

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

Kachhi

Bolan - 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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Prepared by



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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)

Foreword

The Balochistan District Development Profiles 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 districts 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 Balochistans' advancement extent. These profiles have been transformed 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 the Balochistan Province when seen in connection with GIS-based mapping in the form of detailed datasets. The contents of the profiles show linkages among populated areas and social sector amenities. The maps have been prepared to facilitate departments/agencies involved in development works in timely and effective decision making regarding 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 provisioning of amenities to the people of Balochistan, and ultimately for the benefit of our country as whole.

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 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 that extended their full cooperation and provided necessary data. We are also thankful to the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners for their invaluable support and guidance to the process.

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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 too 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	Diseases 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	Governmental 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 Meters
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 Informatics
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
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	31st December, 1991, Old Name 'Kachhi' restored on 18 th Apr 2008
Geographical Area	8,036 square kilometer (Census 1998)
Geographical Points	67°06'53"-68°02'3" East longitudes and 28°36'27"-28°36'27" North latitudes
Administrative Units	There are total 4 <i>Tehsils</i> and 27 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Archaeological Sites	Mehargarh
Shrines	Shrine of Daloo Baba, Bibi Nani, Pir Dupasi, Sikander Shah Baba at Dhadar, Pir Shabir Shah at Bhag, Pir Sufan Shah at Bhag and Pir Izat Shah Mithri
Major Ethnic Groups	Baloch, Brahvi, Rind, Raisani, Shawani, Domki, Syed, Kurd
Languages	Brahvi, Balochi
Climate	The climate of Bolan is moderate in summers and chilling in winter. Mean rainfall is 209.9 mm, maximum average temperature is 40.6°C and minimum average temperature is 14.58°C. (District Statistics 2008-09)

Demography	
District Population in 1998	288,056 Total, 155,488 Male, 132,568 Female (Census 1998)
Projected Population in 2010	330,421 Total
Population Annual Growth Rate	2% (Census 1998)
Household Size	7.3 (Census 1998)
Housing Units	38,727 (Census 1998)

Law & Order Setup	3 Police stations, 1 Central Jail, 3 Judicial Magistrates, 3 <i>Qazi</i> courts
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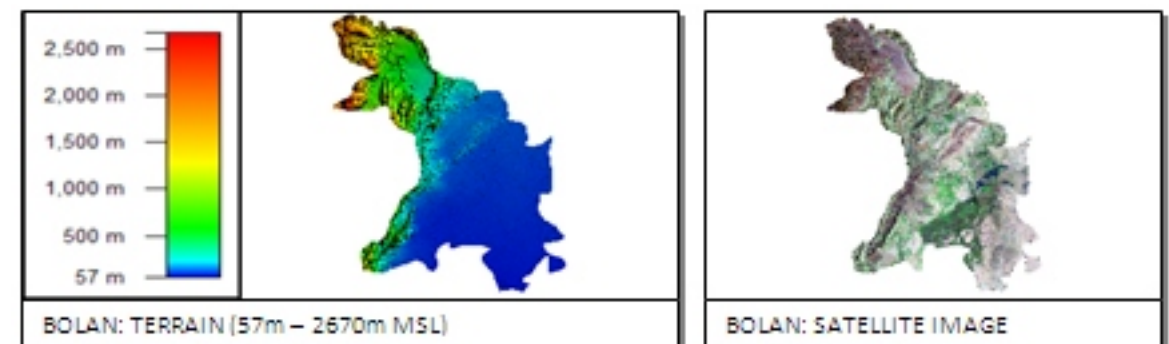
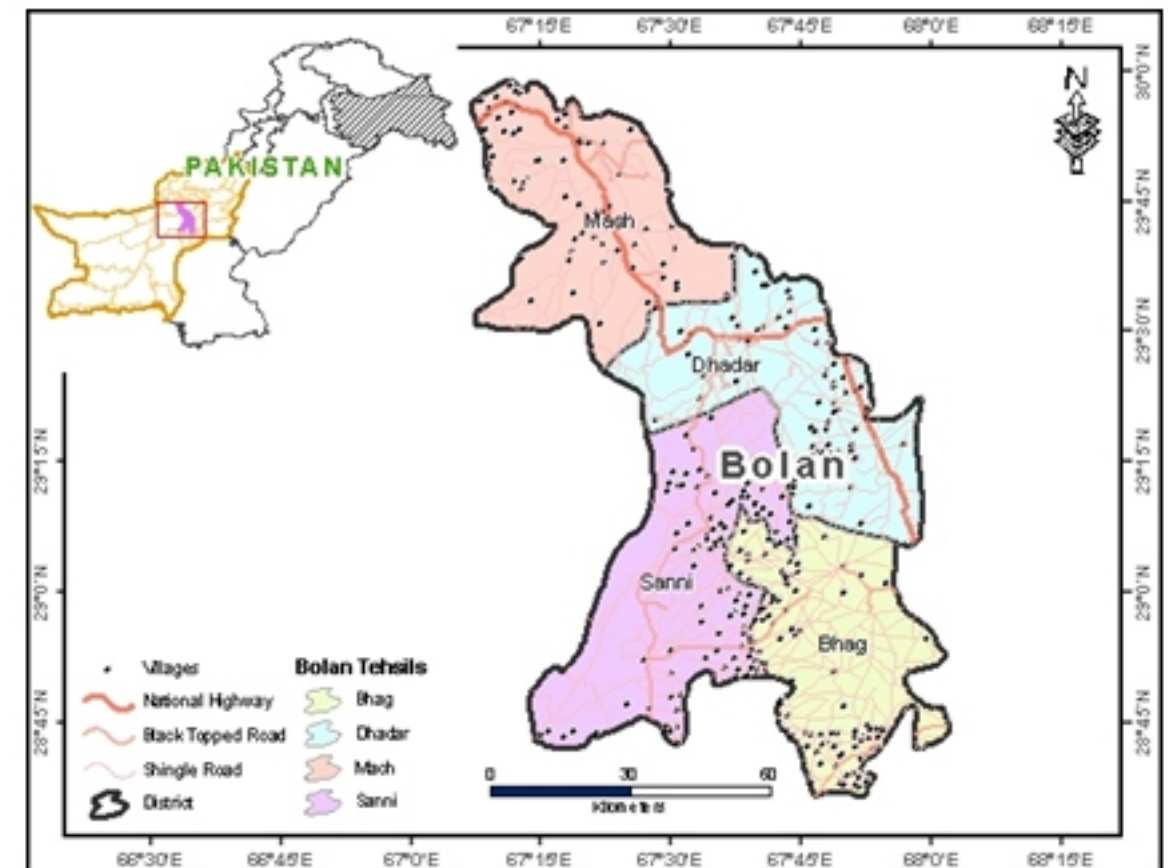
Productive Sector	
Agriculture Ecological Zone	Tropical
Land Area Used for Agriculture	Current Fallow 44,453 ha., Net Sown 30,820 ha., Arable Land 75,273 ha., Culturable Waste 97,437 ha., Potential Area 172,710 ha., (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09)
Major Crops	<i>Rabi</i> Crops: Wheat Barley, Rapeseed/Mustard, Vegetables and Fodder. <i>Kharif</i> crops: Rice, Sorghum (<i>Jowar</i>), Sesame, <i>Mung</i> bean, Moth, Fruits, Onion, Vegetables, Melons, Chillies, Fodder, Coriander, Guar Seed and Cotton.
Major Fruits	Dates, Mangoes, Citrus, Guava

Total Livestock Population	1,122,355 (Livestock Census, 2006) and 1,268,168 (Projected 2010)
Veterinary Institutions	5 Veterinary Hospitals, 12 Dispensaries, 1 Artificial Insemination Center
Major diseases in Animals	Lung-Worm-Infestation, Wire-Worm-Infestation, Liver Fluke, Mange/Mites, Ticks, Systematic Metabolic, Contagious Diseases.

Total Forest Area	Data is not available
Wild Life	Data is not available
Major Mineral Deposits	Coal, Limestone
Major Mineral Production	Coal 192,197 M/tons
No. of Industries by Type	Data is not available
Handicrafts	Data is not available
Major Roads	Metalled/ Black Topped 496 Km, Shingle 280 Km
Tele-density	904 Telephone line connections
Courier Services	19 Post offices, Courier services TCS, LCS, OCS
Banks	3 Public Banks
Social Sector	
Drinking Water Sources	45% Improved, 55% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Sanitation Facilities	59% Improved, 41% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Health Facilities	3 Hospitals (Public Sector), 3 RHCs, 13 BHUs, 18 CDs, 3 MCH centers, 2 Health Auxiliary units, 1 TB Clinic
Health Facilities Staff	19 Doctors , 4 Nurses, 149 Para-medical staff
Antenatal Care (ANC)	26% (PSLM 2008-09)
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)	5% (PSLM 2008-09)
Deliveries at Home	97% (PSLM 2008-09)
Major Priority Diseases	Fever (Clinical Malaria), Diarrhea, Dysentery, ARI.
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+): 29%, Literacy (15+) :23%, Primary GER: 55%, Middle GER: 14%, Metric GER: 15%, Population Ever Attended School: 27%, Completed Primary or Higher Level: 17% (PSLM 2008-09). Primary NAR: 39%, Secondary NAR: 21% (MICS 2010).
Number of Schools	Boys Schools: 332, Girls Schools: 77 (Development Statistics Balochistan, 2009)
Disasters	Heavy rains, floods. Human Death: 1, Houses Damaged: 286, Villages Affected: 16, Cropped Area Affected: 181,765 Acres, Roads Affected: 31Km, Livestock lost: 1000 heads, Dykes: 300, Tube well: 8, Education Buildings: 35, PHE Department: 1 Unit (PDMA).
District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation (2008-09) 63.0 million, Budget Release 63.0 million, Total Expenditures 9 million, Percentage Utilization 15% (by the time when data was being collected).

DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Kachhi ranks 15th in Balochistan and has an area of 15,153 square kilometers, Bolan district lies between 67°06'53"-68°02'3" East longitudes and 28°36'27"-28°36'27" North latitudes consisting of 4 *Tehsils* and 27 Union Councils. Location of Kachhi is at 710 km (aerial distance) south-west (225degrees bearing) of Pakistan's capital city Islamabad and 140 km south-east (145 degrees bearing) from Quetta City, the 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

Kachhi was bifurcated into two districts; Jhall Magsi and Bolan on December 31, 1991.

The name Bolan originated from Bolan Pass, which has its historical and strategic significance as a main route between Afghanistan to Punjab and Sindh Provinces as well as to the coast of Pakistan. This significant pass lies between 29°30' North latitudes and 67°40' East longitudes approximately and located at 5m in the North-West of Dadhar. The Pass itself is a chain of narrow valleys between high ranges and the river Bolan, which flows through these valleys. Bolan district was renamed as Kachhi on 18th April 2008.

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Kachhi

Tehsil	Union Council
Bhag	Bhag, Chalgari, Mehram, Noushera, Jalal Khan
Dhadar	Chandar, Dhadar, Ghazi, Gore, Haji Shahar, Kot Raisani, Mashkaf, Mithri.
Mach	Abegum, Kolpur, Mach, Sadar Satakzai, Mach Town
Sanni	Eshani, Haft Wali, Khattan, Kot Misri, Saleh Abad, Sanni, Shoran, Tando Gulab, Tunia.

There are total 4 Tehsils and 27 Union councils in the district

(Local Government, Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

The area, currently included in the Kachhi District, was used to be the part of old Thal Chotali District until 1888. Lately, it was placed under Kalat district on 30th June 1965. In the same year, Kachhi, Dhadar, Lehri, Balanari, Sanni, Bhag, Gandawa, Mirpur, Jhal, Tamboo and Chatter *Tehsils* were separated from Kalat district to constitute Kachhi.

After the Census of 1972, Tamboo & Chatter *Tehsils* were separated from district Kachhi and allocated to newly formed district Nasirabad in 1986. Afterwards, it became a part of Nasirabad Division. Presently, District Kachhi comprises an area of 8,036, which was 11,114 square kilometers before bifurcation in to Jhall Magsi and Bolan on 31st December, 1991. The district started functioning under a District Magistrate on 17th May, 1992.

I. Archaeological Sites

Mehargarh is the most important archaeologist site in district Kachhi. This site is one of the Neolithic (7000 BC to 2500 BC) civilizations in the world and the earliest evidence of farming (wheat and barley) and herding (cattle, sheep and goats) in South Asia. It is located between Quetta, Kalat & Sibi and in the west of Indus River Valley. In 1974, Mehrgarh was discovered by an archaeological team under the supervision of a French archaeologist Jean-François Jarrige. Excavation continued during 1974-1986. The earliest settlement at Mehrgarh, in the northeast corner of 495 acre (2.00 km) site, was a small farming village dated between 7000 BC–5500 BC.

Mehrgarh site consists of numeral low archaeological heaps in Kachhi plain, which are close to the Bolan Pass and located next to the west bank of Bolan River - at a distance of approximately 30 Km from the town of Sibi. Covering an area of 250 hectares, most of the archaeological deposits are buried deep beneath accumulations of alluvium although in other areas 'in situ' structures can be seen eroding on the surface. (Hirst, 2005)

ii. Shrines

Shrine of Daloo Baba, 75 km distant from Dhadar, Bibi Nani, Pir Dupasi, Sikander Shah Baba at Dhadar, Pir Shabir Shah at Bhag, Pir Sufan Shah at Bhag and Pir Izat Shah Mithri are located in the district.



1.2. Tribes Ethnic Groups and Languages

The population of Kachhi presents diverse features of special interest to the ethnologists.. Sindhi is the most widely spoken language in the area, followed by Balochi and Brahvi, whereas, Urdu is a medium of education or communication between people with different ethnic backgrounds mostly in the urban areas of district. Majority of people are of *Muslim* while *Hindus are in minority*, who live in Bhag sub-division

The major socio-linguistic groups are Baloch and Brauhi (Brahvi). The principal Baloch tribes of the district are Rind, Shawani, Domki, Syed and Kurd who are native residents of the area. These tribes are further divided in to sub-tribes. Formerly, Kurd remained a principal tribe and the prominent personality of district, Sardar Dinaar Khan Kurd belonged to this tribe. Another main tribe belongs to Baloch is Rind, which predominantly speaks Balochi while majority among them are also familiar to Sindhi. These tribes inhabit in different villages scattered all over the district.

The main Brauhi tribe in Kachhi is Raisani who also know Balochi. Ethnically, they have Pathan roots but they claim to be Brauhi Baloch. Subsequently to these, Sindhi speaking tribes are Domki and the Syeds. *Rinds* are politically influential as National Assembly seat is always won by a Rind *Sardar*. The Rinds are followed by *Jamoot who*, socio-culturally, are akin to Sindhi but claims to be Baloch. They also are further divided in to sub sindhi speaking clans. Beside these tribes, there is a small population of settlers which includes Saraiki, Punjabi and Pashtu speaking people. The Hindu population of the area is Sindhi and Balochi speaking.

(UnitedNations, 2010)

1.3. Climate

The climate in the hilly areas of district Kachhi is moderate in summer and chilling in winter as the temperature drop up to -17°C in high altitude area, Kolpur. Conversely, plains are extremely hot and humid in summer while pleasant in winter. Day and night temperatures vary substantially. The dust storms are experienced in the months of June, July and August mostly.

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	31.1	28	25	11	7.3	10	31	32	9	7	3.5	15	17.5	209.9
Maximum Temp.	22	30	39	44	54	55	50	45	40	38	39	32	41	-
Minimum Temp.	9	12	15	15	17	20	19	19	15	13	12	9	15	-

(RMC Karachi, 2008)

1.4. Topography

Geographically, the district can be divided into the alluvial plain surrounding Kachhi and the hilly regions situated in the north and west of the district. The plain itself consists of alluvium soil; part of the plain is a non-sandy desert area.

At the edge of the plain are adjoining hilly ranges from Kolpur to Kondalani, which is a Bolan Levy check post. The hilly region situated in the west is confined as a part of Sanni *Tehsil*. The hilly areas are consisted of solid rocks with an extended chain of mountains near Kolpur, with peaks varying from 1,000 to 3,000 meters.

2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

Kachhi is an ethnically heterogeneous district. The two major socio-linguistic groups are the Baloch and the Brauhi. The principal Balochi speaking tribes are Rind, Shawani, Domki, Syed and Kurd constitutes a tribal confederation. Under each tribe, there are a large number of heterogeneous groups. The Rinds and Jamoots are Brauhi tribes. Ethnically, they have Pathan roots also but they claim to be Brahvi Baloch. Besides, There are Sindhi speaking tribes: Domki and the Syeds. In addition to these tribes, there is a small population of settlers which includes Saraiki, Punjabi and Pashtu speaking people. The Hindu population of the area is Sindhi and Balochi speaking.

Tribal affiliation is strong which results in increased tribal feuds. This has led to vendettas and revenge policy of the tribal system, which has resulted in the killing of tribal elite, such as Nawab Ghoush Baksh Raisani, Taj Mohammed Rind, Nawab Ismail Raisani and sons of Mir Chakar Khan Domki etc.

2.2. The Family

The ordinary rural family consists of husband, wife and four to eight children. The joint family system is still common in rural areas, but dying out in urban areas. Mostly, people prefer to be identified with a tribe or clan rather than with the family they belong to. The number of nuclear families in rural areas is small.

2.3. Marriage

The majority of the marriages in the district are arranged, particularly in rural areas. In urban areas, such as Bhag, Dhadar, and Mach, educated girls may express their willingness or unwillingness for a match, but they nonetheless remain under the patriarchal set-up, where their fates are determined by their fathers, brothers, or near kin. It is widely observed that, unlike uneducated girls, educated girls, whether they are from rural or urban areas have at least some influence on their marriage affairs. The girl's age for marriage is between 15 and 20 years. Early age and adolescence marriages are more common in cases of uneducated girls. In areas with lower female literacy rates, there are more marriages at adolescence age.

Vulvar (bride-price) is practised in Kachhi, but it is less frequent than in the Pashtu speaking belt. The payment of vulvar is attributed to the male side by the female members at the time a proposal of marriage is made. There are no fixed rules for the amount of vulvar to be paid. It varies from case to case and situation to situation, but it usually is not very high. Vulvar can be paid by the bridegroom, his parents, guardians or relatives. The demand for vulvar is usually raised, when a proposal is made to the bride's side.

It is observed that under the exchange marriages (In this custom, girl of family A is given in marriage to the son of family B and girl of family B is given in marriage to son of family A.), husband may retaliate upon his wife in case if his sister is not happy with her husband. An incidence of second marriage at one side may result in marriage break-up and ill-treatment of wife on the other side. Another form of reprisal upon the wife may result in *Siahkari*, where she is murdered for having entered into alleged sexual relationship with another man. Sometime, women are forced to flee from their homes because of ill-treatment and excessive beating and may be targeted for *Siahkari*.

2.4. Social Organization

As the society is predominantly patriarchal, decision-making is in the hands of men and the decisions are binding upon the women. Women have little say in decision-making process, though in some urban families, they are allowed to give their opinion to a limited extent. Society is structured on kinship bases and each group is attached to a particular tradition, founded on different rules of social organization.

The political organization is built upon two principles, hereditary authority and personal bonds of allegiance in which protection is exchanged for loyalty. Many elected representatives are tribal chiefs and *Sardars*. The Kurd, followed by Rind, occupies the highest position on the social and political ladder these days.

Decision making in the family is in the hands of the males. Whatever the decision may be, it is binding for the women.

2.5. Customs of Co-operation

There is varying level of development in different parts of the district. The traditional institutions and norms which existed in the past have collapsed. The sense of group homogeneity and self-reliance within a tribe or outside the tribe has ceased, partly because of the pouring stream of government funds and the establishment of government machinery. Instead of joint collective struggle or co-operation, people look for funds and assistance from the government. For example, in olden days everybody would join in to help by mobilising their efforts with men and material for the construction of small safety spurs around the village during the flood season or for the construction of water storage or to level agricultural fields. These kinds of neighbourly assistance do not exist any longer. Due to the growing reliance on government aid (assured by the MPAs and other public representatives), the low per capita income and the tribal polarisation, the general masses have become indifferent to their fellow tribesmen and others.

2.6. Religious Beliefs

The majority of the people living in Kachhi district belong to the Sunni sect of Islam. A smaller part, most of which lives in Mach, belongs to the Shia sect of Islam. Hindus are living in Kachhi district as well, mostly in Bhag sub-division. Main festivals observed are *Eid-ul-Fitar* and *Eid-ul-Azha*. Other festivals are *Eid-Milad-ul-Nabi*, *Shab-e-Barat* and *Muharam*. Hindus observe *Diwali* and *Holi* festivals.

The population is not as regular as the *Pushto* speaking belt in observance of religious obligations like prayer and fasting. The religious bigwigs (*Pirs*) and *Syeds* are the most influential people in the Sindhi speaking population. The incidents of religious conflicts are rare. Riots pose a serious threat to the peaceful co-existence of Hindus and Muslims in Kachhi, since 1947.

2.7. Conflict Resolution

There are two major channels of conflict resolution in the district. One is the government channel and the other one is private. The government channel works through judicial decisions made by Judicial Magistrates, Civil Judges and a Session Judge in Sibi. There is a Qazi Court in Dhadar.

The private channel has, in many cases, proved to be more effective in conflict resolution than the government one. There is a Mehr system where one of the parties in conflict can go the other party. Another private channel for conflict resolution

is known as the Biradiri system (Brotherhood), in which few close family members, fellow tribesmen or notables from or outside the family or tribe can mediate and settle the disputes.

It is widely observed that in conflict resolution, conditions can be imposed on either party. This can be payment of money, giving up land or marrying off girls and women to the inflicted side. The private channel for the settlement of disputes is believed to be better capable of bringing peace and justice among the parties involved, than the public one.

2.8. Arms

Because of the growing tribal unrest, nowadays more people keep arms than two decades ago. According to the DC office and Levies' report, both traditional and advanced weapons are used in day to day and tribal encounters, including traditional rifles, 12-bore shot-guns and advanced weapons such as Kalashnikovs (a popular automatic weapon), G.3, rocket launchers, shakeel (a kind of weapon) and mortar guns. Advanced weapons are carried without license by outlaws and bodyguards of tribal chiefs

2.9. Role, Position and Status of Women

The entire society of Kachhi district is male dominated. Since it is the man who fights against enemies and decides the political fate of the family and tribe, he has a predominant role in both community and family decision making. Due to illiteracy and unawareness, women enjoy few civil amenities or fundamental rights. As a result, the human rights of women are more violated than those of men. Women in the rural areas look after the horses, camels and sheep, assist in cultivation of land and do the traditional embroidery¹. The societal trends constrain them to remain illiterate and to endure problems related to polygamy, vulvar and a generally low social status. Though women have a minor role in decision-making or any other matter, they share the family's economic burden by taking care of the household and by doing productive work outside the house in the fields. Yet, household work is not considered an economic contribution. In fact, they hardly credit for their contribution.

The rural society of Kachhi district is largely polygamous. Men do not ask their first wife's consent for a second marriage if they so desire. Still, a change in women's status is observed in literate and educated households.

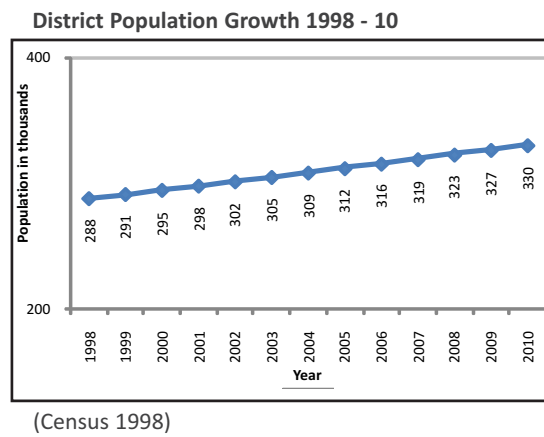
2.10. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

In district Kachhi, a few children were observed working at motor-workshops, tailoring shops, carpentry, bicycle repair shops, hotels. 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. There is a lack of government support for apprenticeship. Major sources of apprenticeship for boys are private businesses. Girls learn traditional embroidery work at home. The government sector and NGOs can play an important role in the promotion of apprenticeship for children, so that they can obtain professional qualifications to help them later on in life.

2.11. Some Key Findings

The district is passing through social transition though gradually. From to family affairs to outside world changes are taking place. Change in the light of vision, goals and objectives leads to bright future whereas a change taking directions on its own may not be beneficial for individual and for society. Government has to play a defining role in social transformation of the district. Generation of economic opportunities to increase average income of households, raising awareness about status of women as given by Islam and establishing more education facilities for children will bring a better change in social setup of Kachhi. If judicial system cannot provide quick response to the conflicts, forums like Musalihat Anjuman can be used to give relief to aggrieved parties.

Projected Population 2010	
Total Population in thousands	330
-Male	178 (54%)
-Female	152 (46%)
-Urban	453 (14%)
-Rural	285 (86%)
Sex Ratio (males/100 females)	117
Population Density 1998 (person per sq.km)	38
Population Density 2010 (Projected)	44
Average Annual Growth Rate (1998)	1.15%
Census 1998	
Housing Units in thousands	39
Rooms per housing unit	2.2
Housing Tenure	
Owned	79%
Rented	3%
Rent Free	18%
Marital Status	
Never married	26%
Married	69%
Widowed/ Divorced	5%
Other	
N.I. Card Obtained	43%
Muslim	98%
Non-Muslim	2%



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 J:

Table 3.1: Census Wise Population Population (in '000')

	1961	1972	1981	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population	n/a	n/a	237	288	330
Male Population	n/a	n/a	116 (49%)	155 (54%)	178 (54%)
Female Population	n/a	n/a	121 (51%)	133 (46%)	152 (46%)
Urban Population	n/a	n/a	23 (10%)	39 (14%)	453 (14%)
Rural Population	n/a	n/a	214 (90%)	249 (86%)	285 (86%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	n/a	n/a	95	117	117
Number of households (in 000)	n/a	n/a	34	16	n/a

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

3.2. Population Growth Pattern

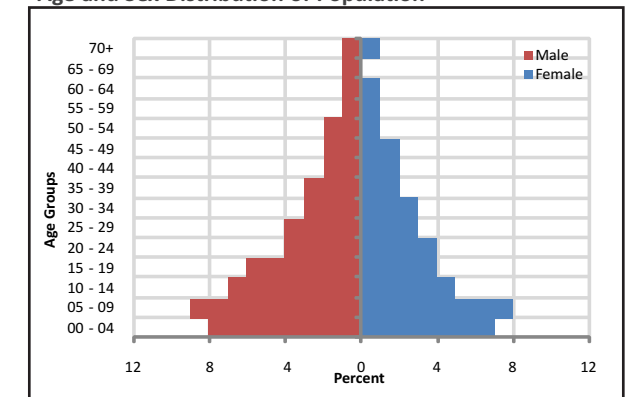
According to the Census of 1998, the reported population of District Kachhi was 288 thousand and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to be 1.15%. Historically, the population growth has been slightly on lesser side in District Kachhi in contrast to the other districts of Balochistan. The last Census in the district was conducted in 1998.. By applying the annual growth rate (1.15%) of Census 1998, the projected population in 2010 is estimated to be 330 thousand. The figures show an inconsistent pattern of population growth in district Kachhi. However, one reason for the low population could be the result of outside migration from district due to the unavailability of water whereas population growth rate trends in District Kachhi are hard to explain as other vital statistics or possible reasons to explain inconsistent growth pattern remained unknown.

3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

The population is characterized by growth rate (1.15% per annum) with 45% population under 15 years and one-half (52%) is in working age group (15-64 years). The percentage of people with vote eligibility (over 21 years) was 45%. Total male population (54%) was comparatively more than that of female (46%).

Sex ratio was clearly lopsided towards male population, where for every 1 female, there were 17 males. The most plausible explanation of low female statistics could be under-reporting of females in the tribal setups and societies.

Age and Sex Distribution of Population



(Census, 1998)

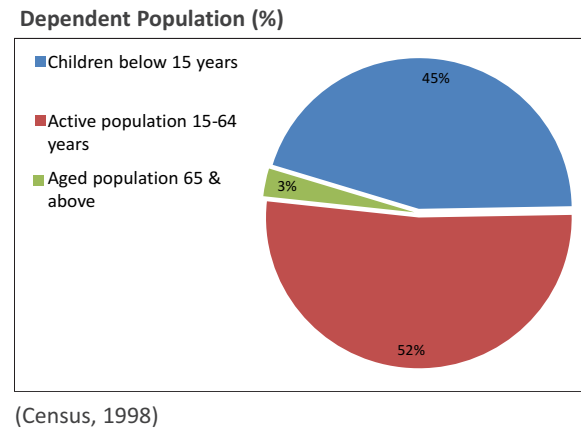
3.3. Dependent Population

The economically dependent population is considered to be less than 15 years of age and 65 years and above. In addition, the widowed or divorced women are also considered dependent. According to the Census 1998, nearly half (48%) of the population in the district was dependent including youth (under 15 years) dependency of approximately 45% and old age dependency at 3%.

The proportion of dependent population in the district is quite high, which is an enormous burden on the earning population. This situation exerts the economic pressure on the families, which may result in child labor and malnutrition of both the women and children, who are vulnerable.

4

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

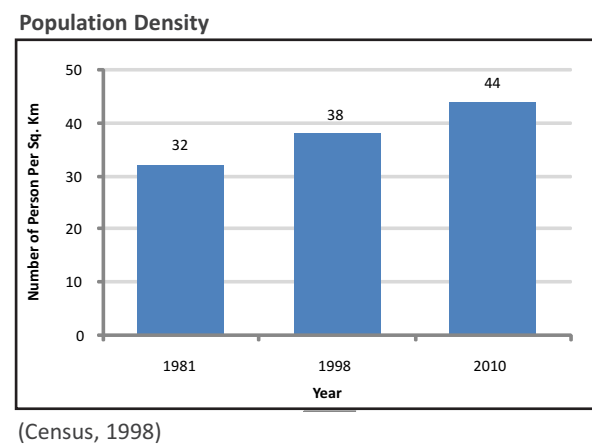


3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

Majority of the population was reported to be in rural areas, which was 86%. The male female ratio in urban areas was 1:14, whereas in rural area it was 1:17.

3.5. Population Density

Population in Balochistan is very low. In 1998, it was only 19 persons per square kilometers. In 1998, approximately 38 people resided per square kilometer area, whereas, in 2010 only about 44 persons lived per square kilometer, which means merely 6 persons increased per square kilometer in the past 12 years.

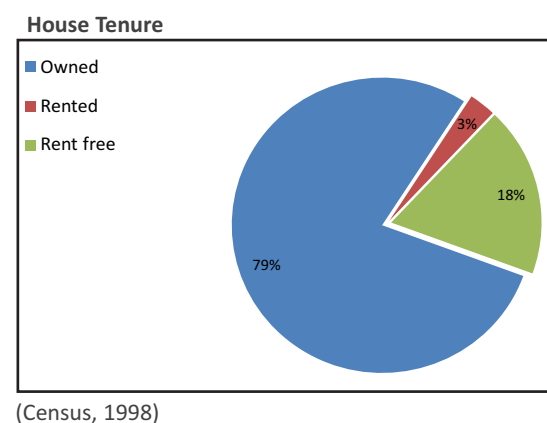


3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size was 7.3 persons per household according to the Census of 1998.

3.7. House Tenure

According to 1998 Census, most of the houses (79%) were owned by the residents. The percentages of rented and rent-free were 3% and 18% respectively. However, it has been observed that almost 16 percent of the houses were rented in urban areas, since many families shifted from rural to urban areas for education of their children and/or for better job opportunities.



4.1. Administrative Division

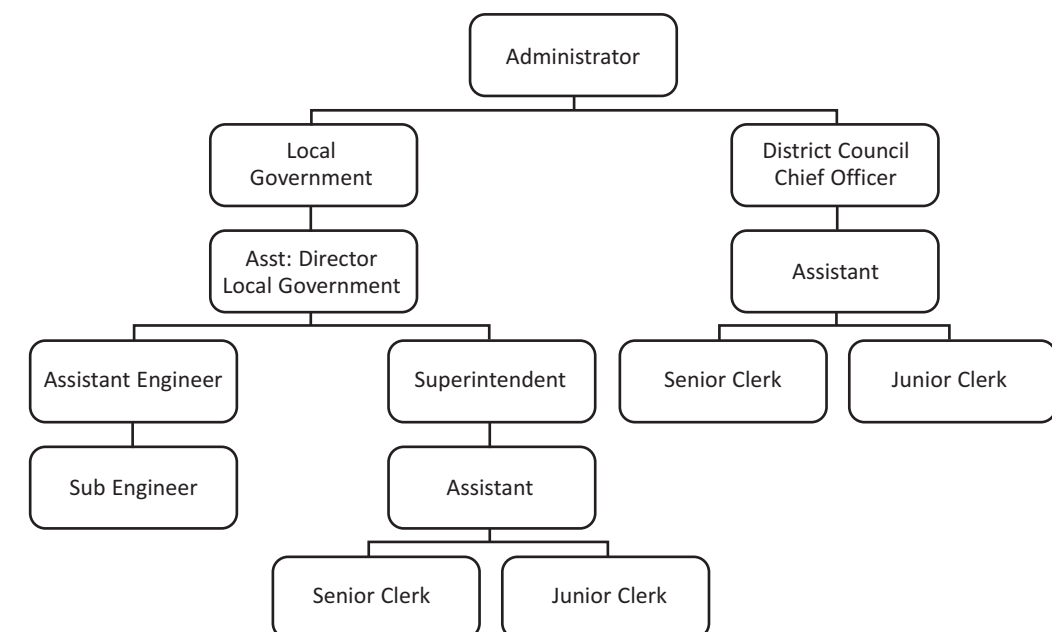
Kachhi started functioning as a district on 31st December 1991. Previously it was a sub-division of District Nasirabad. The main motive to grant Kachhi the status of district was to provide basic civic services at grassroots level by establishing government offices. The district, under Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) 2001 comprised of four *Tehsils* viz. Mach, Dhadar, Bhag and Sunni.

4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

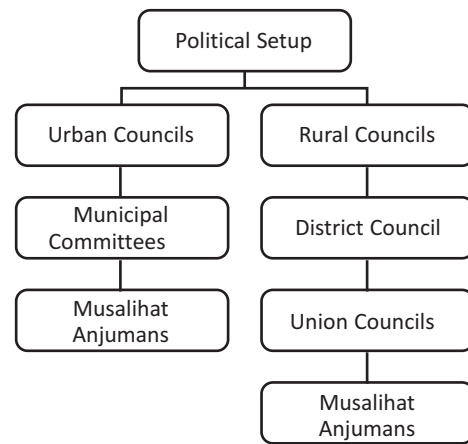
After the division of the Sub-Continent, the System of Local Government inherited from the British Empire continued. Over the period of time, the system was restructured..The Local Government Institutions were reorganized in the form of Union Committees, Union Councils, Town Committees and Municipalities. The tiers consisted of *Tehsil* Council and District Council. The third tier was formed by the Divisional Councils wherein rural and urban areas were represented. This system was known as Basic Democracies as the role of Local Government reached the grassroots level. In 1970, Local Government departments were established at provincial level.

Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) of 1980 was replaced by BLGO 2001 with the concept of District Government. Under BLGO 2001, district Kachhi has 4 *Tehsils* and 27 Union Councils. The district was administrated from a single line of administration covering both, the rural as well as the urban areas. The system remained intact for two tenures and later was modified through the approval of BLGA 2010. The present system under the Local Government Act 2010 is similar to BLGO 1980 and stresses upon the rural-urban division.

Local Government Administration Organogram (Administrative Setup)



Local Government Organogram(Political Setup)



4.3. Local Government Administration

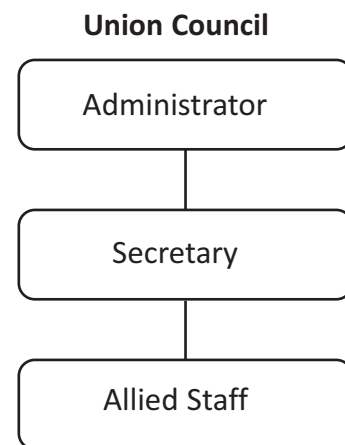
The Local Government Institutions in urban areas of district Kachhi includes Municipal Committees, headed by chairman and ward members. Its size depends on the number of people living in the area. The Government is represented by one Chief Officer who assists the chairman and members in routine working.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

Under BLGA 2010, there are 27 Union Councils in Kachhi. The Union Councils constitute a District Council, in which each Union Council is represented by one member in the District Council. In addition, there is special representation of women (33%) and of worker and peasants (5%).

4.4. Functions of Local Government

4.4.1. Union Council

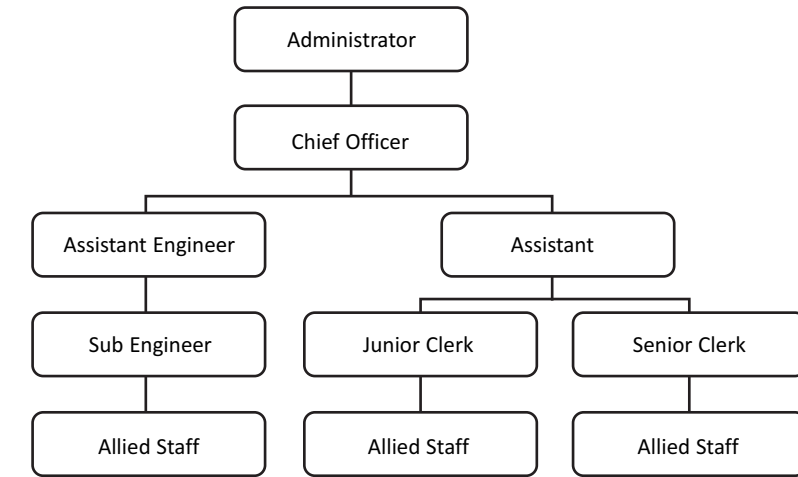
27 Union Councils in the district serve a population ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 persons in each Union Council. Women representation, in each Union Council, is 33% and that of peasant/worker is 5%. This percentage is based on the number of general seats in the Council. The function provided by Union Councils includes public works, public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink and drainage, issuance of birth and death certificates. Each Union Council gets income through taxes and fee as specified in the second schedule of the BLGA 2010. They also resolve conflicts among the villagers through *Musalihat Anjumans* and are free to make any verdict within their jurisdiction. However, some of the decisions pertaining to finances have to be properly approved by the District Council. The administrative structure of Union Council is given in bottom right:



4.4.2. Municipal Committee

There are two Municipal Committees working in the urban areas of District Kachhi. These include Municipal Committee Dhadar and Municipal Committee Mach. According to the rules of BLGA, Municipal Committees have been constituted in the areas, where population ranges from 2,000 to 2,500. The minorities' representation is determined through government's notification, based on the population of minorities living in the area. The Municipal Committees deal with subject of public health, water supply, drains, articles of food and drink, animals and cattle, education, public safety, town planning, building control, streets and arboriculture. 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:

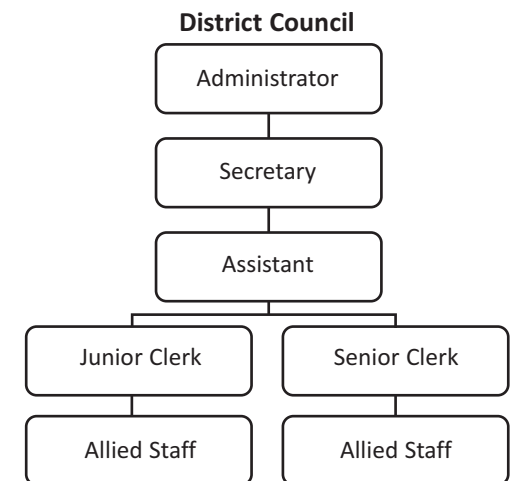
Municipal Committee



4.4.3. District Council

There are 27 Union Councils in District Council of Kachhi, one from each Union Council. Special seats are allocated to representatives of worker/peasants (5%), women (33%) and minorities' representation is notified by the government on the basis of population. All 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: public works, 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 through levying fee and taxes as given in part II of second schedule of BLGA 2010. The administrative structure of District Council is as given above:



4.5. Local Government in Kachhi

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 following the announcement of the Local Government elections by the Provincial Government.

4.6. Electoral System

4.6.1. Elections

The total number of registered voters as per Local Government elections 2005 list was 125,979. The number of male registered voters was 68,766 whereas the female registered voters were 57,213. The figure reflects a significant gender gap in the number of registered voters at the district level.

4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district has two Provincial Assembly seats PB-30 and PB-31. The National Assembly representation is through the constituency NA 267.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

A total of 302 polling stations were set at the district level to provide facilitation to the voters for casting their votes in their nearest vicinity during the last Local Government elections. The number of polling booths for male and female is almost the same as joint polling booths are set-up for male and female in most instances to provide facilitation in mobility to the female population.

4.7. Federal and Provincial Government Services

A number of Federal and Provincial Government departments are providing services at the district level. Some important departments (Federal and Provincial) working in Kachhi are as under:

Table 4.1: Federal and Provincial Government Services

Departments/ Services	Number of Outlets/ Offices	Location of Offices (District H.Q, Tehsil or Union Council)
Federal		
Election Commission (EC)	1	Dhadar
NADRA ²	1	Dhadar
Utility Stores		
Post Office	8	Dhadar, Mach, Bagh, Rind Ali, Haji Sher, Metri, Kolpur Sunni
Provincial		
Population Welfare	6	Dhadar, Mach, Bagh, Haji Sher, Sunni, MSU Dhadar
Zakat	6	Dhadar, Mach, Bagh, Haji Sher, Sunni, Ketran

(DC office, Election Commission of Pakistan, 2010)

4.8. Complaints and Accountability Mechanism

The district has no complaints and accountability mechanism. The office of ombudsman is not devolved to provide services at the district level. Similarly, District Public safety and police complaints commission to be established under Police Order have also not been notified either. The district has also not set-up any complaints mechanism to systematically address the grievances of the public regarding the provision of public services.

5

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Municipal services reported in the district include public health, water supply, sanitation, articles of food and drinks, public safety, town planning, building control, streets maintenance, car parking, bus stands, display and hoardings. However, these services are not fully functional. Due to on-going changes in the LG structure, availability of data from the appropriate source also suffered, which is a limitation. The findings, however, are presented in the following sections:

5.1. Administration of Municipal Services and Assets

5.1.1. Assets

The Municipal Administration of District Kachhi owns reasonable number of properties including shops, markets, vehicles and parkings, which help in generating some revenue for the Local Government (revenue generated in 2009-10 was Rs. 48,000/)

5.1.2. Public Health

The most important duty of Municipal Committee is to provide services regarding public health, sanitation system, clean drinking water and control of infectious diseases, hygiene and building control facilities. The sanitation services are provided in Kachhi town with a total staff of 21 members. For sanitation, the services are supported with 18 spades, 1 tractor and 16 court wheels. No proper steps have been taken so far for hygienic measures due to the dissolution of Local Government.

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. According of MICS Balochistan 2010, 44.8% of the population is using improved drinking water source. The same survey report tells that percent of population having improved water source and improved sanitation is only 26.2%.

5.1.4. Articles of Food and Drink

Data on the outlet facilities of food and drink could not be collected in the district. However, 1 slaughter house exists only in town area supported with only 1 staff member.

5.1.5. Public Safety

With regard to public safety services, facilities such as fire fighting, Civil Defense or Crisis Management Cell do not exist. Apparently, no measures have been taken so far for the provision of public safety facilities including allied equipment, vehicles, funds and human resource.

5.2. Town Planning

No data on town planning existed in district Kachhi.

5.3. Building Control

There is an outlet facility about regulation of construction of buildings in town areas of Kachhi. It is run by a total of 11 staff members. Information about equipment and vehicle etc was not available.

5.4. Streets

One of the major responsibilities of Municipal Administration is to look after the street issues such as maintenance, measures for prevention of encroachments, proper street lighting, public communication and regulation of traffic. However, only street light maintenance was being taken care of with the support of 5 staff members. The budget allocated towards street maintenance in the year 2009-10 was Rs. 1, 200,000/-.

5.5. Other Municipal Services

The display and hoarding, car parking, bus stands, graveyard maintenance, fumigation, control over dangerous animals, development and maintenance of community parks are among the important responsibilities of municipality services. Display and hoarding services are functional in the district. 3 bus stands in urban areas were supported by 2 staff members. The graveyard maintenance was available only in the town area, having 3 employees. Fumigation has not been reported at all. Service of 'control over dangerous animals' was available and necessary medicines were also available. This facility had one employee. There is one park for community in the town area of Kachhi for recreational activities. The park is run and maintained by 4 employees.

6

LAW AND ORDER

This chapter intends to report information on law enforcement agencies' resources, major cognizable crimes, judicial services, prison and jail facilities and the development schemes.

6.1. Geographical Coverage

In district Kachhi, there are two main law enforcement agencies, regular police and a paramilitary police force named "levies". There are 3 police stations and 9 *Chowkis*, which mostly cover the urban/town areas whereas the rest of the district is patrolled by the levies force. For further details, please see table B1 Annexure B.

6.2. Human Resource

In district Kachhi, there were a total of 268 policemen deputed, which include a Senior Superintendent (SSP), one Superintendent (SP) 6 Deputy Superintendents (DSPs), 3 Station House Officers (SHOs), 29 Sub-Inspectors, 43 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 185 Constables. The Provincial Levies force has a total strength of 407 personnel, including, 2 *Tehsildars*, 34 *Hawaldars*, 7 *Risaldars* and 364 Constables. For further details, please see table B2 Annexure B.

6.3. Resources

The police force in the district has 23 vehicles and the Provincial Levies 10 vehicles, for their emergency maneuvering and maintaining law and order situation. Other than these facilities, police is provided with 282 arms, 22,970 ammunitions and 15 number of tear gas. Similarly, the levies are provided with 119 arms, 9,977 ammunitions and 2 of tear gas. For further details, please see table B3 Annexure B.

6.4. Major Cognizable Crimes

In the last five years, the reported cases of explosions were 66 while 40 cases that of illegal trade or smuggling. Besides, 13 different incidents of rioting, kidnapping, murder, blasphemy and terrorism were reported. For year wise detail of reported crimes, please see table B4 Annexure B.

6.5. Judicial Services

The judicial services available in the district included 3 Judicial Magistrates and 1 *Qazi* court. The High Court bench, District, Session and Anti-terrorist Courts, Juvenile and Banking Courts do not exist in the district. For litigation, people normally refer to Provincial Headquarter Quetta. There are 2 Bar Associations including one in Dhadar with 3 members. District Bar Association at Bagh has 1 registered lawyer. For further details please see table B5 Annexure B.

6.6. Jails and Prisons

There is one District Central Jail, where there were 924 male and 2 female inmates 2010. The jail has 10 barracks, 130 bathrooms, 18 beds for medical treatment and a room for communication facilities. The sub-jails have capacity to cater 3,450 prisoners.



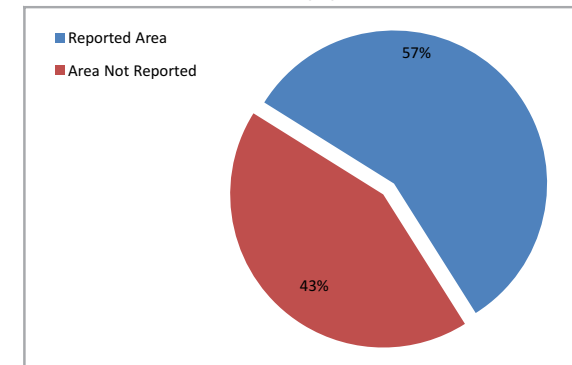
SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

7

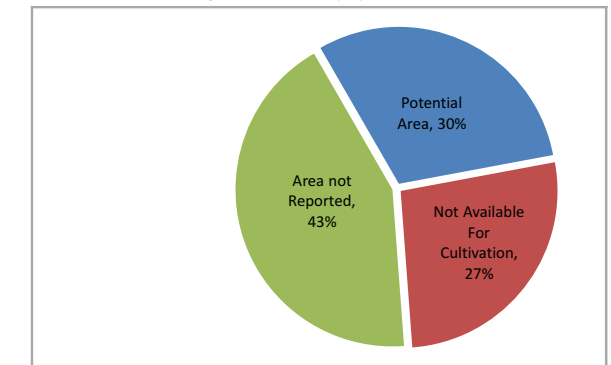
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Distribution of District Area (%)



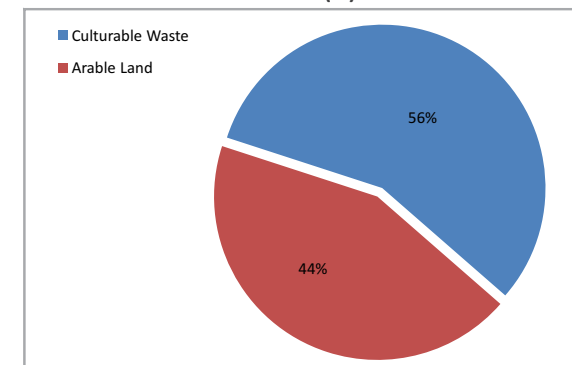
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total reported area of the district is 57%

Distribution of Reported Area (%)



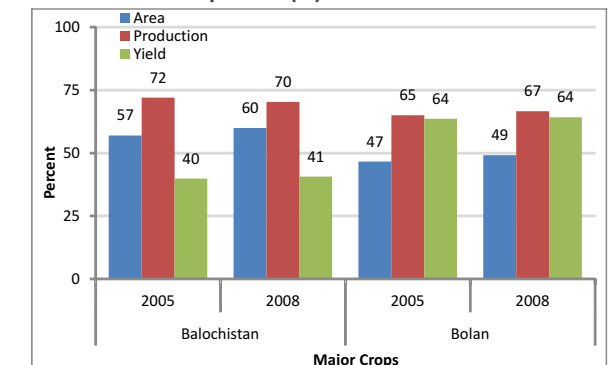
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Potential Area of the district is 30%

Distribution of Potential Area (%)



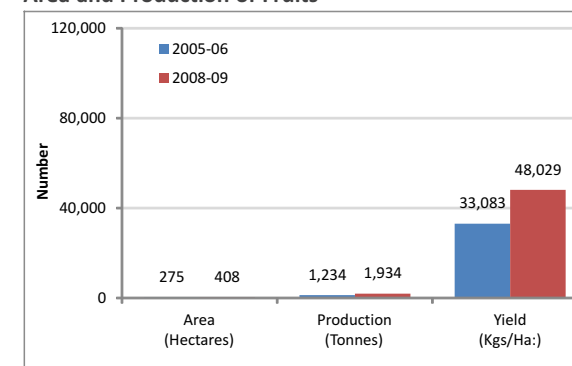
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Arable Land of the district is 44%

Growth Rate Comparison (%)



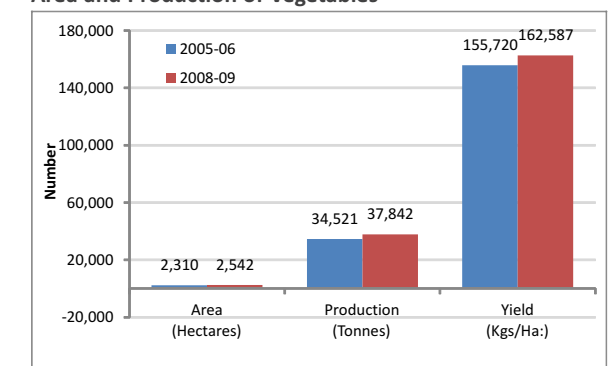
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Fruits

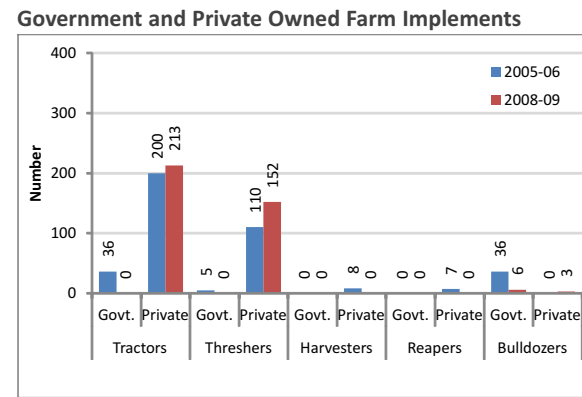


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2005-06 & 2008-09)
The fruits production increased in 2008-09

Area and Production of Vegetables



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



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Sector Highlights

- 30.4% of the total geographical area was reported as potential area available for cultivation (Agricultural Statistics, 2009), which comprised of approximately 172,710 hectares.
- The Current Fallow Land increased from 57% to 59% between 2005 and 2009, which means less area was made available for cultivation and Net Sown Area remained almost same which ranges from 43% to 44%.
- Major Rabi crop was wheat followed by barley sharing 62% and 12% of the total Rabi crop area respectively.
- Major Kharif crop was sorghum followed by cotton sharing 28% and 15% of the total Kharif crop area respectively.
- The fodder production was 59,127 tons, which remained the highest for the year 2008-09 followed by wheat at 27,072 tons
- Among fruits, citrus' produce was the highest with 1,059 yield kg per hectare.
- Fruits that gave significant produce were mangoes, dates, guava, and citrus.
- Major irrigation sources included canals (80%) and tube wells (20%).
- There are no government-run tube wells but 117 privately installed.

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. Agro-Ecological Zone

Kachhi falls in the tropical agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 172,710 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 30.4% of the total geographical area of the district. 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
Tropical	Gwadar, Turbat, Sibi, Lasbela, Kachhi, Jhal Magsi, Dera Bugti, Nasirabad and Jaffarabad, Harnai.	0-1500	Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed & Mustard, Canola, Castor Seed, Gram, Muttar Pulse, Masoor, Vegetables, Fodders, Sunflower, Safflower, Rice, Jowar, Maize, Sesame, Pulses, Onion, Potato, Melons, Chillies, Coriander, Garlic, Guar Seed, Sugarcane, Cotton, Pear, Dates, Mangoes, Citrus, Banana, Guava, Loquat, Papaya, Chickoo and Fig.

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2. Land Utilization

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

Table 7.2: Land Utilization by Year

Land Utilization	Area In ('000') Hectares				
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total Geographical Area	568	568	568	568	568
Total Arable land	72 (42%)	72 (42%)	72 (42%)	73 (42%)	75 (44%)
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	173 (30%)	173 (30%)	173 (30%)	173 (30%)	173 (30%)
Net Sown Area	31 (43%)	32 (45%)	37 (51%)	31 (43%)	31 (43%)
Current Fallow Land	41 (57%)	40 (55%)	35 (49%)	42 (57%)	44 (59%)
Culturable Waste	101 (58%)	101 (58%)	101 (58%)	100 (58%)	97 (56%)
Forest	152 (27%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Area Unavailable for Cultivation	39 (7%)	152 (27%)	152 (27%)	152 (27%)	152 (27%)

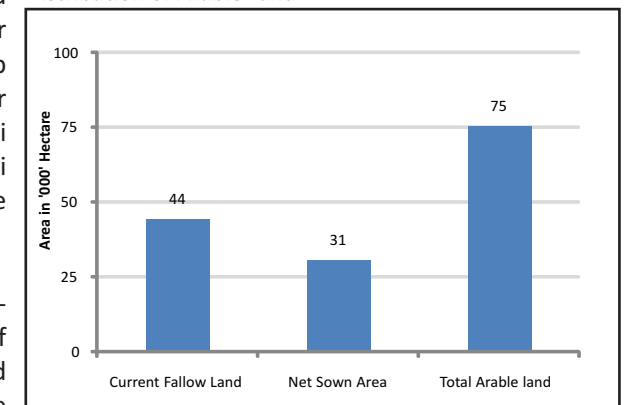
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.1. Land Classification

The geographical area of the district Kachhi is 568 thousand hectares, out of which 26.8% (151,997 hectares) is not available for cultivation. The Potential Area available for agricultural crop cultivation is 172,710 hectares. The district has vast potential for development which is constrained by the scarcity of water. Kachhi canal being mined through districts of Balochistan including Kachhi district. This canal will also play very important role for agriculture extension activities in the district.

The area under Culturable Waste Land has decreased during 2005-06 to 2008-09 from 58% to 56%. This may be due non-availability of irrigation water. The ratio of cropping intensity also decreased during both *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons. However, the Culturable Waste Land decreased from 100,838 hectares to 97,437 hectares during the period 2004-05 to 2008-09. Total Arable Land for the period 2004-2009 ranged between 71,872 and 75,273 hectares which both constitute 30.4% of the total potential area for cultivation (172,710 hectares). A high yield will not only improve the farm and farmers' community income but will also have a positive impact on the overall economy of the province. Therefore, each year both in *Rabi* and *Kharif* cropping

Distribution of Arable Land



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

seasons, attempts should be made to increase cultivation area. The Net Sown Area during 2008-09 decreased by nearly 2% and the area under total Arable Land increased by 2% during the last 4 years.

Crops

Kachhi district has two cropping seasons:

- Rabi Crops:** Rabi crops include; Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed/Mustard, vegetables and Fodder. 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; Rice, Sorghum (*Jowar*), Sesame, Mung bean, Moth, fruits, Onion, vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Coriander, Guar Seed and Cotton. All these crops come under cash crops and they are 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, Area and Production

Major Rabi crop was wheat which occupied 62% (11,520 hectares) of the total area (18,483 hectares) followed by vegetables cultivated on 12% of the area. The area under barley, rapeseed/mustard and Fodder cultivation formed 7%, 10% and 9.1% of the total area, respectively. Fodder production (59,127 tons) was dominant for the year 2008-09 and remained on top: followed by vegetables (35,425 tons).

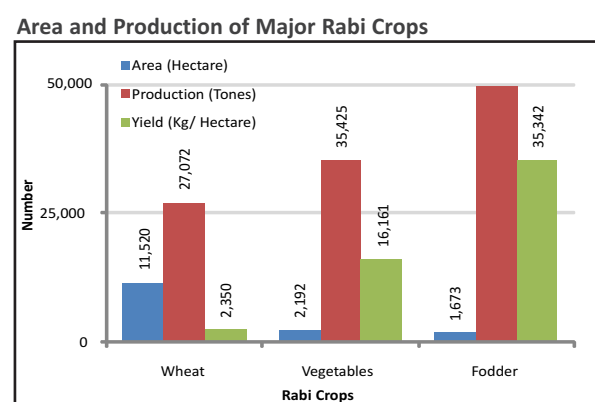
Following Fodder and vegetables, is wheat production (27,072 tons) with an average yield of 2,350 kg per hectares. This is relatively favorable compared to the average yield of 2,368 kg per hectares for irrigated wheat in Balochistan. Rapeseed /mustard production reached 972 tons with an average yield of 531 kg per hectares, which is the lowest amongst the Rabi crops in Kachhi. Data revealed that the yields of 1,351 kg per hectares of barley and 531 kg per hectares of rapeseed/mustard were very low.

Major Kharif crop sorghum (*Jowar*) occupied an area of 3,675 hectares which is 28% of the total area (13,017 hectares) followed by cotton which covers 15% of the area. The area under vegetables and fodder cultivation is 3% and 13%. However, the areas occupied by various other Kharif crops for example rice, millet (*Bajra*), maize, sesame, mung bean, mash bean, moth, fruits, onion, melons, chilies and fodder are 1.3 %, 5.5%, 4.8%, 3.1%, 1.1%, 11%, 0.3%, 13%, 1% and 12%, respectively.

Fodder production (43,578 tons) is very important and dominant in District Kachhi. 16% of the irrigated area was under fodder production. Melons production reached 18,438 tons followed by sorghum (*Jowar*) production of 3,415 tons with an average yield of 929 kg/hectares.

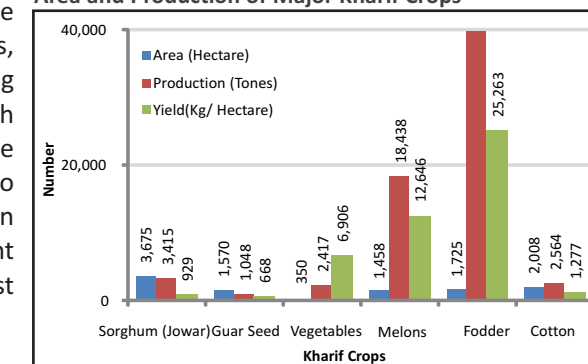
Fruit production occupied 4% of the total irrigated area and if we add the area under melon production, then the proportion of fruit area amounts to 17%. Dates, mangoes, citrus and guava are the leading fruits of the district Kachhi. Data shows that the yields of the following are very low; 3,000 kg/hectares for rice, sorghum (*Jowar*) (929 kg/hectares), sesame (669 kg/hectares), mung bean (625 kg/hectares), moth (789 kg/hectares), guar seed (668 kg/hectares) and cotton (1,277 kg/hectares).

The causes for low yield production in the district could be low quality seed varieties. Other reasons could be 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)

Area and Production of Major Kharif Crops



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

The Provincial Seed Certification Department should survey the area for the 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, both Agriculture Research and Extension Wings should participate in the field days and provide updated information to farmers 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

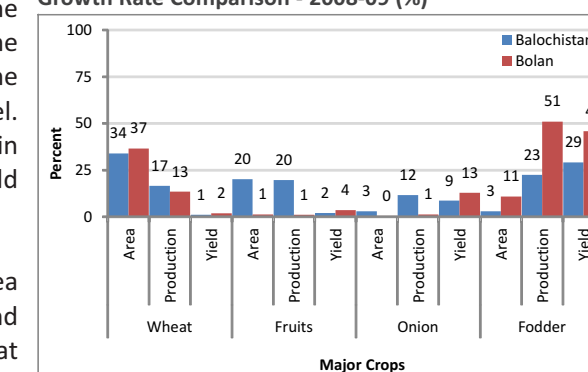
a) **Wheat:** At the district level, wheat contributed to 62% of the area under Rabi crop cultivation. Wheat being the staple food of the district covered 37% of the total wheat area in Balochistan. The production ratio was 14% compared to 17% at the provincial level. The yield growth rate was 1.8% in Kachhi, whereas 1% in Balochistan. Hence, it is quite possible that wheat cultivation would continue at the same level in the existing cropping system

b) **Fruit:** At the district level, fruits contributed to 3.1% of the area under Kharif crop cultivation. The area growth rate 1.3% and production growth rate of 1% for fruit remained less than wheat crop which had a 20% growth rate for both area and yield. The yield growth rate was 3.6% for Kachhi and 2% at the provincial level. Therefore, fruit production at the district level was not more economical.

c) **Onion:** At the district level, onion covered 1.1% of the area under Kharif crop cultivation. However, the area growth rate was less than wheat (0.4% < 2.7%) and fruits but the production growth rate for onions remained higher than fruits at the district level (1.2% < 12%). Moreover, the growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 12.9% against the 8.6% for wheat and fruits both, at district and provincial level. Therefore, onion cultivation seems to be more economical than fruits and thus should be continued provided that the cultivation area is increased.

d) **Fodder:** At the district level, Fodder contributed to 11% of the area under both Rabi and Kharif seasons. However, the area growth rate remained higher than fruit and onion (11 > 3.1%) but lower than wheat, whereas production wise the growth rate for fodder remained higher than wheat, fruits and onion at district as well as at provincial level (51% > 23%). Moreover, the yield growth rate was 46% in Kachhi as compared to 29% at provincial level. Therefore, fodder cultivation seems to be much more economical in the district as a whole than fruit and Onion cultivation. For further details, please see table C3 Annexure C.

Growth Rate Comparison - 2008-09 (%)



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

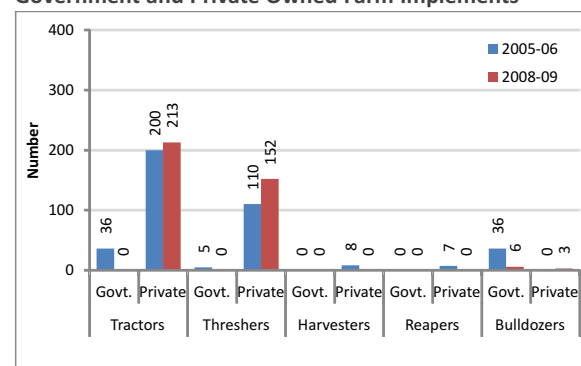
7.2.4. Discussion of Cropping Patterns

In District Kachhi, single cropping pattern is practiced to cultivate wheat, barley, rapeseed/mustard, rice, sorghum (*Jowar*), sesame, *mung* bean, moth, fruits, onion, vegetables, melons, chilies, fodder, coriander, guar seed and cotton. Inter-cropping is not practiced. Mixed cropping does exist: the seeds of *mung* bean or moth are mixed with the seeds of sorghum and are mostly cultivated using the broadcast method of sowing. Since, *mung* beans only take a short duration to grow and are fertility maintaining crop; they mature earlier than other beans like sorghum. This practice is more common in areas which are rain fed, unirrigated or where "*khushk aba*" agriculture prevails. Crop rotation is another practice being followed, in which the crop harvested for a year is not irrigated the following year on the same field, instead some other crop(s) is raised. This practice allows the maintenance and enhancement of the soil's fertility.

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 on subsidized rates may help boost the agriculture production in the district. For further details, please see table C4 Annexure C.

Government and Private Owned Farm Implements

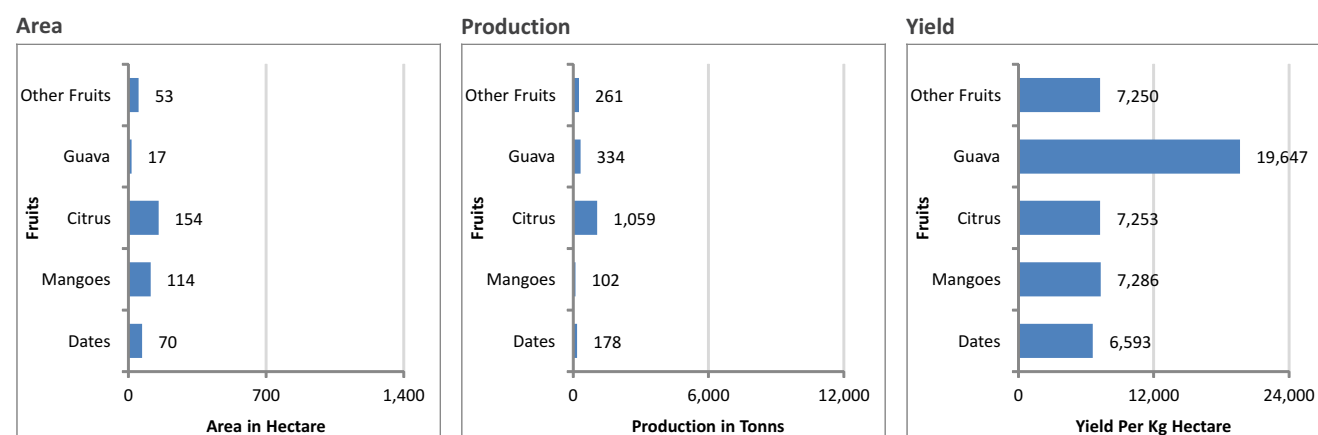


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.4. Horticulture Inputs

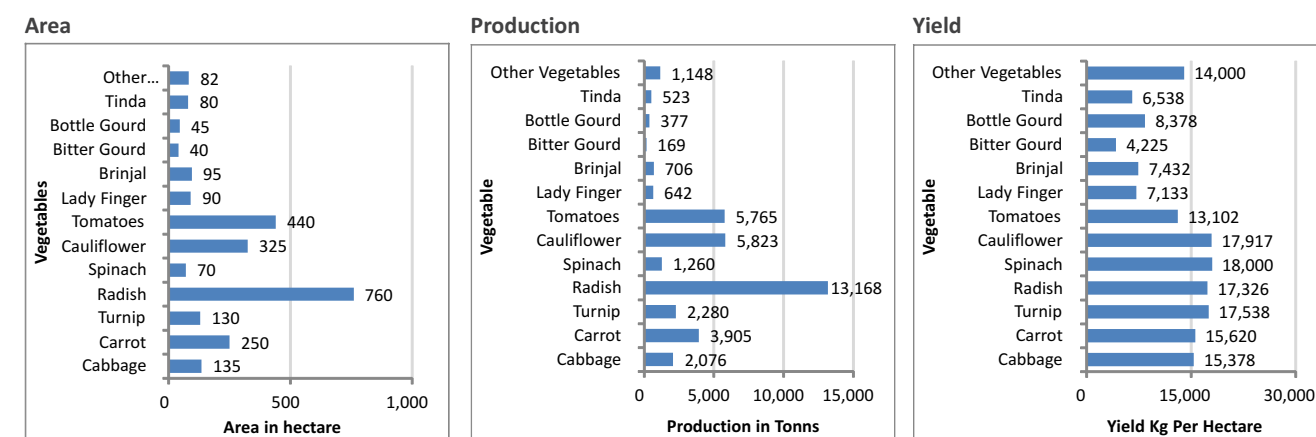
7.4.1. Area and Production of Fruits and Vegetables

The district has great potential for fruit farming. Presently, Dates, Mangoes, Citrus and Guava are the major fruits produced in the area. Other fruits included Mango, Guava and Citrus. For further details, please see table C5 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Radish occupied the largest area under vegetable cultivation (760 hectares), followed by tomatoes (440 hectares) and then cauliflower (325 hectares). The smallest area was occupied by bitter gourd (40 hectares) at the district level during 2008-09. For further details, please see table C6 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.5. Land Ownership and Tenure System

The land tenure system in Kachhi District is predominantly according to the *Sardari* system and Chief system. However, there are only a small number of big landowners. The land tenure system is tough for the tenants because of the high dependency on rain water. The total Arable Lands (59%) recorded was 75,273 hectares. The Culturable Waste Lands covered an area of 97,437 hectares (76%) during the year 2008-09. In tenancy contracts, tenants get 25% of the total yield in the case of irrigated land. For *Sailaba* (rain fed) lands they get half of the total yield. About 30% of the farm area is cultivated by tenants and the rest of the area is cultivated by the land owners themselves. The tenants cultivate land on shared produce basis.

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, harvesting and threshing charges; are to be met by the land owner. However, the crop produce is then divided between the owner and the tenant based on a set formula.

Cash Tenancy

Land from the owner on lump-sum basis is undertaken for an agricultural year and all the expenses right from land preparation to harvesting and threshing are to be met by the tenant.

Crop Sharing System

This is almost the reverse form of the cash tenancy. The land owner gives his land to the cultivator and all cost of production the farmer has to bear. Normally, 50% of the production is given to the owner of the land.

7.6. Agriculture Marketing

Marketing is in the hands of private enterprise. Jacobabad is the biggest grain market for the area. The farmers have little commercial and marketing knowledge so they find it more convenient to sell their crops to middle men than to market on their own. Thus, the middlemen have significant power. Fruit orchards are contracted to the interested parties at the beginning of the season. Once the contract is made, the fruit grower is not responsible for the volume of production. However, the inclination of farm producers is divided to marketing system at varying angles. The prices fixed by the government, for different agricultural commodities do not seem effective throughout the province. 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 different 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, there is a strong hold of intermediaries. They buy the farm produce on the spot and resell to wholesalers at their own prices. The wholesalers' resale to merchandisers, dealers, brokers or retailers. Then it comes to shopkeepers from where public purchase these commodities as end user or consumer. But every entity involved inside these sales got their profit margins fixed accordingly.
- 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 from the growers in ware houses to sell it at high prices during off season.

7.6.1. Share of Population Employed in Major Agricultural Activities

In Kachhi District, men are mostly hired to cultivate the land of the land owner on fixed terms.

7.6.2. Role of Women in Agricultural Activities

Female participation in agriculture is indirect and limited to unpaid help. Wheat, for example, is cultivated by men but at the time of harvesting the whole family helps in the field. Women also participate in cleaning the food grains.

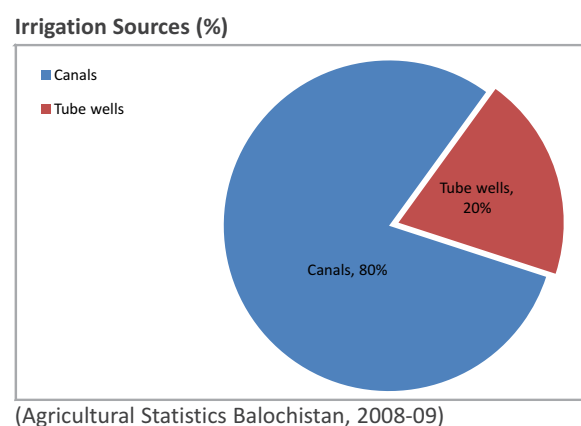
7.7. Irrigation

7.7.1. Irrigation System and Sources

Major sources of irrigation in the district include canals and tube wells. Most of the tube wells are privately owned and are maintained by the owners themselves. While, government installed tube wells are managed by the Irrigation Department.

The majority of the cultivated area (26,670 hectares.) is irrigated by canals, which form 80% of the total irrigation sources. This is followed by tube well irrigation which constitutes 20% (6,825 hectares.) of the total irrigation sources in Kachhi. Other irrigation sources like Karezes/Spring and wells do not exist.

The government has not installed any tube wells, and the existing ones (117) were installed privately. For further details please see table C7 Annexure C.



7.8. Structure and Functions of the Agriculture Department

Table 7.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Number of Agriculture Extension Departments	Number of Irrigation Departments
Number of Sub Offices	4	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	209	n/a
Actual Filled Posts	195	n/a
Vacant Posts	14	n/a

(Agriculture Department)

7.9. Development Projects

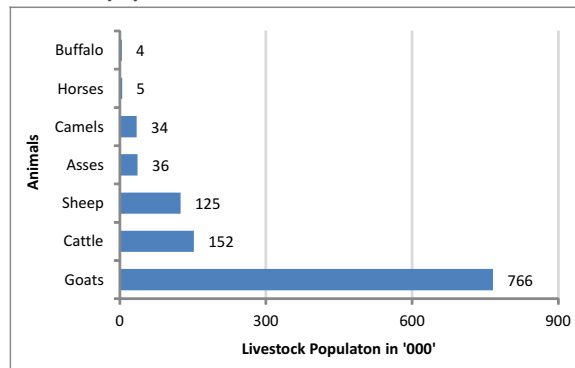
The following was reflected in the PSDP 2009:

- Irrigation Schemes in District Kachhi.

7.10. Some Key Findings

- Availability of water can help bringing in more area under cultivation
- Extensive agriculture research in Kacchi is need of time as construction of Bolan Dam and Kchhi canal (first phase in progress under Federal PSDP) will tap in water resources, which should be utilized in an efficient way ensuring maximum economic returns
- Supply of certified seeds of all the major crops at subsidized rates will work as an incentive to the farmers to grow more.
- Agricultural loans for famers on easy installments for the purchase of farm implements can add to agriculture produce of the district.
- Arrangements for field days, seminars, lectures on pest management, demonstrations of improved technology plots by the concerned department will improve overall condition of agriculture in the district.

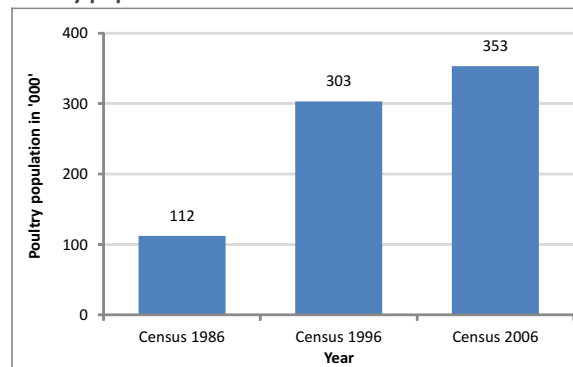
Livestock population



(Livestock Census, 2006)

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

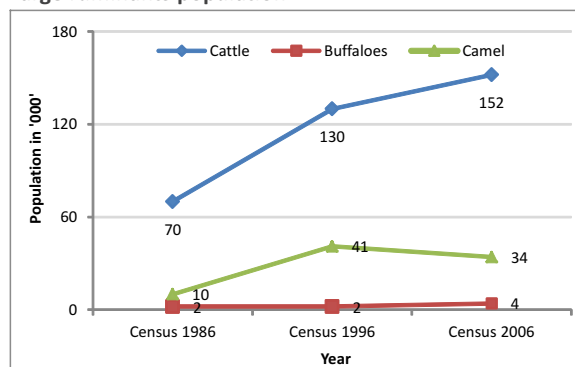
Poultry population



(Livestock Census, 1996 & 2006)

No major increase in poultry population

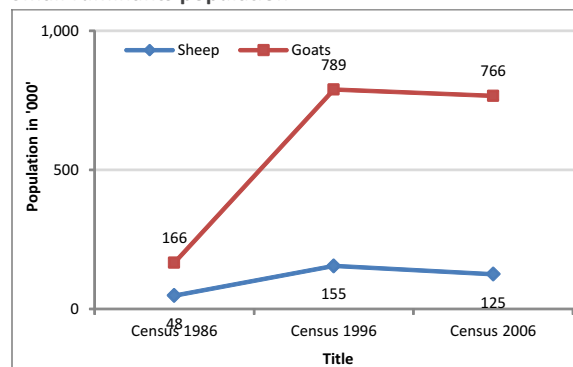
Large ruminants population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

Quite a few numbers of buffaloes and camels are also present

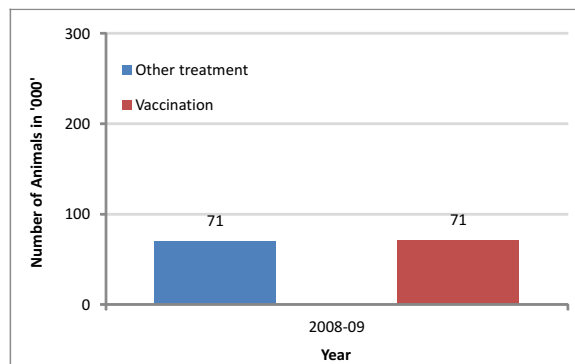
Small ruminants population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

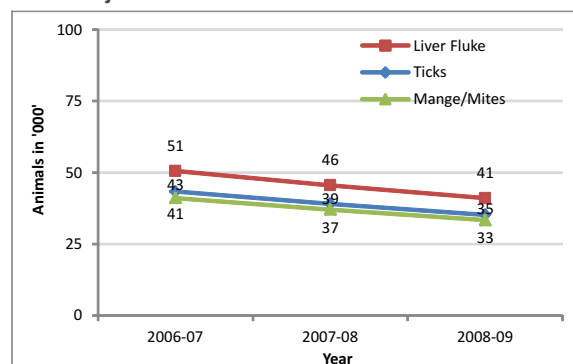
Goats and sheep constitute major share of livestock population in the district

Animals treated and vaccinated in 2008-09



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

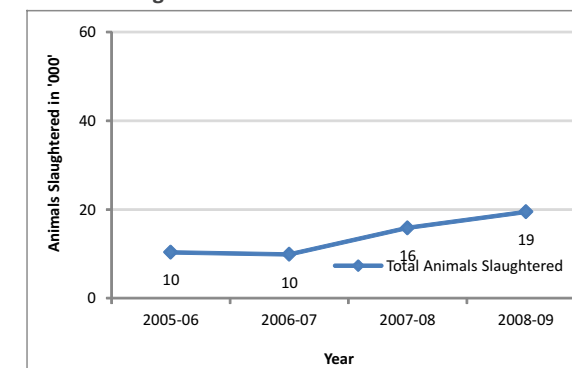
Three major animal diseases in the district



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

The incidence of major diseases is on decline.

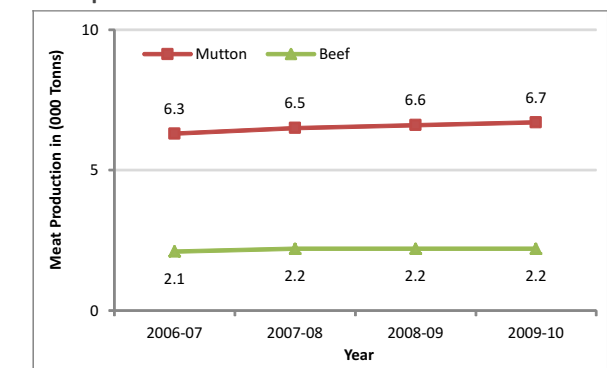
Animals slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Slaughtering of animals in public and private sector is almost identical.

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 large percentage.
- Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district. Quite a few numbers of Buffaloes and Camels are also present.
- A network of Public Sector Veterinary Institution, comprising 5 veterinary hospitals, 13 veterinary dispensaries and 2 Artificial Insemination Centers, is present in the district.
- Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.
- Government poultry and dairy farms do not exist.
- There are no slaughter houses established by the Government.

8.1. Introduction

Livestock has great potential in many areas of Balochistan. Being mostly rural, masses have heavily relied on agriculture and livestock for earning their livelihood. Women, in particular, are active in the sector in terms of milking, milk processing, clearing the abodes, preparing the fodder and looking after diseases through traditional healing.

8.2. Livestock Population

In District Kachhi, the highest reported population among all the ruminants was 766 thousand of goats (Livestock Census, 2006). This shows goats are the preferred farm animals that people like to keep and grow as compared to any other livestock species probably due to the suitable weather conditions and the ease of keeping it. The livestock population reported over the last three decades of all categories is presented in the table below:

Table 8.1: Number of Livestock ('000' Numbers)

Livestock Type	1986	1996	2006
Sheep	48	155	125
Goats	166	789	766
Cattle	70	130	152
Buffaloes	2	2	4
Camel	10	41	34
Poultry	112	303	353

(Livestock Census, 1986,1996,2006)

n/a: Data not available

8.3. Large Ruminants

The large ruminant like cows and buffaloes provides some livelihood to the villagers. Cows are held for dairy and breeding. Buffaloes are rare in the area because of the lack of water and pasture.

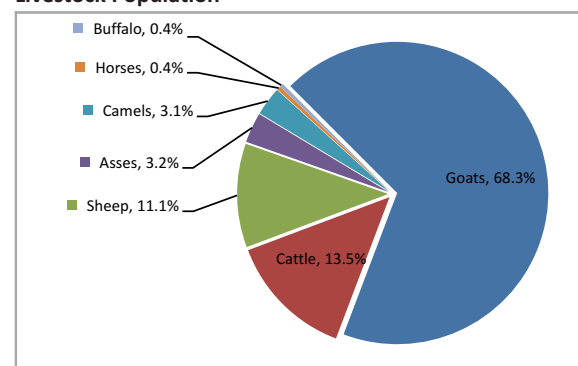
Camels, horses, mules and donkeys are used for traction and transport. They are taken care of and bred without much support sought or secured from the Livestock Department. Pack animals are still important to the economy of lower and middle class people, particularly in rural areas.

The Cattle are 13.5% followed by Camels' share of 3.1%, whereas Buffaloes are only 0.4% of the total livestock in District Kachhi. People like the beef of *Bhag Nari* male cattle. The male cattle are mostly slaughtered and their beef is sold to fulfill food purpose. People also prefer cattle for sacrifice on the occasion of *Eid-ul-Azha*.

8.4. Small Ruminants

More than 70% of the livestock population comprises small ruminants, which shows that people prefer small ruminants as compared to large ruminants, may be because of small scale agricultural activity in the district and availability of fodder. Household women and children usually look after the small ruminants. Small livestock farmer usually have herd size up to 6 to 8 small ruminants which are raised mostly in un-irrigated areas, where range land provides pasture. Sheep and goats are raised for multiple purposes like milk, mutton and reselling of male small ruminants in the market for economic gains, whereas, 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 Population



(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.5. Poultry

Poultry farming is a women's task in rural Kachhi. They sell the eggs and chickens on nearby markets or to middle men, who resell them on markets in Dhadar, Sibi and Quetta, to obtain some additional income. In that way poultry farming provides a source of income to the lower and middle class population in urban and rural areas. The poultry sector in the district has been growing especially in rural areas. The sector can further developed, but lack of finances and knowledge on how to prevent diseases are major constraints. The number of hens varies from 7 to 70 in rural households. There are two poultry farms owned by the government and many privately owned.

8.6. Livestock Population Growth Rate

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

Table 8.2: Projected Livestock Population (Numbers)

Livestock Category	Growth rate (%)	200	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cattle	6.8	151,736	162,054	173,074	184,843	197,412
Buffalo	9.9	4,151	4,562	5,014	5,510	6,055
Sheep	1.8	124,569	126,811	129,094	131,418	133,783
Goats	2.6	766,109	786,028	806,465	827,433	848,946
Camels	1.5	34,401	34,917	35,441	35,972	36,512
Horses	4.3	4,915	5,126	5,347	5,577	5,816
Mules	10.7	149	165	183	202	224
Asses	2.4	36,325	37,197	38,090	39,004	39,940
Poultry	2.6	352,580	361,747	371,153	380,802	390,703

(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.7. Veterinary Institutions

There is a network of 5 veterinary hospitals, 12 veterinary dispensaries, and 1 artificial insemination center in the district. Local NGOs, private clinics and dispensaries are involved in providing animal veterinary support. Under a Federal Project "Fight against Congo Virus" dipping stations were established where animals are dipped for medication of external ticks and ecto-parasites. The artificial inseminations are also being experimented particularly for such breeds that can gain maximum milk yield.

The number of veterinary institutions has remained same for last four years. The detailed veterinary institutions in District Kachhi are presented in the table below:

Table 8.3: Veterinary Institutions (Numbers)

Name of Health Services	200910
Veterinary Hospitals	5
Veterinary Dispensaries	12
Artificial Insemination Centre	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 hospital and veterinary dispensaries. Mobile veterinary camps are also organized at various places, particularly on the route of migrants during the migratory seasons. Vaccination services are provided free of cost by the Government Livestock Department, whereas, the other needed 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 Kachhi are:

- Worm infestations
- Liver fluke
- Ticks

Internal worm infestation, Liver Fluke and Ticks are the commonly found diseases in the livestock of District Kachhi. The ecto-parasites causing these diseases not only reduce the reproductively and breeding efficiency of the animals but also affect the animal's skin, which then cannot be sold at market price. Various reported diseases among livestock are presented in the table below:

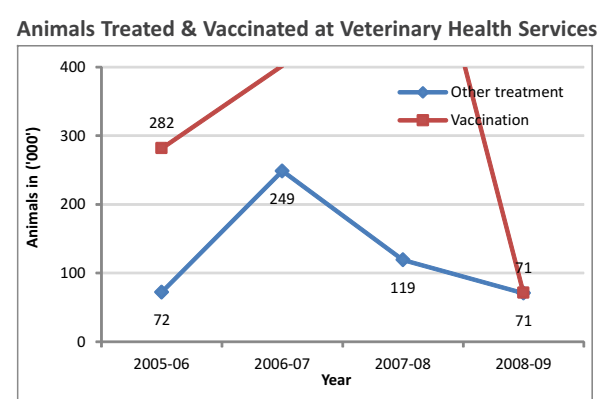
Table 8.4: Major Livestock Diseases (Numbers)

Name of Diseases	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Lung-Worm-Infestation	44,104	39,734	35,796	32,249
Wire-Worm-Infestation	34,489	31,071	27,992	25,218
Liver Fluke	56,114	50,553	45,543	41,030
Mange/Mites	45,607	41,088	37,016	33,348
Ticks	48,123	43,354	39,058	35,187
Non-Contagious	17,511	15,776	14,212	12,804
Systematic	14,552	13,110	11,811	10,640
Metabolic	13,077	11,781	10,613	9,562
Others	10,919	9,837	8,862	7,984

(Civil Veterinary Hospital, 2010)

8.8.2. Disease Control Activities and Mortality

The Livestock Department is continuously involved in animal convenient health coverage activities and usually performs the vaccination and medication in order to save the animal lives. The most number of livestock treated and vaccinated during the last five years were reported in the year 2006-07, whereas after that the trend was on the lower side, which could be due to many reasons. For further details please see table D1 Annexure D.



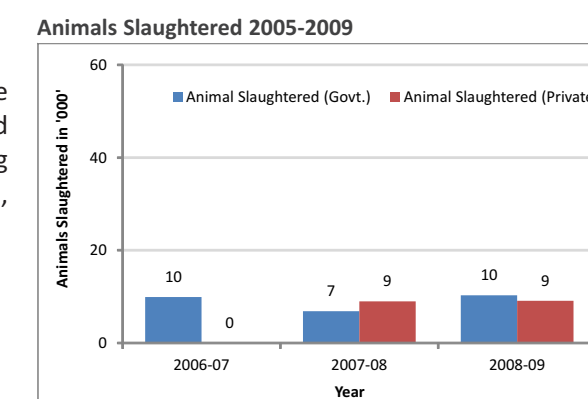
(District Statistics, 2008-09)

8.9. Meat and Dairy Production

The mutton production in the district is on a high rise after 2007-08, there was a significant rise from 6,500 tons to 6,600 tons. Beef production has remained between 2,100 and 2,200 tons in the last five years. Milk production has risen gradually along with the increase in population of large ruminants. Similarly, poultry meat and egg production has also gradually increased, as there was no significant change seen in the last five years. For further detail please see table D2 Annexure D.

8.10. Slaughtering

The highest number of animal slaughtering was performed in the year 2008-09. However, the figures for animals slaughtered could be matched with meat production because the slaughtering conducted privately remained known. But in the year 2006-07, slaughtering was only performed by the government.



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

8.11. Functions and Structure of Livestock Department

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

Table 8.5: Livestock Projects

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	117
Actual Filled Posts	110
Vacant Posts	7

(Directorate of Livestock Planning, 2010)

8.12. Some Development Projects

The projects funded by different 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

(Livestock Department)

8.13. Some Key Findings

- Research is needed to be carried out over the breed and genetics potential of livestock's health and growth.
- There is a need of computerized monitoring and evaluation system at district and provincial level for timely reporting and decision making.
- Awareness regarding timely vaccination of livestock needs advocacy.
- Marketing and transportation in the district are the major issues to be addressed.
- Livestock population has increased but its productivity seems sluggish.
- Livestock department has severe financial constraints to maintain its assets and continue providing services efficiently and sufficiently
- The following building infrastructures requires repair
 - Office of the Deputy Director, Livestock
 - CVH Kachhi
 - Artificial Insemination Centre Kachhi
- Budget constraints limit operation of Livestock department in the district. Provision of items like AI equipment, medicine and POL can make positive difference.

9 FISHERIES

Sector Highlights

- Fish Farming culture has not been developed in District Kachhi.
- The construction of artificial ponds may divert the attention of local population to fishing means of livelihood.
- Fishery industry is non-commercialized in Kachhi; therefore, no industry regarding fisheries has been developed in the area.
- The group of fish such as Rohu, Morki, Thella and Mali found in cold and mild cold areas of Kachhi.

9.1. Introduction

In Kachhi, the fish is available in limited number, Fishing chances get larger during flood days, when water flows from the mountains through Bolan Pass. According to the Fishery Officer, fish comes in abundance in opposite direction and can easily be netted.

9.2. Annual Production

There are four main species found in the hot area of the district where water temperature is warm. They all are surface and mid water fishes: Rohu (Labeo Rohita), Thella (Catla Catla), Moraki (Cirrihina Mirgla) and Black Moli and they are available throughout the year. Rohu and Thella fish is more in number than others. Fishing is prohibited during the mating-season from 1st June to 31st August. Most fish is caught during the flood season when it is in abundance according to water and area covered by water .

9.3. Fishing Techniques

Fish is caught with traditional techniques with hooks and nets. There are two kinds of nets, technically called Cost Nets and Gill Nets. Both kinds are permitted during the fishing season under license issued by the Fisheries Departments in Sibi and Nasirabad. There is another technique, prohibited by law, illegally used in stagnant water by throwing a gelatine bomb. It suffocates fish and brings them to surface.

9.4. Important Industries for Fisheries

There's no commercial fishery at large scale in the district, hence no fisheries related industries.

9.5. Structure and Functions of Fisheries Departments

In District Kachhi, the department is under the charge of Assistant Director of Fisheries who is stationed at Sibi. However, the office of Fisheries Department is located at Dhadar with supported staff to look after the affairs of the department and to handle the issuance of license sand impose penalty or fines, if any.

9.6. Some Key Findings

Fishing does not have substantial economic prospects in district. Total fish production is dependent over flood water. The development of fishery through artificial ponds is technically possible. The group of fish found in cold and mild cold area is Rohu, Morki, Thella, Mali and Trout

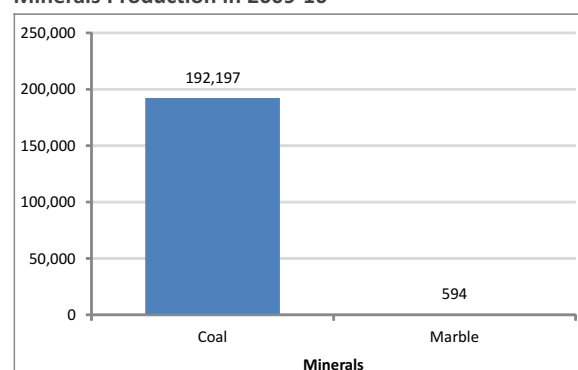
10 FORESTRY

The forestry sector is under-developed in Kachhi district. The potential for forestry is not yet explored. There is hardly any forest reserve and commercial forestry (plantations) development does not exist. There are a few plantations in the district, including Direnjin, Drazbent and Bamboo (at Dhadar).

11 MINING

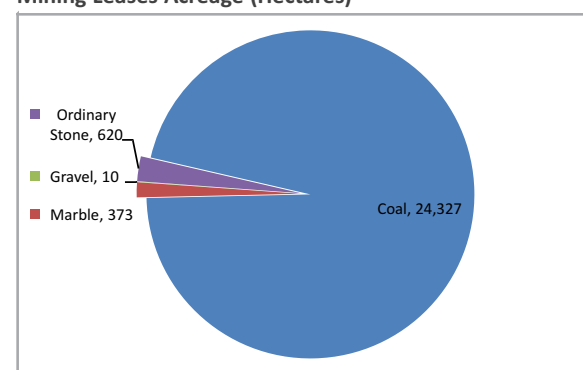
Name of the Mineral	Acreage
Coal	24,327
Marble	373
Ordinary Stone	620
Gravel	10

Minerals Production in 2009-10



(Mines and Mineral Development, 2010)

Mining Leases Acreage (Hectares)



(Mines and Mineral Development, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- The Ab-e-Gum Coal field covers an area of 45 square kilometers and is famous for coal production.
- Coal reserves are estimated at 23 million tons.
- Deposits of ordinary marble, sand, gravel, limestone also exist in Kachhi district.

11.1. Introduction

Mach, which is the district headquarter of Kachhi, is famous for coal deposits and quarries. It is situated at a distance of 70 Km in the south-east of Quetta on National High Way to Sibi. Mach-Ab-e-Gum Coal field spreads over 45 square kilometers around Mach, on the both sides of railway line, which connects Quetta with Karachi and Ab-e-Gum. The Coal field comprises highly folded steeply dipping strata. Coal occurs in several layers, ranging few inches to about several feet in thickness. The reserves are estimated at 23 million tons. The coal of Kachhi is high in ash contents. It has significant sulphur content. Blocky coal is produced at some places. Mining techniques, in practice are of medieval period. The safety measures during mining are either not being enforced or ignored, which put life of the mine labor in danger.

Other than coal and ordinary marble, sand, gravel, limestone are also found in the Kachhi district. Limestone can be utilized for the production of cement manufacturing. Limestone is being used for construction of building and roads. Limestone of white to cream color is mined near Bibi Nani, 25 km from the district headquarter. Huge blocks of deposits are over laying the surface which is being easily mined. Large deposits of gravel and sand are present in the main streams of Bolan River. Gravel is being mined and used as construction material. Coal is the only mineral resource of economical significance. Quality and reserves of coal & limestone are as under:

Table 11.1: Mineral Resources of the District

Name of the Mineral	Quality	Deposit
Coal(Mach-Ab-e- gum)	Lignite-Sub Bituminous	23 million tons.
Lime Stone	Good	Huge

(Mines and Minerals Department)

11.2. Major Minerals Production and Leases

Moreover, in District Kachhi, 69 prospecting licenses and 59 mining leases have been granted to the private sector for the exploitation of the minerals including coal, marble, sand, gravel, limestone and ordinary stone. Out of 128 prospecting and mining leases, 81 prospecting and mining leases have been granted to coal miners alone. Average per year production of coal has been 287,126 metric tons over the last five years. Detail of prospecting and mining leases as well as production is 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
Coal	25	17725	56	24327	360,455	310,081	312,446	260,451	192,197
Marble	10	3642	1	373	3,367	1,042	360	786	594
Bajri , Sand	20	210	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gravel	3	30	1	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lime Stone	9	543	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ordinary Stone	2	150	1	620	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(Mines and Minerals Department)
n/a Data not Available

11.3. Some Key Findings

The government is not involved in mining activities in District Kachhi: private sector involvement in the mining is dominant. Latest mining technologies need to be introduced to the mine owners to improve production of the minerals in the district and ensure safety of the mines' labor.

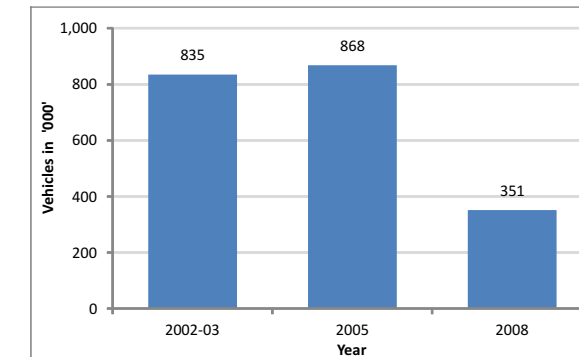
12 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

There are no activities worth mentioning in relation to industry and manufacturing.

13 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

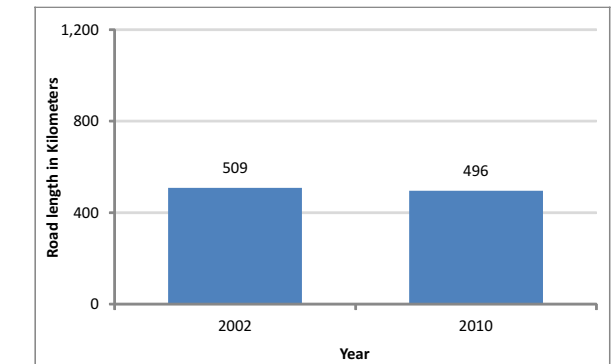
Total Length of metalled roads	496km
Total Length of shingle roads	280km
Internet Users	n/a
Mobile phone providers	n/a
Number of post offices	19
Number of Telephone connections	904
Hotels	18
Motels	n/a
Guest Houses	1
Rest Houses	6
Public Banks	3
Private Banks	1

Vehicles Registered by Year



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

Black Topped Roads



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

13.1. Introduction

In Balochistan, building communication infrastructure, especially roads has been a costly affair. Long distances, tough terrain and scattered population have always challenged the policy makers and the planners. Each year, construction of road infrastructure consumes billions of rupees in the development budget: construction, repair and maintenance of road infrastructure gets heaviest allocation of funds every year in the provincial PSDP. District Kachhi is connected by road with Jacobabad and the provincial capital Quetta. There is no airport in the district. Black topped road density per square kilometer is 0.07 and that of shingle is 0.04.

13.2. Roads and Highways with Surface Classification and Length

The total length of road in Kachhi is 776 km, out of which, 496 km is black topped road (metalled road). The length of the black topped as well as the shingle roads has been decreasing. This decline may be attributed to lack of development funds available for reconstruction and maintenance of existing infrastructure. The table given below shows the length of various roads.

Table 13.1: Road Type and Length (Kilometer)

Length by Surface Type	Black Topped	Shingle	Total Length
2002	509	785	1,294
2010	496	280	776

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan , 2008-09)

13.3. Transport

The Vehicle Excise Registration Office is located in District Kachhi; see table E1 Annexure E for the number of registered vehicle under various categories in the district since 2002-03. This data shows that number of registered vehicles increased till 2007; however, only limited number of vehicles was registered during 2008. There are limited development opportunities in the district due to weak enforcements of law as the people are freely using unregistered vehicles, which result in loss of revenue in the district.

13.4. Railway, Harbor and Airports

The railway track going through Kachhi district is 140 km long: 90 km from Kolpur to Nari Bank (18 km before Sibi junction) and 50 km from Sibi onward to the last railway station within Kachhi district. Main railway stations are Kolpur, Mach, Abagum, Dhangar, Landsay, and Belpat (now called Baktiarabad, named after the father of Chakar Khan Domki -Baktiar Khan Domki). There are 20 tunnels between Kolpur and Nari bank stations which were constructed during 1892-94 and bear the names after British railway officers like Mary Jane, Windy Corner, Cascade and P.R. Panjeh etc. No considerable expansion has been made in the railways since the partition in 1947. At a distance of 27 km, Sibi Airport is the nearest airport to Kachhi: no commercial flights in operation.

13.5. Radio and Television Stations

District Kachhi does not have a radio or TV station of its own. Still, radio is a major source of entertainment. TV-sets are commonly found in places where there is electricity. According to the D.C. Office, the approximate number of TV-sets is 10,000, out of which 20 individuals carry a license. TV transmission is available through a booster.

13.6. Telecommunication and IT Services

Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation (PTC) has established a network of telephones in the district. There are 4 exchanges in the district. The number of telephone connections has decreased in the last few years. There are also two mobile phone service providers in the district.

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

Category	2004 05	2008 09
Telephone Lines /connections	1,515	904
Exchange and Tele -density	8	4
Mobile phones (providers, coverage and connections)	n/a	2

(Pakistan Telecom Authority)

13.7. Post Offices / Courier Services

In District Kachhi, 19 post offices are functioning. There are two categories of post offices: Sub Post Offices (regular post offices) and Extra-Departmental Branch Post Offices (irregular post offices). The extra-departmental branches are run by businessmen who offer postal services in addition to their regular business, e.g. in a shop, someone's store or Bhaitak (sitting place) and cater the needs of postal service for people in remote areas. Irregular post offices take care of incoming and outgoing mail and provide registration facilities. The owners of extra-departmental branches are paid 590 Rupees per month. They come under the Superintendent of the Post Office at Sibi and are regularly visited by the Post Office Supervisor.

People hand over their packets and parcels to the drivers of buses, mini-buses and flying coaches to deliver in Quetta, Sibi, Nasirabad and other parts of the province.

13.8. Banking and Financial Institutions

The total number of banks in the district is four. There are three branches of United Bank Limited (UBL) at Bhag, Dhadar and Mach. National Bank of Pakistan (NBP), the government bank run on commercial basis, has one branch at Dhadar and one at Mach. Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) has two branch offices in Dhadar and Bhag. Main function of ADBP is to provide loans to farmers and land owners to promote agricultural activities. Commercial banks also provide loans for small business activities. There is no women bank in the district.

Table 13.3: Number of Banks and Branches (Numbers)

Year	Banks			Branches		
	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign
2004-05	3	1	0	3	1	0
2009-10	3	1	0	3	1	0

(State Bank Of Pakistan, 2010)

13.9. Energy

13.9.1. Electricity (Supply and Demand)

Electricity is provided by the electricity division located in Sibi under an executive engineer for WAPDA with two grids of 132 KV (132,000 voltages) at Bhag and Mach. Most of the electricity supply comes from Mach grid, which in turn receives electricity from Gudoo barrage. It is carried through 11 KV and high tension lines. Kachhi is electrified through five feeders in Dhadar, Bhag, Lehri, Mach and Mithri. A Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO) sits in Mach.

Twenty one villages in Kachhi district have been electrified during the last decade. According to the Project Director Office WAPDA for Rural Electrification, the scattered lay-out of villages impedes their electrification, which explains the small number of electrified villages. There are five categories of connections: domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural and bulk. The connection record includes all, however, most connections are domestic.

13.9.2. Gas (Supply and Demand)

Gas is provided only to urban areas and some villages like Mach, Bhag, Lehri, Belpat and Dhadar. After Quetta and Sibi, the district has the largest number of gas connections installed. The provision of gas to villages lying within 30 km (under the "30 km policy") is not implemented.

13.10. Hotels and Resorts

The total number of rest houses in the district was 6. There are some hotels available along the highways which serve the travellers.

13.11. Development Projects

A number of development projects are being executed under provincial PSDP, some of them are:

- Construction of 175 running meter Bridge on Dingra Haji Sheher Road & 305 m on Dopasi Kachhi River.
- Rehabilitation of flood damaged Mach Bridge over Bolan River.
- Construction of black topping N-65 Kumbri Road, Kachhi.
- Construction of 200 m Mitri Bridge on Narri River, Kachhi.

13.12. Some Key Findings

- As compared to other districts, present state of the economic infrastructure in District Kachhi is not satisfactory. In rural areas, road density per square kilometre is quite low.
- The road link from urban to rural areas is not metalled at large. The only good road is the National Highway passing through the district from Quetta to Jacobabad. Taking the shingle road from Dhadar to Sanni and Suran as an example; it takes four to five hours to cover a distance of 100 km.
- The area has increased access to gas and electricity supply. Gas is provided in major towns. The provision of gas to the villages lying within 30 km (under the 30 km policy) is not implemented. The provision of electricity has improved but demand for further electrification is still high.



SECTION III Social Infrastructure

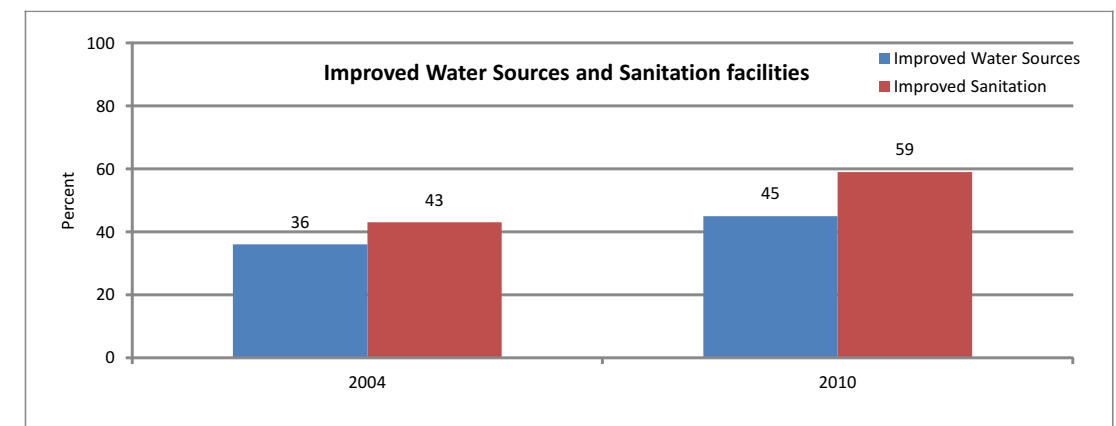
- 14 Water Supply and Sanitation
- 15 Health and Nutrition
- 16 Education

14 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

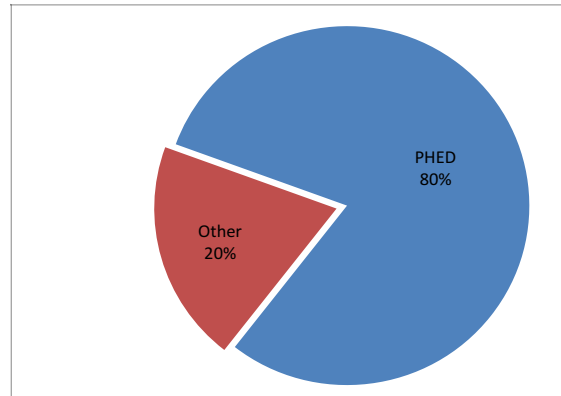
MDG Indicators	
Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability	
7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source	45%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	59%

Water Schemes		Purification Plants	
Functional	29	Functional	14
Non- functional	22	Non-functional	10
Total	51	Total	24
Water sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	38	Latrines	10
Spring	10	Sewerage Schemes	n/a
Open Sources	2	olid waste Management	n/a
*Canal	n/a	Others	n/a

* Kachhi canal under construction



Schemes Established by Agencies



(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- Access to safe drinking water has improved in the recent years while quality and quantity of drinking water remains an issue yet to be uncovered and addressed.
- PHED, under its CDWA program, is the major role player in water supply schemes.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, 24 water filtration plants have been installed at various locations of which 14 are functional.
- There has been significant improvement in the use of sanitary toilets by households.

14.1. Introduction

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 Kachhi is not ideal. Recent survey has shown a slight increase in the use improved water sources and sanitation facilities but still a lot has to be done. A profile of the water and sanitation situation in the district is shown in the table below:

Table 14.1: Water and Sanitation Indicators (Percent)

Indicator	2004	2010
Use of Improved water sources	36	45
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	43	59

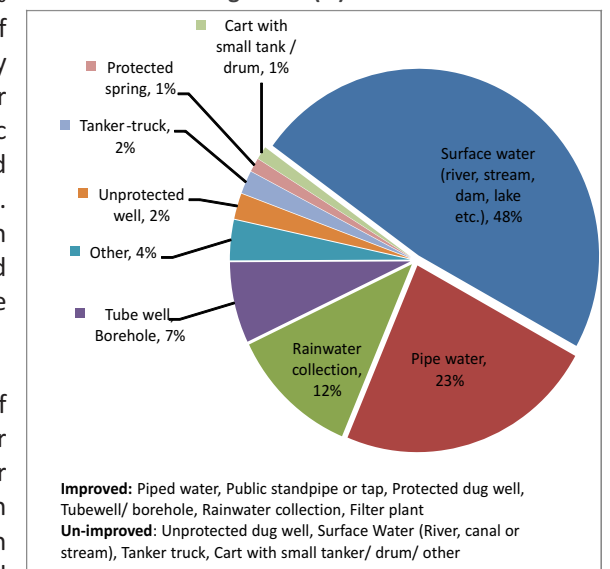
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

Kachhi ranks 24th with regard to having improved water source and improved sanitation among districts of Balochistan.

14.2. Drinking Water

A recent household survey³ conducted in 2010, has shown that 45% population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which piped water (23%) constitutes the major source followed by rainwater collection (12%) and tube wells or boreholes (7%). Other minor improved sources include: protected spring (1%), public stand pipe (1%), and protected dug well (0.8%). Major unimproved sources are surface water (48%) and unprotected dug well (2%). Minor unimproved sources include: tanker truck (2%), cart with small tanker/drum (1%), and approximately 1% of unimproved water source belonged to other categories as mentioned in the graph. For details, see table F1 Annexure F.

Sources of Drinking Water (%)



Improved: Piped water, Public standpipe or tap, Protected dug well, Tubewell/ borehole, Rainwater collection, Filter plant
Un-improved: Unprotected dug well, Surface Water (River, canal or stream), Tanker truck, Cart with small tanker/ drum/ other

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

The drinking water data presented here 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 from improved sources is vulnerable to contaminations through 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.

14.3. Water Supply Schemes

Overall use of improved drinking water sources has improved since 2003-04, when the improved water sources were 36%. This improvement may be due to the water supply schemes established in the district by the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Government of Balochistan and people's own efforts to get access to improved sources of drinking water. The table below shows the number of schemes implemented by PHED and other institutions.

³Balochistan Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS), 2010. Planning and Development Department, GoB.

Table 14.2 : Schemes established by institutions

Type of Agency	Total Schemes
PHED	40
Other	10

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Majority of these schemes were implemented by PHED, of which, as per recent information, 22 schemes were reported as non-functional. The types of schemes implemented in the districts are shown in the table below:

Table 14.3 : Type of water schemes

Type of Schemes	Total Schemes
Tube Well	38
Spring	10
Open Surface	2

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The sources of the schemes are mainly dependent on water tankers followed by overhead tanks as mentioned in the table below:

Table 14.4 : Distribution of schemes by sources

Type of Sources	Total Schemes
Overhead Tank	4
Combine (Gravity / Pump)	1
Gravity	1
Water tanker	42
Other	2

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The above mentioned schemes are being run mostly on electricity. Out of total 50 PHED schemes, 43 are being run using electricity, whereas, 7 are using other sources.

14.4. Water Purification Plants

PHED is implementing "Clean Drinking Water for All" program that aims to install water purification plant in every Union Council and some Tehsils of the district. In District Kachhi, so far 24 water purification plants have been installed, out of which, 10 are not functioning as shown in the table below:

Table 14.5 : Number of water purification plants

Water Purification Plants	Status		Total
	Functional	Non-Functional	
Water Purification Plants Established by CDWA -PHED	14	10	24
Water Purification Plants Established by NGOs	n/a	n/a	n/a
Water Purification Plants Established by Others	n/a	n/a	n/a

(CDWA) n/a: Data not available

14.5. Development Projects

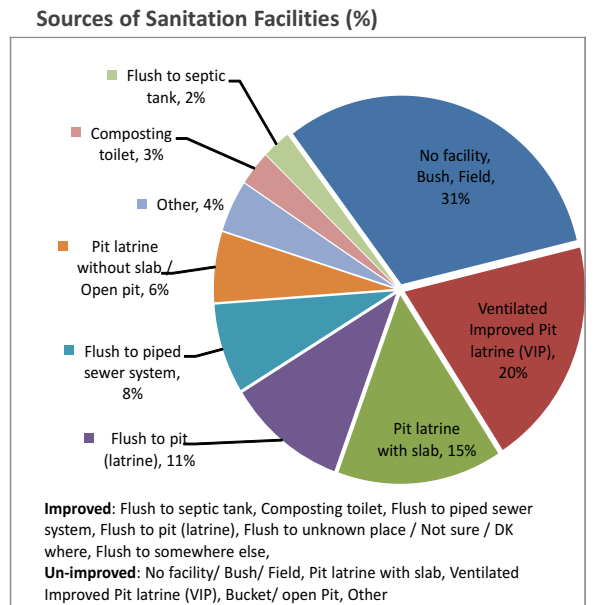
- Construction of Water Supply Schemes / Installation of Tube Wells
- Feasibility Study For Kachhi Plan Water Supply Project Phase-ii, Kachhi.

14.6. 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 contaminating water and soil. Epidemiological evidence suggests that sanitation is at least as effective in preventing disease as improved water supply. Often, 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.

14.6.1. Use of Sanitary Means of Excreta Disposal

About 59% households in the districts are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those having access to improved sanitary facilities, only 22% have any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 31% have no toilet facility and defecating in the open fields/bushes, raising the risk of disease transmission through air, insects/flyies or other means. For details, see table F2 Annexure F.



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.6.2. Available Facilities / Schemes Established in Sanitation Sectors

The Tehsil Municipal Authority has established 10 public latrines. There are no sewerage or solid waste management schemes. Similarly, no activity is reported by District Local Government, Public Health Engineering Department and NGOs.

Table 14.6 : Number of schemes established in sanitation sector

Type of Scheme	Number of Schemes Established by					Total
	LG Dept.	TMA	PHE Dept.	NGOs	Others (if Any)	
Latrines	n/a	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	10
Sewerage Schemes	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Solid Waste Management Schemes	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Others	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(Local Governments, TMAs, LG Department, PHE Department and NGOs)
n/a: Data not available

15 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	29%
TT2 Vaccination	14%
Vaccination (BCG. Fully)	45%, 6%
Institutional deliveries	14%
Skilled attendants at birth	21%
Diseases(MICS 2010)	
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks<5 yrs	22%
Care seeking in suspected pneumonia	4%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	3
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	3
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	13
Dispensaries	18
MCH Centers	3
TBC	1
Others	2
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	19
Nurses	4
Paramedics	149

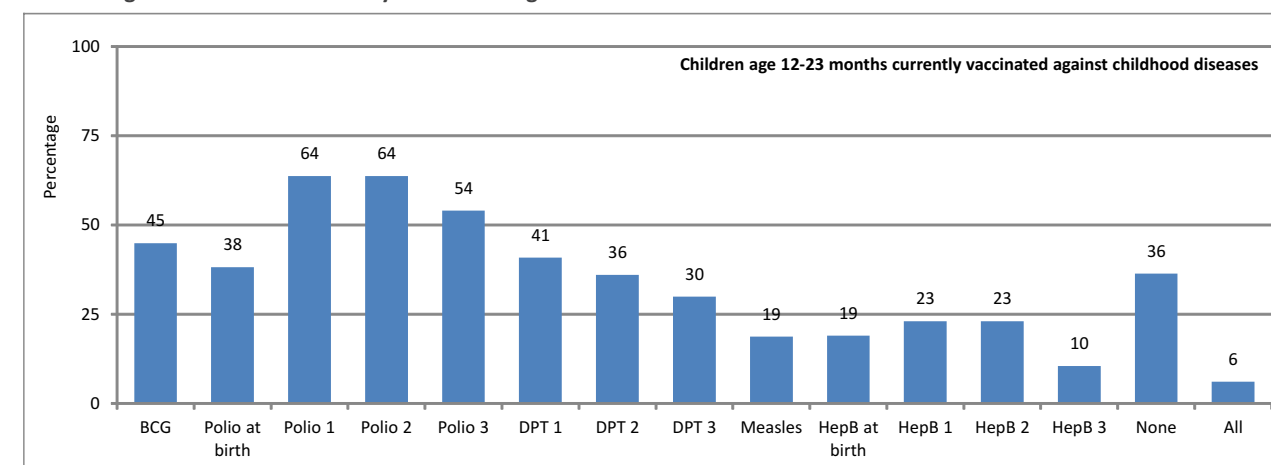
(MNCH and diseases indicators, MICS, 2010)
(Blochistan Health Department)

MDG Indicators	
<u>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</u>	
1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs) – 62%	(2004)
<u>Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality</u>	
4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (Nasirabad Division) – 96	
4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (Nasirabad Division) – 77(2010)	
4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage – 19%	(2010)
<u>Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health</u>	
5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth – 21%	(2010)
5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate – 9%	(2010)
5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate – 13%	
5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage – 29%	(2010)
5.6: Unmet need for FP – n/a	
<u>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases</u>	
6.3: Correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS – among young women (15 -24y) – 5.8%	(2010)
6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN – 0.3%	
6.8: Children treated with Anti-malarial Drugs – 28%	
6.9: TB Case Detection Rate – 23%	(2009)
6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate – 85%	(2008)

(Infant and Under-five mortality figures are regional)

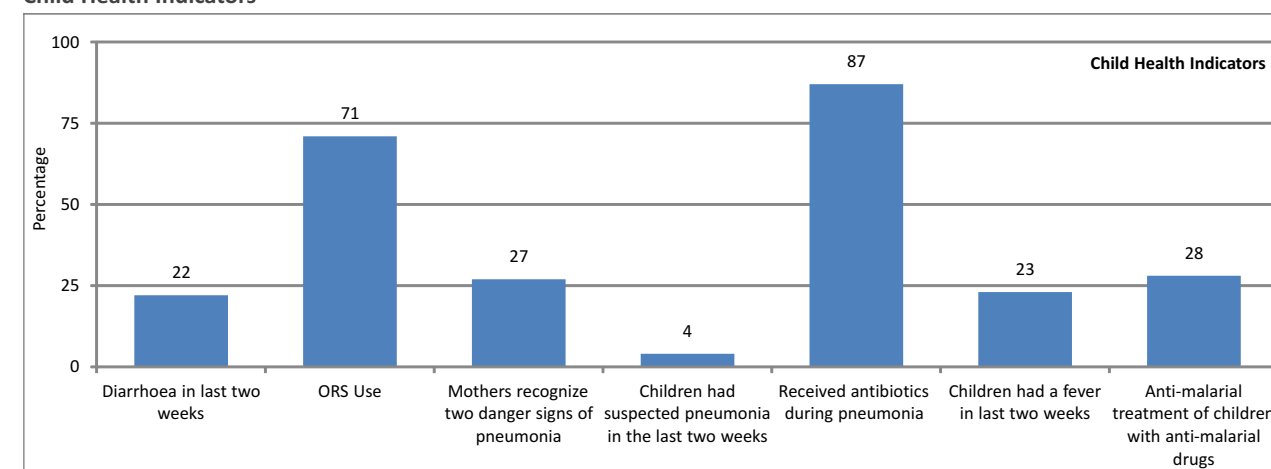
The following are the MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators:

Children age 12-23 Months Currently Vaccinated Against Childhood Diseases



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Child Health Indicators



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- Health indicators and statistics show that health situation in the district is not good. Health infrastructure is available but its performance is marred by poor governance, scarce funding and irregularity of staff's presence.
- Women and children are vulnerable groups, which get affected adversely by poor public service delivery
- EPI vaccination coverage is significantly low.
- TB Control Program has made significant achievement under its TB-DOTS strategy with an achievement of 23% of Case Detection Rate (CDR) and 85% of Treatment Success Rate (TSR).
- Despite donor assistance, the MNCH Program has not being fully implemented in the district.

15.1. Health Needs

The five most frequent occurring diseases are diarrhoea, malaria, gastro-enteritis, tuberculosis and hepatitis. Major factors accountable for the high incidence of these diseases are illiteracy and bad hygienic conditions. Illiteracy, particularly among women, has adverse effects on family hygiene, nutrition, health, family size and education of children. There is a high rate of infant and maternal mortality. Diseases like diarrhoea, tuberculosis and hepatitis are closely related to the unhygienic conditions prevailing in households. Diarrhoea leads to a high rate of infant mortality. Women, who experience a fertility rate of TFR: 2.0 as compared to the provincial average TFR: 4.7 have poor access to skilled providers for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. Other than the resourceful and affluent ones, most are left to deliver at home by local untrained *dais* at best, or by neighbors or relatives. Mostly, people have to make their own transportation arrangements in case of medical and obstetric emergencies.

Note: No OPD attendance data, no outdoor diseases, no indoor diseases data reported

15.2. Health System and Resources

15.2.1. Health Facilities

The highly subsidized public healthcare system is major provider of curative and preventive care services to the local population. The health facility infrastructure includes: 3 Hospitals, 3 Rural Health Centres (RHCs), 13 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 18 Civil Dispensaries (CDs), 3 Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCHCs), 1 TB Clinic and 2 Health Auxiliaries. There are 118 beds out of which 42 are situated in RHCs. Apart from these health facilities, there is one Jail Hospital with 36 beds and a Railway Dispensary with 7 beds.

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

15.2.2. Human Resources

There were 19 doctors for about 330,421 population i.e. One doctor for 17,391 persons. There is one dentist in the district to provide dental care services to whole population. The ratio of bed/population and paramedical staff has been calculated in the following table:

Table 15.1: Health Staff and Facilities

Health Facilities	No. of Doctors M/F	Health Staff and Facilities in 2010			No. of Units
		No. of Nurses M/F	No. of Para-medical M/F	No. of Beds M/F	
Hospitals	9/2	-/4	31/2	76	3
CDs	n/a	n/a	34/-	n/a	18
RHCs	8/-	n/a	24/3	42	3
BHUs	n/a	n/a	39/11	n/a	13
MCH Centers	n/a	n/a	-/3	n/a	3
TB Clinic	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
Other	n/a	n/a	2/-	n/a	2
Total	19	4	149	118	43
Unit/population ratio	17,391	82,605	2,218	2,800	7,684

(Blochistan Health Department)
n/a: Data not available

15.2.3. Administration of Health:

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

15.2.4. Reporting and Surveillance Systems

A computerized Health Management Information System for First Level Care Facilities (HMIS/FLCF) was implemented in the district in early 1990's. Since then, the system is being 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 setup 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 send up in 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

According to the HMIS Report, the utilization pattern varies amongst the 40 reporting facilities throughout the district. The aggregated average of new patients for whole district was 18.4/day; while, in nine facilities (22.5% of total 40) daily OPD was less than 10 patients a day, on average.

Overall utilization of health facilities during the reporting year was 707 new cases per 1000 population. Overall 6% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal care (ANC), whereas 2% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel in the whole district. Similarly 39% of the delivered women had one or more post natal visits. The data also reveals that out of 133 family planning visits only 59% were new clients.

15.4. Special Health Programs / Initiatives

15.4.1. Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

District Superintendent of Vaccination (DSV) under the supervision of the EDO (H) and DOH manages the EPI services in the district. DSV coordinates and supervises the affairs of EPI staff and activities of the EPI at all fixed centers and outreach teams and covers 74% of the district.

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 under the supervision of EDOH.

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 Program's reported data, the CDR was 23% and TSR was 85% during 2008-09.

15.4.3. Malaria Control Program

District Malaria staff is under the control of Executive District Officer Health. The objective of this program is to keep the Annual Parasite Incidence (API) at 0.5 cases per 1,000 populations, Falciparum rate below 40% of all the Malaria infections, increase Passive Case Detection (PCD) more than 70% of all slides collected.

Note: No Data Available.

15.4.4. Hepatitis Prevention Control Program

Viral Hepatitis is a serious global health problem. At present, five distinct types of pathogenic hepatitis are A, B, C, D, and E. In Pakistan, Hepatitis E remains endemic, mainly affecting the adult population. The program for Hepatitis prevention and control has been launched in 2005 and provides Hepatitis B vaccination and treatment of Hepatitis B & C through a sentinel sight established at DHQ Hospital.

15.4.5. AIDS Control Program

AIDS Control Program started in Balochistan Province in 1994 to raise awareness and to 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. To reduce transmission of HIV/STIs Screening Centre has been established at DHQ Hospital after imparting training on screening methodology, quality assurance and monitoring to the laboratory staff (Pathologist, Laboratory Technician / Assistant). Provincial AIDS Control Program supplies screening kits with all accessories and centre submit quarterly feedback report regularly.

15.4.6. National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care

National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care addresses the missing link between health care outlets and health service users through a network of community-based Lady Health Workers (LHWs). These health workers are especially trained in primary health care, family planning and community organization and deployed in their neighborhood to deliver services. There are 210 LHWs working under supervision of 7 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) in the district theoretically covering a population of 76%.

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

This project aims to improve the health of women and children with focus on the following components.

- Improved accessibility 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 Organizational 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 62% children under-five are moderately or severely malnourished. 90% infants were on breast milk while 61% 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 3.0% households were found consuming iodized salt.

15.6. Development Projects

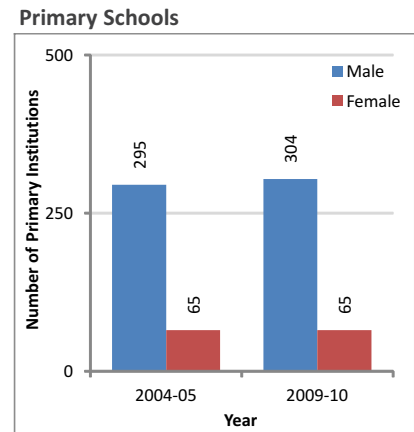
In an attempt to provide quality services at district headquarter level, projects have been reflected for various districts including Kachhi in the PSPD 2011-12. The following project is being implemented in financial year 2011-12.

- Const./Strengthening Of Head Quarter Hospital

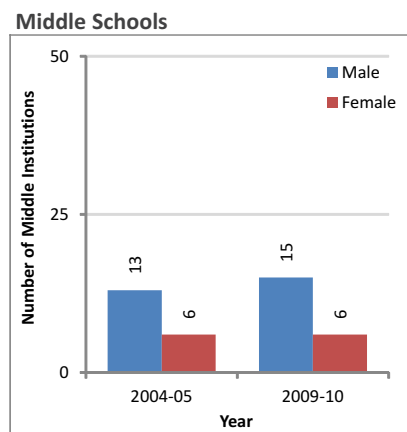
15.7. Some Key Findings

Status of health indicators demands conscientious planning and equally meticulous execution of health plans. Optimal utilization of existing health infrastructure in the district will surely raise health sector service delivery. Instead of going for new health facilities, giving an impression that a significant portion of development budget is being spent on health sector, it would be a paradigm shift to make functional all the existing health facilities in the district. Women and children should be focused, particularly. Strengthening of district headquarter hospital, not only in Kachhi but in all other districts too, will give a great relief to poor masses who cannot afford to go Quetta or other major cities of the country. Community-based health care system has proven its success in reaching out to 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.

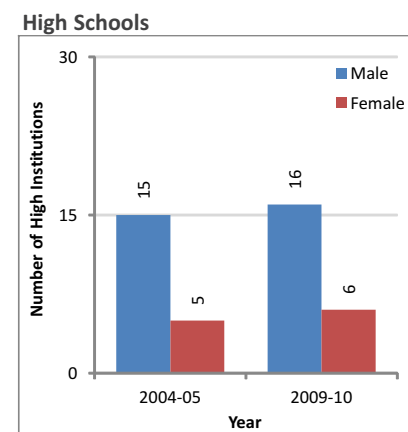
16 EDUCATION



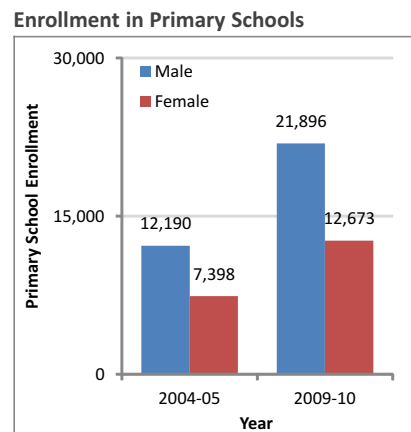
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



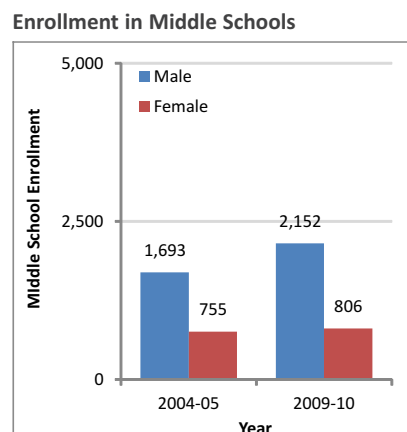
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



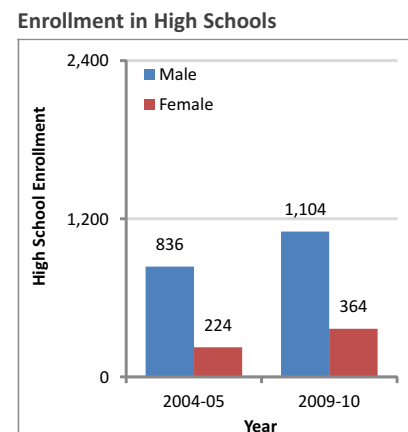
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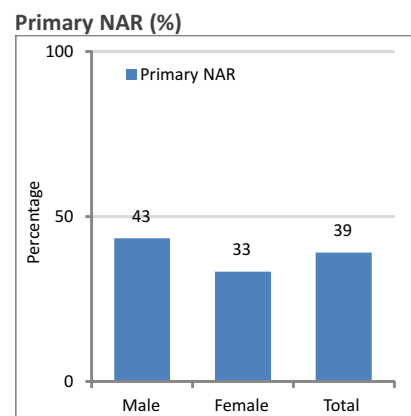
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



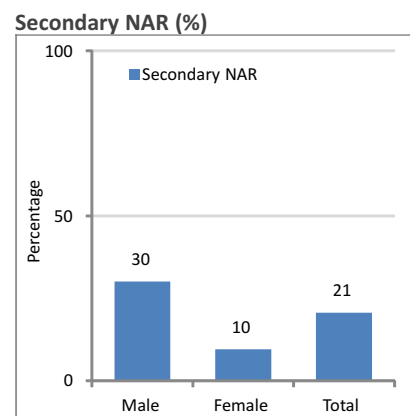
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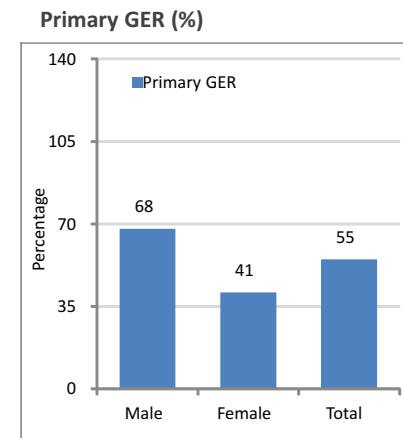
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



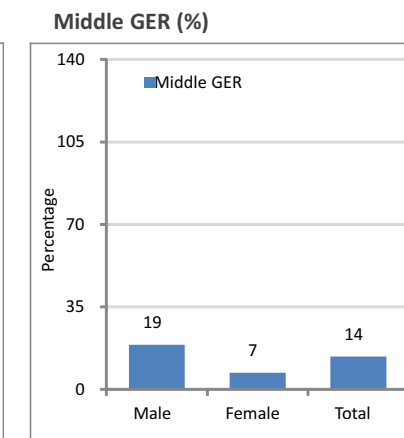
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)



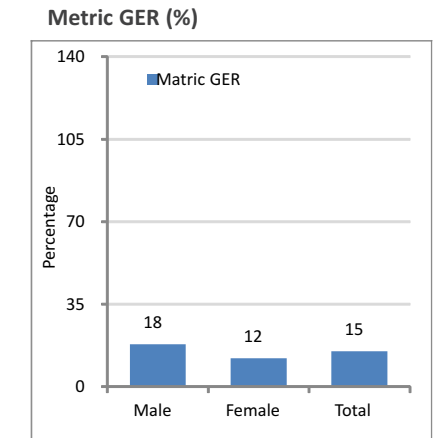
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)



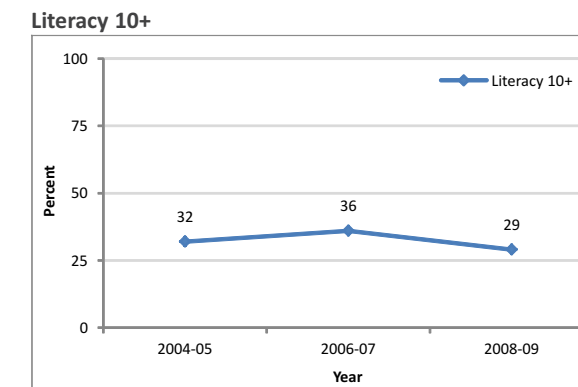
(PSLM, 2008-09)



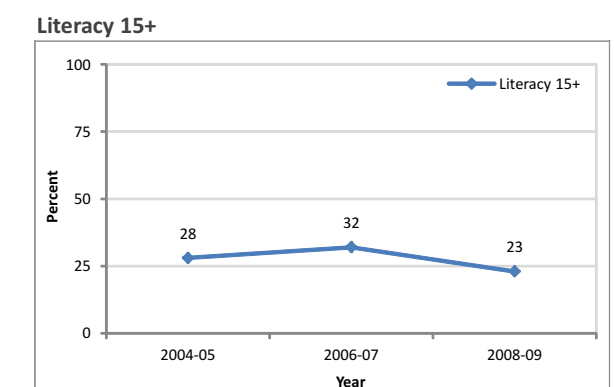
(PSLM, 2008-09)



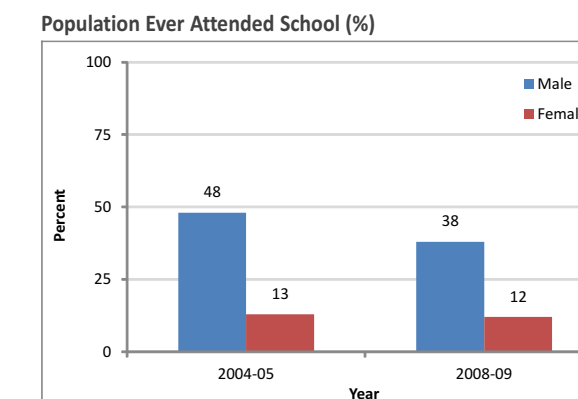
(PSLM, 2008-09)



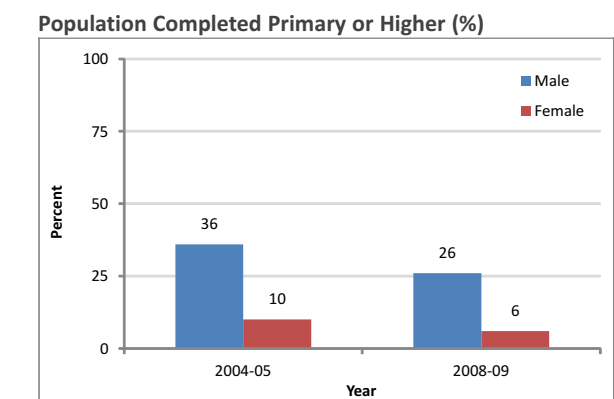
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

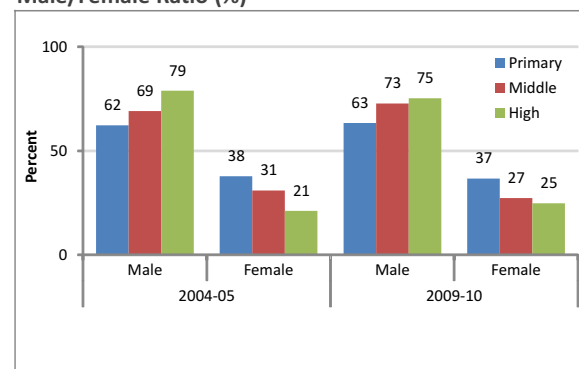


(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



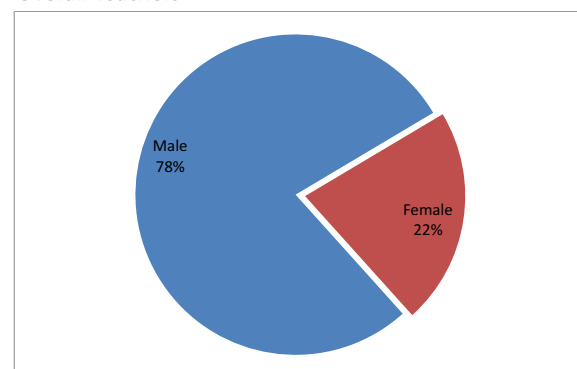
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

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 – 39% (2010)
- 2.2: Primary Completion rate – 50% (2010)
- 2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs) – 29% (2009)

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development

- 3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary - 0.77(2010)
- 3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary - 0.38(2010)
- 3.3: Youth Literacy GPI - n/a

Sector Highlights

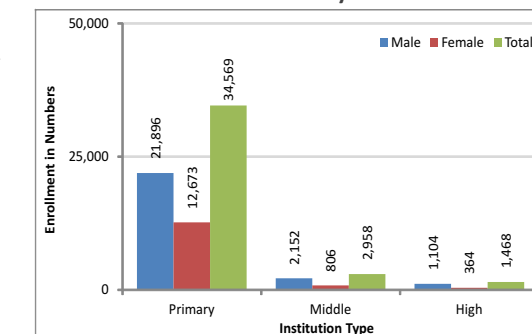
- Like other districts of the province, gender disparity in education is high almost at all levels of education: male literacy rate (15 years and above) is 33.4% while female literacy for same age group is only 11.4% (MICS, Balochistan 2010).
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment in secondary levels is non-availability of schools. Against 369 primary schools in the district, there are only 21 middle and 22 high schools.
- There is also general scarcity of female teachers as on average there is only one primary teacher per 60 pupils.
- Primary school completion is also very low (50%).
- Balochistan Education Support Program, which aims at promotion of public-private and community partnerships in order to improve access to quality primary education, has set up 35 schools in Bhag, Dhahdar and Mach
- National Commission for Human Rights is also making significant contribution in promotion 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 412 public Primary, Middle and High schools is 38,995, whereas, 723 students were enrolled in Colleges, of which, 523 were boys and 200 were girls.

Enrollment in Public Schools by Gender and Level

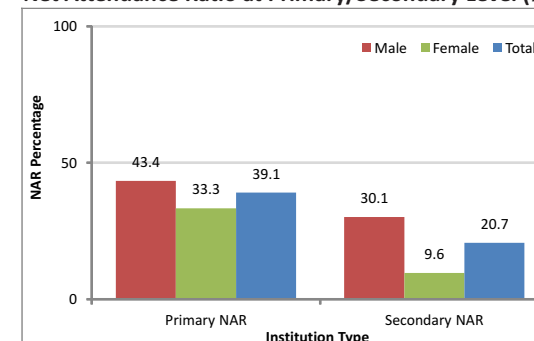


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.3. Enrollment Rates

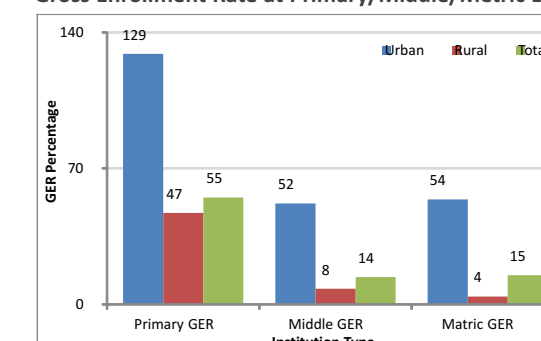
MICS Balochistan conducted in 2010 has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 39% with girls significantly lower than boys (33% versus 43%). This indicates that 61% children were still out of school, which will either join late, or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in secondary school NAR (total: 21%, boys: 30%, girls: 10%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Similarly, Gross Enrollment Rates of primary and middle schools were also very low (at 55% and 14% respectively). For details, please see tables G3 and G4Annexure G.

Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

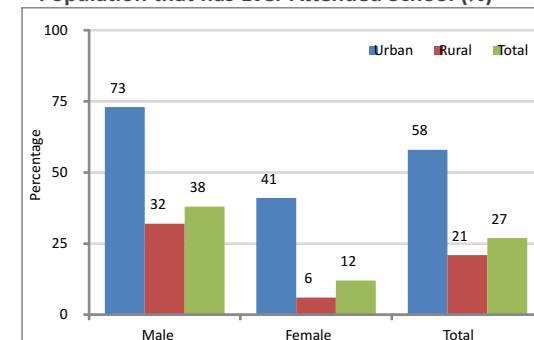


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.4. Educational Attainment

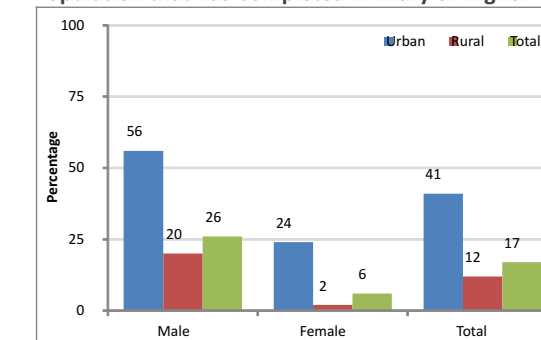
Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 73% population aged 10 years and older never attended any school while only 17% reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 6% had ever-attended any school and only 2% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with urban males, where nearly 73% ever attended and 56% completed primary levels. For details, please see tables G5 and G6 Annexure G.

Population that has Ever Attended School (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level

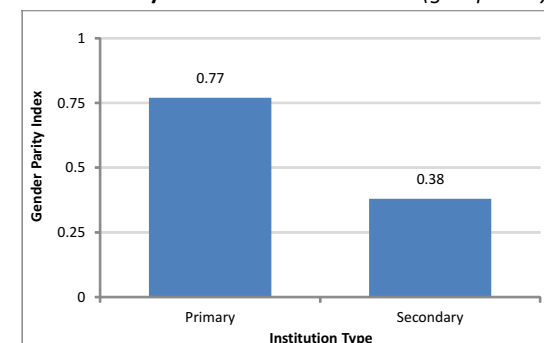


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.5. Gender Disparities

This graph above gives the percentage of male and female students by school level, which shows that the gender gap is increasing with years of schooling. Most girls dropout or are unable to continue education beyond primary and/or middle levels.

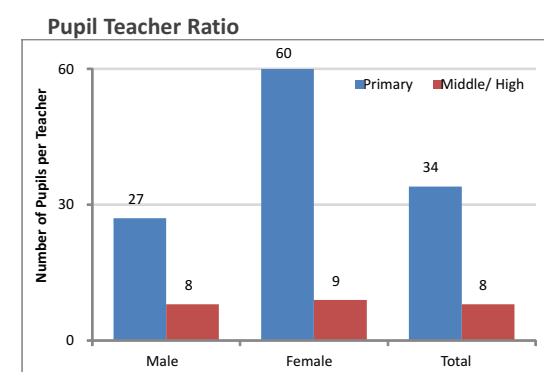
Gender Parity Index - School enrollment (girls per boy)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

16.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 27 primary school boys and 60 primary school girls whereas there are sufficient teachers per students for middle level. For details, please see table G7 Annexure G.

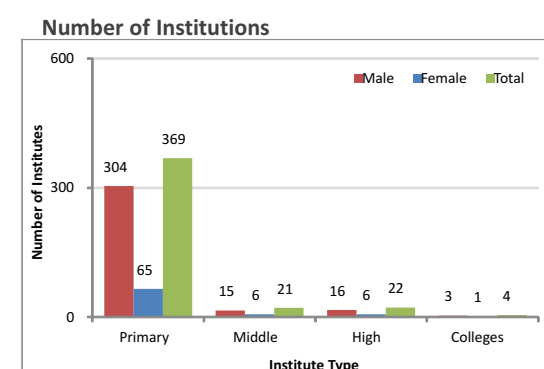


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7. Institutions

16.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school Census 2009-10, there are 369 primary schools (304 male and 65 female), 21 middle schools (15 male and 6 female), 22 high schools (16 male and 6 female) and 4 Inter colleges (3 male & 1 female). For details, please see table G8 Annexure G.



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7.2. Primary Schools

The total enrollment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 34,569, of which, 21,896 were boys and 12,673 were girls, which means that 63.34% of primary school students were boys. In each primary school, a senior Junior Vernacular Teacher (JVT) is assigned the charge of Head Master or Head Mistress. The costs of primary schools are borne by government, in the case of government run schools. They have 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 in letter and spirit as it would require 5,357 schools to cover the district map. Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 35 community schools to promote primary education in Kachhi.

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 schools⁴.

Budget-Establish New Primary Schools

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	17	17	17	17	17
Activate Non-Functional Schools	8	8	7	7	7
Establish New Primary Schools	9	9	10	10	10
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	19.134	19.134	21.260	21.260	21.260
New Schools-Teachers Salary	3.240	6.480	10.080	13.680	17.280
Total (Rs. in millions)	22.374	25.614	31.340	34.940	38.540
Girls' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	34	34	34	33	33
Activate Non Functional Schools	5	5	5	5	5
Establish New Primary Schools	29	29	29	28	28
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	61.654	61.654	61.654	59.528	59.528
New Schools-Teachers Salary	10.440	20.880	31.320	41.400	51.480
Total (Rs. in millions)	72.094	82.534	92.974	100.928	111.008

16.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8, with the primary section included. In 2009, there were 21 middle schools in Kachhi, of which, 15 were for boys and 6 for girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 2,958, which included 2,152 boys and 806 girls. This means that 72.75% of middle school students are boys. The Government has sanctioned 15 posts for a middle schools, of which, one post is 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 posted as Head Master/ Head Mistress of the middle school. The district has 21 middle schools functioning against 369 primary schools, means, 18 primary schools feed into one middle school, which explains the low continuation rates.

16.7.4. High Schools

High Schools comprise of grades up to 10 with primary and middle classes included. Humanities and sciences are taught in these schools. When a middle school is upgraded from middle level to high level, more staff is sanctioned as one Head Master or Head Mistress, a Secondary School Teacher (general science), a junior English teacher, a Junior Clerk and a class IV employee. In 2009, there were 22 high schools in Kachhi: 16 for boys and 6 for girls. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 1,468, of which, 364 were girls and 1,104 were boys.

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

16.7.5. Intermediate College

There are 4 Inter colleges (3 Male and 1 Female), functioning. 723 students are enrolled in 4 Inter colleges, in which, 523 students are boys and 200 students are girls.

16.7.6. Degree Colleges

According to Directorate of Education Colleges information, in Kachhi District, there is no Degree College.

16.7.7. Madrasas

Deeni Madrasas are also functioning in the district to deliver religious and informal education to those children of district, who cannot enroll in regular educational institutions due to poverty or preference. Previously, the Government initiated registration of *Madrasas* and to mainstream them by introducing regular subjects in the curricula. However, the response has been low and not all *Madrasas* could be registered. The exact numbers of these *Madrasas*'s are, therefore, unknown.

⁴ District EFA Plan, Kachhi 2011-15, NCHD

16.7.8. Technical and Vocational Education

At present 21 middle schools are functional in the district and by the year 2015 the estimated number of middle schools may go up to 31 (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. With provision of vocational education at middle level the drop-out rate will also decrease. There is only one teacher training college for men to provide basic training and teaching methods to undergraduates.

16.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

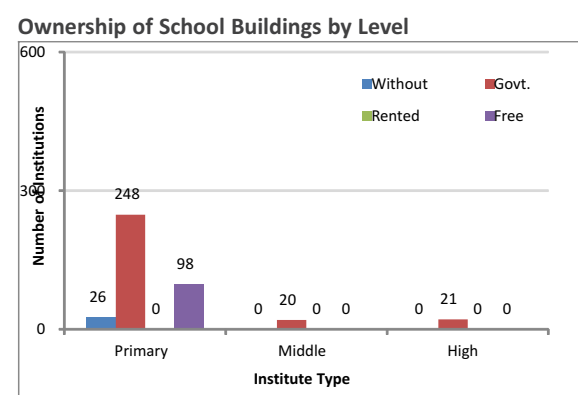
16.8.1. School Buildings

According to a BEMIS 2009-10, 7% of primary schools are functioning without school buildings and some of them from all schools are functioning without shelter. This situation is better in middle and high schools.

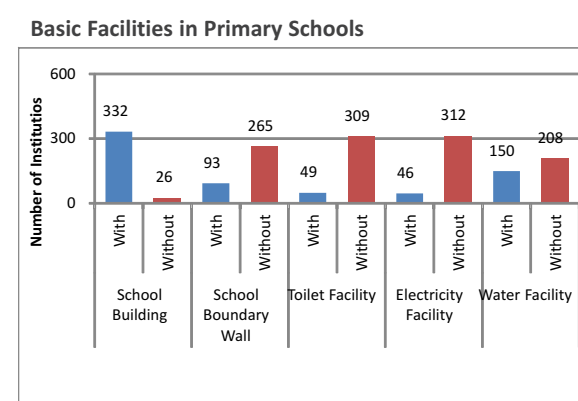
Almost 74 % of primary schools are without boundary wall.

About 87% of primary schools do not have electricity. This situation is better in middle school (55%) whereas, situation in high schools is relatively better (5%).

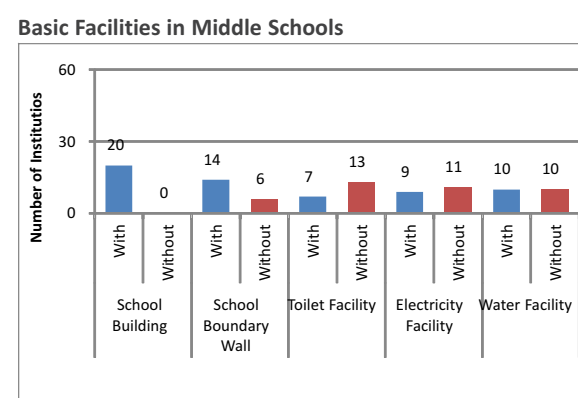
Similarly, the same situation is with the toilet facility. 86% of primary schools are without basic toilet facility. This situation is almost same in middle schools and high schools.



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

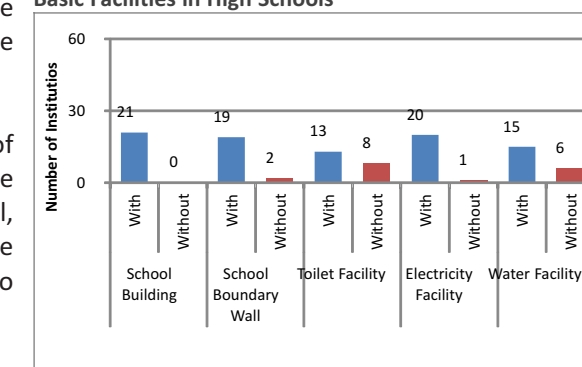


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Water is the basic necessity. Almost 58% of primary schools are without water facility and this situation is almost same in middle schools and high schools.

According to a previous survey, most of the schools were deprived of basic needs: boundary wall, toilets for students, class rooms, science labs, library, science equipment, furniture, reading writing material, computers and water facilities. The missing facilities are one of the major reasons why students drop out of schools and parents also do not value the education.

Basic Facilities in High Schools



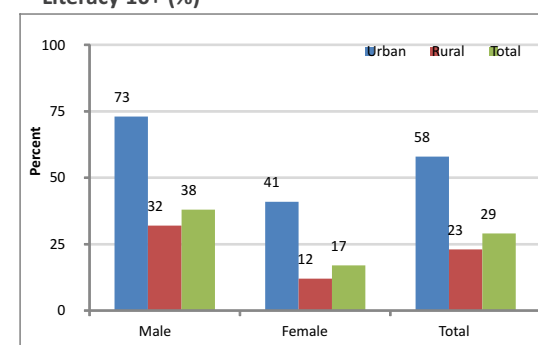
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.9. Literacy

According to Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, the literacy rate of age 10+ in Kachhi district was 38% among males and 17% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 29%. 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 on international standards, would be even lower than this level. For details, please see table G9 Annexure G.

Currently, 70 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for males and females by the Directorate of Literacy and NFBE (Non-formal Basin Education) and NCHD (National Commission for Human Rights) for about 1,700 beneficiaries. An overwhelming majority of the adult literacy centers are for females⁵.

Literacy 10+ (%)

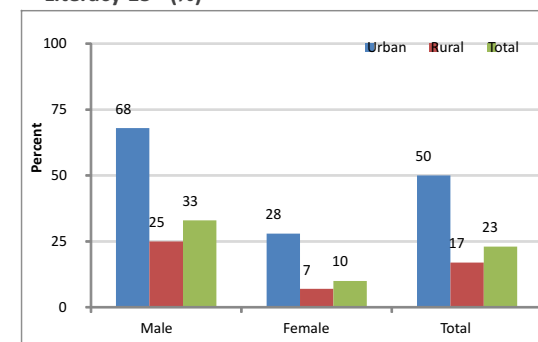


(PSLM, 2008-09)

Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

Description	Centers	Enrolment
Male Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	-	-
Literacy Centers -Dir of Lit/NFBE	10	250
Sub-total Male	10	250
Female Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	40	930
Literacy Centers -Dir of Lit/NFBE	20	500
Sub-total Female	60	1,430
Total	70	1,680

Literacy 15+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.10. Non-Formal Education

National Education Policies recognized the fact that current formal education system is not enough to increase literacy in the country. Adult illiterate population requires some arrangements for their education and further non-formal education option being cheaper than the formal education system can accommodate out of school children. In Balochistan, as in other parts of the country, a number of attempts have been made from time to time to enhance literacy through non-formal education. The following organizations were/are contributing in field of non-formal education:

- Provincial Social Welfare Department.
- Federal Government through Ministry of Education (subject of education devolved to provinces after 18th Amendment).
- Prime Minister Literacy Cell and Asian Development Bank through the Government of Pakistan.

⁵ District EFA Plan, Kachhi 2011-15, NCHD

- National Commission for Human Development

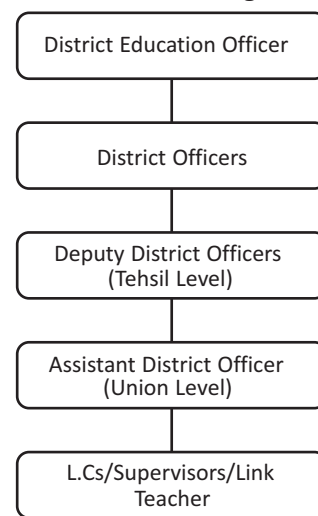
In the fiscal year 2007-2009, the Balochistan Education Foundation, with coordination of World Bank, established 35 community schools in Kachhi district through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. ROOT WORK. The enrollment was 1,236, of which, 556 were girls and 680 boys. These schools have been established in urban and semi-urban areas of the district. 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 km.
- 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 a minor amendment was made in phase III, which stated that there should not be any boys or girls school within a radius of 2 km.

16.11. Education Department

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

District Education Management Structure



16.12. Donors/NGOs Involvement

Many international donors and non-governmental organizations are involved to improve education standards Kachhi. The degree of their involvement varies according to the nature of the institution. For instance, UNICEF and other NGOs have been assisting in increasing primary school participation in rural areas, particularly for girls.

16.13. Some Key Findings

- Informed decision making and planning is need of time in education. Target set at various levels (national, provincial and district) should be kept in mind while planning for education in Balochistan.
- While allocating budget to education sector in a district, district education plans by different organizations (like one prepared by NCHD) should be consulted for just and equitable resource distribution.
- Maintaining maximum enrolment in existing education facilities is vital to ensure that the facilities are utilized to the maximum in the district.
- Most of the school buildings have been located based on political influence instead of community needs. Rationalization of school construction is, therefore, needed to boost school participation rates.



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 Kachhi, the sports sector is very much neglected. Major sports events like football, volleyball and wrestling are only held in Sibi. Traditional games, such as wrestling, horse-racing, tent-pegging and rabbit hunting, are not too alien but they are not frequently played either. However, playing cards are very popular in rural locale. The Divisional Sports Officer at Dera Murad Jamali takes care of these activities. Recently, an officer's club has been established at Dhadar. The club offers badminton, billiard and snooker facilities. Outside this club, barely any sports events are organized at government level.

People in Kachhi district are interested in cricket. In urban areas, youth and educated persons are really enthusiastic about cricket and they eagerly watch TV during One-Day Internationals.

17.1. Some Key Findings

Sports ensure maintaining both physical and mental health. Study of development budget allocations for the last ten years show that sports has never been given due attention. Some sports facilities developed in different districts are not well maintained. This raises governance issues and highlights issues related to provision of funds for repair and maintenance.

18 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

18.1. Introduction of Social Welfare

Social welfare is a vital phenomenon of societal development focusing on the quality of life. In Balochistan, Social Welfare Department was established in 2004. Formerly, this department stayed functioning with the Women Development Department and Special Education. In 2009, Women Development Department had been separated from Social Welfare & Special Education Department. In Balochistan, certain developmental schemes were initiated by the Social Welfare Department aiming at the improvement of social environment by providing the opportunities to underprivileged strata through policies, programs and projects in order to alleviate poverty and dependency. These projects included community development centers, community halls, income support programs and registration of the marginalized persons etc. For this purpose budget allocated to Social Welfare Department, Kachhi was Rs. 2,147,999/- in fiscal year 2009-10, while this amount was increased to Rs. 68,152,000/- in the year 2010-11.

Table 18.1: Community Development Centers

Community Center	Year	Purpose	Achievements
Mustehqueen -i-Zakat Centre, Dhadar	Not reported	To provide living skill to men such as stitching and cutting.	60 trained men at a time
Embroidery Center, Dhadar	Not reported	To provide living skill to women such as stitching, cutting, needle & craft.	30 trained women in tailoring skills
Mustehqueen -i-Zakat Centre, Rind Ali	Not reported	To provide living skill to women such as stitching, cutting, needle & craft.	Facilitated 20 trainees at a time
Mustehqueen -i-Zakat Centre, Bhag	Not reported	To provide tailoring skills to both male and females	Facilitated 20 trainees at a time
Mustehqueen -i-Zakat Centre, Macch	Not known	To provide tailoring skills to both male and females	The total number of beneficiaries in this centre is 40
Social Services Centre at Central Jail, Macch	2010	To provide medical and rehabilitative services to the drug addicted prisoners of central jail	This center is newly established for the reason all posts are vacant

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

These Community Development Centers were established with the motive to enhance living skills of the unprivileged strata. The skills imparted were meant to raise living standards of the community.

18.2. Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)

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

18.3. Zakat & Pakistan-Bait-ul-Maal

The objective of Pakistan *Bait-ul-Maal* is to provide financial assistance for poverty alleviation through its various poorest of the poor focused services and giving assistance to destitute, widow, orphan, ill and other needy persons with emphasis on rehabilitation.

Objectives of Pakistan *Bait-ul-Maal* are provision of:

- Educational assistance to needy orphan and stipends for the outstanding, non-affording students for higher professional education.
- Residential accommodation and necessary facilities for the deserving.
- Free medical treatment for indigent sick people, set up free hospitals and rehabilitation centers for the poor.
- Financial aid to charitable institutions including educational & vocational setups.
- Assistance in Sponsoring and promoting self-employment schemes.

18.4. 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 Kachhi under Gender Reforms Action Plan (GRAP).

18.5. 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 training and rehabilitation center.
- 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 & Zakat to the needy.

The Department of Social Welfare, District Kachhi has total 12 posts in which total posts of BPS-17 are filled while 5 posts of BPS-16 are vacant among 10. The staff detail is as under:

Table 18.2 : Number of Posts filled and vacant in EDO Office

Total posts & bps.	No. of posts.	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS -17.	2.	2	0
Total number of posts of below BPS -16.	10	5	5
Total Posts.	12	7	5

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.3 : Number of posts filled & vacant in the office of Social Welfare Officer, Macch, District Kacchi/Bolan

Total posts & bps.	No. of posts.	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS -17.	2.	2	0
Total number of posts of below BPS -16.	8	8	0
Total Posts .	10	10.	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.4 : Number of posts filled & vacant in the office of Social Welfare Officer, Bhag, District Kacchi/Bolan

Total posts & bps.	No. of posts.	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	2	0	2
Total number of posts of below BPS -16.	7	7	0
Total Posts.	9	7	2

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.5 : Number of posts for the newly established Social Services Centre at Central Jail, Macch

Total posts & bps.	No. of posts.	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	3	0	3
Total number of posts of below BPS -16.	15	0	15
Total Posts.	18	0	18

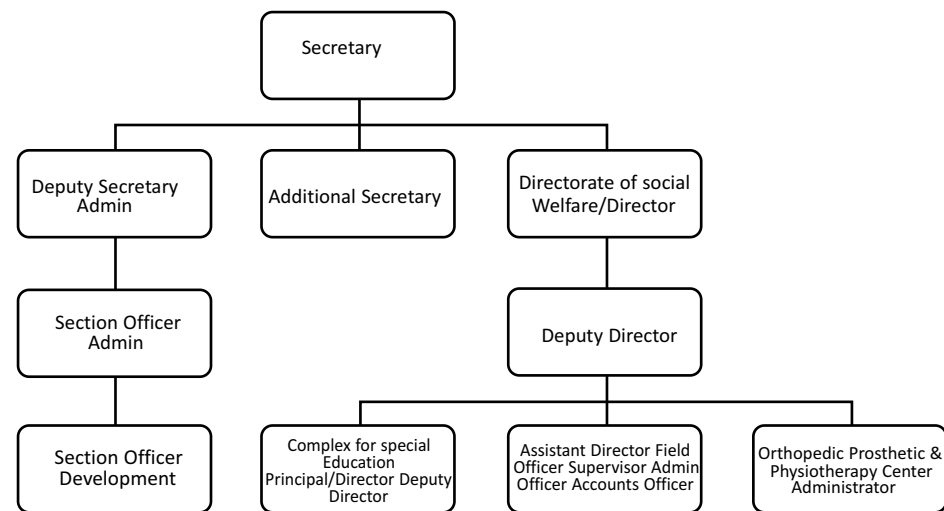
(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.6 : Structure and Functions of Community Development and Social Welfare Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	3
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	47
Actual Filled Posts	39
Vacant Posts	8

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Social Welfare Department Organogram



18.6. Development Projects

Project reflected in the PSDP 2009:

- Construction of Mosque for Hostel (boys) at Bolan Medical College Quetta.

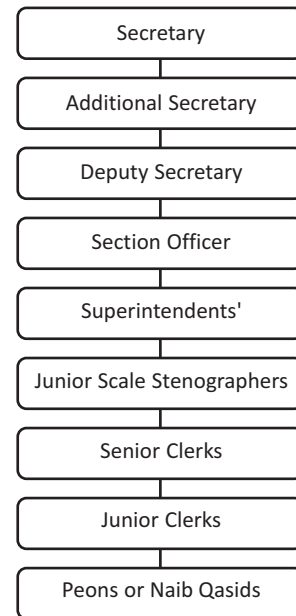
18.7. Some Key Findings:

- Appropriate record maintenance is essential to identify the needs of district development centers
- A sufficient amount of budget is required for effective utilization of the facilities of Community Development Centers
- SMEDA can play enhanced role for community development as well as in establishing small industries, wherever possible, so that the poor can generate income.
- Certain projects on education and rehabilitation of the persons with impairments and transsexuals are required to be initiated for the welfare of the marginalized strata.
- 23 CCBs & 87 NGOs were registered with social welfare. Proper monitoring of CCBs and NGOs for community development will have positive impact.

19.1. Structure of Women Development Department

In Balochistan, Women Development Cell was established in 1997 under the Planning & Development Department, which was the first initiative for women development in the province. Formerly, this department was working with the Department of Social Welfare and Special Education. Women Development Department (WDD) was separated from Department of Social Welfare & Special Education on 03rd November, 2009 and passing through an evolutionary phase. Therefore, it requires more time to streamline effective projects to play its vital role for the empowerment and development of women.

Structure of Provincial Woman Development Department



19.2. Situation of Women

According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) Balochistan 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls is significantly lower than boys (33% compared to 43%). Traditionally girls' education is not much encouraged due to poverty and cultural issues like lack of girls' schools, of course, cannot be ignored. Girls, even if enrolled in schools have high possibility of dropouts or discontinue education after primary level - here too lack of required number of middle and high schools is a factor worth considering. The secondary Net Attendance Ratio is 21% in total, out of which boys dominate with 30% and girls stand at mere 10%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was also very low, 55% and 14% respectively.

Women health care need special attention to reduce mother mortality, infant mortality and child mortality in addition to ensuring better nutrition of children through healthy mothers. District Kachhi has poor maternal health facilities as there were only 2 lady doctors and 210 LHWs and 7 LHSs. Access to skilled attendants for Antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance is not ideal. In the year 2010, it was reported that overall 6% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC) whereas only 2% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel while 39% of women who had deliveries had one or more post natal visits. Besides, insufficient number of doctors, unavailability of essential Primary Health Care equipment and services aggravate 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. To resolve such issues the *Jirga* system is preferred. It is believed that cases of violence and crimes against women in the district go unreported.

There are many women employed in education and health sector. Overall 366 women are employed in education Department while 240 in the health sector. Moreover, only 2 lady doctors while 4 nurses and 19 paramedical staff are there in the district. National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care employed 210 LHWs and 7 LHSs for the betterment of maternal health in Kachhi. 24 women are working in the Population Welfare Department and 1 in the *Bait-ul-Maal* Department.

19.3. Available Facilities

Kachhi.

Adult Literacy and Non-Formal Basic Education programs are being run in the district. Departments / organizations supporting Non-Formal education are as follows:

- Provincial Social Welfare Department.
- National Commission for Human Development
- Prime Minister Literacy Cell and Asian Development Bank through the Government of Pakistan.

Some programs initiated for better health of women, across Balochistan, are:

- Expanded Program on 10 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.

In addition, MNCH Program, aims to improve the Health of Women and Children by focusing the following components:

- Improve accessibility 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.

Whereas, Government of Pakistan has taken certain projects to facilitate women and girl child development and empowerment those include:

- Rural Community Center, Kachhi.
- Bait-ul- Maal funds.
- Benazir Income Support Program.
- Gender Resource Center or Community Halls for lady Councilors were established under Gender Resource Action Plan (GRAP).
- Non-Formal Education system for those who have missed regular schooling.
- Establishment of Maternal and Child Health-Care Centers in Kachhi.

The micro-finance facilities were introduced by commercial banks particularly for the empowerment of small entrepreneurs, farmers and women. Agriculture Development Bank, National Bank of Pakistan and United Bank is functioning in Kachhi, which is providing all commercial banking facilities and loans. Micro-finance or loan facilities are not being extended to women, which raised the need of establishing First Women Bank in the district to provide micro credits for women entrepreneurs for their economical empowerment and betterment of livelihoods.

19.4. Vocational Trainings

There is one Vocational Training Center for females in the urban area and four Vocational Training Centers in rural area, where they are given training in cutting and stitching, etc. Besides, an Industrial Home and Coaching center was established in Kachhi under Social Welfare Department.

19.5. Recreational Facilities

The traditional norms does not allow women to entertain themselves through recreational activities, therefore, less attention has been given by the government to provide such facilities

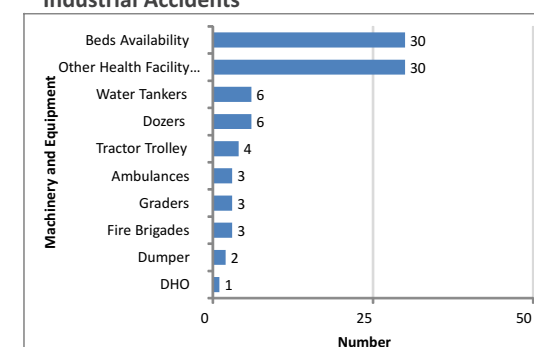
19.6. Women Development Initiatives

The Government of Pakistan is committed to several international obligations on the status of women such as Beijing Platform of Action 1995 and CEDAW. With initiatives 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

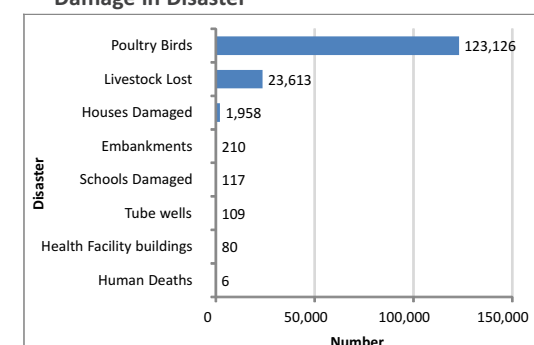
- Girls' dropout rate is higher in Kachhi than that of boys: their school attendance needs to be focused to increase girls' literacy rate in the district.
- Small scale industries, if feasible, are essential required in order to curtail women dependency over men.
- Programs may be designed so, in productive sectors, to engage women in economic activities. Opening branch of First Women Bank will be useful addition.
- Women participation in various sectors will help raising status of women .
- Separate women police and police station is needed to provide ease of access to justice and protection to the women.

Industrial Accidents



(PDMA)

Damage in Disaster



(PDMA)

20.1. Introduction

The district is attributed to historical Bolan River with Dhadar as its headquarters. Topographically, it is partially plain dotted with some hilly areas. The entire sub-Tehsil of Mach and some areas of *Tehsil* Dhadar and Sanni comprise of mountains, while *Tehsil* Bhag and sub-*Tehsil* Balanari and Kahttan entirely comprise of plain areas.

Two major rivers, Bolan and Nari, bring a very high volume of flood water during the monsoon season. The weather in winter season is mild cold while summer is very hot and dry. Agriculture and livestock sectors are the major sources of livelihood; however, agriculture depends on rain and flood water. No perennial irrigation system exists in the district.

Possible disasters which may hit the district are floods earthquake, drought, fire, mine incidents and vehicular and transport accidents.

District Kachhi has suffered life and property losses as a result of torrential rains and stormy flood water in Bolan River. In case of torrential rains on hilly areas, heavy water enters the plain lands of the district. Usually, the flood water is utilized for agriculture purposes but due to heavy flood water in Bolan River, severe damage is caused to standing crops, mud houses, livestock and other infrastructure.

The monsoon floods of year 2007 played havoc in the entire district. The railway track was damaged and the gas pipe line was dislocated due to which the gas supply was disrupted for weeks throughout Balochistan. The flood water inundated the entire Bhag sub division and sub-*Tehsil* Balanari. The roads and communication means were cut off, which hampered the rescue and relief works.

The losses and damages reported to PDMA for monsoon 2007 were:

Table 20.1: Losses and Damages Monsoon Rains of Year 2007

Disaster name	Units
Human Deaths	6
Houses Damaged	4,747
Agriculture Losses	10,000 Acres
Poultry Birds	1,600
Small ruminants	3,300
Tube wells	50

(PDMA)

The monsoon rains and flood water of July 2010 caused damages to life and property in the area. The cropped area was affected at a massive level. The damage caused to livestock heads was also considerable. The data of PDMA shows the following tentative detail of reported losses:

Table 20.2 : Losses and damages due to monsoon rains & flood of year 2010

Disaster name	Units
Human Deaths	1
Houses Damaged	286
Villages affected	16
Cropped Area Affected	181,765 Acres
Roads Affected	31 Km
Livestock	1000 Heads
Dykes	300
Tube well	8
Education Buildings	35
PHE Department	1 Unit

(PDMA)

The machinery and equipment available in the district is not enough. Only 30 beds are available with 3 ambulances in total in all the health facility buildings. The numbers are surely not as much as necessary to respond to any emergency or disaster. The district has the following machinery and equipment for response to any disaster.

Table 20.3: Machinery and Equipment

Machinery and equipment	Units
DHO	1
Other Health Facility Buildings	30
Beds Availability	30
Dozers	6
Dumper	2
Fire Brigades	3
Graders	3
Water Tanker s	6
Tractor Trolley	4
Ambulances	3

(PDMA)

20.2. Mining Accidents

Tehsil Mach of district Kachhi is famous for coal deposits and quarries. The mining techniques, which are in practice, are of medieval period. Moreover, the safety measures either are not being enforced or being ignored with the result that the volume of mine incidents are increasing, causing fatal casualties and the sufferers are mine labors.

20.3. Drought

The economy of the district is largely based upon agriculture including livestock. The scarcity of water is a major obstacle in agriculture development. This problem worsens when the area is under spell of drought, which is frequent in plain areas of *Tehsil* Bhag, Balanari and Kahttan. The drought spell of 1997 to 2002 is still fresh in the minds of the poor people of the area. There are a number of good points where dams can be constructed at low expenditure. At present, the district is not enjoying the benefits of flood water, rather the controllable and benefiting rain water turns into devastating floods.

20.4. Lead Agency and Support Organizations for Various Hazards

The following agencies have primary and secondary responsibilities to provide emergency assistance, as per their mandate and areas of competence, to the respective hazards identified.



Table 20.4: Lead Agency and Support Organizations for Various Hazards

Hazard Threat	Lead Agency / Department	Support Organizations
Drought	Livestock & Agriculture Department	PHE, Irrigation, Planning, Forest, Health & Social Welfare department, DDMA, NGOs, PRCS and Community
Earthquake	PDMA	All Provincial departments, PRCS, Civil Defense, Community, NGOs, CBOs, Police, Military, Sui Southern Gas, QESCO, NHA
Floods	Irrigation Department	Civil Defense, Agriculture, Livestock, PHE, Health, C & W Metrological departments, Police Military, NGOs, Community, Civil Defense, Community
Fire (urban / rural)	TMA	Civil Defense, Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Boy Scouts Association, Police, Community, C & W department
Major transport accident - Road accidents	Police	Civil Defense, Fire Brigade, Health, PRCS, Boy Scouts Association, DDMA, Community
Major transport accident - Rail accidents	Pakistan Railway	Police, Health, Civil Defense, Fire Brigade, Community, PRCS, Boy Scouts Association
Major transport accident - Aviation accidents	Civil Aviation Authority	Police, Health, Civil Defense, Fire Brigade, Community, PRCS, Boy Scouts Association, DDMA
Major transport accident - Oil spill and Maritime	Fisheries Department, BCDA	Police, Environment, Community, Civil Defense, Fire Brigade, GPA, MSA, Boy Scouts Association, Hospitals, DDMA
Industrial and Mine accidents / fires	Industries, Mines and Mineral Department	Police, Community, PRCS, Boy Scouts, Industries and Mines & Mineral department, DDMA
Pollution	Department	-
Pollution, hazardous substances accidents (Nuclear, radiological & chemical)	Environment TMA	Fisheries, Health, Forest, Mines, Industry, Health & PHED department, Police Civil Defense, DDMA
Refugees & IDPs	Home & Tribal Affairs Department	UNHCR, PRCS, DDMA
Crisis (bomb threat, bomb explosion, hostage taking, stampede, demonstrations)	Police	Civil Defense, Community, PRCS, Boy Scouts, Military, DDMA

(PDMA)

20.5. Recommendations, Impediments / Hurdles

- The District Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan (DRRMP) is a guiding tool to reduce the sufferings of the people from disaster damages, to the possible extent, through better managerial skills, scientific methods, collective efforts, rational mobilization of available resources and institutional mobilization. Although the DDMA in the Province have developed the District Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (DDRRP), but the capacity to implement it is very limited and weak. The DRRM Plans do not lower the various phases of DRM; this might be due to lack of capacity and skill at district level. A DDRRP must provide strategic directions for risk management; define resources available in the district and describe SOPs for emergency response by the stakeholders. Challenges are the external or internal conditions which may hinder or can be the hurdles in achieving the objectives of Disaster Risk Management. Standard Operating Procedures⁶ for DRM response in Kachhi comprise the following:
 - DDMA: is responsible for coordination on all components of DRM Systems.
 - District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC): Upon the advent of any disaster / emergency the District Disaster Management Agency would function as DEOC leading the operations as mandated involving resources of member district departments, organizations and community groups.
 - Mechanism of Warnings: As per findings and recommendations of its experts regarding Early warning system, DDMA would engage relevant district department which would establish and upgrade early warning system and

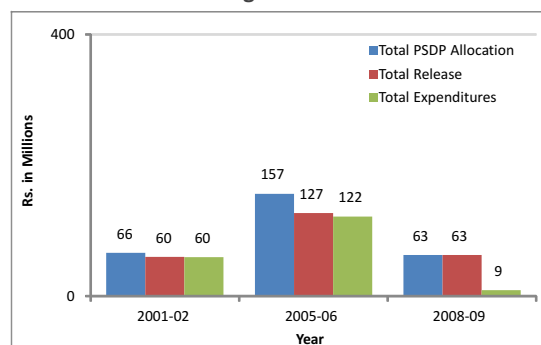
pass on warnings of a disasters occurrence directly to media and to the head of DDMA who would direct the most needed department as lead agency (as per nature of disaster) to take immediate steps.

- Warning & Information Dissemination: DDMA will ensure the implementation of this plan and all public warnings will be distributed through the secretariat upon recommendation of the Head of the authority.
- Public Information: The distribution to the public of contacts or telephone numbers for disaster information will be the responsibility of and the discretion of the DDMA.
- Reporting: All responsible departments and organizations are to submit regular updated situation reports to the DEOC situated in the DDMA.
- Requests for Assistance: DDMA will develop the contingency plan to meet any disaster situation. As of any disaster event the requests for any assistance from outside the district will be made by the Deputy Commissioner to the Provincial Disaster Management Authority.
- Plan Dissemination through Community Education: In addition to dissemination of literature related to the District Disaster the DDMA will disseminate the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP)
- Plan Dissemination through Community Education: In addition to dissemination of literature related to the District Disaster the DDMA will disseminate the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP)
- Community Involvement and Participation: The Kachhi District EOC and NGOs at the disaster area should ensure maximum community participation in all stages of operation in order to maintain community morale and confidence maximize the use of local resources and promote a faster recovery.
- Organizing the Drills: In pre disaster situation DDMA will plan and carry out with other stakeholders' exercises or drills

⁶ District Disaster Risk Management Plan, Kachhi (2009)

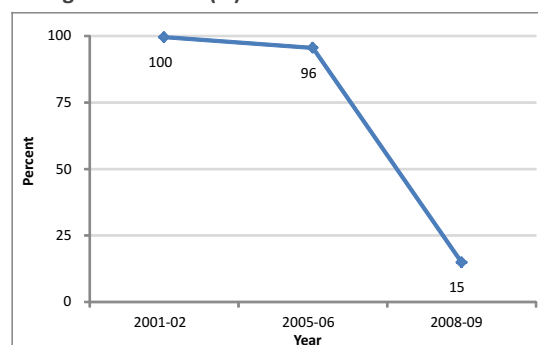
21 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

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 exceedingly 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 expenditures at district level for District Kachhi.

21.2. Development Funds

Most of the development activities in the district are funded through the provincial Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). Development funds from federal and provincial resources are only partly administered at the district level. 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 on the budgetary support provided by the Federal Government. The following table presents data on allocation, releases and expenditures of PSDP in District Kachhi.

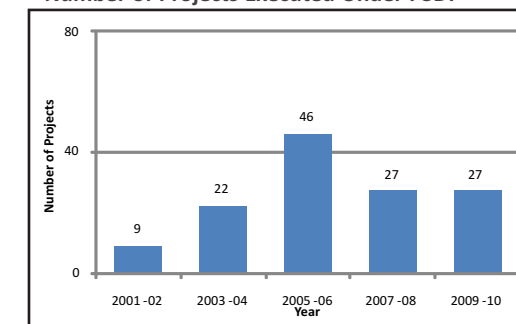
Table 21.1: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total PSDP Allocation GOB	242	203	238	229	309	243	455	916
Total Release	242	195	213	229	299	227	430	916
Total Expenditures	242	183	187	222	299	227	430	916
Percentage Utilizations	100%	90.1%	78.6%	100%	100%	93.4%	100%	100%

Note: These PSDP figures do not include all development funding in a district because scheme and district wise details of block allocations (like Public Representatives Program (PRP), CM Special Fund, Governor Special Fund and umbrella programs) are not entered in the database of PSDP. Utilization % has been calculated on allocation.

The graph shows the number of projects executed under PSDP in Kachhi. The trend shows that the development needs of the district are being focused and a high amount of fund is being allocated for the development projects of the district. For details, see table I1 Annexure I.

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: Economic Infrastructure and Communications
- Annexure F: Water Supply and Sanitation
- Annexure G: Education
- Annexure H: Community Development and Social Welfare
- Annexure I: District Accounts and Development Funds
- Annexure J: List of Villages (Rural)
- Bibliography

Annexure A: DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Table A1: Elections (Registered Voters for the Local Government Elections 2005)

	Male	Female	Total
Registered Voters	68,766	57,213	125,979

(Provincial and District Election Commission of Pakistan)

Table A2: Provincial/National Assembly Seats

	Constituency No	Number of Seats
Provincial	PB-30	2
	PB-31	0
National	NA-267, Kachhi Jhal Magsi	1
<i>Total</i>		3

(Provincial and District Election Commission of Pakistan)

Table A3: 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	
Deputy Commissioner	7	1	1	2
Livestock	2	0	3	3
	5	0	7	7
Tehsil	1	1	4	5
	7	0	1	1
Municipal Administration	11	0	1	1
	2	0	2	2
Agriculture	5	0	1	1
	7	0	3	3
	9	0	2	2
	14	0	2	2
	15	0	1	1
	16	0	1	1
	17	0	1	1
	18	0	1	1
<i>Total</i>		2	31	33

(District Accounts)

Table A4: 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	312	10,000	312,000	Home Secretary
Shot gun	290	600	174000	DC
<i>Total</i>	602	10,600	486,000	

(District Revenue Office)

Annexure B: LAW AND ORDER

Table B1: Type of Law Enforcement Agencies and Geographical Coverage

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	No. of Police Stations/ Thana/ Chowkis	Geographical Coverage
Police	3	5 sq KM surrounding
Levies	9	B- Area
Prison Force	Central Jail C.CJ Mach	n/a

(DPO/ DCO/Provincial Home Department, IG Police Office & Provincial and District FIA Office)
n/a: Data not available

Table B2: Strength of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Available Human Resource							Total
	SSP(s)/ Tehsil dar/S ubaidar	SP(s)/ Hawaldar	DSP(s)/ Risaldar	SHO(s)/ Naibrisaldar	SI(s)	ASI(s)	Constable(s)	
Police	1	1	6	3	29	43	185	268
Levies Provincial	2	34	7	464	0	0	0	507
Total	3	35	13	467	29	43	185	775

(District Police Office, District Commissioner Office & Provincial Home Department and IG Police Office)

Table B3: Resources Available with Law Enforcement Agencies in the District

Type of Agencies	Available Resources							Total
	Armored Vehicles	Vehicles	Arms	Ammunition	Mob Control Equipment			
					Tear Gas	Rubber Sticks	Armored Suits	
Police	n/a	23	282	22,970	15	n/a	n/a	23,290
Levies Provincial	n/a	10	32	12,220	n/a	n/a	n/a	12,262
Other Forces	n/a	2	119	9,977	2	n/a	n/a	10,100
Total	n/a	35	433	45,167	17	n/a	n/a	45,652

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

Table B4: Major Cognizable Crimes Reported Year Wise

Category of Crimes	Number of Incidents					Total
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Explosion Incidents	9	15	8	27	7	66
Kidnapping for Ransom	3	2	4	4	n/a	13
Drug Trade/Smuggling	7	7	9	6	11	40
Total	19	24	21	37	18	119

(Registrar High Court/DIG (investigation)/District Police office)
n/a: Data not available

Table B5: Number of courts and benches

Type of Court/ Bench	Available Y/N	Numbers
High Court Bench	N	0
District & Session Court	Y	n/a
Judicial Magistrate	Y	3
Anti-Terrorist Court	N	0
Qazi Court	Y	3
Majlis-e-Shoora	N	0
Juvenile Court	Y	n/a
Banking Court	N	0

(Registrar High Court, District & Session Judge)

Annexure C: AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

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

Major Rabi Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (kg/Hectare) Average
Wheat	11,520	27,072	2,350
Barley	1,268	1,713	1,351
Vegetables	2,192	35,425	16,161
Fodder	1,673	59,127	35,342
Rapeseed/Mustard	1,830	972	531
Total	18,483	124,309	55,735

(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
Rice	14	42	3,000
Sorghum (Jowar)	3,675	3,415	929
Sesame	175	117	669
Mung bean	715	447	625
Moth	622	491	789
Fruits	408	1,934	4,740
Onion	140	2,380	17,000
Guar Seed	1,570	1,048	668
Vegetables	350	2,417	6,906
Melons	1,458	18,438	12,646
Chilies	32	46	1,438
Fodder	1,725	43,578	25,263
Coriander	125	54	432
Cotton	2,008	2,564	1,277
Total	13,017	76,971	76,382

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

	Wheat	Fruits	Onion	Fodder
Kachhi				
Area	36.6	1.3	0.4	10.8
Production	13.4	1.0	1.2	51.0
Yield	1.8	3.6	12.9	45.9
Balochistan				
Area	33.9	20.1	2.7	3.1
Production	16.5	19.7	11.6	22.5
Yield	1.0	2.0	8.6	29.1

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Owner	Tractors	Threshers	Bulldozers
Govt.	0	0	6
Private	213	152	3
Total	213	152	9

(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)
Dates	70	178	6,593
Mangoes	114	102	7,286
Citrus	154	1,059	7,253
Guava	17	334	19,647
Other Fruits	53	261	7,250
Total	4,08	1,934	48,029

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Vegetables	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Cabbage	135	2,076	15,378
Carrot	250	3,905	15,620
Turnip	130	2,280	17,538
Radish	760	13,168	17,326
Spinach	70	1,260	18,000
Cauliflower	325	5,823	17,917
Tomatoes	440	5,765	13,102
Lady Finger	90	642	7,133
Brinjal	95	706	7,432
Bitter Gourd	40	169	4,225
Bottle Gourd	45	377	8,378
Tinda	80	523	6,538
Other Vegetables	82	1,148	14,000
Total	2,542	37,842	162,587

(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	26,670	80	0	0
Tube wells	6,825	20	0	117
Wells	0	0	0	0
Karezes / Spring	0	0	0	0
Total	33,495	100		117

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Annexure D: LIVESTOCK

Table D1: Health Services Activities (Number)

Activities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Vaccination	281,619	401,840	749,461	71,213
Treatment	72,130	248,545	119,127	70,672
Animals Castrated	872	1,145	1,322	2,282
Animal Slaughtered (Govt.)	10,355	9,895	6,850	10,324
Animal Slaughtered (Private)	n/a	n/a	8,989	9,138

(Director Animal Health Balochistan)

Table D2: Meat, Milk and Dairy Production - Year wise

Total Meat Production	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Mutton	(000) Tones	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7
Beef	(000) Tones	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Milk	(000) Liters	70.7	72.1	73.5	75.0	76.5
Poultry	(000) Tones	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.2
Eggs	Million Numbers	85.9	88.2	90.4	92.8	95.2

(Directorate General Livestock, 2006)

Annexure E: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATION

Table E1: Vehicles Registered by Year (Number)

Vehicle Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Motorcycle	372	373	376	n/a	407	
Car	79	79	79	n/a	83	
Jeep	122	126	136	n/a	152	109
Station Wagon	7	7	8	n/a	16	19
Tractor	70	75	82	n/a	102	48
Mini Bus	30	37	47	n/a	65	65
Truck	80	86	53	n/a	92	32
Pickup	75	78	87	n/a	99	78
Total	835	861	868	n/a	1,016	351

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008 -09)
n/a: Data not available

Table E2: Number of Post offices and Courier Services

Services Category	1998	2009
Post Offices	31	19
Courier Services OCS, TCS, TNT, Speed X	n/a	n/a

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

Annexure F: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Table F1: Improved & Un-improved Sources of Drinking Water

(Percent)

Type and Source of Drinking Water	MICS 2010
Improved Sources	44.8
Piped water	23.3
Public standpipe or tap	1.0
Hand pump	0
Donkey pump/turbine	0
Protected dug well	0.8
Tube well/ borehole	7.0
Protected pond/ Tank	0
Protected spring	1.2
Rainwater collection	11.6
Filter plant	0
Un-Improved Sources	55.2
Unprotected dug well	2.2
Unprotected Spring	0.5
Unprotected Pond	0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	48.1
vendor provided	0
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	0
Tanker truck	2.0
Cart with small tanker/ drum	1.2
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0.2
Other	1.1

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table F2: Improved & Un-improved Sources of Sanitation Facilities

(Percent)

Access of water sources	MICS 2010
Improved sanitation facilities	59.0
Flush to piped sewer system	7.6
Flush to septic tank	2.5
Flush to pit (latrine)	10.7
Flush to somewhere else	0.0
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	0.9
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	19.6
Pit latrine with slab	14.7
Composting toilet	2.9
Un-Improved sanitation facilities	
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	6.0
Bucket	1.1
Public/ communal latrine	0.2
Other	1.3
Missing	0.9
No facility, Bush, Field	31.5

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Annexure G: EDUCATION

Table G1: 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	12,190	7,398	19,588	21,896	12,673	34,569
Middle Section	1,693	755	2,448	2,152	806	2,958
High Section	836	224	1,060	1,104	364	1,468
Inter Colleges	113	0	113	523	200	723
Total	14,832	8,377	23,209	25,675	14,043	39,718

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

Table G2: 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
86	95	90	99	98	99	97	97	97	Total
75	95	84	99	98	99	95	97	96	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table G3: Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level

(Percent)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	43.4	33.3	39.1
Secondary	30.1	9.6	20.7

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table G4: 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	110	132	119	57	30	45	63	40	52	Including
5-9	115	151	129	62	30	47	68	41	55	Excluding
6-10	121	116	118	53	31	44	59	41	52	Excluding
10-12	75	32	52	12	1	8	19	7	14	-
11-13	76	37	56	18	1	11	28	8	19	-
13-14	61	48	54	8	0	4	18	12	15	-
14-15	68	57	63	7	0	4	16	16	16	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table G5: Population that has Ever Attended School (Percent)

Urban			Rural			Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
73	41	58	32	6	21	38	12	27

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table G6: Percent Distribution of Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level (Percent)

Urban			Rural			Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
56	24	41	20	2	12	26	6	17

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table G7: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	27	60	34
Middle and High Level	8	9	8

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009 -10)

Table G8: Type and Number of institutions–Year Wise (Number)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	295	65	360	304	65	369
Middle Schools	13	6	19	15	6	21
High Schools	15	5	20	16	6	22
Inter Colleges	1	0	1	3	1	4
Total	324	76	400	338	78	416

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

Table G9: Literacy Rate by Urban and Rural (Percent)

Literacy	Gender	Urban	Rural	Total
Literacy 10+	Male	73	32	38
	Female	41	12	17
	Total	58	23	29
Literacy 15+	Male	68	25	33
	Female	28	7	10
	Total	50	17	23

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table G10: Male/Female Ratio of Students (Percent)

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	63	73	75
Female	37	27	25

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009 -10)

Annexure H: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Table H1: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in EDO Office

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer (Male). (B-17).	1	1	0
Acting Social Welfare Officer . (Female). (B-17).	1	1	0
Needle & Craft Instructor . (B-09).	2	1	1
Lady Health Visitor . (B-09).	1	0	1
Junior Clerk.(B-07).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Workers . (Female). (B-06).	2	1	1
Auxiliary Workers . (Male). (B-06).	2	0	2
Naib Qasid . (B—02).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table H2: Structure and Functions of the Department

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer (Male). (B-17).	1.	1	0
Social Welfare Officer . (Female). (B-17).	1.	1	0
Multi-Purpose Workers . (Female). (B-08).	2	2	0
Multi-Purpose Workers . (Male). (B-08).	2	2	0
Junior Clerk. (B-07).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid . (B—02).	2	2	0
Chowkidar. (B-02).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table H3: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in Office of Social Welfare Officer, Bagh

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer (Male).(B-17).	1	0	1
Social Welfare Officer. (Female). (B-17).	1	0	1
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Female). (B-08).	2	2	0
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Male). (B-08).	2	2	0
Junior Clerk. (B-07).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid. (B—02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar. (B-02).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Annexure I: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table H4: Number of Posts for the Newly Established Social Services Centre at Central Jail, Macch

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officers. (Male). (B-17).	2	0	2
Medical Officer. (B-17).	1	0	1
Junior Scale Stenographer. (B-12).	1	0	1
Physical Training Instructor. (B-09).	1	0	1
Vocational Training Teacher. (B-09).	1	0	1
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Female). (B-08).	1	0	1
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Male). (B-08).	1	0	1
Junior Clerks. (B-07).	2	0	2
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	1	0	1
Security Guard. (B-02).	1	0	1

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table I1: Projects Executed Under PSDP

Year	Projects in Numbers
2001-02	9
2002-03	14
2003-04	22
2004-05	20
2005-06	46
2006-07	42
2007-08	27
2008-09	6
2009-10	27

(PSDP, 2010)

Annexure J:
LIST OF VILLAGES (RURAL), KACHHI, CENSUS 1998

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	BHAG	ALI ABAD	148	24
2	BHAG	ARBANI GHIRBI	192	32
3	BHAG	ARBANI SHIRQI	182	37
4	BHAG	BABER SIRKARI	336	55
5	BHAG	BUGIA	0	0
6	BHAG	CHALGARI	2747	365
7	BHAG	CHANDIA	0	0
8	BHAG	CHHUTAL ABAD	86	14
9	BHAG	HUSSAIN ABAD	0	0
10	BHAG	KAURA CHALGARI	358	62
11	BHAG	KHANWAH GIRBI	0	0
12	BHAG	KHANWAH SHIRQI	0	0
13	BHAG	KHUDA ABAD	312	59
14	BHAG	LACHAR	366	44
15	BHAG	LAKHMIR MASTOI	140	27
16	BHAG	LAKHMIR WARIS	145	24
17	BHAG	LOHI BARAK	0	0
18	BHAG	MACHI	98	15
19	BHAG	MANJHOO NAU	282	44
20	BHAG	MIRWAH GHIRBI	0	0
21	BHAG	MIRWAH SHARQI	18	2
22	BHAG	PAHORE	0	0
23	BHAG	QALANDAR SHAH	161	28
24	BHAG	REHMAT PUR	0	0
25	BHAG	TANGOTI ARBAB	965	97
26	BHAG	AHMED HARA	331	45
27	BHAG	ALI MOHAMMAD	273	44
28	BHAG	BUGIA	966	144
29	BHAG	DHAREJA	166	32
30	BHAG	GIDDAR	819	98
31	BHAG	HASIL WAGHA	340	50
32	BHAG	KATOHAR	199	28
33	BHAG	KOT GHULAM ALI	260	33
34	BHAG	MAULVI	714	176
35	BHAG	MEHMOOD AULIA	39	7
36	BHAG	NAROO HARA	815	159
37	BHAG	SANRI GUL MOHD	0	0
38	BHAG	SOOMER SERICH	112	14
39	BHAG	TALHAR PATHAN	520	113
40	BHAG	TALHAR VENIS	107	29
41	BHAG	TENDRO	652	98
42	BHAG	TUNIA SERICH	120	19
43	BHAG	ADMANI KOHNA	145	13
44	BHAG	ADMANI NAU	321	28
45	BHAG	ALLAH ABAD KATBAR	687	65

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
46	BHAG	BEGRA	0	0
47	BHAG	BESTI SULTAN SHAH	0	0
48	BHAG	CHUKHRA	0	0
49	BHAG	GAHI	0	0
50	BHAG	GARHI KARAM	54	5
51	BHAG	KAMAL	83	15
52	BHAG	KHANWAH NISAF ANBARI	0	0
53	BHAG	KOT SULTAN	0	0
54	BHAG	LANDHI KHAIR PUR	341	24
55	BHAG	MAROR PUR	163	18
56	BHAG	MAT QABOOL	0	0
57	BHAG	MIR PUR MANJHU	41	4
58	BHAG	MITHO	0	0
59	BHAG	NAWARA	67	10
60	BHAG	SAKHANI	32	5
61	BHAG	SANJRANI	15	3
62	BHAG	SULTAN PUR	246	34
63	BHAG	ZORE GARH	589	78
64	BHAG	AWAL	198	26
65	BHAG	AZMAT	0	0
66	BHAG	BEHRAM	671	65
67	BHAG	BHUND GUL SHER	71	14
68	BHAG	DAMBRI GHAFOR	0	0
69	BHAG	GANJLO	45	9
70	BHAG	HAJI JHOK	63	9
71	BHAG	HASHIM	202	29
72	BHAG	JHOK ARBAB	105	11
73	BHAG	JHOK QASIM SHAH	132	14
74	BHAG	JHOK SAHIB DAD	0	0
75	BHAG	KALHORA	0	0
76	BHAG	KALRA	529	73
77	BHAG	KAURA ALLAH ABAD	331	42
78	BHAG	KAURANI	0	0
79	BHAG	KHAN WAH	296	47
80	BHAG	MAGSI	0	0
81	BHAG	MAKHAN BELA	189	24
82	BHAG	MANJHOO KO HNA	118	22
83	BHAG	MEHMOOD BHATI	544	89
84	BHAG	MEHRAM	0	0
85	BHAG	MITHOO KHOKHAR	168	16
86	BHAG	MOHAMMAD HASSAN	105	9
87	BHAG	PATHAN KALLISS	65	15
88	BHAG	QASIM MACHI	0	0
89	BHAG	RAZI	42	3
90	BHAG	SHERA BALRA	312	38
91	BHAG	SOBHA BHATI	189	29
92	BHAG	TIMKAN	104	17
93	BHAG	WAGHA	719	83
94	BHAG	WAZIR ABAD	275	24
95	BHAG	BADDHA	1661	151

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
96	BHAG	DESHTI	303	36
97	BHAG	DINU MACHHI	150	18
98	BHAG	FUJA	910	215
99	BHAG	GAHWARANI	280	44
100	BHAG	GUJAR	249	42
101	BHAG	HADWAR	958	82
102	BHAG	HAJIJA BALINA	289	54
103	BHAG	HAJIJA ZERINA	847	193
104	BHAG	IBRAHIM KHAN	472	60
105	BHAG	JANDI	237	50
106	BHAG	JANGO	382	90
107	BHAG	KABAL	100	23
108	BHAG	KALRI GHIRBI	420	61
109	BHAG	KALRI SHIRQI	0	0
110	BHAG	KHOKHAR	289	64
111	BHAG	LALU	130	23
112	BHAG	MIR KHAN	499	77
113	BHAG	MITHANI	76	21
114	BHAG	MUNGIR	526	62
115	BHAG	NAUSHERA	208	34
116	BHAG	PAHORE	1067	185
117	BHAG	PIR TIAR GHAZI	783	107
118	BHAG	PUSSIA NASRULLAH	0	0
119	BHAG	PUSSIA USMAN	64	7
120	BHAG	QAZI KAMAL	0	0
121	BHAG	TATIR	465	94
122	BHAG	GAMB	303	40
123	BHAG	GAMB GIDDAR	43	5
124	BHAG	GOLA BULEDI	190	31
125	BHAG	HAMID BESTI	2554	256
126	BHAG	HASIMIANI	117	22
127	BHAG	HASSAN ARRRAIN	655	104
128	BHAG	JHANJAL	845	100
129	BHAG	JILAL KHAN	1022	153
130	BHAG	JUMMA BESTI	209	34
131	BHAG	MUNDU KHAN	1209	170
132	BHAG	PANJSADI	570	103
133	BHAG	PEHORE JILAL KHAN	254	48
134	BHAG	REHANZAI	1382	136
135	BHAG	SABZAL PUR	510	90
136	BHAG	SHER KHAN	150	33
137	BHAG	SOBDAR WAGHA	39	5
138	BHAG	SONWAH	140	25
139	BHAG	TANGETI KHAN MOHAMMAD	202	20
140	BHAG	WAGHA MUGHARI	428	70
141	BHAG	WANDH	429	68
142	DHADAR	AERI	1431	185
143	DHADAR	BUSKH MEHRANI	467	99
144	DHADAR	GADI HAZAR GAMI	95	13
145	DHADAR	GADI MEHRULLAH	141	19

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
146	DHADAR	GOLA	846	112
147	DHADAR	MIRWAH KHOSA	243	31
148	DHADAR	MIRWAH LOLAI	465	64
149	DHADAR	WAGHA	216	31
150	DHADAR	WANDH	93	13
151	DHADAR	AHMEDAN	135	23
152	DHADAR	DOSA	384	53
153	DHADAR	GAHWAR GHARI	116	16
154	DHADAR	HARIN	0	0
155	DHADAR	JAHANA	157	18
156	DHADAR	LONG KHAN	98	11
157	DHADAR	MAL SURYANI	646	75
158	DHADAR	MUCHH	162	16
159	DHADAR	BILAWAL	55	12
160	DHADAR	COPANG	45	7
161	DHADAR	DANDR MANIK	184	31
162	DHADAR	DINAR	72	9
163	DHADAR	GADI AURANG SHAH	460	95
164	DHADAR	GADI MADAD KHAN	223	39
165	DHADAR	GADI SARING KHAN	130	20
166	DHADAR	QAMBAR	316	43
167	DHADAR	SHERANI	53	7
168	DHADAR	BAGRA	822	106
169	DHADAR	BEHARI	877	177
170	DHADAR	KHAND	648	90
171	DHADAR	KHARA	431	63
172	DHADAR	KULACHI	1536	218
173	DHADAR	MITHRI	6142	700
174	DHADAR	PIR PUCHI	0	0
175	DHADAR	TAJ	514	98
176	DHADAR	ZEHRO WAH	706	74
177	DHADAR	BARAN	443	56
178	DHADAR	CHANDAR	1456	197
179	DHADAR	DAMBRI	270	42
180	DHADAR	GAMVI	409	50
181	DHADAR	KHOKHAR LEHRI	58	8
182	DHADAR	KOTHI KALHORI	123	18
183	DHADAR	LUND	626	72
184	DHADAR	MIAN	381	49
185	DHADAR	BALUCHANI	375	62
186	DHADAR	BASHKIA	961	113
187	DHADAR	GHAZI	1686	198
188	DHADAR	MISRI KHAN	331	49
189	DHADAR	SACHOO	44	10
190	DHADAR	SHAHBAZ KHAN	743	76
191	DHADAR	TAKRI	862	101
192	DHADAR	TOOKE	571	69
193	DHADAR	ZERDAD	315	29
194	DHADAR	AWAN	115	18
195	DHADAR	CHANDIA	326	45

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
196	DHADAR	DANDOOR	544	54
197	DHADAR	GHULAM HAIDER	13	2
198	DHADAR	GOLA	2052	255
199	DHADAR	HAJI SHAHIR	3233	376
200	DHADAR	JUMMA KHAN	511	50
201	DHADAR	LOOSI	247	23
202	DHADAR	TORBAND	707	102
203	DHADAR	YAR MOHAMMD	190	14
204	DHADAR	BAHADUR	402	47
205	DHADAR	CHAMB BEG MOHD	140	20
206	DHADAR	CHESTI KHAN MOHD	412	50
207	DHADAR	CHESTI MIR HAZAR	315	47
208	DHADAR	GOGRA	906	103
209	DHADAR	MASSU	618	81
210	DHADAR	SHADI KHAN	303	42
211	DHADAR	SHORANZAI	0	0
212	DHADAR	CHOTAI SHIRQI	1344	196
213	DHADAR	DAMAN	41	8
214	DHADAR	KACHH	517	91
215	DHADAR	SALARI	30	7
216	DHADAR	WAHOO	2370	339
217	DHADAR	CHIRKHI	207	31
218	DHADAR	CHOORI	837	156
219	DHADAR	CHOTAI GHIRBI	728	99
220	DHADAR	DHADDAR SADDAR(LEHRIABAD)	1115	207
221	DHADAR	DRABI	1516	237
222	DHADAR	GANGA	828	93
223	DHADAR	GHULAM BOLAK	941	126
224	DHADAR	JALBANI	749	55
225	DHADAR	KAMOI	2657	413
226	DHADAR	KHANWAH	559	67
227	DHADAR	MIR BAGH	620	113
228	DHADAR	NIGHARI	736	116
229	DHADAR	SOONI	2208	308
230	DHADAR	GEHI	760	129
231	DHADAR	KAHI	1308	165
232	DHADAR	KOT FAIZ BUX	535	82
233	DHADAR	KOT MANGAL	1034	147
234	DHADAR	KOT RAISANI	865	101
235	DHADAR	MEHIR GARH	361	48
236	DHADAR	NAUSHEHRA	1320	198
237	DHADAR	SIBRI	477	84
238	DHADAR	ZORGARH	492	53
239	DHADAR	BRAHIM BARAN	1144	126
240	DHADAR	DESHTARI	494	81
241	DHADAR	DUR KHAN	1007	145
242	DHADAR	MASHKAF	2311	312
243	DHADAR	PANJ PURI	2552	380
244	LEHRI	ACHRI	0	0

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
245	LEHRI	BACHA	119	14
246	LEHRI	BELPAT GHARI JANUBI	3743	478
247	LEHRI	BELPAT GHARRI SHUMALI	448	55
248	LEHRI	CHACHAR	0	0
249	LEHRI	CHACHAR INNAM	0	0
250	LEHRI	CHUKHRA JADID	6	1
251	LEHRI	DAULI	179	40
252	LEHRI	FARID ABAD	0	0
253	LEHRI	FAZU JORA	0	0
254	LEHRI	GORAGEG	0	0
255	LEHRI	HABIB	19	3
256	LEHRI	JAFFAR CHACHAR	57	7
257	LEHRI	JHANGAL	31	5
258	LEHRI	KALAR KOT	59	14
259	LEHRI	KAMAL KHANI	0	0
260	LEHRI	KHABA CHIKHRA JANUBI	0	0
261	LEHRI	KHABA CHUKHRA SHIRQI	76	13
262	LEHRI	KHABA CHUKHRA SHUMALI	0	0
263	LEHRI	KHANOO	399	80
264	LEHRI	KHOSA INNAM	0	0
265	LEHRI	KOOSA JADID	18	3
266	LEHRI	KOOSA KOHNA	59	7
267	LEHRI	MALU	36	3
268	LEHRI	MEHRAB MACHI	147	25
269	LEHRI	NINDANI CHOTHAK	99	15
270	LEHRI	SAFAR DADH	12	1
271	LEHRI	SHERA	6	1
272	LEHRI	THIKRI THOK	324	69
273	LEHRI	AHURA GHIRBI	103	18
274	LEHRI	AHURA SHIRQI	0	0
275	LEHRI	BHUGIA	175	29
276	LEHRI	CHUKHRA KOHNA	0	0
277	LEHRI	GOBOAL	524	106
278	LEHRI	HAYAT KHAN	226	35
279	LEHRI	JANU	0	0
280	LEHRI	LOHI BHUND GHIRBI	0	0
281	LEHRI	LOHI BHUND SHIRQI	32	5
282	LEHRI	LUNDI NASEER	405	64
283	LEHRI	MUNDANI	17	1
284	LEHRI	NINDANI	0	0
285	LEHRI	PARYA BHUND	18	4
286	LEHRI	SAID KHAN MAGI	126	25
287	LEHRI	SIAL	0	0
288	LEHRI	WAZIRA	113	23
289	LEHRI	BANGOO BASHEM	105	21
290	LEHRI	BHUND	327	41
291	LEHRI	GOLA WAH	353	80
292	LEHRI	GULAN WAIR	355	57
293	LEHRI	KACHH MIRWAH	587	85
294	LEHRI	KHAIRWAH	1040	285

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
295	LEHRI	KOTORE	0	0
296	LEHRI	MURAD WAH JANUBI	563	101
297	LEHRI	MURAD WAH SHUMALI	592	104
298	LEHRI	NALA KHUDA BUX GHIRBI	0	0
299	LEHRI	NALA KHUDDA BUX SHIRQI	41	7
300	LEHRI	NINDANI INNAM	0	0
301	LEHRI	OUTAR WAH	0	0
302	LEHRI	PEERAK	76	20
303	LEHRI	PHULAJI	252	50
304	LEHRI	PIRU	208	47
305	LEHRI	SADAMATI	136	21
306	LEHRI	TOGHACHI	0	0
307	LEHRI	WAZIR MACHHI SHUMALI	50	10
308	LEHRI	WAZIR MACHI JANUBI	693	128
309	LEHRI	BURRI GHIRBI	0	0
310	LEHRI	BURRI SHIRQI	48	8
311	LEHRI	DIA WAH LILO	7	1
312	LEHRI	DOZ DAMAN	0	0
313	LEHRI	GAZI	0	0
314	LEHRI	KACHH ALLAHWAH	48	6
315	LEHRI	LUND	0	0
316	LEHRI	MURAD WAH BAGHDAR	0	0
317	LEHRI	MURAD WAH BOLA	655	101
318	LEHRI	MURAD WAH CHANWAR	8	2
319	LEHRI	MURAD WAH MITHA JAN	490	102
320	LEHRI	RAILO GULAB	398	100
321	LEHRI	RAILO MIAN KHAN	381	86
322	LEHRI	THERI ALLAHWAH	2595	397
323	LEHRI	THERI DAI WAH	0	0
324	LEHRI	THERI FATEH ALI	184	33
325	LEHRI	THERI GHAFOOR	60	13
326	LEHRI	DIL SHAD HAIDERANI	0	0
327	LEHRI	GILOI	0	0
328	LEHRI	GORHI	579	68
329	LEHRI	HASIL KHAN	0	0
330	LEHRI	HOTH DHAPAR	61	11
331	LEHRI	KATHAR	278	29
332	LEHRI	NIHAL MACHI	192	35
333	LEHRI	QAZI LUND	0	0
334	LEHRI	THARA	402	67
335	LEHRI	TUNIA BALINA	59	6
336	LEHRI	TUNIA ZERINA	1562	188
337	LEHRI	AMIR ABAD	140	26
338	LEHRI	BELO	388	62
339	LEHRI	BHAINT MEHRAB KHAN	182	27
340	LEHRI	BURRA	334	63
341	LEHRI	KACHH JEIA	76	18
342	LEHRI	KACHH KHANWAH	455	59
343	LEHRI	KACHH KOCHA	82	15
344	LEHRI	KACHH LAL KHAN	0	0

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
345	LEHRI	KACHH QAISER	30	3
346	LEHRI	KACHH RINDAN	20	2
347	LEHRI	KALAIR THAL	110	23
348	LEHRI	KINRI	35	7
349	LEHRI	KUBAD BAGHDAR	394	72
350	LEHRI	KUBAD MOHAMMANI	95	17
351	LEHRI	KUBAD MUNDRI	204	37
352	LEHRI	LEHRI	5651	782
353	LEHRI	LOHAR WAH	21	5
354	LEHRI	MIRAN WAH	145	31
355	LEHRI	NALA DIN MOHAMMAD	0	0
356	LEHRI	QAZI MIRWAH	194	33
357	LEHRI	TALANI	625	111
358	LEHRI	TAZI WAH	2434	405
359	MACH	BARARI	453	71
360	MACH	BIBI NANI	963	176
361	MACH	GOKURT	432	90
362	MACH	JUM	696	145
363	MACH	KHAJURI	283	42
364	MACH	KIRTA	1120	155
365	MACH	MACH BOLAN	9163	1121
366	MACH	TARUKRI	2509	291
367	SANNI	CHETRI	720	107
368	SANNI	DILDAR	264	39
369	SANNI	KHANPUR	145	22
370	SANNI	SHER MOHD	221	22
371	SANNI	KHATTAN	1636	186
372	SANNI	KHAWAND O	121	27
373	SANNI	KORI	962	147
374	SANNI	KULANG	336	67
375	SANNI	RUSTOM	217	39
376	SANNI	SACHOO	626	115
377	SANNI	BHAGHAI	469	73
378	SANNI	CHITA	38	11
379	SANNI	CHITANI	478	65
380	SANNI	HAMBI RAISANI	165	23
381	SANNI	MEHY	362	62
382	SANNI	OGAHI	0	0
383	SANNI	PAIR	0	0
384	SANNI	PIR AHMED SHAH	26	4
385	SANNI	THUL GOLA	416	65
386	SANNI	BAZDAN	469	90
387	SANNI	BRAHMANI	436	84
388	SANNI	CHAKAR MARI	2436	357
389	SANNI	KHUDA DOST	1898	339
390	SANNI	LUNDA	2120	293
391	SANNI	MIRANZAI	919	104
392	SANNI	TAIB	1337	209
393	SANNI	BURR ERAH	619	72
394	SANNI	GHOUS ABAD	434	49

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
395	SANNI	JHOKE	512	103
396	SANNI	QASAI	891	103
397	SANNI	SANHARI	2537	277
398	SANNI	TUNIA	692	102
399	SANNI	BHAINT	158	30
400	SANNI	CHAMB	857	164
401	SANNI	CHIGHIRDI	134	19
402	SANNI	HADKHARI	1971	416
403	SANNI	HARMOONDER	478	86
404	SANNI	KOCHHA	865	92
405	SANNI	MEHASER	258	49
406	SANNI	SANNI	697	127
407	SANNI	ARZI	1871	234
408	SANNI	BAGREJI	1445	208
409	SANNI	BAJHI	1914	189
410	SANNI	CHAWLANI	1974	281
411	SANNI	DARABI	2591	297
412	SANNI	DAROOZAI	1106	115
413	SANNI	HAFT WALI BALINA	2431	276
414	SANNI	HAFT WALI ZERINA	3173	381
415	SANNI	KOT MISRI	1591	272
416	SANNI	MAWALI	422	50
417	SANNI	MEHASER SHORAN	738	70
418	SANNI	MULAN	1323	215
419	SANNI	SAIAH PAD	1271	161
420	SANNI	SARKANDHAR	1258	132
421	SANNI	SHORAN	3962	513
422	SANNI	AERI	759	102
423	SANNI	AZDI	2264	331
424	SANNI	DINARI	1080	128
425	SANNI	GODRI	1679	215
426	SANNI	KOLOI	7698	621
427	SANNI	MACHI	286	28
428	SANNI	MAT MIRWAH	1610	131
429	SANNI	MAT RAMEZAI	2065	247
430	SANNI	PIYARA RAMEZAI	1303	124
431	SANNI	RAMEZAI	967	105
432	SANNI	SHAHEJA	2121	205
433	SANNI	SIANCH	2102	220
434	SANNI	SINA WAH	510	40
435	SANNI	SUPRAH	2701	326
436	SANNI	TANDO GULAB	2137	133

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