) was assigned the charge of Head Master or Head Mistress. The costs of primary schools were borne by the government for government run schools. Such schools had a uniform curriculum and examination system.

As per Government of Pakistan's National Education Policy (NEP), now redundant after 18th Amendment, the primary education will be provided to all the children in the age group of 4-9 years. School facilities will be provided to every child within a radius of 1.5 kilometer, so that no child is deprived of basic education. Promotion of girls' education will be assigned high priority. However, considering the geographic spread, this policy may not be applicable to the letter and spirit as it would require 33,693 schools to cover the district map. Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 22 community schools to promote primary education in the district.

The following table computes the budget based on the information provided by the Provincial Education Department. The number of new primary schools budgeted is based on the requirements for new primary schools minus the number of non-functional schools activated. Priority has been given to activating non-functional schools before budgeting for establishing new primary schools².

Budget - Establish New Primary Schools					
Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	28	28	27	27	27
Activate NF Schools	3	3	3	3	2
Establish New Primary Schools	25	25	24	24	25
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	53.150	53.150	51.024	51.024	53.150
New Schools-Teachers Salary	9.000	18.000	26.640	35.280	44.280
Total (Rs. in millions)	62.150	71.150	77.664	86.304	97.430
Girls' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	20	20	20	20	20
Activate NF Schools	3	3	3	3	3
Establish New Primary Schools	17	17	17	17	17
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	36.142	36.142	36.142	36.142	36.142
New Schools-Teachers Salary	6.120	12.240	18.360	24.480	30.600
Total (Rs. in millions)	42.262	48.382	54.502	60.622	66.742

16.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8, also including the primary section. In 2009, there were 22 middle schools in Chaghai including 14 for boys and 8 for girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 1,818, which included 1,272 boys and 546 girls. This means that 70% of middle school students were boys. The Government has sanctioned 15 posts for a middle schools including one post of SST (Gen), SST (Sc), JAT, PTI, D.M, M.Q each, two posts of JET, JVT and 4 posts of Naib Qasid. A senior secondary school teacher (SST Gen) is generally posted as Head Master/ Head Mistress of the middle school. The district has 22 middle schools functioning for 193 primary schools, means, 8.77 primary schools feed into one middle school manifesting the low continuation rates after primary education.

16.7.4. High Schools

High schools comprise of grades up to 10 classes including primary and middle classes. Humanities and science are taught in these schools. When a middle school is upgraded from middle level to high level, some additional posts are sanctioned like one Head Master or Head Mistress, one SST, one Junior English Teacher (JET), one Junior Clerk and one class IV. In 2009, there were 10 high schools in Chaghai, 8 for boys and 2 for girls. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 826 including 248 girls and 578 boys.

The examination body for high school final assessment is Balochistan Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education Quetta.

16.7.5. Intermediate College

There are 2 Inter colleges (1 Male and 1 Female) functioning properly. 279 students are enrolled in 2 Inter colleges comprising 234 students as boys and 45 girls.

16.7.6. Degree Colleges

According to Directorate of Education Colleges information there is no Degree College available in District Chaghai.

16.7.7. Madrasas

Deeni *Madrasas* are also functioning in the district to deliver religious and informal education to those children who otherwise cannot enroll in regular educational institutions due to poverty or preference. Previously, the Government initiated registration of *Madrasas* and to mainstreaming by introducing regular subjects in the curricula. However, the response was low and not all *Madrasas* could be registered. The exact number of *Madrasas* is, therefore, unknown.

16.7.8. Technical and Vocational Education

By 2015 the Government of Balochistan with assistance of Federal Government will ensure access and equity to vocational and technical education in order to promote technical education skills throughout the province. The scope will introduce vocational education to students of class 6 - 10 and technical education to class 11 and onwards. The vocational and technical education shall be demand driven in order to develop effective human resource and effectively contribute towards reducing poverty rate of the province. At present 22 middle schools are functional in the district and by the year 2015 the estimated number of middle schools will enhance to 35 (by minimum projection @ 10% per year). With the provision of Vocational Education at middle level, the Government of Balochistan intends to empower the graduates for self-employment/ income generation and to support the technical stream at class 9th, 10th and onward. Provision of Vocational Education at middle level will also decrease the drop-out rate.

16.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

16.8.1. School Buildings

According to BEMIS 2009-10, 12% of primary schools are functioning without school buildings and some are even functioning without any shelter. This situation is, however, better in middle and high schools.

Almost 69 % of primary schools are without boundary walls shows a dismal situation is District Chaghai.

About 97% of primary schools are functioning without electricity. This situation is almost same in middle and high schools with 87% and 33% respectively.

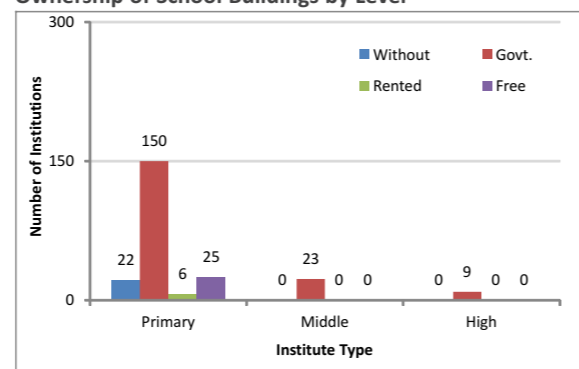
The situation is similar with toilet facility.

64% of primary schools are without basic toilet facility and the situation is not different in middle and high schools.

Water is the basic necessity. Almost 47% of primary schools are without water facility and this situation is even worse in middle schools (52%). In this regard high schools are relatively better with only 11% not having water facility.

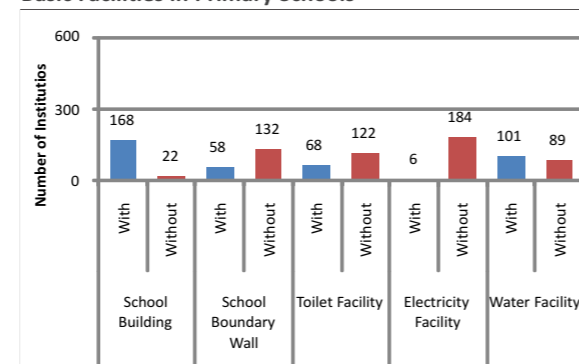
According to a previous survey, most of the schools were deprived of basic needs i.e. boundary wall, toilets for students, class rooms, science labs, library, science equipment, furniture, reading writing material, computer and water facilities. Missing facilities are one of the major reasons that why students drop out of schools and parents also do not give importance to education. 74% of primary school buildings are owned by the government.

Ownership of School Buildings by Level



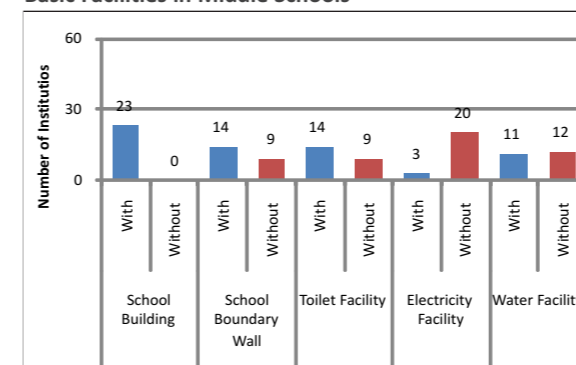
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Primary Schools



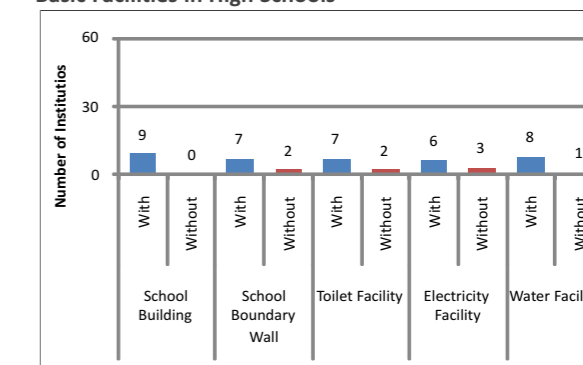
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Middle Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in High Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.9. Literacy

Literacy is the key to providing awareness and uplifting the socio-economic situation. Since independence, succeeding governments have planned and developed various schemes and educational policies for achieving a high literacy rate; however, the impact of these programs has been limited.

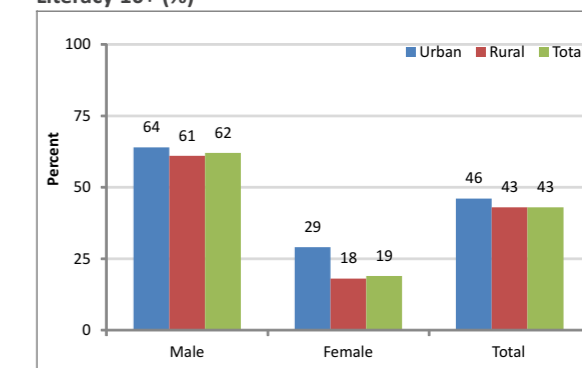
According to Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, the literacy rate of age 10+ in Chaghai District was 62% among males and 19% among females, with an overall literacy rate of 43%. The definition of literacy has been relaxed in this survey that asks only for stated ability to read and write with understanding. The literacy rate, if measured from the perspective of international standards, would be even lower than this level. For details, see table I9 Annexure I.

Currently, 60 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for females by NCHD for 1,500 beneficiaries³.

Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

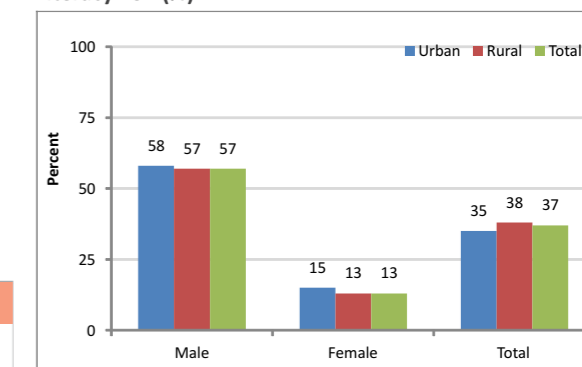
Description	Centers	Enrolment
Female Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	60	1,500

Literacy 10+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 15+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.10. Non-Formal Education

In addition to the formal schooling system, there is a system of Non-formal Education for those who have missed regular schooling during their school-age. The Non-formal curricula are usually short and fast-track. A number of organizations and donors are supporting non-formal education including:

- Provincial Social Welfare Department.
- Federal Government through Ministry of Education.
- Prime Minister Literacy Cell and Asian Development Bank through Government of Pakistan.

In the fiscal year 2007-2009 Balochistan Education Foundation with coordination of World Bank, established 22 community schools in Chaghai District through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) MHI and Council for Community Development (CCD). The enrollment in these schools was 859 including 414 girls and 445 boys. These schools have been established in urban and semi-urban areas of the district. The criterion for selection of the subject schools was

³ District EFA Plan, Chaghai 2011-2015, NCHD

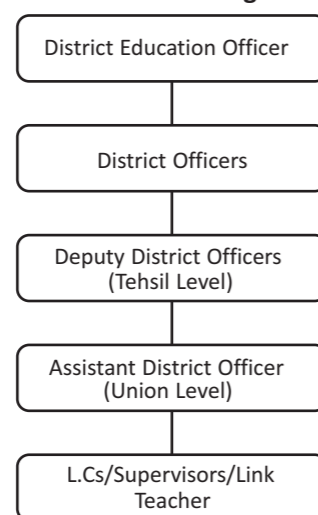
50 school children in urban areas and 40 school children in semi-urban areas. According to an approved agreement, the following criteria were followed by BEF authority:

- Community will provide shelter or one room on voluntary basis.
- Teacher shall belong to that area and only in case of non-availability, the teacher may be appointed within radius of 4 kms.
- There should be at least 20 school children of age-group 5-9 years.
- There should not be any girls' school within a radius of 2 km but later in Phase III it was amended to 2 kms both for boys as well as girls.

16.11. Education Department

The District Education Department is headed by District Education Officer (DEO) supported by two District Officers (a male and a female each), Deputy District Officers and Assistant District Officers (ADOs), who have usually close collaboration with the head teachers.

District Education Management Structure



16.12. Donors/NGOs Involvement

Many international donors and non-government organizations are involved in the development of education in District Chaghai. The degree of their involvement varies according to the nature of the institution. UNICEF and other NGOs have been assisting to increase primary school participation in rural areas and girls, in particular.

16.13. Some Key Findings

- Unavailability of authentic data makes it difficult to compute the drop-out rates. However, Education Department estimates a very high drop-out in primary grades, especially for girls. There are a number of reasons for students to discontinue their schooling and poverty is one of the major factors. Children usually take a late start at the age of 8 or 9 years and then within few years and parents consider them old enough to lend a hand in income earning activities or in case of girls, household chores or even marriage. Low quality of education is another major reason for high primary school drop-out rate. Teachers are generally un-trained and under-paid; therefore, take least interest in taking classes or motivating children. Girls are more deprived of access to basic education. There are limited facilities in terms of schools and female teachers as well as low preference of families to get their daughters educated.
- Most of the school buildings have been constructed on the basis of political influence instead of community needs. Rationalization of school construction to the places where required can increase the school participation rates to some extent.



SECTION IV

- 17 Sports
- 18 Community Development and Social Welfare
- 19 Women / Girl Child Development
- 20 Disaster Risk Reduction
- 21 District Accounts and Development Funds

17 SPORTS

In District Chaghai, people are fond of local traditional games as well as international sports. Football, Volley ball, Cricket and Table Tennis are the eminent games in the district. The entire district has got 2 stadiums, 10 play grounds and 2 boxing clubs. Local games like Wrestling and Racing are commonly played. The best players are respected and honored in the community. The people also take a lot of interest in cricket and football and often make these sports eventful by conducting local tournaments. A huge population arrives stadium as spectators and supports their team that makes the event colorful and joyous.

District Football and Volley Ball Association holds tournaments of Football and Volleyball at provincial level. The Officer's Club at Dalbandin has facilities to play Table Tennis, Cards, Carom Board, badminton and Scrabble. However, no games' facilities for women are available except for girls at school level. Girls in general are not encouraged to play games.

17.1. Development Projects

The information with regard to the development projects could not be found.

17.2. Some Key Findings

Sports have hardly been the development preference of any government as the major portion of Provincial Budget is usually designated for other priority issues like infrastructure, health and education. Most of the NGOs are also working in the same areas and have neglected sports development. However, a considerable attention is required for development of sports in the district in order to encourage youth talent.

18 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

18.1. Introduction of Social Welfare

Social welfare is a vital phenomenon of societal development focusing to the quality of life and promoting an effective role of vulnerable segments of community. In Balochistan, Social Welfare Department was established in 2004. Formerly, this department was jointly functioning with Women Development Department and Special Education. In 2009, Women Development Department had been separated from Social Welfare & Special Education Department. Presently, certain development schemes have been initiated, in the province, by Social Welfare Department that aim at improving social environment by providing the opportunities to the vulnerable and underprivileged strata through policies, programs and projects in order to alleviate poverty and dependency. These projects include community development centers, community halls, income support programs and registration of the marginalized persons. For the purpose budget allocated to Social Welfare Department, Chaghai was Rs. 1,033,115/- in fiscal year 2009-10, while this amount was decreased to Rs. 953,000/- in the year 2010-11.

18.2. Community Development Centers

The Community Development Center was established with the motive to enhance livelihood skills of females in Chaghai and has performed efficiently in enrolling approximately 27 trainees at a time during last few years. The center has been receiving its grants through donations and Zakat funds.

18.3. Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)

BISP was commenced by Government of Pakistan with initial allocation of Rs.34 billion (US \$ 425 million approximately) for the fiscal year 2008-09. This project was started in the entire country with the objective of poverty alleviation and women empowerment among the deprived segments of Pakistani society including widows and women headed households, in particular.

18.4. Zakat & Pakistan Bait ul Maal

Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal provides financial assistance for poverty alleviation through its various poorest of the poor focused services and also assists destitute, widow, orphan, those in poor health and other needy persons with emphasis on rehabilitation.

Objectives of Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal are:

- Educational assistance to needy orphan and stipends for those outstanding students who cannot afford for higher professional education.
- Residential accommodation and necessary facilities for the deserving.
- Free medical treatment for indigent sick people, establishing free hospitals and rehabilitation centers for the poor.
- Financial aid to charitable institutions including educational and vocational setups.
- Sponsor and promote self-employment schemes.

18.5. Community Halls

The Gender Resource Center or Community Halls were established to provide appropriate place for Lady Councilors, where they could conduct their meetings. Therefore, one Community Hall was established in Chaghai under Gender Reforms Action Plan (GRAP). For this purpose, each district including Chaghai was allocated sufficient budget.

18.6. Structure & Functions of Department

The main functions of Social Welfare Department are as follows:

- Community development.
- Registration and control of voluntary social welfare organization.
- Women development.
- Supervision and control of orphanages.
- Registration of transsexuals and persons with impairments.
- Special Education.
- Rehabilitation of poor and destitute through trainings and rehabilitation activities.
- Welfare of aged persons and rehabilitation of drug addicts through voluntary organization. Eradication of social evils, like vagrancy.
- Coordination of Social Welfare Programs / Schemes.
- Distribution of Bait-ul-Maal funds and Zakat to the needy.

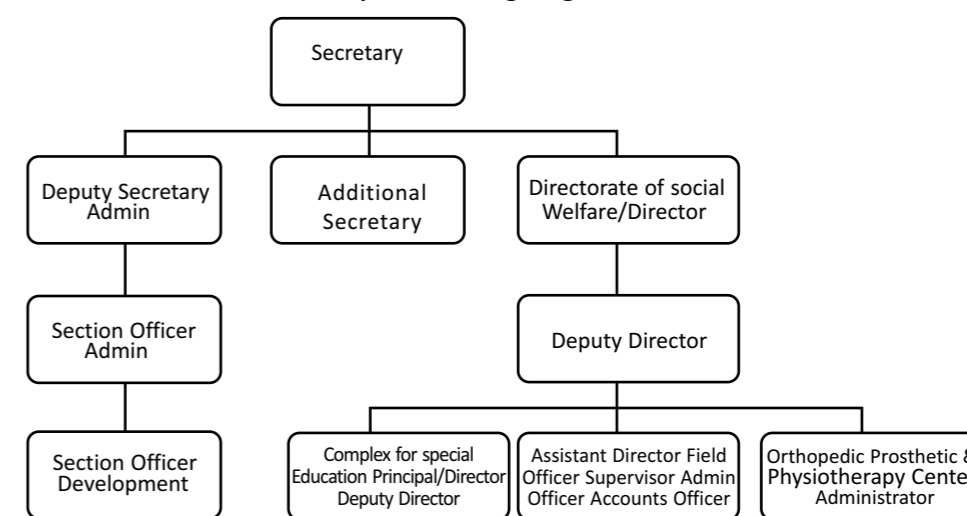
Department of Social Welfare District Chaghai has got 10 posts of BPS-17 & 16 in which 1 post of BPS-17 was vacant among 2 others, while no post of BPS-16 was vacant. The detail of staff is as under:

Table 18.1: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in Social Welfare Office

Total posts & bps	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	2	1	1
Total number of posts of less than BPS-16.	8	8	0
Total Posts.	10	9	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Social Welfare Department Organogram



18.7. Development Projects

The development project in PSDP 2009 was:

- Construction of DHQ Complex at Dalbandin for the offices of DCO (now DC), ADC, ACs&DOs of other departments (phase i).

18.8. Some Key Findings

- Accurate record maintenance is essential in order to identify the needs of district's development centers.
- Sufficient budget should be allocated to Community Development Centers for their apt performance as well as to fulfill the requirement of community development schemes and projects.
- SMEDA needs to focus community development as well as establishing small industries so that the poor could be able to generate income competently.
- Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal needs to expand its role to ensuring improvement and growth of community.
- Certain projects on education and rehabilitation of the persons with impairment and transsexuals are utmost essential to be initiated for the welfare of the marginalized strata.
- In Chaghai, no record was being maintained on registration of transsexuals as well as persons with impairments. The maintenance of data is obligatory to identify their needs and future development plans.
- 18 NGOs were registered with social welfare department while information on nonfunctional NGOs and CCBs could not be collected. Appropriate liability and monitoring of CCBs and NGOs working is essential for community development.
- Affirmative safety net plans in Chaghai are required for the well-being of aged persons, orphanages and for rehabilitation of the drug addicts as well.

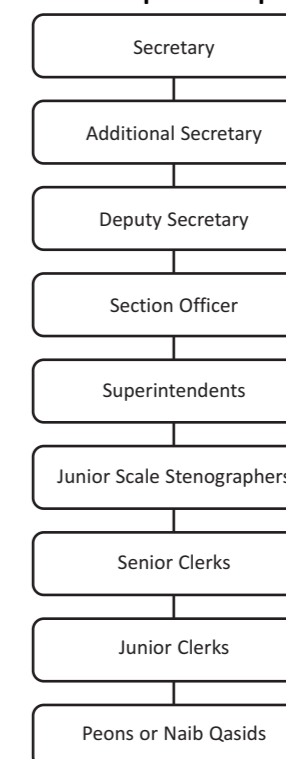
19 WOMEN/GIRL CHILD DEVELOPMENT

19.1. Structure of Women Development Department

In Balochistan, Women Development Cell was established in 1997 under Planning & Development Department (P&D), which was the first initiative for women development in the province. Previously, it was part of the Department of Social Welfare and Special Education. Recently, the Women Development Department (WDD) has been separated from the Department of Social Welfare and Special Education on 03rd November, 2009 and the department is in the nascent stage. Therefore, it requires more time to streamline effective projects to play its vital role for empowerment and development of women in future and get WDD district offices in order and fully functional.

Structure of Provincial Woman Development Department is as under:

Structure of Provincial Woman Development Department



19.2. Situation of Women

By and large social organization in District Chaghai is predominantly tribal and androcentric, which hardly encourages women's decision making and economic empowerment. Women are 46% of the population and 51% of them were above 15 years of age. Their economic dependency on males persists high due to the patriarchal norms, even that they are equally active with men within their defined reproductive roles such as agriculture and livestock but socially not accepted as farmers or the paid laborers. Moreover, their ownership or inheritance in house and/or agricultural land is also not widely accepted that makes them more economically dependent. Women are also involved in small industries in Chaghai such as leather & embroidery work, carpet weaving and basket making as home-based workers but they are proletarians. Other issues like illiteracy, poverty and lack of resources adjoin in hampering women as subordinate strata of society.

According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls is significantly lower than boys (34% compared to 48%). Traditionally girls' education is not much encouraged due to poverty and cultural issues. Girls, even if enrolled in schools have high possibility of dropouts or discontinue education after primary level. The secondary Net Attendance Ratio is 20% in total, out of which boys dominate with 26% and girls stand at mere 15%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was also very low, 74% and 46% respectively.

Women are experiencing high level of mortality and morbidity due to malnutrition, poor living conditions and inadequate healthcare. District Chaghai has poor maternal health facilities as there was only 1 lady doctor, 112 LHWs and 4 LHSs. Consequently, women have poor access to skilled attendants for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. In the year

2010, it was reported that overall 13% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), whereas only 2% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel in the whole district. Similarly, 16% of the delivered women had one or more post natal visits. Besides, insufficient number of lady doctors, lack of essential Primary Health Care equipment and services aggravates their problems particularly at the time of maternal emergencies.

The issues related to women are considered as matter of honor and discouraged to be reported at police stations, instead resolving such issues in the Jirga. For the reason, cases of violence and crimes against women in the district remain unreported. This situation raises the need of women police station and women police in the district. So, it could provide easy access to justice and protection for women.

The Federal Government has specified 33% female representation in the District Government structure but it is currently at hiatus until the next Local Government elections take place. The registered women voters are 24,160 whereas registered men voters are 29,945 in the district but at the time of elections, women are influentially discouraged to cast their votes.

The data on women employment in the development and public sector is scarce as the number of women employed in public sector has not been reported. While women employed in the health sector were only 1 lady doctor, 2 nurses and 14 paramedic staff in the district. Other than that National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care employed 112 HHWs and 4 LHSs for improvement of maternal health in Chaghai.

19.3. Available Facilities

Many international donors and non-government organizations are involved in promoting girls' education in the district but the degree of their involvement varies according to the nature of institution. UNICEF and other NGOs have been assisting in increase of school participation in rural areas, particularly for girls.

Other than that, Government of Pakistan initiated health projects particularly for the betterment of women health. Some of them are:

- Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) for children and pregnant women vaccination.
- AIDS Control Program to prevent women from STIs and STDs.
- National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care.
-

MNCH Program aims to improve the Health of Women and Children through focus on the following components:

- Improved access of quality health services.
- Provision of 24/7 Comprehensive and Basic EmONC Services.
- Child and Neonatal Health Strategy.
- Comprehensive Family Planning Services.
- BCC, Advocacy and Demand Creation.
- Management and Organization Reforms.
- Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

Moreover, certain steps have been taken for the development of girl child and women those include:

- Rural Community Center, Chaghai.
- Social Welfare, Training & Rehabilitation Center, District Chaghai.
- Industrial Homes.
- Idara-i-Bahali Mustehqueen-i-Zakat for Females, District Chaghai.
- Training and Rehabilitation Center for Mustehqueen-i-Zakat.
- Benazir Income Support Program.
- Community Halls for lady Councilors were established under GRAP.
- Non-Formal Education system for those who have missed regular schooling.
- Awareness Programs for Women's Rights and Empowerment is currently pursuing.

- The establishment of Gender Resource Centers and Career Development Centers at district level are also under way.
- Basic facilities like wash-rooms, rest-rooms have been provided at district level under Federal GRAP funds.

The microfinance facilities were introduced by commercial banks particularly for the empowerment of small entrepreneurs, farmers and women. United Bank Limited & Agriculture Development Bank are functioning in Chaghai and providing all commercial banking facilities and loans. Unfortunately, these institutions are not providing microfinance or loan facilities to women, which raised the need of establishing First Women Bank in the district to provide micro credits for women entrepreneurs for their economic empowerment and livelihood.

19.4. Vocational Trainings

Two carpet training center at Dalbandin was established by Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority (SMEDA) to provide training, scholarships and loans to boys and girls, in order to enhance their capacity and livelihood, although SMEDA further needs to focus on providing more opportunities for women. No other training center exists in health, education or vocational segment in the district.

19.5. Recreational Facilities

The traditional norms does not allow women for their recreational activities, therefore no considerable attention has been given by the government to provide designated facilities for women such as parks and clubs. Besides, one shelter home for women protection was reported in Chaghai.

19.6. Women Development Initiatives

The Government of Pakistan is committed to several international obligations on the status of women such as Beijing Platform of Action 1995 and CEDAW. In order to fulfill these international commitments, Government of Pakistan had initiated several national action plans such as National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) and GRAP to take strategic actions for women development in general, gender equality, gender mainstreaming and empowerment. The Provincial Woman Development Department was entrusted to implement and monitor such action plans.

19.7. Some Key Findings

Some of issues and problems related to women in Chaghai are as following:

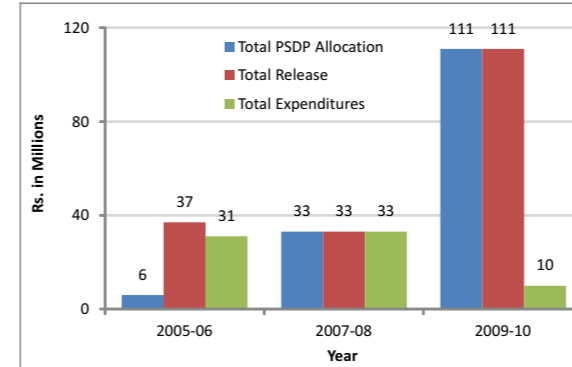
- Women in District Chaghai are unaware of their rights because of illiteracy and male dominancy over power and decisions.
- There is an immense need of women empowerment programs to be initiated by Government and NGOs.
- District hospitals are required to be equipped with essential equipment for on time primary health care services particularly in emergencies.
- Establishment of women bank is required for promotion of micro credits for women in Chaghai in order to improve their livelihood and curtail economic dependency.
- Women representation is needed to raise their demands at district level.
- SMEDA further needs to focus on role of women in industries.
- Community awareness is obligatory to curtail girls drop out and to increase female literacy in the district.
- Women are not considered as farmers or the paid labor in agriculture and livestock endeavors. The payment of their work can help in their improved livelihood and economic empowerment.
- Certain gender equity programs are essential to involve women in the development sector to ensure women empowerment.

20 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

This sector is not applicable in the district.

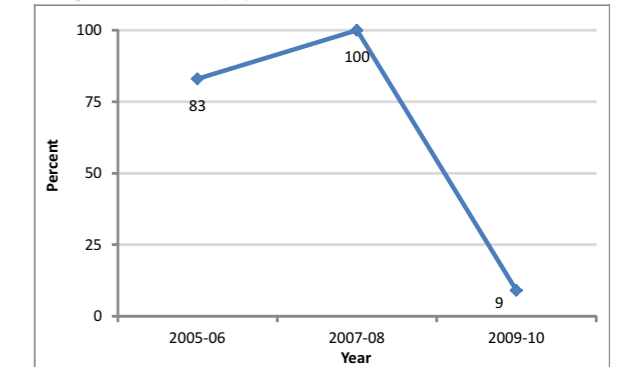
21 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

District Accounts Budget



(PSDP, 2010)

Budget Utilization (%)



(PSDP, 2010)

21.1. Introduction

Financial resources are pivotal to augment growth and development. Sufficient financial outlay is imperative for all districts in Balochistan, which are lagging behind in their quest for sustainable development. This chapter presents an analysis of financial resources and expenditure at district level for Chaghai.

21.2. District Accounts - Budgetary Allocations/Expenditures

It is very difficult to collect information about income of the district, but based on historical trends, general perception and level of development it can be said that the district is dependent on Provincial Government to run its affairs. Secondly, very limited development activities are financed by resources mobilized in the district and thirdly, most of the decision making process on district development takes place at the provincial level.

21.3. Development Funds

Most of the development activities in the district are funded through the Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). Development funds from federal and provincial resources are only partly administered at the district level. Financing of the Provincial PSDP is normally done through surpluses accruing from the revenue and capital accounts of the Provincial Government. Historically, due to paucity of resources in Balochistan, the Government had no option but to opt for Revenue Deficit Budgeting to finance PSDP relying mainly to the budgetary support provided by the Federal Government. Moreover, in case of block allocation at the provincial level, accurate break-down at the district level is not possible. The following table presents data on allocation, releases and expenditure of PSDP in Chaghai District. The PSDP allocation witnessed fluctuation due to fiscal constraints in previous years. However, the percentage of utilization of resources was high till 2007-08.

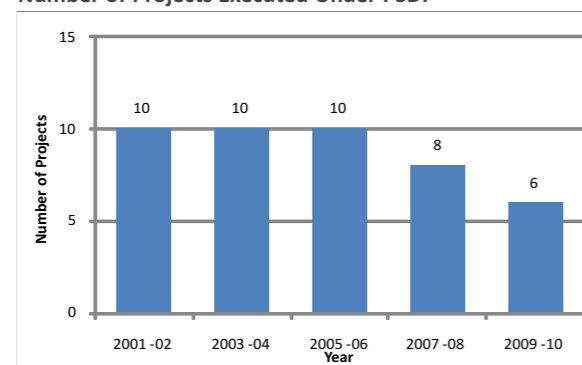
Table 21.1: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total PSDP Allocation GOB	117	78	33	6	37	33	67	111
Total Release	73	29	n/f	37	n/f	33	50	111
Total Expenditures	73	28	n/f	31	n/f	33	12	10
Percentage Utilizations	100%	95%	n/f	83%	n/f	100%	23%	9%

n/f: Data not found

Graph shows the number of projects executed under PSDP in Chaghai. It is evident that the number of projects has declined since 2007-08 as a result of fiscal constraint in the wake of global economic crisis. For detail see table K1 Annexure K.

Number of Projects Executed Under PSDP



(PSDP, 2010)



ANNEXURE TABLES

- Annexure A: District Government
 - Annexure B: Law and Order
 - Annexure C: Agriculture and Horticulture
 - Annexure D: Livestock
 - Annexure E: Forestry
 - Annexure F: Economic Infrastructure and Communication
 - Annexure G: Water Supply and Sanitation
 - Annexure H: Health and Nutrition
 - Annexure I: Education
 - Annexure J: Community Development and Social Welfare
 - Annexure K: District Accounts and development Funds
 - Annexure L: List of Villages (Rural)
- Bibliography

Annexure A: DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Table A1: Provincial/National Assembly Seats

	Constituency No	Number of Seats
Provincial	PB-39	1
National	PB-260	1
<i>Total</i>	-	2

(Provincial and District Election Commission of Pakistan)

Table A2: Jobs Appointments during Past 2 Years at District Level (July 2008 – June 2010)

Office	Basic Pay Scale (BPS)	Number of Posts		Total
		2008-09	2009-10	
Health	1	1	0	1
	5	3	0	3
	6	2	0	2
	9	6	0	6
Livestock	5	1	0	1
<i>Total</i>	-	13	0	13

(District Accounts)

Table A3: Licensing Facilities

Licenses Type (include name)	Number of Licenses Issued (2009-2010)	Fees Per License(include rates for 2009-2010)	Revenue generated during financial Year 2009-2010	Issuing Authority
Pistol	140	1,000	14,000	Deputy Commissioner
Riffle	27	1,000	2,700	Deputy Commissioner
Shot gun	59	600	35,400	Deputy Commissioner
<i>Total</i>	226	-	52,100	-

(District Revenue Office)

Annexure B: LAW AND ORDER

Table B1: Strength of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Agency	Available Human Resource									Total
	DPO(s) / Rsildar	DSP(s) / NaibRas ildar / jamadar	PDSP(s) / Duffedar	IP(s) / Hawaldar	PI(s) / Tracker	SI(s) / Sepoy	ASI(s)	HC(s)	Constable(s)	
Police	1	7	1	8	1	25	35	176	242	496
Levies Provincial	2	7	11	35	1	267	n/a	n/a	n/a	323
Levies Federal	3	1	8	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	20
Total	6	15	20	51	2	292	35	176	242	839

(District Police office/District Commissioner Office/Provincial Home Dept. /IG Police office)

Table B2: Resources Available with Law Enforcement Agencies in the District

Type of Agencies	Available Resources								Total
	Armored Vehicles	Vehicles	Arms	Ammunition	Tear Gas	Rubber Sticks	Armored Suits		
Police	n/f	7	n/f	n/f	3	30	n/f	40	
Levies Provincial	n/f	13	n/f	n/f	1	n/f	n/f	14	
Levies Federal	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f	
Total		20			4	30		54	

(District Police office/District Commissioner Office/Provincial Home Dept. /IG Police office)
n/f: Data not found

Annexure C: AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Table C1: Area and Production of Major Rabi Crops (Number)

Major Rabi Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare) Average
Wheat	9,752	15,258	1,565
Barley	1,296	1,659	1,280
Lentil(Masoor)	2	1	500
Vegetables	1,680	26,779	15,940
Fodder	1,472	49,643	33,725
Sunflower	30	31	1,033
Cumin	1,915	966	504
Rapeseed /Mustard	122	66	541
Total	16,269	94,403	55,088

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C2: Area and Production of Major Kharif Crops (Number)

Major Kharif Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare) Average
Garlic	8	40	5,000
Sorghum (Jowar)	462	517	1,119
Maize	9	9	1,000
Mung bean	137	93	679
Mash bean	11	10	909
Fruits	950	4,974	5,236
Onion	5,739	105,024	18,300
Vegetables	310	2,160	6,968
Melons	1,340	15,356	11,460
Chilies	18	28	1,556
Fodder	568	21,329	37,551
Coriander	5	3	600
Cotton	2,544	3,187	1,253
Millet (Bajra)	176	150	852
Total	12,277	152,880	92,483

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C3: Growth Rate Comparison - 2008-09 (Percent)

	Wheat	Fodder	Onion	Fruits
Chaghai				
Area	34.2	7.1	20.1	3.3
Production	6.2	28.7	42.5	2.0
Yield	1.1	48.3	12.4	3.5
Balochistan				
Area	33.9	3.1	2.7	20.1
Production	16.5	22.5	11.6	19.7
Yield	1.0	29.1	8.6	2.0

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C4: Number of Government and Private Owned Farm Implements (Number)

Owner	Tractors	Threshers	Harvesters	Reapers	Bulldozers
Govt.	16	0	0	0	11
Private	755	322	0	10	0
Total	771	322	0	10	11

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C5: Area, Production and Yield of All Fruits -2008-09 (Number)

Fruits	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Almond	7	12	1,714
Pear	1	7	7,000
Apricot	15	119	8,500
Grapes	456	278	656
Peach	5	35	7,000
Plum	12	139	11,583
Pomegranate	148	1,918	12,959
Dates	284	2,306	8,120
Other Fruits	22	160	7,273
Total	950	4,974	64,805

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C6: Area, Production and Yield of All Vegetables (Rabi and Kharif) - 2008 -09 (Number)

Vegetables	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Carrot	755	12,994	17,211
Peas	107	1,128	10,542
Radish	285	4,723	16,572
Turnip	530	7,886	14,879
Spinach	3	48	16,000
Tomatoes	121	932	7,702
Lady Finger	89	464	5,213
Tinda	15	89	5,933
Brinjal	21	163	7,762
Bitter Gourd	4	31	7,750
Bottle Gourd	23	179	7,783
Pumpkin	29	244	8,414
Cucumber	8	58	7,250
Total	1,990	28,939	133,011

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C7: Area Irrigated by Different Source of Irrigation

Sources of Irrigation	Area (Hectare)	Percent (%)	Total No. of Tube Wells	
			Govt.	Private
Canals	0	0	0	0
Tube wells	16,648	71%	0	1,427
Wells	6,240	26%	0	0
Karezes / Spring	746	3%	0	0
Total	23,634	100%		1,427

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Annexure D: LIVESTOCK

Table D1: Meat, Milk and Dairy Production - Year Wise

Total Meat Production	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Mutton	(000) Tones	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.2
Beef	(000) Tones	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Milk	(000) Liters	34.4	35.1	35.8	36.5	37.3
Poultry	(000) Tones	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Eggs	Million Numbers	22.6	23.2	23.8	24.5	25.1

(Directorate General Livestock and Livestock Census, 2006)

Annexure E: FORESTRY

Table E1: Notified Protected Areas ('000' hectares)

Forest Name	Area (Hectares)	Status
Gut	166	Wildlife Sanctuary
Kambran	211	Game Reserve
<i>Total</i>	<i>377</i>	

(Forest Department)

Table E2: Forest Department Designations and Posts

Designation	Grade (BPS)	Post (Number)
Divisional Forest Officer	17	1
Sub-Divisional Officer Wildlife	16	1
Range Forest Officer	16	1
Assistant	14	1
Forest Ranger Wildlife	11	1
Senior Clerk	9	1
Forester	7	3
Forest Guard	5	5
Jeep Driver	4	1
Game Watcher	1	14
Naib Qasid	1	1
Chowkidar	1	1
Sweeper	1	1
Total		32

(Provincial and District Forest Departments, IUCN, UNDP, WWF, GEF)

Annexure F: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATION

Table F1: Vehicles Registered by Year (Number)

Vehicle Type	2003	2004	2005	2007	2008
Motorcycle	622	622	622	642	n/a
Car	191	191	191	192	n/a
Jeep	170	170	171	177	135
Station Wagon	160	160	160	160	127
Tractor	228	228	229	230	209
Mini Bus	105	105	105	150	112
Delivery Van	9	9	9	10	n/a
Truck	544	544	544	547	264
Pickup	411	411	411	434	233
Total	2,440	2,440	2,442	2,542	1,080

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table F2: Number of Post Offices and Courier Services

Services Category	1998	2009
Post Offices	24	10
Courier Services	n/a	3
OCS, TCS, TNT, SpeedX		

(Post Master General)
n/a: Data not available

Annexure G: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Table G1: Improved & Un-improved Sources of Drinking Water (Percent)

Type and Source of Drinking Water	MICS 2010
Improved Sources	66.6
Piped water	35.1
Public standpipe or tap	1.3
Hand pump	n/a
Donkey pump/turbine	n/a
Protected dug well	26.7
Tube well/ borehole	2.1
Protected pond/ Tank	n/a
Protected spring	1.4
Rainwater collection	0
Filter plant	0
Un-Improved Sources	n/a
Unprotected dug well	21.2
Unprotected Spring	2.2
Unprotected Pond	n/a
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	0
vendor provided	n/a
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	n/a
Tanker truck	5.6
Cart with small tanker/ drum	3.4
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0
Other	1.0

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table G2: Improved & Un-improved Sources of Sanitation Facilities (Percent)

Access of water sources	MICS 2010
Improved sanitation facilities	59.8
Flush to piped sewer system	2.0
Flush to septic tank	10.4
Flush to pit (latrine)	22.5
Flush to somewhere else	2.9
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	0
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	3.8
Pit latrine with slab	18.1
Composting toilet	0
Un-Improved sanitation facilities	
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	0
Bucket	0
Public/ communal latrine	0.3
Other	0
Missing	0.4
No facility, Bush, Field	39.5

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Annexure H: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Table H1: Outdoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Other Communicable	1,245
Gastro Intestinal	1,958
Respiratory	4,513

(Health Department)

Annexure I: EDUCATION

Table I1: Enrollment in Government Schools by Gender and Level – Year Wise (Number)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Section	7,190	4,916	12,106	11,424	9,574	20,998
Middle Section	933	428	1,361	1,272	546	1,818
High Section	427	191	618	578	248	826
Inter Colleges	35	n/a	35	234	45	279
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,585	5,535	14,120	13,508	10,413	23,921

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Table I2: Primary Level Enrollment in Government Schools a Percentage of Total Enrollment (Percent)

	Urban			Rural			Total			Percentage of
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	100	100	100	98	99	98	99	99	99	Total
	100	100	100	90	99	93	92	99	94	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table I3: Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (Percent)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	47.5	33.5	40.5
Secondary	25.5	14.6	20.1

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table I4: Gross Enrollment Rate at the Primary/Middle/Metric Level (Percent)

Age	Urban			Rural			Total			Kachi Class
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
4-9	75	62	69	92	43	68	89	46	68	Including
5-9	95	74	86	92	49	71	92	53	74	Excluding
6-10	98	78	89	89	53	73	51	57	76	Excluding
10-12	70	49	61	61	17	44	62	22	46	-
11-13	95	61	80	65	19	47	68	25	51	-
13-14	54	30	43	50	12	35	50	15	36	-
14-15	68	41	56	43	13	33	45	17	36	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table 15: Population that has Ever Attended School (Percent)

Urban			Rural			Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
64	29	46	61	18	43	62	19	43

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table 16: Percent Distribution of Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level (Percent)

Urban			Rural			Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
50	17	34	50	13	34	50	13	34

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table 17: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	38	55	44
Middle and High Level	4	3	3

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Table 18: Type and Number of Institutions – Year Wise (Number)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	125	65	190	138	55	193
Middle Schools	15	6	21	14	8	22
High Schools	7	2	9	8	2	10
Inter Colleges	1	0	1	1	1	2
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary Colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cadet Colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polytechnic Institute	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	148	73	221	161	66	227

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Table 19: Literacy Rate by Urban and Rural (Percent)

Literacy	Gender	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
Literacy 10+	Male	64	61	62
	Female	29	18	19
	Total	46	43	43
Literacy 15+	Male	58	57	57
	Female	15	13	13
	Total	35	38	37

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table 110: Male/Female Ratio of Students (Percent)

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	54	70	70
Female	46	30	30

EMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Annexure J: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

Table J1: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in EDO Office

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
EDO(CD), (B-17).	1	0	1
Social Welfare Officer (Female).(B-17).	1	0	1
Junior Clerk.(B-07).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Workers.(Male). (B-06).	2	2	0
Auxiliary Worker.(Female). (B -06).	3	3	0
Naib Qasid.(B-02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar.(B-02).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Annexure K: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table K1: Projects Executed Under PSDP

Year	Projects in Numbers
2001-02	10
2002-03	13
2003-04	10
2004-05	5
2005-06	10
2006-07	9
2007-08	8
2008-09	5
2009-10	6

(PSDP, 2010)

Annexure L: LIST OF VILLAGES (RURAL), CHAGHAI, CENSUS 1998

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	DALBANDIN	AMIN-ABAD	4384	701
2	DALBANDIN	CHAGAI	6631	1007
3	DALBANDIN	DOGANAN	1287	220
4	DALBANDIN	DURMIN	1575	297
5	DALBANDIN	LASHKARAB	4230	698
6	DALBANDIN	LIJE KAREZ	2005	235
7	DALBANDIN	NUSRI	569	98
8	DALBANDIN	PADGHIABAN	333	47
9	DALBANDIN	PADGI LASHKAR KHAN	918	149
10	DALBANDIN	ZIARAT BLANOSH	579	121
11	DALBANDIN	AMRI	1004	185
12	DALBANDIN	AZAD	0	0
13	DALBANDIN	BASLANI	1105	175
14	DALBANDIN	BRAB CHAH	7415	1198
15	DALBANDIN	DREGUN	704	150
16	DALBANDIN	GATT BARATO	777	156
17	DALBANDIN	GAWAJOI	223	48
18	DALBANDIN	JOHER KAREZ	638	117
19	DALBANDIN	KALANDI	0	0
20	DALBANDIN	KALUG	1701	278
21	DALBANDIN	MEROI	689	138
22	DALBANDIN	PANYAM	172	31
23	DALBANDIN	PATKOKE	2275	410
24	DALBANDIN	BAZGAZ	1891	351
25	DALBANDIN	CHARSAR	1450	304
26	DALBANDIN	PADAG	2892	433
27	DALBANDIN	YADGAR	2356	393
28	DALBANDIN	ALANGI	1961	330
29	DALBANDIN	CHILGAZI	1805	345
30	DALBANDIN	JOOJKI	1783	350
31	DALBANDIN	KARODAK	919	158
32	DALBANDIN	LAGHAB	365	66
33	DALBANDIN	MIRBOR	930	151
34	DALBANDIN	NAWAR	555	104
35	DALBANDIN	PAT GONEKO	905	167
36	DALBANDIN	PISHUK	480	82
37	DALBANDIN	SAID DARU	7858	1207
38	DALBANDIN	SARGESHA	2133	306
39	DALBANDIN	SIAH CHANG	760	163
40	DALBANDIN	YAK MACHH	2634	443
41	TAFTAN	BAG MADWAN	443	90
42	TAFTAN	GAWALISHTAB	1968	198
43	TAFTAN	ISA TAHIR	454	106
44	TAFTAN	KOH SULTAN	10415	1605
45	TAFTAN	SANGEEN JO	679	124
46	TAFTAN	SOTGAN	70	8
47	TAFTAN	KACHAO	3344	360
48	TAFTAN	TALAB	4322	737

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