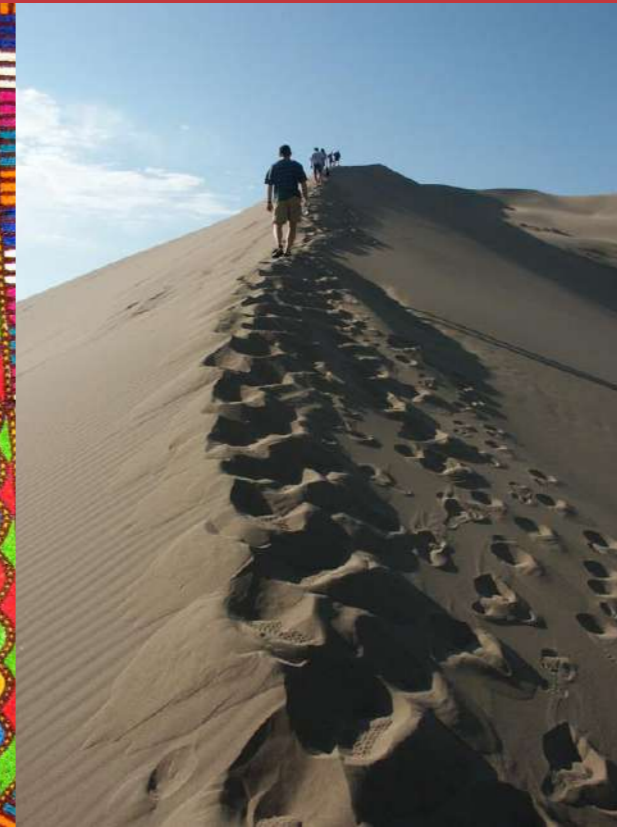


District Development P R O F I L E 2 0 1 1

Barkhan



Barkhan - District Development Profile 2011



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



District
Development
P R O F I L E
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Prepared by



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Department, Government
of Balochistan, Quetta

in Collaboration with



United Nations
Children's Fund
Provincial Office
Balochistan, Quetta

July 18, 2011

Message

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

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

Foreword

The Balochistan District Development Profile 2010 is a landmark exercise of Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan, to update the district profile data that was first compiled in 1998. The profiles have been updated to provide a concise landmark intended for development planning, monitoring and management purposes. These 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 into useful documents by extracting and summarizing up-to-date, vast and comprehensive information on socio-economic status and resources of each district.

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

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

Presently, in the absence of any other single comprehensive information resource, the district profile will serve as a ready reference for decision-makers assisting them to carry out more informed decision making and subsequent planning for the provision of amenities to the people of Balochistan, and ultimately for the benefit of our country 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 Projects / Programming/ MICS), lead the conceptual design, reviewed and commented on outputs, and helped in obtaining spatial data from other departments; besides, providing technical guidance in preparing the District Development Profiles. Mr. Zamran Marri, Research Officer also reviewed and edited outputs.

Relevant government line departments at the district and provincial levels including: Education, Health, Livestock, Communication and Works (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 during the process.

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

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

Aslam Shakir Baloch
Joint Chief Economist

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A. I.	Artificial Insemination
AD	(Anno Domini) after the traditional date of Christ's birth
ADBP	Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan
ADP	Association for the Development of Pakistan
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALCs	Adult Literary Centers
ANC	Antenatal Care
API	Annual Parasite Incidence
ASI	Assistant Sub-Inspector
ASPL	Agriculture Sector Program Loan
BC	Before Christ
BCDA	Balochistan Coastal Development Authority
BEF	Balochistan Education Foundation
BEMIS	Balochistan Education Management Information System
BHUs	Basic Health Units
BLGA	Balochistan Local Government Act
BLGO	Balochistan Local Government Ordinance
BOS	Bureau of Statistics
BPS	Basic Pay Scale
C&W	Communication and Works
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCB	Citizen Community Board
Cds	Civil Dispensaries
CDWA	Clean Drinking Water for All
CIPs	Community Implementation Partners
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DDRRP	District Disaster Risk Reduction Plan
DEWS	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	Government Organization
GoB	Government of Balochistan

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

DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Major Facts

District Status	31st December, 1991
Geographical Area	3,410 Square kilometer (Census 1998)
Geographical Points	69°3'-70° 4' East longitude and 29°37'-30°21' North latitude
Administrative Units	There are total 1 <i>Tehsil</i> and 8 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Archaeological Sites	Fort of Mawand of Karam Khan Bijrani Marri, Dinosaur fossils
Shrines	Data could not be collected
Major Ethnic Groups	Khetrani, Marri, Buzdar, Spani, Phaliat, Dhiraywaal, Mamani, Rotar, Wagga, Mahma, Chacha, Atlani, Akwani, Gigarani, Jamani, Macharani, Bigra, Jankiani, Dehmani, Ehsani, Nahar, Lohme, Qasmani Salarani
Languages	Major language is Khetrani while Balochi is other language spoken
Climate	The climate of Barkhan is moderate, summers are not very hot. Dust storms are common. The winters are cold. Mean rainfall is 429 mm, maximum average temperature is 27.7°C and minimum average temperature is 15.3°C. (District Statistics 2008-09)

Demography

District Population in 1998	103,545 Total, 54,365 Male, 49,180 Female (Census 1998)
Projected Population in 2010	149,186 Total
Population Annual Growth Rate	3.09% (Census 1998)
Household Size	7.1 (Census 1998)
Housing Units	14,625 (Census 1998)

Law & Order	2 Police Stations, 1 District Court, 1 <i>Qazi</i> Court, 1 Sub-Jail (District Police Officer)
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Productive Sector

Agriculture Ecological Zone	Temperate
Land Area Used for Agriculture	Current Fallow: 11,938 ha., Net Sown: 29,976 ha., Arable Land: 41,914 ha., Culturable Waste: 41,521 ha., Potential Area: 83,435 ha., (Agriculture Statistics 2008-09)
Major Crops	Rabi crops: Wheat, Barley, Vegetable and Fodder. Kharif crops: Sorghum (<i>Jowar</i>), Millet (<i>Bajra</i>), Maize, <i>Mung</i> bean, Mash bean, Fruits, Onion, Potato, Vegetable, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Garlic and Cotton.
Major Fruits	Apricot, Peach, Grapes, Almond, Pomegranate, Apple, Plum

Total Livestock Population	704,426 (Livestock Census 2006) and 789,545 (Projected 2010)
Veterinary Institutions	4 Veterinary Hospitals, 55 Dispensaries, 1 Slaughter House, 1 Dairy Farm, 1 Government Poultry Farm
Major diseases in Animals	F&D, Anthrax, Enterotoxaemia, Worm Infestation, Ticks, Non-contagious diseases, Liver Fluke, Mange/Mites, Systematic, Metabolic

Fisherman population	There is no commercial fisheries in the district
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Total Forest Area	Data is not available
Wild Life	Mammals: Wolf, Hill Fox, Asiatic Jackal, Stripped Hyaena, Cape Hare, Porcupine, Afghan Hedgehog, and Stone Marten. Birds: Chukar (<i>Alectoris Chukar</i>), See-see Partridge (<i>Ammoperdix Griseogularis</i>), Kestrel (<i>Falco Tinnunculus</i>), Golden Eagle (<i>Aquila Chrysaetos Daphanea</i>), a number of Finches, Buntings, Seasonal/migratory Waterfowls, Hawks, Bustards and Sand Grouse. Reptiles: Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agrionemys Horsfieldii</i>), Afghan Agama (<i>Trapelus Megalonyx</i>), Indian Cobra (<i>Naja naja</i>), Saw-scale Viper (<i>Echis Carinatus</i>), Dwarf Dark-headed Racer (<i>Eirenis Persica Walteri</i>), Levantine Viper (<i>Macrovipera Lebetina</i>), etc.

Major Mineral Deposits	Coal, Gypsum
Major Mineral Production	Data is not available

No. of Industries by Type	39 Retail Industries, 4 Mills, 7 Manufacturing Industries, 36 Trade, 10 Hotel/Restaurants, 7 Auto Electric Workshops, 12 Cloth Merchants, 10 General provision trade shops, 7 Cotton Merchants, 6 Hair cutting Saloons and Hamams, 6 Crockery shops.
Handicrafts	Embroidery, Woven wool, Leather work, Carpets

Roads' Length	Metalled/ Black Topped: 167 Km, Shingle: 334 Km
Tele-density	250 Internet users
Courier Services	3 Post offices, Courier services: TCS, LCS, OCS
Banks	2 Public Banks

Social Sector

Access to Drinking Water Sources	82% Improved, 18% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Access to Sanitation Facilities	64% Improved, 36% Un-improved (MICS 2010)

Health Facilities	1 Public Sector Hospital, 6 BHUs, 9 CDs, 2 MCH Centers, 5 Health Auxiliary Units
Health Facilities Staff	7 Doctors , 3 Nurses, 96 Para-medical staff
Antenatal Care (ANC)	20% (MICS, 2010)
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)	7% (MICS, 2010)
Deliveries at home	90% (PSLM 2008-09)
Major Priority Diseases	Gastro intestinal, Urinary tract, Malaria, Fever, Respiratory, Diarrhea, Typhoid
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)

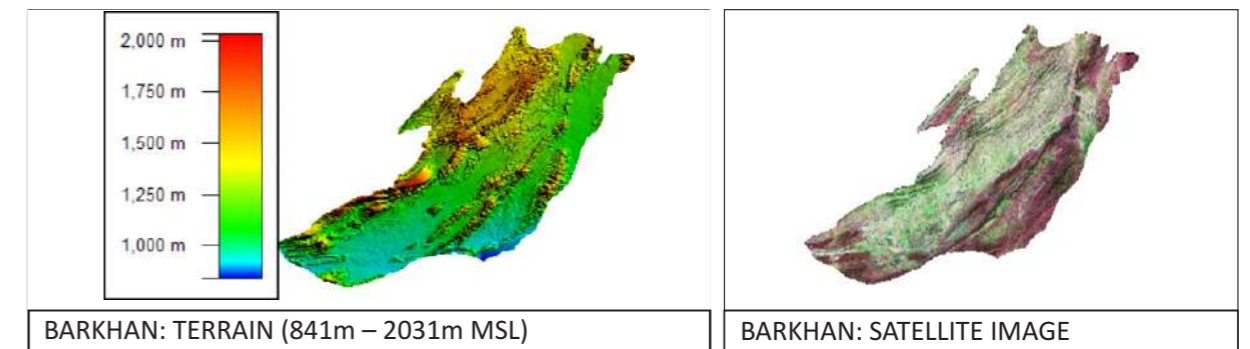
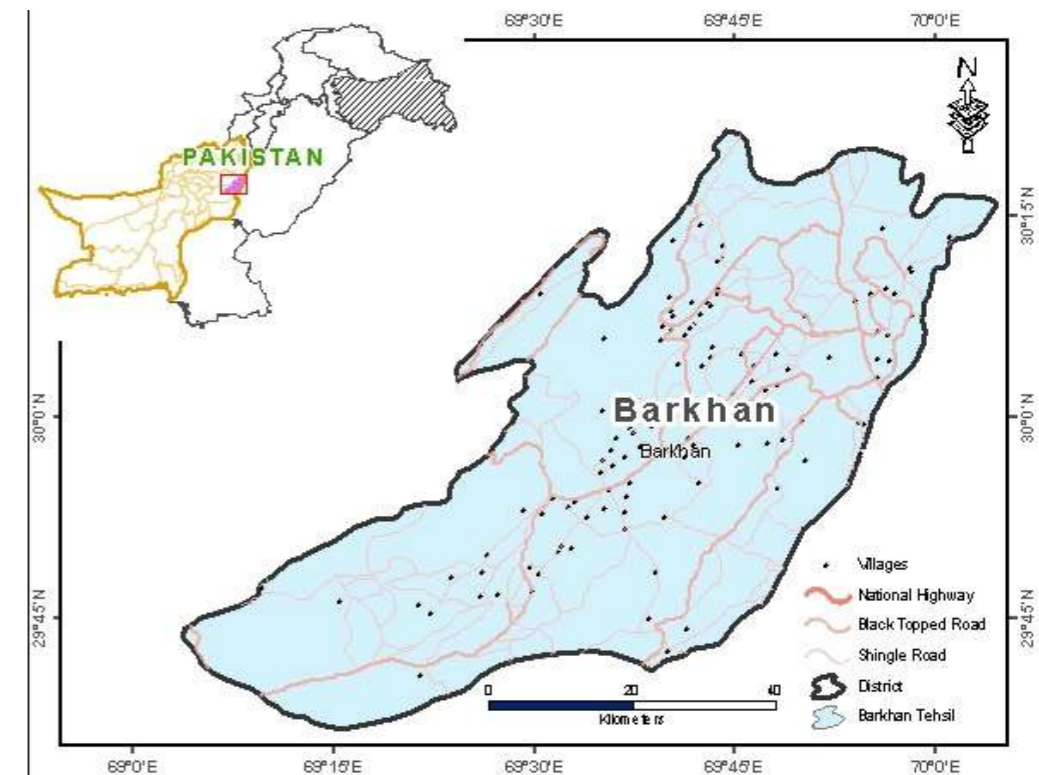
Education	Literacy (10+): 29%, Literacy (15+): 22%, Primary GER: 63%, Middle GER: 29%, Metric GER: 6%, Population Ever Attended School: 29%, Completed Primary or Higher Level: 18% (PSLM 2008-09) Primary NAR: 39%, Secondary NAR: 32% (MICS 2010)
Number of Schools	Primary: 572, Middle: 17, High: 14 (BEMIS 2009-10)

Disasters	Data is not available
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District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation (2009-10): Rs. 91.4 million, Budget Release: Rs. 91.4 million, Total Expenditures: Rs. 8.4 million by the time when data was being collected, Percentage Utilization: 9.17% (2009-10)
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DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Barkhan is the 8th smallest district of Balochistan and has an area of 3,410 square kilometers, Barkhan District lies between 69°3'-70° 4' East longitudes and 29°37'-30°21' North latitudes consisting of 1 Tehsil and 8 Union Councils. Location of Barkhan is at 541km (aerial distance) south-west (220 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's capital city Islamabad and 245 km east (97 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

Barkhan was granted the status of separate district on 31st December, 1991. The name “Barkhan” is said to be originated from an individual's name: Baron Khan. He was the founder of Barozai family of Pannis and who either owned this area himself or had been ruling on behalf of Governor of Sibi. The eastern boundary of District Barkhan demarcates Punjab and Balochistan. Barkhan shares its boundaries in the east with district Dera Bugti while districts of Loralai and Kohlu are on the western side and Musakhail District is in the north. The district's headquarter is in “Barkhan” town.

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Barkhan

Tehsil	Union Council
Barkhan	Bagahao, Barkhan, ChoharKot, Eshani, Naharkot, Rakhni, Rarkan, Saddar Barkhan

There is 1 Tehsil and 8 Union Councils in the district

(Local Government, Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

Early history of District Barkhan is obscure, however, it is said that this area remained under Muslim Rulers and conquerors of Kandahar and India.

The Khetrans country was one of the sub-districts of Sewistan and of the Hind Province of Tatta. In Akbar's time it was called Janjah. This area was inhabited by a jat community of Hindus, who, apparently, had mixed with a small Pathan tribe which had migrated from Vihowa (Dera Ghazi Khan district) under Muhammad Khan, who assumed the title of the Khetrans. When the Lath-Afghans were ousted from Barkhan, it is said the descendants of Isa ruled, but they were not good administrators and after a good deal of fighting among the Khetrans for many years, at last Girazo Khan Mazarani was made Sardar of the Khetrans. He was succeeded by his son Bakhtiar Khan and Bakhtiar Khan was succeeded by Mir Haji Khan, whose rule is memorable among the Khetrans for a defeat which he inflicted on the Zhob Kakars. Mir Haji Khan was succeeded by a few nominal chiefs. Mir Haji Khan was a strong man and the Khetrans prospered under him. He also took revenge on the defeat of the Khetrans from Marris by destroying. The fort at Mawand of Karam Khan Bijrani Marri. Haji Khan died leaving three sons: Umar Khan, Nawab Khan and Balu Khan. Yet he was succeeded by his brother Sayed Khan, who was elected by the Khetrans. He too died, leaving three sons: Dost Muhammad, Sorni Khan and Kadir Bakhsh. Syed Khan was succeeded by his brother Balul Khan. Babul Khan was however opposed by Nawab Khan and Kadir Bakhsh. Kadir Bakhsh went to the Marris and gave his stepmother in marriage to Gazan, the Marri Chief and led Marris Lashkar against the Khetrans, who lost a lot of lives and property during the fights.

Sir Rober Sandeman (then Deputy Commissioner, D.G. Khan), however, intervened and made peace between Kadir Bakhsh and Babul Khan. Babul Khan was a weak Sardar. He was succeeded by his son Baluch Khan. The two cousins: Nawab Khan and Kadir Bakhsh also remained hostile at Baluch Khan and led a Marri Lashkar against the Khetrans and this fighting lasted for several months. Baluch Khan, however, made peace with Nawab Khan by marrying his mother, but he was still weakened by the hostile attitude of Kadir Bakhsh and many lives were lost on both sides.

In 1880, the Khetrans submitted a petition to the British authorities at D.G Khan, offering to pay revenue and to be taken under British protection. The Khetrans country remained under the political control of the British authorities of D.G Khan from 1878 to 1883. In 1883, Sardar Baluch Khan met Mr. Bruce, the Political Agent of Thaal Chotiali, with a Jirga of his tribesmen and the dispute between the Khetrans, Luni and Marris was settled.

In 1884, the Khetrans came under the authority of the Agent to the Governor General in Balochistan. The Leghari Burkhan

circle, comprising two valleys Barkhan and Vitakari, was transferred from Punjab control to Balochistan control in 1884. This district was brought under the direct administration of Balochistan in 1887, when work on the construction of D.G Khan - Pishin Road was started and a Tehsildar was posted at Barkhan. In 1889, Barkhan tehsil was transferred to the Zhob Agency with headquarters at Loralai. This tehsil however was transferred again to Thal Chotaili Agency in 1892. In October, 1903, the Thal Chotaili and Zhob Agencies were remodelled and three new agencies; Sibi, Loralai and Zhob were created and the Barkhan Tehsil was transferred to the Loralai Agency.

In 1887, Sardar Mehrab Khan (born about 1853) succeeded his father Sardar Baluch Khan as Chief of the Khetrans. Owing to grave misconduct he was suspended as Sardari for two years and in the meantime his brother Barkhtiar Khan acted as Sardar. He was however restored to his former position after the two years had passed. Mehrab Khan was succeeded by his son Shah Ghazi Khan. Shah Ghazi Khan was a strong man. He used force in taking possession of agricultural lands belonging to other Khetrans. As a result, many leading Khetrans, including some Mazaranis, left Barkhan area as protest and went to D.G. Khan district in 1892. They however came back in 1933.

Shah Ghazi Khan died in 1942 and his elder son Muhammad Anwar Jan was made Sardar (Tumandar) of the Khetrans. He was elected member of the Provincial Assembly in 1970.

i. Archaeological Sites

During the geological mapping and bio-stratigraphic research activity in district Barkhan, the geologists of Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP) made first ever discovery of dinosaur fossils. Pakistan, with this discovery has appeared in the list of those very few countries of the world where dinosaur fossils have been found. Earlier, most of these discoveries have been made in different parts of North and South America and recently in China and Mongolia (GSP, 2010).



1.2. Tribes, Ethnic Groups and Languages

There are three main tribes in Barkhan District: the Khetran, Marri and Buzdar. Main tribe of the area is Khetran, whose tribal constitution is similar to those of other Baloch tribes. The Khetrans have a chief/ *Tumandar* of tribe, while, each sub-clan/section is represented by a headman called *Wadera*. Khetrans are divided into two clans. These clans are distinguished based upon their geographical region and second on ancestral lineage.

Those Khetrans who live in district Dera Ghazi Khan of Punjab province are known as Dhara, while those who live in Barkhan District of Balochistan, have got further sub-tribes. Main three sub-tribes of Khetran are: *Ispani*, *Phaliat*, and *Dhiraywaal*. These sub-tribes are further divided into many clans, which are attached to *Phaliat*. Some major clans based on ancestral lineage are: *Mamani*, *Rotar*, *Wagga*, *Mahma*, *Chacha*, *Atlani*, *Akwani*, *Gigarani*, *Jamani*, *Macharani*, *Bigra*, *Jankiani*, *Dehmani*, *Ehsani*, *Nahar*, *Lohme*, *Qsmani* and *Salarani*.

1.3. Climate

The climate of Barkhan is moderate and not very hot in summer. Dust storms are common. The winters are cold, especially when the winds blow from north-west. Storms are common and sometimes they damage crops. Precipitation has two peaks a year, the monsoon in summer and western storms in winter.

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	14	9	18	41	63	99	47	57	13	0	0	36	33.1	397
Maximum Temp.	14	18	28	30	36	36	35	34	34	32	25	20	29	-
Minimum Temp.	-2	-1	6	9	13	14	16	14	12	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	-

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

1.4. Topography

Landscape of Barkhan consists of plains, valleys and mountains varying in ground elevation ranging from 841 to 2,031 meters above Mean Sea Level (MSL). The district consists of one main valley, called Barkhan, and several smaller valleys, which are separated from the main valley by low ranges of hills running in south-west direction. The Barkhan valley is enclosed on the north side by scattered low hills, which divide the drainage water of the valley from the waters flowing into the Rakhni stream in the south-west, and on the west and north-west side by the great Jandran range. The valley ends in the Vitakari valley. To the east of the Sukha range is the Kharcha valley, which is bounded by the Phulai range on the east.

The hills in the district belong to the Suleman range; the principal hills are known as Kala Pahar in the north, Karwada, Bibar, Jandra and Mar or Mukhmar in the west, Andari and Sukha in the south, Phulai and Khawaj in the east, and Mazara, Tagha, Dig and Deka in the centre and Rakhni areas. The Ranges mostly consists of earth sand and stones; some portions are rocky and not easily accessible. The Jandran range is mostly rocky.

In the south runs the Han stream with its tributaries. The Han stream runs in a south-west direction and carries the drainage of the Han pass and the south-eastern slopes of the Jandran range. At Dhamani (Barkhan Tehsil) the stream becomes perennial up to its junction with the Kah River in Dera Ghazi Khan district. Dhaula stream, its tributary, brings water from the hills situated to the south of the Bagha valley and irrigates a number of villages in the Barkhan valley and joins Han in Vitakari. Rakhni and Han join Kah Stream which then passes into the district of Dera Ghazi Khan.

A third important stream is Bala Dhaka. This stream lies in Berg-Sham Mauza of the Barkhan Tehsil. The stream is a tributary of the Narechi River (Duki Tehsil). Water in this stream comes down from the south-western slopes of hills located north of the Han pass. The stream irrigates a very small area of Mauza Berg-Sham, and then its water passes in the Duki Tehsil.

2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

The social organization in the district is tribal and the social structure is patriarchal.

The chief of each tribe is known as *Tumandar*, while the particular tribe to which the *tumandar* or *wadera* belongs, forms a small aristocracy taking special precedence in the tribe. Main tribes of the district are Khetran, Marri and Buzdar. Among these, Khetran and Marri tribes are dominant and they have very strong sectional or *biradri* affections within, but these tribes could not develop cooperation between them. The main spoken language in the area is Khetrani. The decision of the family head is generally considered final in all domestic affairs and the tribal chiefs enjoy the power of decision-making at the community and tribal level.

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

2.2. Food

Majority of people in the area have simple eating habits. The food eaten, consists, principally, of wheat or *Juar* bread baked in oven or griddles with uncooked onions, chilies, *Chatni* or *Lasi*, pulses, vegetables. On some occasions, they also take meat and mutton. Mostly, people take meals twice a day. Poor diet at times results in various kinds of health issues. Use of tea is common among Khetrans, which is prepared with milk and sugar. The underprivileged class uses tea without milk and replaces sugar with *Gur* (*Gur is a raw form of sugar*).

The affluent families, including trader class, take meals thrice a day and their food intake is balanced. Food eaten consists, primarily, of bread with items like meat, fowls, fish, pulses, butter, milk and eggs and squashes in the drinks.

2.3. Dress

Dress worn in the district mostly consists of a cotton turban (*patka*), *shalwar*, and shirt (*kurta*) in summer and waist coat / coat, stocking and cotton or woolen wrapper (*chadar*) in winter. The dress of women slightly differs from that of men. It includes loose trousers, shirt is much longer and *dopata* (*poti*).

Embroidery work is done on sleeves, collars, backs, shoulders and pockets of women and children's shirts. Men's shirts are also sometimes embroidered. The women dress which is embroidered, is the choli or sleeveless shirt, which is of three kinds: chali chola, badha' and gagha or chhurya. The first two are made for the use of married women and the last for unmarried girls. Men's shirts are embroidered in designs called lawan tain chitrya, choli chitri, turi wala and sada. Other items that are embroidered are women's sheets, especially the head portion, handkerchiefs, caps and money pouches.

Ornaments usually worn by women are: nose-rings, ear-rings, finger-rings, bangles and necklaces, usually made of silver or brass. Women of middle and upper classes wear ornaments made of gold.

2.4. The Family

In town areas, the nuclear family system is preferred to a joint family system where people are residing for professional reasons. Having limited income they prefer to live independently, whereas in rural areas, the majority of the people live in

joint families. The eldest male member takes care of all the family members. His decision is normally considered as final in family affairs. In rural areas, nuclear families are very rare. Cultural values also restrain many people from adopting a nuclear family system. Father is usually the head of the family. The men of the joint family have the responsibility to look after the family. The family institution is very important as it provides social security during un-employment and financial crisis. It also plays an important role in social interaction and conflicts.

2.5. Marriage

In Barkhan, marriage generally takes place when the male is able to pay the *Vulvar* (*Vulvar is generally the security money given in kind or in cash to the bride's parents*). Marriages are arranged by the parents and are preferred to be fixed in the near relation for the reason that it could be easily arranged as well as the bride price is compensated in relationships.

After the vulvar is settled, the engagement takes place in a single ceremony at the house of the parents of the bride, in the presence of relatives of both parties. A date is then fixed for *nikah* and marriage ceremony. After the wedding, the bride is taken to her new home. On this occasion, dance and music are arranged and gun shots are also fired. Due to old customs, the role of women is very limited. It is generally the father who decides upon the formal terms of marriage, though the terms may be influenced to greater or lesser degree by his wife, whose female network is vital in this regard. Generally, girls (the bride to be) has no say in the contract while sons (the bridegroom to be) can exercise veto power over the choice of marriage partner, depending upon the son's economic independence. Although provisions in Islamic Sharia law allow women to accept or turn down their marriage proposals, local customs prohibit it. However, changes are noticed in urban areas, where educated girls may express their unwillingness for a match.

2.6. Social Organization

As the society is predominantly patriarchal, decision-making is in the hands of men.. In some urban families, women are allowed to give their opinion to a great extent. Society is structured on kinship bases and each group is attached to a particular tradition, founded on different rules of social organization. Most of these rules and traditions have undergone a considerable transformation over the time.

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

2.7. Customs of Co-operation

The people of Barkhan cooperate and assist each other at the time of marriage by giving gifts and cash to the groom. People also assist the family of the deceased by providing them with food for three days till *Soyem* (*third day*) and pay money or give goat of *Fatiha* (*Condolence*). People cooperate in case of any emergency in the area, or at the time of harvesting and sowing.

Communities undertake many important functions such as developing flood irrigation systems including construction of minor earth filled dams and their maintenance by contributing in labor and cash according to the size of the land.

2.8. Religious Beliefs

Majority of the people in the area are Muslims and are regular in their prayers. The religious leaders (*Mullahs*), *Syeds* and

Sheikhs are the most influential and most respected people in rural areas. In rural areas, people have superstitious beliefs and follow old tribal customs, particularly with respect to women, which sometimes even contradict religious teachings. Main festivals are *Eid-ul-Fitar* and *Eid-ul-Azha*, which are celebrated with a lot of fervor.

2.9. Conflict Resolution

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

The judicial system functions through civil and *Qazi* courts. The people file suit in courts to resolve their disputes but since majority of people are poor and it is hard for them to hire a counsel/advocate and bear the court fee, people prefer *Jirgas* to settle their issues as it is considered reliable, consumes less time and does not involve any cost. The disputes are resolved under *Jirga* through imposition of penalties in the form of cash, land, kind or females given in marriage from the family which gets convicted to the family of the affected.

People prefer the *Biradri* (brotherhood) system, where they take their issues to a senior and influential person of the community, after a lengthy discussion the disputes are settled. In Barkhan, in particular, the tribal retaliation is common and such disputes are eventually settled by compensation according to the tradition/*Riwaj*. Murder in retaliation is common and usually, in such cases compromises are made between the parties on customary practices and the murderer pays blood money in cash or in the form of property.

2.10. Arms

Due to tribal enmities, possessing and carrying arms is common and is also considered a part of the culture. The influential and tribal chiefs, in particular, move with several bodyguards carrying weapons such as rifles, Kalashnikovs and Kalakovs which testifies their tribal power and position in the tribe and the society.

2.11. Role, Position and Status of Women

According to the 1973 constitution all the citizens have equal rights and there is no discrimination on gender basis. The state is responsible to make special provisions for the protection of the rights of women and children. The labor law ensures equal participation of women in all socio-economic sectors. According to the law, women have the right to vote and to hold any public office and seats have been allocated to the females in all legislative assemblies including national as well as provincial Assemblies and local bodies. However, in practice, it becomes very difficult for women to uphold their legal and social rights due to the prevalent local customs and norms. The position of women in District Barkhan is similar to one held by women in most other parts of the country. Males generally hold the economic and social power and tribal chiefs are usually males.

The literacy rate among females is very low (9.4% for age group 15 years and above¹) due to the socio-cultural values and lack of required number of education facilities in the area. However, in the urban areas, the parents take interest in their daughters' education and the trend is seemed to be encouraging. Consequently, the number of girl students has shown an increase over the past five years.

Medical facilities for the community, in general, but for women, in particular, in the area are very limited. Access to health facilities is poor. In case of pregnant women traditional birth attendants are called for the delivery of babies. Women, usually, observe *purdah* (*veil*), however, in rural areas women work in the farm fields without observing *purdah*.

2.12. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

Child labor is measured by the per cent of children aged 5-14 years who are involved in child labour (definition used in MICS

Balochistan 2010: one hour of economic work per week for children aged 5-11 years and 14 hours of economic work per week for children aged 12-14 or 28 hours of domestic work per week for 5-14 year-olds). MICS Balochistan 2010 gives status of child labour Division wise. Child labor for children 5-11 years of age is 18.9% and for age group 12-14 years it is 16.4% (for Zhob Division). SPSS data of MICS Balochistan 2010 will be available on www.childinfo.org for further research. Recent Situation Analysis of Women and Children in Pakistan (Balochistan Province) has calculated child well being index, which has been calculated taking into account 12 different indicators including child labor and underweight prevalence. Barkhan is one of the least developed 19 districts of Balochistan when seen in context of child well being index.

2.13. Major Development Issues

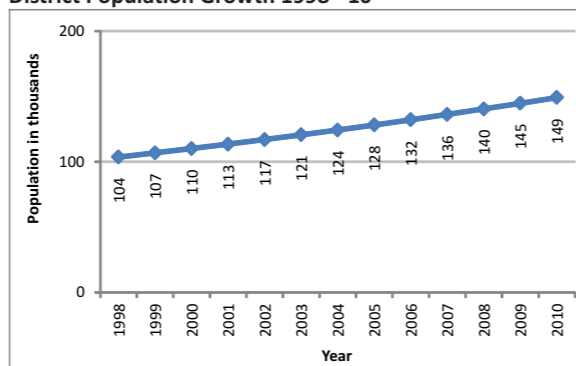
- Social milieu is changing on its own though of course there are factors affecting the change. Social change is a science and should be guided conforming to future vision.
- Enhance education in Barkhan will have positive impact on the social change
- Radio and TV should play their role in shaping bringing out tradition values of cooperation, tolerance and respect for each other
- Paying attention to female literacy and education will not only improve status of women but will also family environment
- Higher incidence of child labor in Zhob Division and Barkhan being one of the least developed districts suggests that poverty alleviation programs be initiated in the district and outreach of education facilities be extended.

3

DEMOGRAPHY AND HOUSING

Projected Population 2010	
Total Population in thousands	149
-Male	78 (53%)
-Female	71 (47%)
-Urban	11 (7%)
-Rural	138 (93%)
Sex Ratio (males/100 females)	111
Population Density 1998 (person per sq.km)	29
Population Density 2010 (Projected)	42
Average Annual Growth Rate (1981 - 98)	3.09%
Census 1998	
Housing Units in thousands	15
Rooms per housing unit	2.6
Housing Tenure	
Owned	94%
Rented	2%
Rent Free	5%
Marital Status	
Never married	25%
Married	71%
Widowed/ Divorced	4%
Other	
N.I. Card Obtained	58%
Muslim	100%
Non-Muslim	0%

District Population Growth 1998 - 10



(Census 1998)

3.1. Population

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

Table 3.1: Census Wise Population

	1961	1972	1981	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population	30	45	62	104	149
Male Population	16 (52%)	23 (52%)	32 (52%)	54 (53%)	78 (53%)
Female Population	14 (48%)	22 (48%)	29 (48%)	49 (47%)	71 (47%)
Urban Population	n/a	n/a	8 (13%)	8 (7%)	11 (7%)
Rural Population	n/a	n/a	54 (87%)	96 (93%)	138 (93%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	109	109	109	111	111
Number of households (in '000')	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	n/a

(Population Census Organization, 1961, 1972, 1981, 1998) n/a: Data not available

3.2. Population Growth Pattern

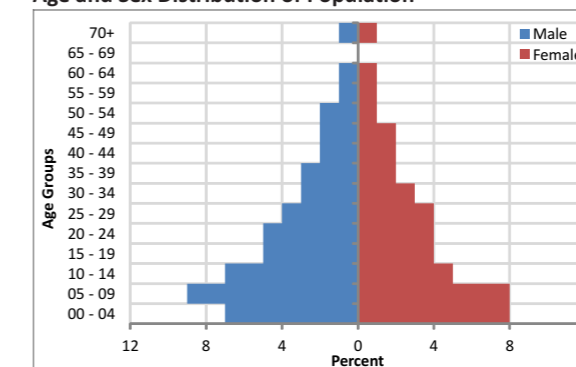
According to the Census of 1998, the reported population of District Barkhan was 104000. The designated annual growth rate was calculated to be 3.09%. The population growth rate, in the past, has always been on higher side in the district in contrast to other districts of Balochistan. Between the Censuses of 1961 and 1972 the population increased by 50%, between 1972 and 1981 it increased by 38% and between 1981 and 1998 it increased immensely by 68%. By applying the annual growth rate (3.09%) of Census 1998 the projected population in 2010 is estimated to be 149000.

3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

The population is characterized by high growth rate of 3.09% per annum with 45% population under 15 years and one-half (52% is working age (15-64 years). The percentage of people with vote eligibility (over 21 years), is 46% and 82% of the women of reproductive age, 15-49 years, are married out of which 85% have children.

Sex ratio is lopsided towards male population, where for every 100 females there are 111 males. There can be a possibility that due to the cultural settings people tend to avoid reporting the actual figures of their females which has reflected the low population of females.

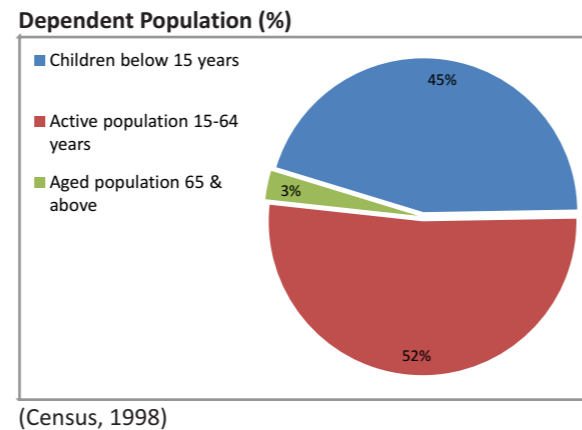
Age and Sex Distribution of Population



(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 widows or divorced women are also considered to be dependent. According to the Census 1998, 45% of the population in the district is dependent including youth of less than 15 years old and 3% of old age that makes almost half of the total population of the district.

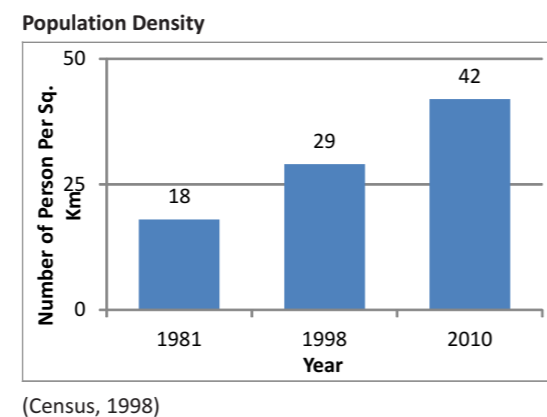


3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

Over the period of time the proportion of urban population was on the rise and increased to 68% in Census of 1998, whereas it was reported to be 3, 7, and 6 percent in Censuses of 1961, 1972 and 1981 respectively. Majority of the population (93%) was still reported to be in rural areas. The male female ratio in urban areas was 55:45 whereas in rural area it was 52:48.

3.5. Population Density

Balochistan is a sparsely populated province which is almost half of the country, area wise and comprises almost 5.6% population of the whole country. Population density is generally very low and it varies from district to district. As compared to most of the districts, Barkhan relatively better population density. According to 1998 census population in per square kilometer was 29 individuals and the projected population of 2010 is almost 42 individuals with an increase of 12 people over the past 12 years period.

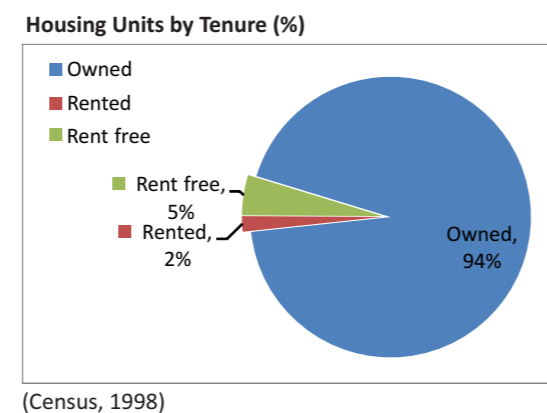


3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size was 7.5 and 7.1 persons per household according to the Census reports of 1981 and 1998, respectively. Only 4.6% of the population had a provision of living in separate room in a joint family system, which is very low.

3.7. House Tenure

According to 1998 Census, 94 % of the houses were owned by the residents however, the rest of the houses were either on rent or without rent and were not owned by the residents.



4 DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

4.1. Administrative Division

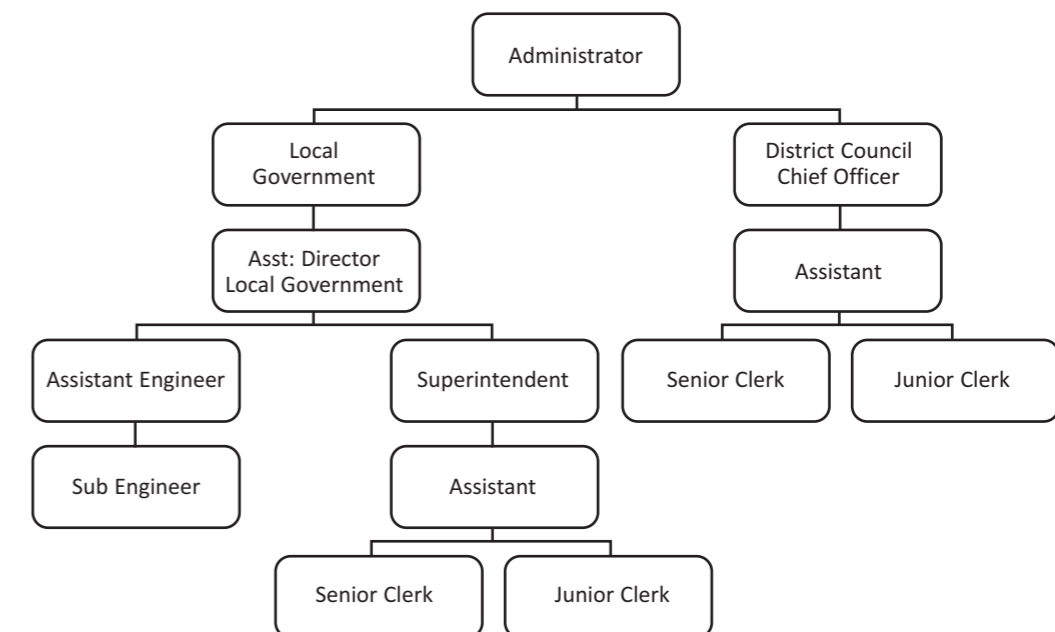
Barkhan started functioning as a district on 31st November 1991 and previously, it was a *Tehsil* of District Loralai. The main motive to grant Barkhan the status of a district was to provide basic facilities at the grass root level and to give easy access to people to the public offices. District Barkhan is comprised of only one Tehsil, Barkhan itself.

4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

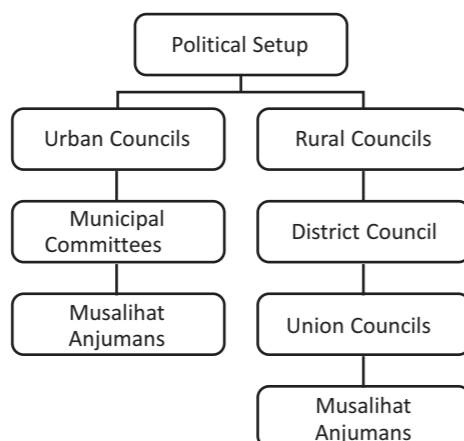
After the division of the Sub-Continent, the system of Local Government (LG) system inherited from the British Empire continued in Barkhan. However, in the year 1962 the LG system was restructured and the institutions were re-organized in the form of Union Committees, Union Councils, Town Committees and Municipalities. Three tiers were formed: *Tehsil* Council, District Council and the Divisional councils. The Divisional Councils were represented by the rural and urban areas which were meant for the grass root representation and the system was known as basic democracies. In 1970, Local Government departments were established at the provincial level.

Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) of 1980 was executed, which was meant to involve the local population in the development of their areas, was further replaced by BLGO 2001 with the concept of district Government. Under BLGO 2001, District Barkhan had 01 *Tehsil* and 8 Union Councils. The district was administrated from a single line of administration that covered both the rural as well as the urban areas. The system continued for two tenures and was again modified through the approval of BLGA 2010. The present system under the Local Government Act 2010 is similar to BLGO 1980 that emphasizes on rural-urban division but no elections were held under the latest system.

Local Government Administration Organogram (Administrative Setup)



Local Government Organogram(Political Setup)



4.3. Local Government Administration

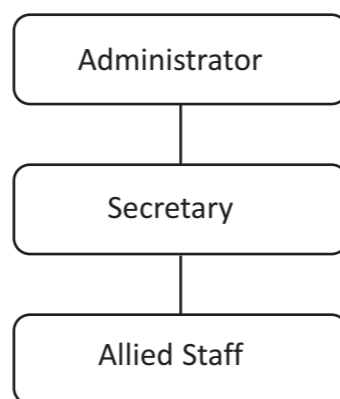
The Local Government Institution, in urban areas of District Barkhan, is comprised of the Municipal Committees (MC) headed by respective chairmen and ward members. The size of these MCs depends on population of the area. The government is represented by one Chief Officer, who assists the chairman and members in routine office work. There is a special allocation for representation of women, peasants/workers and minorities in the local bodies. Similarly at the District Council all the union councils are represented by one member each, besides, 33% representation of females and 5% that of peasants and workers.

4.4. Functions of Local Government

4.4.1. Union Council

After BLGA 2010, there are 8 Union Councils in the district, where each Union Council has a population ranging from 10000 to 20000 persons. There is 33% representation of women and 5% that of peasants/workers in each Union Council and this percentage is based on the number of general seats in the Council. The Union Councils are supposed to undertake development work related to public health, health, sanitation, education, agriculture, economic welfare, food items besides issuance of birth and death certificates. The local government elections have not been conducted for few years due to which the local government bodies are non-functional. Moreover, every Union Council is allowed to generate its own revenue sources by levying duty taxes and charging miscellaneous fees as specified in the second schedule of the BLGA 2010. They can also settle conflicts among the villagers through *Musalihat Anjumans* (local level bodies to resolve petty disputes among the people) and independently take decisions within their own jurisdiction which are appropriate. However, some of the finance related decisions have to be formally approved by the District Council. The administrative structure of Union Council is as follows:

Union Council



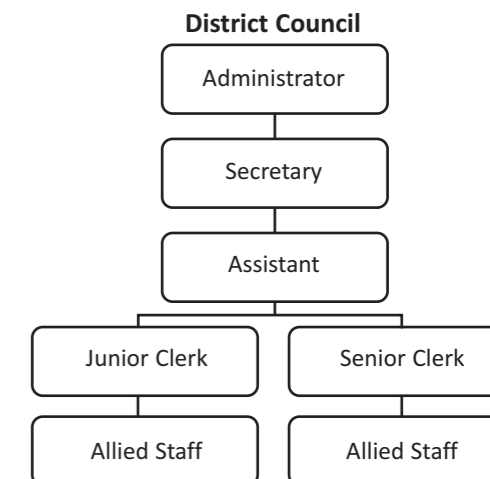
4.4.2. Municipal Committee

No Municipal Committee exists in Barkhan district.

4.4.3. District Council

There are 8 Union Councils' representatives in District Council of Barkhan, one from each Union Council. Special seats are allocated to the representatives of workers/peasants, women and minorities as discussed in detail in the above paragraphs. All the elected chairmen of the Municipal Committees are also members of the District Council.

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



4.5. Local Government in Barkhan

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 according to the electoral lists of 2005 was 56,978 including 30,749 male and 26,229 female voters. The figure reflects gender gap in the number of registered voters at the district level.

4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district has got one constituency of Provincial Assembly, PB-17, and one representative jointly with Musakhel and Loralai districts for National Assembly NA-263.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

227 polling stations were set up 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 males and females was almost the same because one polling booth each for male and female voters was established in each polling station.

4.7. Federal and Provincial Government Services

A number of Federal and Provincial Government departments are providing services at the district level. Except for FBS, Civil Defense and Passport & immigration, all other major departments are functional at the district level and some departments have got offices even at Tehsil level. (DC office, Election Commission of Pakistan, 2010)

Table 4.1: Federal and Provincial Government Services

Offices and Departments	Number of Offices	Location
Federal		
Election Commission (EC)	1	Near DPO office
NADRA ²	1	Near Inter college
Utility Stores	4	Barkhan, Ishani, Rakhni and Rarkan
Post Office	3	Near Police Station
Provincial		
Bureau of Statistics (BOS)	1	Near DC office
Excise and Taxation	1	Rakhni By Pass Road
Population Welfare	1	Near High School (Boys)
Zakat	1	Near Madeena Masjid

(DC office, Election Commission of Pakistan, 2010)

4.8. Complaints and Accountability Mechanism

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

5 MUNICIPAL SERVICES

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

5.1. Administration of Municipal Services and Assets

5.1.1. Assets

The Municipal Administration of District Barkhan owns a significant number of properties which contribute in generating substantial revenue for the Local Government but the revenue record has not been properly maintained.

5.1.2. Public Health

The most important responsibility of Municipal committee is to provide services related to public health, proper sanitation system, supply of safe and clean drinking water and control of infectious diseases, hygiene and building control facilities.

5.1.3. Water Supply

Clean and safe drinking water is another important mandate of the municipal services. For data on water supplies and water sector indicators refer to Section III.

5.1.4. Articles of Food and Drink

The outlet facilities of food and drink were not reported in the district. However, slaughter house exists in the district but it does not have proper equipment, human resource and transportation means.

5.1.5. Public Safety

Firefighting facility is available in Barkhan District which has only one fire fighting vehicle. In Civil Defense, public has been trained on initial precautions under challenging circumstances.

5.2. Town Planning

The master plan concerning the development of town exists but no further information could be collected.

5.3. Building Control

There is no office for regulating the building construction and implementing the building code in the district.

² NADRA: National Database and Registration Authority

5.4. Streets

One of the major responsibilities of Municipal administration is to look after the issues related to streets' provision and maintenance, measures for preventing encroachments, street lighting, and regulation of traffic. However, only street light maintenance issue is being properly dealt with only in the major towns of the district.

5.5. Other Municipal Services

The display and hoarding, car parking, bus stands, graveyard maintenance, fumigation, control over dangerous animals as well as development and maintenance of community parks are also among prime responsibilities of municipality. Only two bus stands in the whole district are available and functional, however, other services are hardly maintained and in this regard no authentic information is available.

6 LAW AND ORDER

The following paragraphs will provide information on the law enforcement agencies' resources, major cognizable crimes, judicial services, prison and jail facilities and development schemes.

6.1. Geographical Coverage

In District Barkhan, there are two main law enforcement agencies police and levies for maintaining law and order situation. Levies force comprises the local tribesmen which performs the police functions mostly in the rural areas very effectively. There are two police stations which mostly cover the urban/town areas, however, the rest of the district is looked after by levies force having 12 *levies than as*. For further details, please see table B1 Annexure B.

6.2. Human Resource

There are 122 police personnel comprising a Superintendent (SP), two Deputy Superintendents (DSPs), two Station House Officers (SHOs), three Sub-Inspectors (SIs), twenty two Assistant Sub-Inspectors (ASIs) and 92 Constables. The Provincial Levies force has a strength of 136 personnel, including four Hawaldars, nine *Risaldars* and 145 Constables. For further details, please see table B2 Annexure B.

6.3. Resources

The police force in the district is equipped with 14 vehicles, 158 rifles, 8,031 rounds, 89 tear gas and 80 rubber sticks and Levies force has got only 04 vehicles, 400 rifles and 4,000 rounds, for maintaining law and order situation.

6.4. Major Cognizable Crimes

During last three years 20 explosions, 4 riots, 2 murders, 10 illegal trafficking cases were reported in the district. Please see, table B3 Annexure B for details.

6.5. Judicial Services

The judicial services available in the district comprise 01 District and Sessions court, 01 Judicial Magistrate court, 01 *Qazi* court, however, High Court bench, Anti-terrorist court, Juvenile and Banking courts are not available. For issues outside jurisdiction of these courts people normally refer to Provincial Headquarter Quetta. The Bar Association exists having 6 members in the district. For further details, please see table B4 Annexure B.

6.6. Jails and Prisons

There is no district central prison in Barkhan, but one sub-jail/prison where the convicts are kept. The jail has 3 barracks and 2 bathrooms but no medical and communication facilities. The sub-jail usually has the capacity of keeping 100 prisoners at a time and the numbers of prisoners held in sub-jail were 90 during four years period.



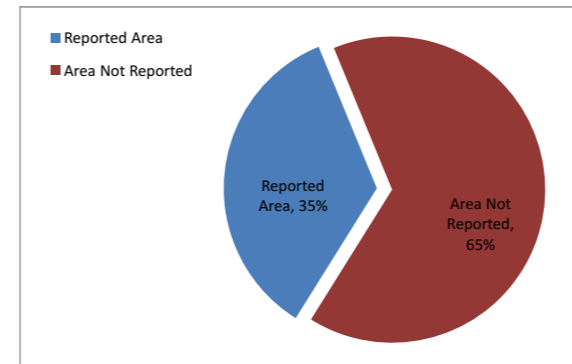
SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

7

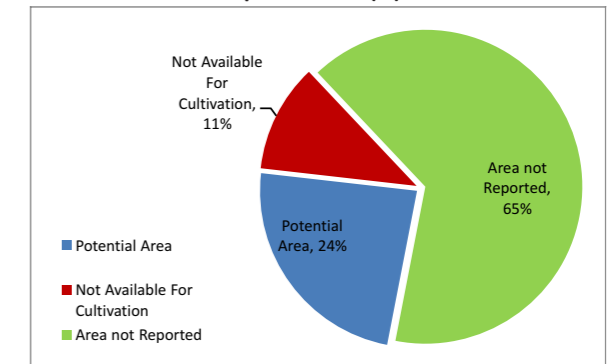
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Distribution of District Area (%)



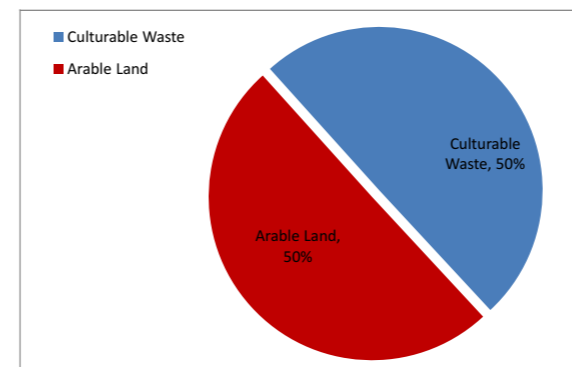
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total reported area of the district is 35%

Distribution of Reported Area (%)



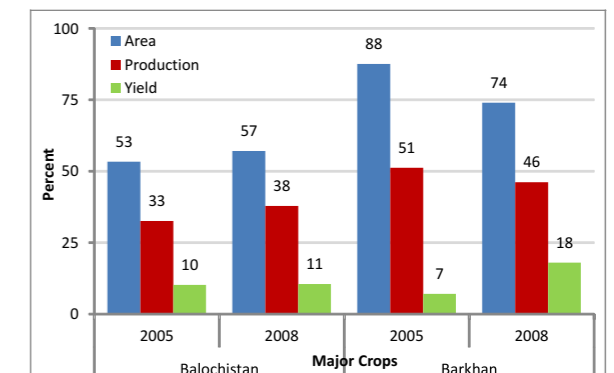
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Potential Area of the district is 24%

Distribution of Potential Area (%)



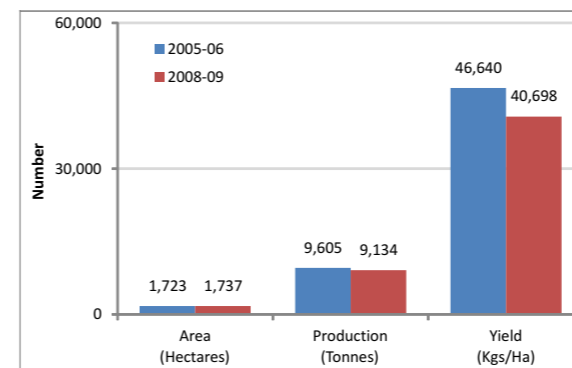
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Arable Land of the district is 50%

Growth Rate Comparison (%)



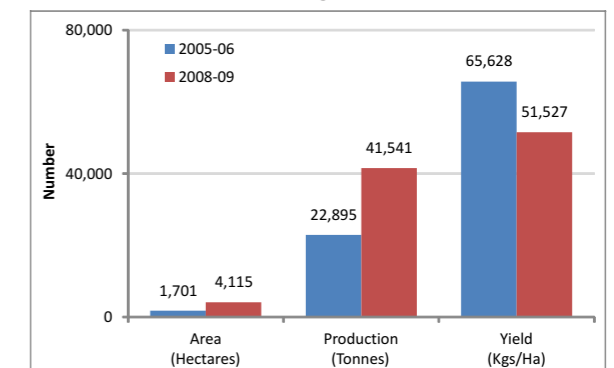
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Fruits

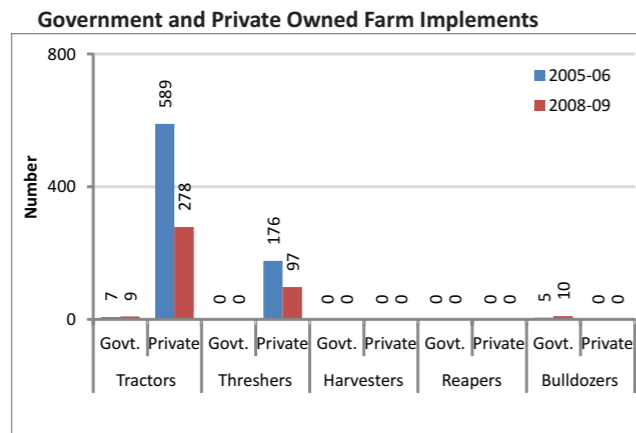


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
The fruits production slightly decreased in 2008-09

Area and Production of Vegetables



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



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Sector Highlights

- The geographical area of district Barkhan is 351000 hectares out of which 11% (39,215 hectares) is not available for cultivation.
- The Potential Area available for agricultural crop cultivation is 83,435 hectares, which is 24% of Barkhan.
- The area under Cultivable Waste Land ranged from 41,521 (50%) to 42,515 (61%) during the period 2004-05 to 2008-09.
- Major *Rabi* crop was wheat occupying 16,600 hectares, which is 89% of the total area, followed by vegetable cultivated over 8.2% of the area.
- The production of Wheat crop (32,186 tons) at 1,939 kg/hectares for the year 2008-09 remained the highest followed by vegetable (21,771 tons).
- Major *Kharif* crop was Cotton, which occupied 3,731 hectares (33% of the total area), followed by vegetable (11,377 hectares and 22% of the area).
- Vegetable production is very important and dominant in district of Barkhan which covers 24% of the irrigated area.
- Majority of the cultivated crop area (40,894 hectares.) is irrigated by tube wells, which constitute 96% of the total irrigation sources. This is followed by wells which cover 1,494 hectares and form 3.5% of the total irrigation sources.
- There are 2,921 tube wells, all of which have been installed privately and none by the Government.

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. Agro-Ecological Zone

Barkhan falls in the temperate agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 83,435 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 23.7% of the total geographical area of District Barkhan. 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
Temperate	Panjgur, Khuzdar, Loralai, Barkhan, Musakhail, and Kharan, Washuk.	3000-4500	Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Gram, Mutter Pulse, Masoor, Vegetables, Fodders, Sunflower, Safflower, Rice, Jowar, Maize, Pulses, Onion, Potato, Melons, Chilies, Coriander, Garlic, Cotton, Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peaches, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Cherry, Pistachio, Dates, Citrus, Banana, Guava, Chickoo and Fig.

(Agriculture Statistics of Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2. Land Utilization

The share of land used for agriculture in District Barkhan is gradually increasing every year. Overall land utilization of District Barkhan is shown in the table below:

Table 7.2: Land Utilization by Year

Land Utilization	Area In ('000') Hectare				
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Mean
Total Geographical Area	351	351	351	351	
Total Arable land	27 (39%)	41 (49%)	41 (49%)	42 (50%)	45
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	70 (20%)	83 (24%)	83 (24%)	83 (24%)	22
Net Sown Area	24 (87%)	41 (100%)	35 (85%)	30 (72%)	86
Current Fallow Land	3 (13%)	0 (0%)	6 (15%)	12 (28%)	14
Culturable Waste	43 (61%)	42 (51%)	42 (51%)	42 (50%)	55
Forest	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0
Area Unavailable for Cultivation	39 (11%)	39 (11%)	39 (11%)	39 (11%)	11

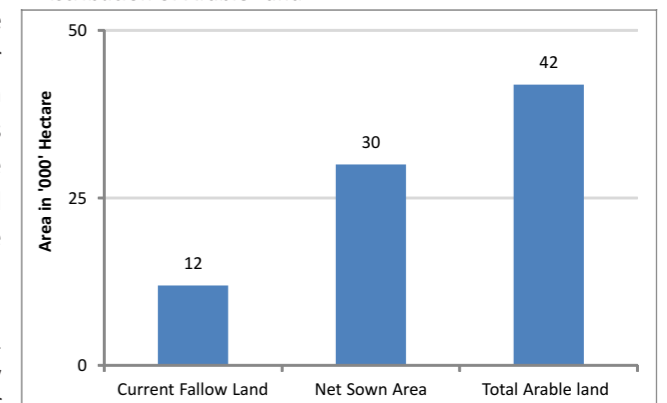
(Agriculture Statistics of Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.1. Land Classification

The geographical area of District Barkhan is 351 thousand hectares out of which 11.2% (39,215 hectares) is not available for cultivation. The Potential Area of 23.7% available for agricultural crop cultivation is 83,435 hectares. The Barkhan District has vast potential for development which is constrained by the scarcity of water. However, this could be overcome by efficient conservation of flood water and recharge of existing water resources. This would increase the cropping area of District Barkhan.

The area under Culturable Waste Land ranged from 41,521 (49.8%) to 42,515 (60.9%), for the last five years. This mostly indicates the non-availability of irrigation water. The ratio of cropping intensity decreased during both *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons. However, the difference of mean Culturable Waste Land was 4.8% for the year 2008-09.

Distribution of Arable Land



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Out of total Potential Area for cultivation (83,435 hectares.), the data on total Arable Land for five years ranged from 27,284 hectares (39.1%) in 2004 to 41,914 hectares (50.2%) in 2009. The share of Current Fallow Land, for the year 2006-07, decreased by 100% from 13% during the two preceding years. However, the trend of fallow land increased from 15% in the year 2007-08 to 29% in 2008-09. This situation might have been due to the scarcity of irrigation water. However, for a good crop raising and earning, focus on the practices of horizontal crop yield increase were made possible from within the framework of available farm resources. A high yield will not only improve the farm and farmers' community income but will have a positive impact on the overall economy of the province. Therefore, each year both in *Rabi* and *Kharif* cropping seasons, the cultivation area needs to be increased. The Net Sown Area during 2008-09 remained at 72%.

Crops

The Barkhan valley has two cropping seasons:

- 1. Rabi Crops:** *Rabi* crops include; Wheat, Barley, Vegetable 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.
- 2. Kharif Crops:** *Kharif* crops include; Sorghum (*Jowar*), Millet (*Bajra*), Maize, *Mung* bean, Mash bean, fruits, Onion, Potato, vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Garlic and Cotton. All these crops fall in the category of cash crops and they are sown in summer and harvested in the late summer or early winter. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

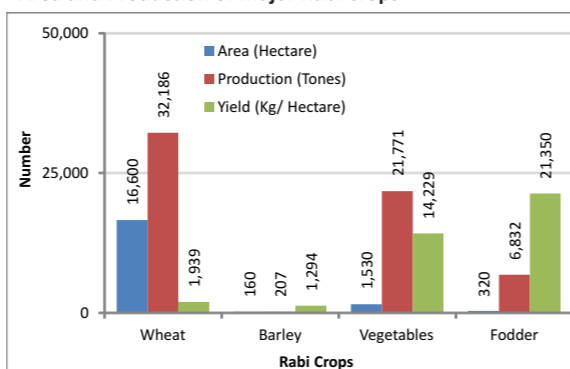
7.2.2. Major Crops, Area and Production

The major *Rabi* crop is Wheat, which was grown, in the year 2008-2009, on 16,600 hectares, 89% of the *Rabi* crop area (18,610 hectares). Vegetables occupy 8.2% of the area. More than 10% area of the Wheat was grown under irrigated conditions. The area under Barley and Fodder remained at 0.9% & 1.7% respectively. The production of Wheat crop (32,186 tones) at 1,939 kg per hectares for the year 2008-09 remained the highest, followed by vegetables (21,771 tones). Fodder crop production was 6,832 tons. Barley production was 207 tons with a yield of 1,294 kg per hectares. The production yield of Wheat, 1,939 kg per hectares remained the highest produce among all *Rabi* crops, but it is not impressive when compared to the average yield of high yielding Wheat genotypes for irrigated Wheat cultivation in Balochistan, which was 2,368 kgs per hectare.

Cotton occupied the largest part of the *Kharif* crop area (3,731 hectares), which is 33% of the total area (11,377 hectares). Cotton was followed by vegetable occupying 22% of the area. Fruits occupied 1,737 hectares (15%), then Fodder (1.9%), Sorghum (*Jowar* 2.4%), Millet (0.5%), and Maize (2.3%), respectively. The smallest area was under Coriander cultivation (17 hectares and 0.1% of the total area). The Onion yield contribution was mere 0.3% (35 hectares.) followed by Millet (*bajra*) contributing only 0.5% (55 hectares.) of the cultivable soils of Barkhan.

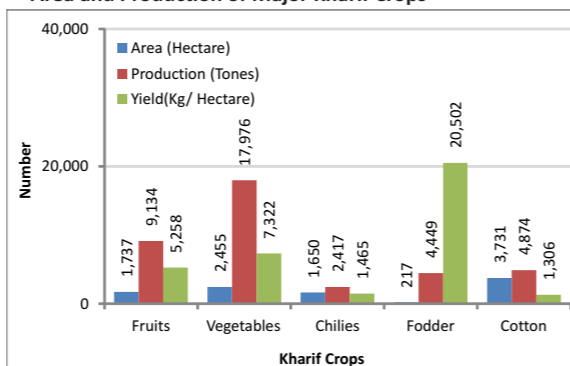
Vegetable production is very important and dominant in Barkhan. Almond, Apple, Apricot, Peach, Plum, Grapes and Pomegranate are the leading fruits produced in District Barkhan. The data

Area and Production of Major Rabi Crops



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Major Kharif Crops



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

shows that the yield of Maize (1,065 kg/hectares), Sorghum (*Jowar* 753 kg/hectares), Millet (*Bajra* 545 kg/hectares), Mash bean (608 kg/hectares), and *Mung* bean (552 kg/hectares) were very low.

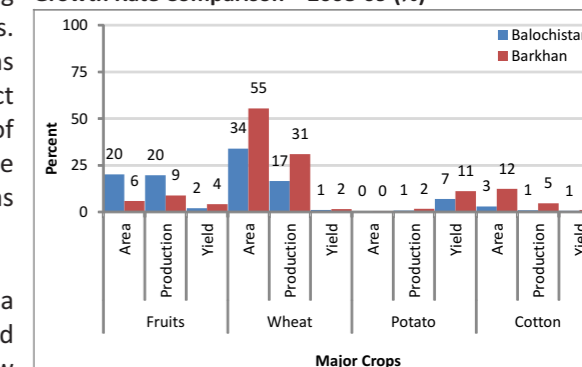
The causes for low yield production in the district could be the seed varieties being grown are not of certified quality. Other reasons could be improper follow up of agronomic practices such as sowing time, balanced fertilizer application, type of fertilizer to be applied, seed bed preparation, irrigation 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.

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

7.2.3. Discussion on Production Trends

a) *Wheat*: At the district level, as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, Wheat contributed to 89% of the area under *Rabi* crops. More than 17% of Wheat was grown under irrigated conditions during the year 2008-09. Wheat being the staple food of the district occupied 55% of the total Wheat area of Barkhan and 34% of Balochistan. The production ratio was 31% compared to 17% at the provincial level. The yield growth rate was 1.6% in Barkhan, whereas 1% in Balochistan.

Growth Rate Comparison – 2008-09 (%)



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

b) *Fruit*: At the district level, fruits contribute to 15% of the area under *Kharif* crops. The area growth rate (of 5.8% < 20%) and production growth rate (of 8.8% < 20%) for fruit, this remained low as compared to the Wheat crop followed by growth yield kg/hectares at 4.2% against 2% of the provincial level.

c) *Potato*: Potato contributed to 1.1% of the area under *Kharif* crops at the district level. However, the area growth rate was less than that of fruits (0.4% > 0.2%) and the production growth rate of Potatoes is also lower than fruits (1.7% > 0.7%) at the district level. Moreover, the yield growth rate was 11% compared to 7% of the provincial level.

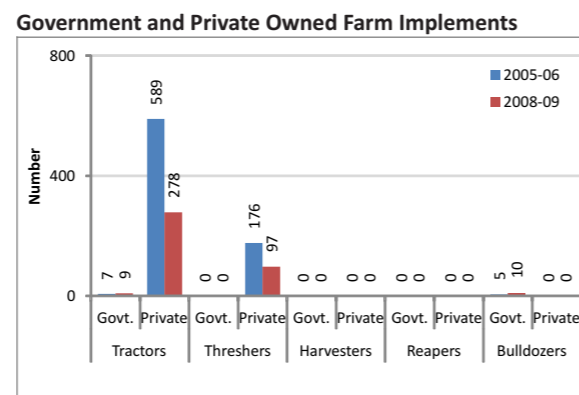
d) *Cotton*: At the district level, Cotton contributed 31% of the area during *Kharif* season. The area growth rate (12%) and production growth (4.7%) were higher for Cotton than Potatoes (2.9% and 0.9%) respectively. The growth rate for yield kg/hectares remained at 1.1% compared to 0.6% at the provincial level. For further details, please see table C3 Annexure C.

7.2.4. Discussion of Cropping Patterns

Single cropping is practiced to cultivate Wheat, Barley, Mutter pulse, Vegetable, Fodder, Onion, Melon, Chillies, Coriander, Garlic and Cotton. Mixed Cropping is sometimes practiced and inter cropping is not. The seeds of *Mung* bean and Mash bean are mixed with the seeds of Sorghum, Maize or Millet (*Bajra*) 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 where rain fed, un-irrigated and "*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; rather some other crop(s) is raised instead. This practice allows the maintenance and enhancement of the soil's fertility. Some fields/plots remain uncultivated as fallow land to maintain the soil's fertility which might otherwise have been exhausted in the past under crop husbandry.

7.3. Farm Implements and Inputs

According to the statistics, most of the farm implements were owned by the private sector. Provision of farm implements by the government to the poor small land holders may boost the agriculture production in the district subject to availability of water. For further details, please see table C4 Annexure C.

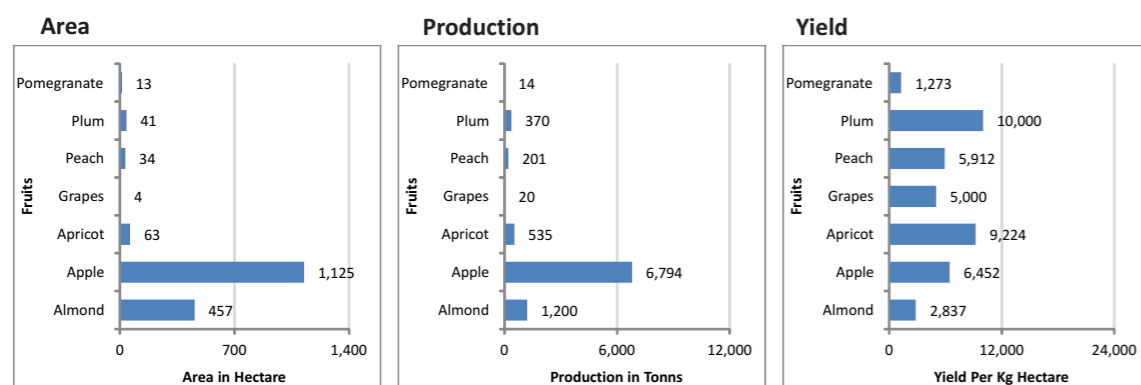


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.4. Horticulture Inputs

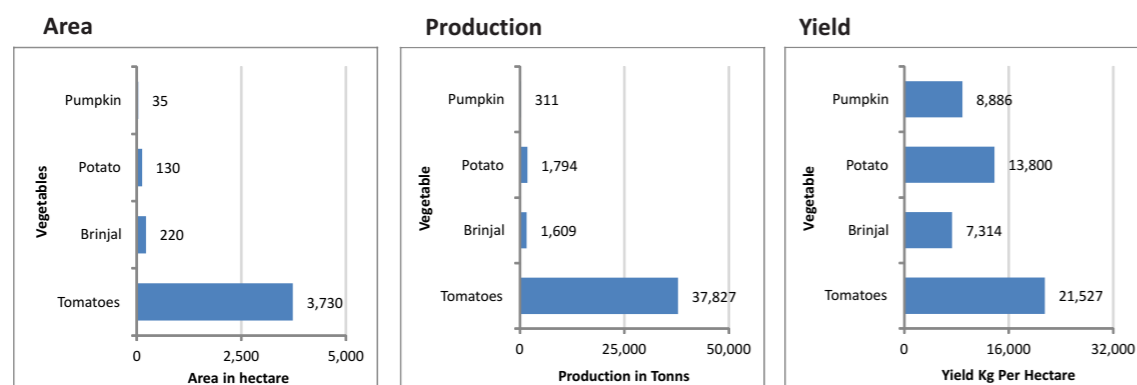
7.4.1. Area and Production of Fruits and Vegetables

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



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Tomatoes occupied the largest area (3,730 hectares), followed by Brinjals (220 hectares), Potatoes (130 hectares) and Pumpkins (35 hectares) at the district level during the year 2008-09. In terms of production Tomatoes was the highest (37,827 tons), followed by Potatoes (1,794 tons), Brinjals (1,609 tons), and Pumpkins (311 tons). For further details, please see table C6 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.5. Land Ownership and Tenure System

The total Arable Land (50%) recorded was 41,914 hectares. The Culturable Waste Land was 50% (41,521 hectares) during 2008-09. In tenancy contracts, tenants get 25% of the total yield in the case of irrigated land and for *Sailaba* (rain fed) lands, they get half of the total yield.

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

Shared Tenancy

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

Cash Tenancy

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

Crop Sharing System

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

7.6. Agriculture Marketing

The farm produce is either sold to retailers or offered for auction through commission agents. Direct marketing gives farmers better return. However, they prefer not to do this, because they may have difficulties in getting a good price in the market in case they have surplus produce. Commission agents play an important role in the marketing of fruits and vegetables. They work either on behalf of the growers, and charge a commission, or by contracting crops. Fruit orchards are contracted to the interested parties at the beginning of the season. Once the contract is made, the fruit grower has no responsibility for the volume of the production. The inclination of farm producers is divided to marketing system at varying level. The prices fixed for different agricultural commodities by the government do not seem effective throughout the province. Majority of the farm produce is directly sold into the hands of brokers (other terms used are: *dalal*, *beopari*, contractors and intermediaries), who are all middlemen at different locations. Normally, the following options are available to the growers for selling their produce:

- Sale of produce at farm gate: this kind of sale obviously does not bring much income to growers.
- Sale of produce to the nearest market, if available, at district level: This kind of sale has certain transportation charges to be met by the growers. In market, there is a strong hold of intermediaries. They buy the farm produce on the spot and resell to wholesalers at their own price. The wholesalers then resale the produce to merchandisers, dealers, brokers or retailers. Then it comes to shopkeepers from where public purchase these commodities as end users or consumers. But every entity involved inside these sales gets its profit margins fixed accordingly and there is hardly any check to the prices.
- Sale of produce across the boundaries of district or province: Same intermediaries are to be faced by the producers/growers again.
- Another way of earning more money/profit is that the produce purchased from the growers is hoarded in warehouses and then sold on high prices during off season.

7.6.1. Share of Population Employed in Major Agricultural Activities

Most of agricultural work is done by men but in some areas women also participate in agricultural activities. Majority of the farmers falls in the category of minor *Zamindars*, owning less than 2 hectares of land.

7.6.2. Role of Women in Agricultural Activities

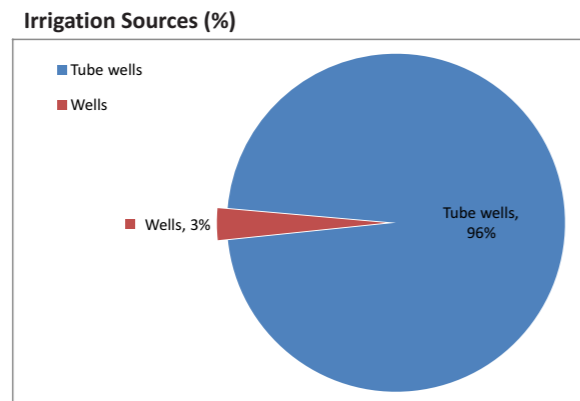
Female participation in agriculture is indirect and limited. Wheat, for example, is cultivated by men but at the time of harvesting the whole family, in some cases, helps out on the field. Women also participate in the cleaning of food grains.

7.7. Irrigation

7.7.1. Irrigation System and Sources

Two main sources of irrigation include tube wells and dug wells. Privately owned tube-wells are maintained by the owners themselves

Majority of the crop cultivation area (40,894 hectares.) is irrigated by tube wells, encompassing 96% of the total irrigation sources followed by dug wells, which comprise 3% of the total irrigation sources and cover 1,494 hectares. There is no canal irrigation system in the district. tube wells installed are privately owned. For further details, please see table C7 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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 Sub Offices	2
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	54
Actual Filled Posts	54
Vacant Posts	0

(Agriculture Department)

7.9. Currently in Progress Projects

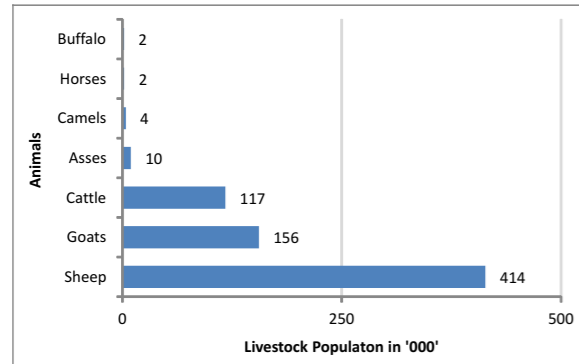
The following projects were reflected in the PSDP 2009-10:

- Construction of AreeChur Gravity Dam.
- Construction of Pani Walalaxhi Bhar Delay Action Dam.

7.10. Major Development Issues

- More sources of irrigation water need to be developed
- High efficiency irrigation techniques should be presented as model
- Project of lining of water courses will help conserve water
- Supply of certified seeds of all the major crops at subsidized rates can enhance productivity.
- Agricultural loans for farmers (who are small landholders) on easy installments for the purchase of farm implements can contribute in alleviating poverty.
- Arrangements for field days, seminars, lectures on pest management, demonstration of improved technology plots by the concerned department will improve overall condition of agriculture in the district.

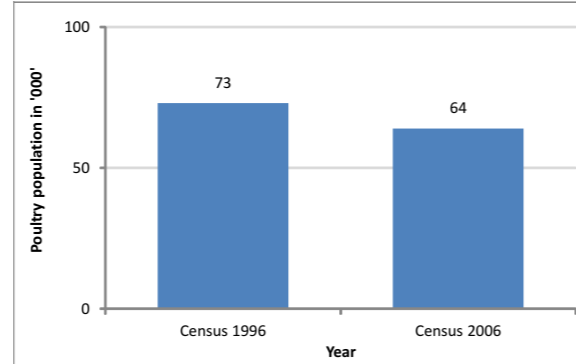
Livestock Population



(Livestock Census, 2006)

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

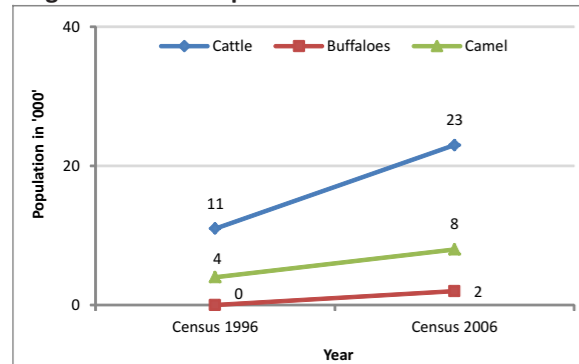
Poultry Population



(Livestock Census, 1996,2006)

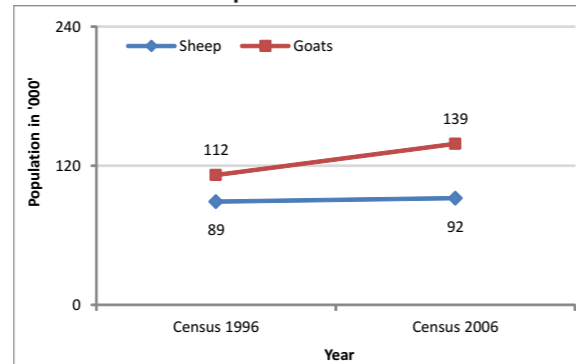
Poultry population has decreased.

Large Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986,1996,2006)

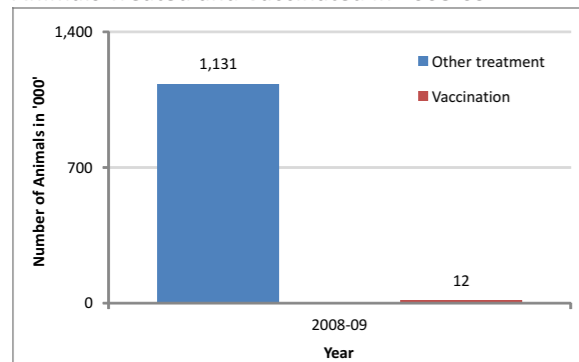
Small Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986,1996,2006)

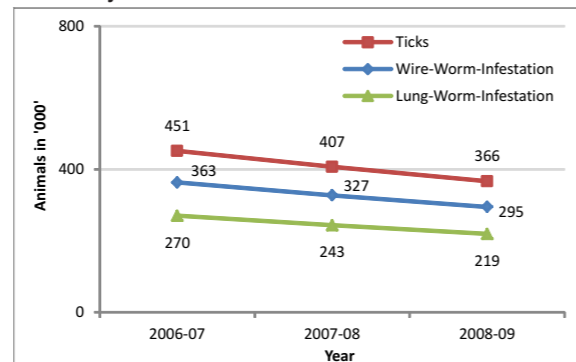
Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district.

Animals Treated and Vaccinated in 2008-09



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

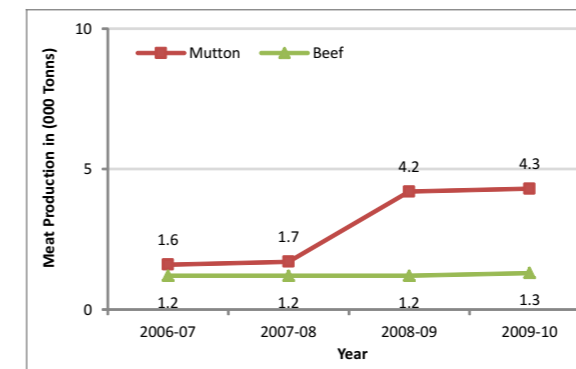
Three Major Animal Diseases in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

The incidence of major diseases is on decline.

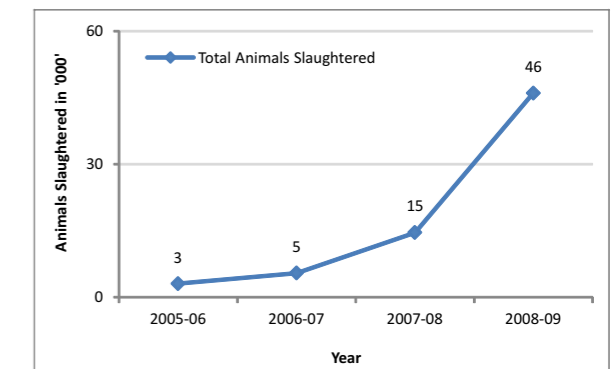
Meat Production in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Slaughtering of Animals in Public and Private sector is almost identical.

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 number of buffaloes and camels are found.
- A network of Public Sector Veterinary Institution, comprising 4 veterinary hospitals and 55 veterinary dispensaries, is present in the district.
- Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.
- An artificial insemination center has not been established yet.

8.1. Introduction

Livestock census of 2006 has data for 26 districts as districts like Washuk, Nushki, Harnai and Sherani were part of other districts. General categories of livestock for which data was collected comprised cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, camel, horses, mules, asses and poultry. Situation of Barkhan is ranked (based on sorting order largest to the smallest) below among the then 26 districts. In total livestock population ranking, Barkhan district stands at 16th position.

Livestock Category	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goats	Camel	Horse	Mule	Asses	Poultry
District Rank	9	12	12	21	15	9	11	17	20

Area wise Barkhan is 8th smallest district and human population wise it ranks 8th smallest among 30 districts) while population density per square kilometer in 41.

Livestock Department, headed by the Deputy Director along with its staff, manages and controls all the activities pertaining to livestock including animal health coverage and husbandry. Vaccination is being carried out free of cost, however, treatment is provided at 50% subsidized rates.

8.2. Livestock Population

The highest reported population among all the ruminants was that of goats (139000_ (Livestock Census, 2006). This shows goat is the preferred farm animal that the people like to keep and rear as compared to any other livestock species. It is due to the suitable weather conditions and the ease of keeping it. The livestock population of all categories is presented in the table below:

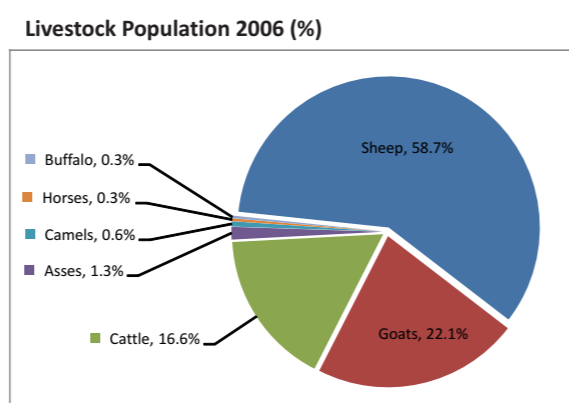
Table 8.1: Number of Livestock ('000' Numbers)

Livestock Type	1986	1996	2006
Sheep	n/a	89	92
Goats	n/a	112	139
Cattle	n/a	11	23
Camel	n/a	4	8
Poultry	n/a	73	64

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

8.3. Large Ruminants

The large ruminants in the district comprise Cattle, Buffaloes and Camels. The Cattle is 17% followed by Camels' share of 0.6%, whereas Buffaloes are only 0.3% of the whole livestock in the district. The male cattle are mostly slaughtered and their beef is sold to fulfill food purpose. People also prefer Cattle for sacrifice at the occasion of *Eid-ul-Azha*.



(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.4. Small Ruminants

More than 80% of the livestock population comprises of small ruminants, which shows that people prefer small ruminants as compared to large ruminants. Household women and children usually look after the small ruminants. Small livestock farmers usually have average herd size up to 20-30 small ruminants, which is raised mostly in un-irrigated areas, where rangeland provides pasture. Sheep and goats are raised for multiple purposes like milk, mutton and reselling of male 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.

8.5. Poultry

There is one Government Poultry Farm and few small scale private/commercial poultry farms of broiler and layer breeds in the district. Enormous potential has been observed in rural poultry, where every household has 6 to 8 poultry birds in their homes. The eggs and poultry meat is usually consumed domestically. Occasionally some people sell the eggs in the market as "Desi Eggs". These are sold at a higher price than that of farm eggs. The department had launched a project "Development of Rural Poultry" in the year 2005-06 through which many of the poor families had been provided poultry birds at 80% subsidized rates. In poultry farming, especially broiler breed is much preferred in business over other breeds because it provides maximum return in a very short time.

8.6. Livestock Population Growth Rate

Average per year growth rate factor for each category of livestock has been calculated on the basis of livestock Census conducted in the years 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 (%)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cattle	6.5	101,084	107,958	115,299	123,139	131,513
Buffalo	0.5	7,980	8,770	9,638	10,592	11,641
Sheep	23.6	367,262	373,873	380,602	387,453	394,427
Goats	51	794,296	814,948	836,136	857,876	880,181
Camels	2.1	32,202	32,685	33,175	33,673	34,178
Horses	0.12	1,857	1,937	2,020	2,107	2,198
Mules	0.04	581	643	712	788	873
Asses	1.7	26,535	27,172	27,824	28,492	29,176
Poultry	14.6	226,710	232,604	238,652	244,857	251,223

(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.7. Veterinary Institutions

There is a network of 4 veterinary hospitals, 55 veterinary dispensaries, 1 slaughter house, 1 poultry farm and 1 dairy farm: all owned by the Government. Under a Federal Project "Fight against Congo Virus" dipping stations were established, where animals are dipped for medication of external ticks and ecto-parasites. An extended coverage of veterinary services would lead to rapid progress in milk and meat yields and would add substantially to the income of livestock farmers.

The physical condition of the government veterinary Institution's buildings and equipment is poor. The office of the Deputy Director Livestock, civil veterinary hospital, Barkhan and artificial insemination center need immediate repair and renovation. Besides, for making use of these facilities optimally requires provision of medicine in sufficient quantity. Procurement of equipment for artificial insemination is yet another requirement.

Name of Health Services	2009-10
Veterinary Hospitals	4
Veterinary Dispensaries	55
Slaughter Houses	1
Dairy Farm	1
Government Poultry Farm	1

(Directorate of Animal Husbandry)

8.8. Livestock Diseases

The disease control activities are well-known in the district to provide veterinary services through veterinary hospital and veterinary dispensaries. Mobile veterinary camps are also organized at various places, particularly on the route of migrants during the seasonal migrations. Livestock migratory routes in Balochistan are shown below in map. Vaccination services are provided free of cost by the government livestock department and the other necessary medication is provided at 50% subsidized rates to the livestock owners.

Livestock Migratory Routes



8.8.1. Major Diseases

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

a) Worm Infestation

b) Ticks

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

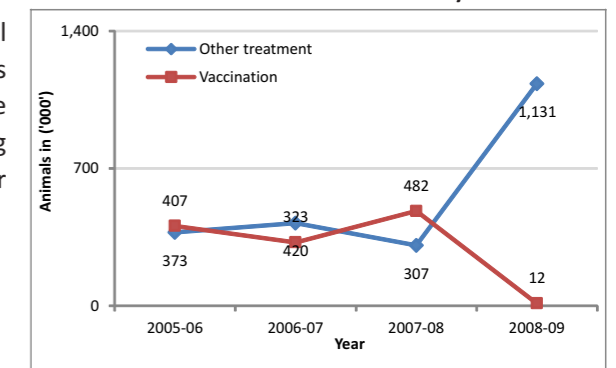
Name of Diseases	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Lung-Worm-Infestation	299,438	269,764	243,030	218,946
Wire-Worm-Infestation	402,984	363,049	327,071	294,658
Liver Fluke	193,959	174,738	157,422	141,821
Mange/Mites	225,456	203,114	182,985	164,852
Ticks	500,895	451,257	406,538	366,250
Contagious	18,357	16,537	14,899	13,422
Non-Contagious	82,108	73,971	66,641	60,037
Systematic	44,007	39,646	35,717	32,178
Metabolic	35,620	32,090	28,910	26,045
Others	14,622	13,173	11,868	10,692

(Civil Veterinary Hospital, 2010)

8.8.2. Disease Control Activities and Mortality

The Livestock Department is continuously involved in animal convenient health coverage activities. It usually performs vaccination and medication in order to save animal lives. The maximum number of livestock treated and vaccinated during 2005-06 to 2008-09 was reported in the year 2007-08. For further details, please see table D1 Annexure D.

Animals Treated & Vaccinated at Veterinary Health Services



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

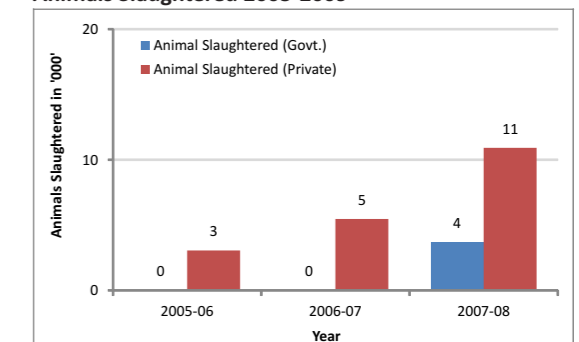
8.9. Meat and Dairy Production

The mutton production in the district is on the rise after 2007-08 and there was a significant increase from 1,700 tons to 4,200 tons. The beef production has almost remained constant at 1,200 tons during the period of 2005-09. However, it rose to 1,300 tons in 2009-10. Milk production has gradually increased along with the increase in population of large ruminants. Poultry meat and egg production has also increased, as there was no significant change seen in the period under consideration. For further details, please see table D2 Annexure D.

8.10. Slaughtering

During the year 2007-2008 it was found that animal slaughtering was comparatively more than the previous years.

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

8.11. Functions and Structure of Livestock Department

The Livestock Department at district level is headed by a Deputy Director Livestock besides veterinary doctors, compounders, stock assistants, technicians and other support staff to carry out day to day activities of the field. The government cattle and poultry farm are headed by their respective managers with support staff. The details of the actual strength of the staff in different categories are listed in the table below:

Table 8.5: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	13
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	152
Actual Filled Posts	149
Vacant Posts	3

(Livestock Department)

8.12. Government, NGO and Private Enterprise involvement in Livestock Development

Although, Livestock Department has a leading role in District Barkhan but few other local NGOs and enterprises are also actively involved in the development of livestock. Livestock Department at the provincial level is also involved in extending various services / infrastructure including animal husbandry, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, artificial insemination services, input supplies and dairy development.

8.13. Development Projects

'Construction of Civil Dispensary at Basti Jahan Khan Buzdar, Botakwali' was a proposed project in the portfolio of PSDP 2009 but had not approved by the time when data was being collected.

The following are some other important projects which were funded by other sources:

Table 8.6: Livestock Projects

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

(Directorate of Livestock Planning, 2010)

8.14. Some Key Findings

- Infrastructure is developed to provide services in a particular sector and for infrastructure to deliver proper maintenance with finances to meet operational expenses are as integral a part as soul is to body. It is common observation that instead of maintaining existing assets and getting required services from them, new assets are created. Lack of for medicines, equipment and operational activities means that livestock facilities are not being utilized to the maximum.
- There is need to coordinate with forest department to develop rangelands.
- Research is required in the areas of breed and genetics potential of livestock health and growth.
- A computerized monitoring and evaluation system at district and provincial level, for timely reporting and decision making, is required.
- An awareness and advocacy campaign should be carried out with regard to vaccination of livestock in due time.

9 FISHERIES

Note: This sector is not applicable in this district as there are not activities of inland fisheries.

10 FORESTRY

Total Forest Area	n/a
Number of Sub Offices	1
Total Sanctioned Posts	14
Filled Posts	9

Sector Highlights

The type of forests found in the district is “Dry sub-tropical” merging downwards with the Tropical Thorn Forests. It has a limited forest cover and no area has been conserved as State Forest or Wildlife Protected Area but overall natural vegetation, including shrubs, bushes and grasses can aptly be termed as rangelands. These rangelands are substantially contributing to the ecological stability of important ecosystems in the district. Major part of the district is slightly Monsoon stricken.

By virtue of natural occurrence, forests in Barkhan District are grouped as natural which comprise mostly of rangeland. General terrain of the district is hilly that accommodates a diversified flora, including trees, bushes, herbs and grasses etc. Depending on the aspect and elevation of the terrain, Phulai (*Acacia modesta*) and Olive (*Olea cuspidate*) are the dominating Species generally mixed with, *Zizyphusnummularia*, *Periplocaaphylla*, *Sophoragrifithii*, Rohrai (*Tecomaundulata*), *Caparisaphylla*etc. The entire district, is believed, to have been invaded by the alien thorny Musquet (*Prosopisjuliflora*), both in bush and tree forms. On one hand Musquet is gradually modifying the ecosystem but on the other hand it is also a substantial source of fuel wood and charcoal to the inhabitants. Hundreds of people are also involved in this business for their livelihood.

10.1. Introduction

Forests play an important role in the maintenance of environmental balance. It is a well established fact that life on earth is the function of a number of direct, indirect, tangible and intangible naturally active forestry factors, most importantly, emission of life-sustaining oxygen and absorption of poisonous carbon dioxide. Forests are the main source of food, timber, firewood, shelter and a variety of medicinal herbs and also serve as baseline for food-web, thereby sustaining life on earth. It should be noted that forests are instrumental in rehabilitation and development of rangeland, water management, wildlife management and soil conservation. In view of their multitasking function, we should protect and rehabilitate forests for our own existence.

In view of the present condition we can term the entire district a mixture of degraded and non-degraded rangelands. It bears a very open cover and a moderate amount of grasses and herbs. In the valleys, *Ghaz (Tamarix spp.)* is found in streambeds.

10.2. Major Vegetation

Major tree species found in the district are *Phulai (Acacia modesta)*, *Olive (Olea cuspidate)*, *Zizyphusnummularia*, *Capparisaphylla*, *Rohrai (Tecomaundulata)*, *Periplocaaphylla*, *Sophoragrifithii*, *Makhi (Caraganaambigua)*, *Khakshir (SisymbriumSophia)*, *Zralg (Berberis lyceum)*, *Artemisia spp*; *Withaniacoagulans*, *Daphne oleoides* and *Mazri (Nannorrhopsritchiana)*. The ground cover is constituted mainly of *Stipahimalacia*, *Dichanthiumannulatum*, *Chrysopogon spp.* And *Cymbopogon spp.*

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

Table 10.1: Vegetation Zones

Vegetation Zone	Brief description
Uphill steep rocky cliffs	Phulai (<i>Acacia modesta</i>), Olive (<i>Olea cuspidate</i>), <i>Zizyphus nummularia</i> , <i>Capparis aphylla</i> . In fact such a mixture of vegetation, as a continuous patch, emerges from the eastern boundaries of Loralai and northern rim of the Musakhail district.
Foot hills	It comprises mostly of the fertile deep soil plateaus and provides summer and winter grazing land for both the local and nomadic grazers. It is dominated by a variety of shrubs like <i>Zizyphus nummularia</i> , <i>Artimesia meritima (Tharkha)</i> , <i>Prunus ebernea</i> , <i>Caragana ambigua (Makhi)</i> , <i>Berberis lyceum(Zralg)</i> , <i>Mazi (Nannorrhops ritchieana)</i> and <i>Sophora grifithii (Ghuzaira)</i> associated with herbs and grasses. Musquet is now rapidly encroaching to the native ecosystem on such terrains.
Piedmont plains	Mostly modified by the local community for agriculture and other land uses. It consists of more or less flat to undulating plains. The wasteland contains mostly <i>Artimesia meritima (Tharkha)</i> , <i>Mazi (Nannorrhops ritchieana)</i> , <i>Haloxylon grifithii</i> , <i>Sophora grifithii</i> , <i>Paganum hermala</i> , with sporadic mixture of edible seasonal forage plants; thus supporting thousands of animals, both local and nomadic ones. In some pockets we can also see sporadic growth of <i>Tecoma undulata</i> and <i>Caparis aphylla</i> . Mixture of <i>Chrysopogon spp.</i> , <i>Cymbopogon spp.</i> and <i>Stipa himalacia</i> is a common feature.
Dry stream beds	Commonly found in the entire district where <i>Tamarix Spp.</i> and <i>Sacharum munja</i> is commonly seen.

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

10.3. Forestry Land use

10.3.1. Notified Forests

There is no notified forest area in the district.

10.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

There is no notified protected area in the district.

10.3.3. Rangelands

The entire district can be considered as a mixture of degraded and non-degraded rangelands. The ground is suitable for both summer and winter grazers, including both local and nomads and grazing is uncontrolled. Most of the rangelands belong to communities living around and due to common ownership which are generally accessible to all members of the community and traditionally to nomads passing through the area during seasonal migrations. Due to lack of ecological awareness, no one takes the responsibility of management or restoration of depleted rangelands for better forage production. Lopping of *Phulai*, Olive and other edible plant species for stall feeding of the animals has also opened a gateway to mass destruction of tree cover. In areas where ownership is monopolized by tribal lords, range conditions are still promising because intervention by grazers is limited and to some extent controlled.

10.4. Forest Production

The useful plants fall mainly in the category of fodder, fuel wood for energy purpose and construction wood for roofing and small implements, medicinal plants for people and livestock. However, timber is not produced on commercial basis. Wood from *Phulai*, Olive and their associate trees is utilized for fuel. Livestock farming is an indirect byproduct of rangelands.

10.5. Non-Timber Forest Produce

Mazri (*Nannorrhops ritchieana*) is included in this category of forest produce. It is an important source of livelihood in the district. Mazri leaves are used for weaving of baskets, mats, purses, hats etc. Its roots and fruits, both are edible. It is exported to Punjab and other parts of the country on commercial basis. Some of the plants having medicinal value can also be included in the list.

10.6. Wildlife

Wildlife habitat type is Dry Sub-Tropical and temperate semi evergreen scrub forest. There are no previous bench marks available to determine the status of wildlife in the area. However, according to the community, the number of wildlife species has declined which could aptly be attributed to casual attitude for hunting and habitat degradation. Key species are as follows:

Table 10.2: Wildlife Common Species

Wildlife Type	Common Species
Mammals	Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>), Hill Fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes griffithii</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Stripped Hyaena (<i>Hyaena</i>), Cape Hare (<i>Lepus capensis</i>), Porcupine (<i>Hystrix indica</i>), Afghan Hedgehog (<i>Hemiechinus auritus megalotis</i>), and Stone Marten (<i>martes foina</i>) etc.
Birds	Chukar (<i>Alectoris chukar</i>), See Partridge (<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>), Kestrel (<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>), Golden Eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos daphanea</i>), a number of Finches, Buntings, seasonal/migratory Waterfowls, Hawks, Bustards and Sand Grouse etc.
Reptiles	Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agrionemys horsfieldii</i>), Afghan Agama (<i>Trapelus megalonyx</i>), Indian Cobra (<i>Naja naja naja</i>), Saw-scale Viper (<i>Echis carinatus</i>), Dwarf Dark-headed Racer (<i>Eirenis persica walteri</i>) Levantine Viper (<i>Macrovipera lebetina</i>), etc

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

10.6.1. Wildlife Statistics

Previously, Barkhan district was part of Loralai District. Statistics on wildlife is either not available or if available is included in the record of Loralai District which needs to be sorted out for Barkhan district.

10.7. Wetlands

There is no wetland of national or international importance located in the district.

10.8. Commercial Forestry (Plantations)

Tree species planted for amenity and farm forestry purpose are included in this category which are mostly planted along water channels, water storage ponds, around farmlands and household compounds. The common species are Eucalyptus spp, Sufeda (*Populus spp.*), Toot/Mulberry (*MorusAlba*), Saru (*Cupressus sempervirens*), *Salix spp.* A Forest Management Office has been recently established in the district which is still on its way to design plantation programs. A Forest Check Post functions at Rakhni to monitor movement of fire wood and timber from Punjab to Balochistan Province. Collection of royalty, a source of revenue, at the check post is contracted annually through open auction which normally ranges from Rs. 5 to 6 million. As mentioned above, Mazri (*Nannorrhops ritchieana*) is another source of livelihood in the district. Mazri leaves are used for weaving of baskets, mats, purses, hats etc. its roots and fruit both are edible, so it is exported to Punjab and other parts of the country on commercial basis.

10.9. Bee Keeping

Though Barkhan District is one of the most important horticultural areas of Balochistan, bee-keeping is not an economic activity. The main reason described by the people was that bees produce honey only in warm areas. Bees cannot survive in the cold weather of the district.

10.10. Marketing and Processing

In the district, wood obtained from the forests is mainly used for fuel purposes because other sources of fuel are either unavailable or if available, are too expensive. There is no data available about the quantity of wood exploited. Nomads, in the past, had been involved in the exploitation of wood and the Afghan Refugees have exploited these resources, mercilessly.

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

The Forest Department in the district is under the administrative control of the Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), who reports to the Chief Conservator of Forest Department at the provincial level. The table 10.3 below reflects the details of Forest Department in Barkhan District. For further information please see table E1 Annexure E.

Functions of Forests and Wildlife Department in the district are listed as under:-

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

Table 10.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	14
Actual Filled Posts	9
Vacant Posts	5

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

10.12. Development Projects

There is no development project (District Government, PSDP/ADP) with regard to forest related interventions in the district.

10.13. Major Development Issues

- Specified area for forest reserves is very limited in Barkhan. The proportion of the planted forest vis-a-vis natural forest is even lower. Judging from international standard, forest reserves are rare.
- In forest related activities females' involvement is limited only to the collection of herbs, bushes and shrubs and sometime fuel wood.
- The participation of local and international NGOs is very low in the development of forestry.
- Forest reserves have depleted due to unavailability of cheap sources for fuel energy other than wood.
- Wildlife management is very poor and needs improvement.
- The environmental and ecological balance is impaired due to soil erosion, depletion of rangelands and population pressure.
- The institutional capacity of Forest Department needs restructuring and improvement. Management needs to be proactive and committed so that effective control on the degradation of overall environment can be made possible.
- Lack of awareness and aptitude towards conservation of forests, rangelands and wildlife among the people.
- Abrupt change in climate.
- Low investment in forest development.
- For immediate financial gains, unplanned agriculture activities have subsided the natural vegetation.
- Lack of alternate energy sources.
- There is no community participation in the management of wastelands.
- Deficiency of alternate source of forage for livestock feeding.
- Unnecessary and uncontrolled hunting of Wildlife.
- Lack of alternate energy sources.
- There is no community participation in the management of wastelands.
- Deficiency of alternate source of forage for livestock feeding.
- Unnecessary and uncontrolled hunting of Wildlife.

A view of Paganum Hermala Plants



A view of Olive Forest



A Plant Locally Known as Malanae



A Young Phulai (Accacia Modesta)



11 MINING

Name of the Mineral	Acreage
Coal	3,429

Sector Highlights

- Gypsum reserves discovered in Barkhan are estimated to be at 270 metric tons. The gratuity of Gypsum is good as there are minute impurities.
- It is not economical to exploit mineral resources in the district on large scale. However, the limestone deposits can be utilized in the production of cement or as dimension stone.

11.1. Introduction

District Barkhan has deposits of coal and gypsum. Coal deposits are not large.. At some places, very minute quantities of coal were found but the work was abandoned as there was no prospect of commercial benefits. At present, a British oil exploration company is conducting a survey and it is expected that oil may be found in Vitakari and some other areas.

11.2. Major Minerals Production and Leases

In District Barkhan, substantial deposits of minerals of Gypsum have been found in area of Girsinias sedimentary beds, 0.3 to 12 m thick besides in Barka, Domanda and Eocene formation. There are five to seven beds of Gypsum in the Baska, one in the Domanada formation and two exposed beds in the Girsine area with a bed of 7 meters thick while the upper bed is buried under the alluvium having exposed extension of about 40 m taking 50 meters depth. Therefore, collective reserves (up to 50 meter depth) of about 270 m tones have been estimated in Barkhan District. Chemically, the deposits consist of 95 Gypsum and 5% anhydrite in Nisau,Vitakri, Lakha, and Kach. The gratuity of Gypsum is good as the impurities are very less.

Gypsum is useful for the cement industry and can be used as construction material in different forms such as wall board and Gypsum Plaster. Feasibility study may be conducted for establishment of cement factory as raw material is available. If feasibility report gives positive results, investors may be sought as this will generate employment opportunities and will contribute to the progress of the district.

Another mineral is Celestite, which is found as vein of about 10 cm thick: its extension is not known but it gets bluish for a while and is translucent in color. A less significant Paleocene Coal is found in the area of Piar Khan near Barbuz. In this area, three formation-beds of carbonaceous shale are present having an upper bed of about 30-40 centimeters thick. Its occurrence has economic significance because of its being a source of hydrocarbon generation.

Cretaceous Sember, Mughalkot formation and Eocene Strata seem to be good sources for Petroleum but Brug and Pirkoh formation with inter-bedded shale horizons can serve as a good reservoir rock. Suitable anticline structure such as Jan ran anticline is a very good structural trap.

Table 11.1: 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	9	16,603	3	3,429	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(Mines and Mineral Department, 2010)
n/a: Data not available

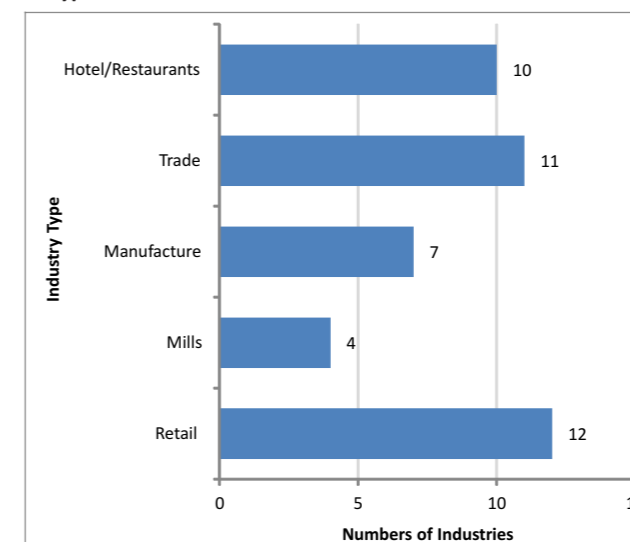
Prospecting licenses and 3 mining leases have been granted to the private sector for exploration of Coal. The production of Coal has not yet been estimated.

11.3. Major Development Issues

- Further research is needed to find ways and means to use available mineral resources of the district
- Feasibility studies should be conducted to establish mineral based industries, especially for cement plants
- Accurate assessment of deposits of different mineral be assignment to the relevant agencies

12 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Type of Industries



(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

12.1. Introduction

In Balochistan, industrial development started after 1970 when Provincial Government developed some Industrial Estates because of availability of raw material such as minerals, agricultural crops, fruits, vegetables and fish. Industrialization is considered as key to achieving rapid economic development besides reducing poverty.

There are no significant industrial establishments in the district except one registered flour mill which employs more than 10 regular workers.

The district is devoid of any substantial manufacturing units and large industries. There are some small enterprises employing very few workers. The labor employed in the manufacturing and industrial sectors are all paid males. Females are involved only in handicraft which is not a formal part of industries in the district.

12.2. Manufacturing Units and Employees

Large manufacturing units do not exist except small units for shoe making, carpentry shops and embroidery works at houses. Women are involved in carpet weaving.

The district has some small enterprises with few workers employed including women but they are not a formal part of it.

Table 12.1: Running Industrial Units with Labour Force 2008

Enterprise	Number of Units	Number of Employees					
		1	2-5	6-10	10-25	25-100	> 100
Retail	n/a	27	12	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mills	n/a	n/a	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Manufacture	n/a	n/a	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade	n/a	25	11	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hotel/Restaurants	n/a	n/a	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	n/a	52	44	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan) *The Department of Industries Compiles Data on Manufacturing Industries.*
(Some of the Units Taken in Column 0-10 Not Provided their Number of Labor) n/a: data not available

12.3. Trade

Traders and shopkeepers deal in almost all sorts of goods as trade is conducted on retail bases. Most of the items are made by *bypesh* (dwarf palm) which include ban, ropes, mats and which are exported to Dera Ghazi Khan and other trade centers in Punjab province. Wheat, sorghum (*Jowar*), *mung*, cotton, chilies and fruits are sold in other districts in addition to skins and wool of goats, sheep, and horses. Large bazaars exist in the major towns of Barkhan and Rakhni. Naharkot and Rarkan are comparatively small towns where all necessary goods are available.

12.4. Department of Small and Medium Enterprise and Industrial Development

The Industries Department, at the provincial level, has two Directorates: one is headed by the Director of Industries and the other by Director of Small Industries. The carpet and embroidery training centers are under the jurisdiction of Small Industries Directorate but in Barkhan District these training centers are not available.

12.4.1. Handicrafts

Handicrafts like embroidery work on women's dresses, jackets and cotton *chadars* are very common. Women and girls do the embroidery work at home to pass their leisure time and to assist their families by generating some additional income. These products are usually sold to middleman who further sells in other parts of the province and the country. The embroidered work is very time consuming and laborious, but the women engaged in this art are deprived of due profit, because of lack of direct access to market. Therefore, most of the work is done for private use and embroideries do not often find their way to the market.

Woven wool and leather work are of considerable local repute. Woven articles, manufactured by a class of professional weavers, are known as *Channal*, *Gilm*, *falasi* and *kharari*, and are the most famous types of carpets being made in Barkhan. Other woven articles made from sheep wool include *chhori* and *khai*, however, *chanjiare* is made from goat and camel hair.

Other small enterprises like auto and electric repair, merchants, wholesalers, blacksmiths, cobblers, shoe and cap makers, tailors, and other shops are there in the district. No license is required to establish such enterprises, except for some units like medical stores, tobacco trades and arms sales. 192 workers, mostly men, are employed in these 96 small enterprises and women have also got some shops in the rural areas near to their houses. For proper marketing of local traditional products, the small enterprise businesses need an improvement.

12.5. Development Projects

No development project of industries in the PSPD 2011-12 for Barkhan.

12.6. Major Development Issues

Comparatively Balochistan province is at a disadvantageous position with regard to industrial sector. Generally there is dearth of proper industrial infrastructure, limited scope of markets, lack of skilled and semi-skilled labor and non-availability of financial institutions. Barkhan District lacks all these facilities in one way or the other and except some cottage industries no proper industry is available. The most important cottage industry is of "*Mazri*" products as this plant grows in abundance and many articles of everyday use are made from the leaves of this plant.

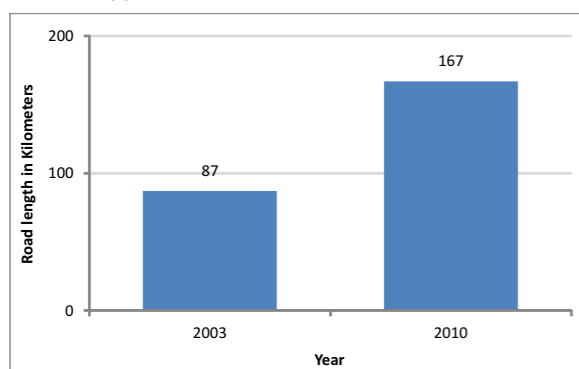
The potential areas for investment in the district are related to the agriculture and livestock sectors. Mechanization of agriculture is important for the development of agriculture based small industries. The district's condition can be improved if sufficient investment is made in physical and social infrastructure.

The industrial and manufacturing sector is almost non-existent in Barkhan District. Some major reasons for this economic underdevelopment could be low literacy, lack of infrastructure and financial resources, lack of potential areas for investment, insufficient access to market and limited role of women in industrial development.

13 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

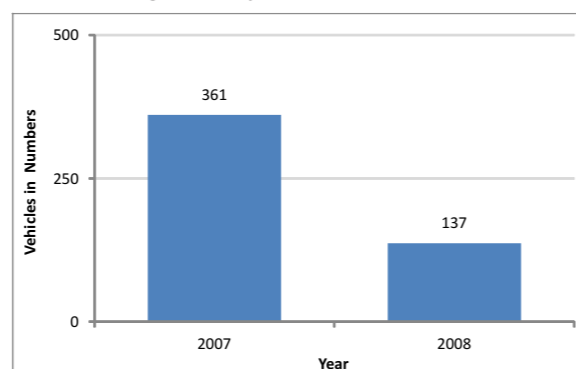
Total Length of metalled roads	167km
Total Length of shingle roads	334km
Internet Users	250
Mobile phone providers	n/a
Number of post offices	3
Number of Telephone connections	n/a
Hotels	21
Motels	n/a
Guest Houses	n/a
Rest Houses	4
Public Banks	2
Private Banks	n/a

Black Topped



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan , 2008-09)

Vehicles Registered by Year



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan , 2008-09)

13.1. Introduction

Economic development is one of the key elements required for the well-being and prosperity of the region and its people. Infrastructure plays a key role in economic development by contributing towards welfare of the masses. District Barkhan is connected by road with Punjab province and with the provincial capital Quetta. Buses, coaches, wagons, trucks and other vehicles run across the district from various cities including Barkhan, Loralai, and Dera Ghazi Khan. There is no railway network and airport. Barkhan has some agriculture potential and absence of farm to market roads is a limits development of agriculture and livestock in the district.

13.2. Roads and Highways with Surface Classification and Length

The total length of roads in Barkhan is 501 km, including 167km black topped road (metalled) and remaining 334 Km shingle road. The National Highway is maintained by National Highway Authority (NHA) at Federal level however, the maintenance of shingle roads and farm to market roads is the responsibility of Communication and Works (C&W) at Provincial level. Due to shortage of funds the roads' condition is generally pathetic but NHA roads are better at some places. The table given below presents the length of various roads.

Table 13.1: Road Type and Length(Kilometer)

Length by Surface Type	Black Topped	Shingle	Total Length
2003	87	334	421
2010	167	334	501

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

13.3. Transport

The Department of Excise and Taxation is responsible for the collection of revenue through registration of vehicles. See table F1 Annexure for the number of registered vehicle under various categories in the district since 2007-08.

13.4. Railway, Harbor and Airports

There are no railway and airway services in the district.

13.5. Radio and Television Stations

Barkhan has no radio or Television (TV) station. However, in some parts of Barkhan town, Pakistan Television (PTV) transmissions can be watched but not very clearly. The absence of TV transmission has increased the use of satellite dishes, especially in town areas. Radio transmission from Quetta, Karachi, Lahore and the BBC can be received throughout the district.

13.6. Telecommunication and IT Services

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

Category	2004	2010
Telephone Lines /connections	749	n/a
Exchange and Tele-density	5	n/a
Mobile Phone	n/a	n/a
Internet users	35	250

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

13.7. Post Offices / Courier Services

There are 3 post offices one each at Barkhan, Rakhni and Rarkan with only one letter box at each post office. There is neither any urgent mail service in the post offices nor any courier services in the district.

13.8. Banking and Financial Institutions

The National Bank of Pakistan has two branches one at Barkhan and the other at Rakhni. Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) has also a branch office. Main function of ADBP is to provide loans to the farmers and land owners to promote agricultural activities on easy installments.

Table 13.3: Number of Bank and Branches (Numbers)

Year	Banks			Branches		
	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign
2004-05	2	0	0	3	0	0
2009-10	2	0	0	3	0	0

(State Bank of Pakistan, 2010)

13.9. Energy

13.9.1. Electricity (Supply and Demand)

Electricity is provided by the WAPDA through two grid stations in the district at Barkhan and Rakhni. A transmission line of 132 KVA supplies electricity via Dera Ghazi Khan. Both towns have a city feeder and provide electricity to a number of towns and villages.

13.9.2. Gas (Supply and Demand)

There is no natural gas pipeline connection in Barkhan district but the people use liquid petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders for their needs.

13.10. Hotels and Resorts

There are four government rest houses in the district; two are owned by the Irrigation, one each by C &W and Livestock departments.. There are no private rest houses.

13.11. Development Projects

The following projects were reflected in the PSDP 2009-10

- Construction of Bhargar Dholagher to Peer Dada Shah Mehmood Road (10 to 30 km) 20 km
- Construction of 70-N to Moma Samad Khan Road (13 km)
- Construction of Zoori Girmuna Road Baghao (15 km)
- Construction & black topping of road from Kohla bridge to Dada Jund road via Kuja Village, 13.5 km
- Construction / black topping of road main Rakhni to Kodi Road via Soorat Khan Lanjani & Yar Khan Marfani Kodi (10 km).
- Construction / black topping of road from main Baghao Road to Chawata via Takhra (8.50 km).

13.12. Major Development Issues

- As compared to other districts, the condition of physical infrastructure in District Barkhan is poor. The roads are not properly maintained and the construction quality is of substandard. There is no supply of natural gas, no railway network or airline service..
- The development of infrastructure is hindered by lack of resources and institutional capacity in the form of poor planning.
- Means of communication are not properly connected to the interior of the district. PTV transmission is not available in the district. Telephone, fax, courier and telegraph facilities are also not available in most of the parts of the districts.



SECTION III Social Infrastructure

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

14 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

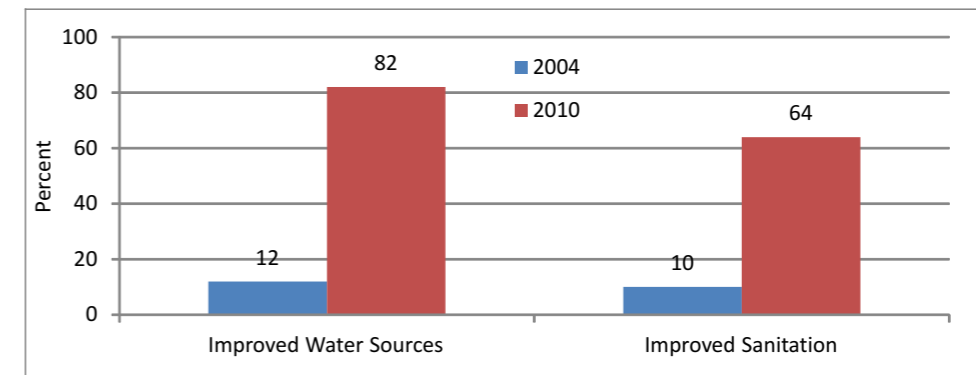
MDG Indicators

Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability

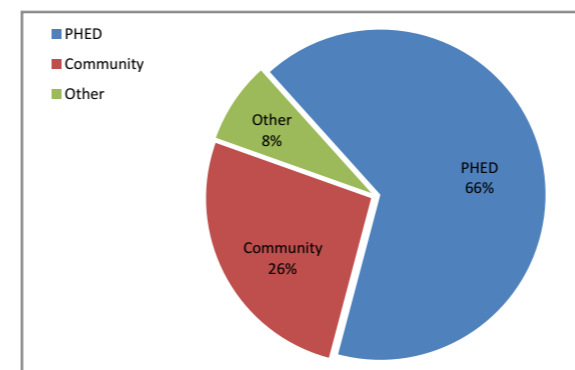
7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source 82%

7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility 64%

Water Schemes		Purification Plants	
Functional	29	Functional	2
Non- functional	9	Non-functional	8
Total	38	Total	10
Water sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	36	Latrines	164
Spring	1	Sewerage Schemes	1
Open Sources	1	Solid waste Management	n/a
Canal	n/a	Others	n/a



Schemes Established by Agencies



(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- Provision of drinking water has improved in the recent years
- PHED, under its CDWA program, is the major role player in development of water supply schemes.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, 10 water filtration plants have been installed at various locations of which 2 are functional.
- There has been significant improvement in the use of sanitary toilets by household.

14.1. Introduction

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

Situation in District Barkhan is relatively better when compared with rest of the province. Recent surveys have shown a marked increase in the use of safe drinking water and improved sanitation facilities in the recent years. A profile of the water and sanitation situation in the district is shown in the table below:

Indicator	2004	2010
Use of Improved water sources	12	82
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	10	64

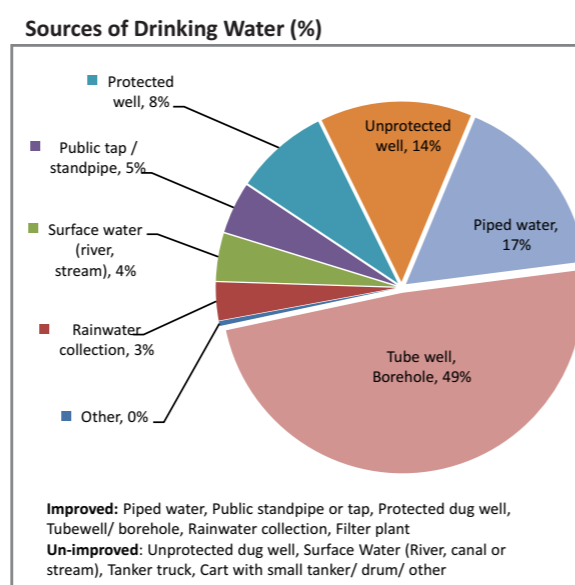
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

14.2. Drinking Water

A household survey³ conducted in 2010, has shown that 82% population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, tube wells or boreholes (49%) constitute major portion followed by piped water (17%) and protected dug well (9%). Minor improved sources include public stand pipe (5%), rain water collected (3.4%) and filter plants (0.3%). Major unimproved sources are unprotected dug wells (13.6%), surface water (4.3%). For details, please see table G1 Annexure G.

About 52% household population have no water on their premises and have to travel distances to fetch water

Only 3.6% households boil drinking water before use, 4.8% strain through cloth, 1.2% use solar disinfection technique and 0.7% let water stand and settle: the rest use drinking water untreated in Barkhan (MICS Balochistan 2010-customized table)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.3. Water Supply Schemes

Overall use of improved drinking water sources has improved since 2003-04, than the improved water sources were only 12%. This improvement is probably due to the water supply schemes carried out in the district by Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Government of Balochistan and other donors and civil society organizations. The table below shows the number of schemes implemented by PHED and other institutions.

Type of Agency	Total Schemes
PHED	25
Community	10
Other	3

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Majority of these schemes were implemented by PHED and 9 schemes were reported to be non-functional. The types of schemes implemented in the district are shown in the table below:

Type of Schemes	Total Schemes
Tube Well	36
Spring	1
Open Surface	1

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The table 114.4 below shows the number of ground water and overhead water tanks:

Type of Sources	Total Schemes
Groundwater Tank	35
Overhead Tank	3

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

These water supply schemes are being run through various energy sources. Out of 38 PHED schemes, 15 are being run using electricity, whereas, in electricity shortage areas around 21 schemes are being run on diesel pumps and 2 are using generators.

14.4. Water Purification Plants

PHED is implementing "Clean Drinking Water for All" program that aims to install water purification plant sat every Union Council and *Tehsil level* of the district. 10 water purification plants were installed and 8 are presently 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	2	8	10
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

The following is the new project was reflected in the PSDP 2009:

- Various water supply schemes in District Barkhan.

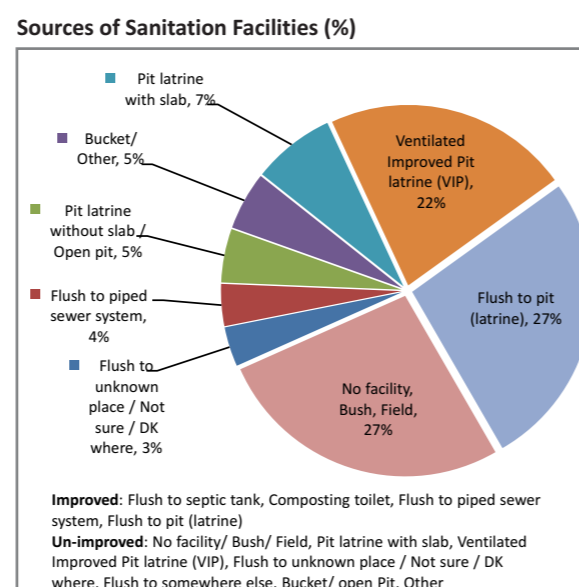
³ Balochistan Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS), 2010. Planning and Development Department, GoB

14.6. Sanitation

Poor sanitation directly affects environment and puts human health in danger. State of sanitation facilities in Balochistan has been unsatisfactory. No government has ever given this sector any serious attention. Study of the PSDP data over the years shows that this sector never got any significant allocation. Most districts being mostly rural remained neglected completely. 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

64% households in the districts are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those, 34% have any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 27% have no toilet facility and are defecating in the open fields/bushes, raising the risk of disease transmission through air, insects/flies or other means. For details, please see table G2 Annexure G.



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.6.2. Available Facilities / Schemes Established in Sanitation Sectors

Various NGOs have established 164 public latrines and 1 sewerage scheme. There is no solid waste management scheme reported in the district. Similarly, no such activity is reported by District Local Government, Public Health Engineering Department and Tehsil Municipal Authority.

14.7. Development Projects

There was no development project concerning this sector in the district.

15 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	20%
TT2 Vaccination	6%
Vaccination (BCG. Fully)	5%, 0%
Institutional deliveries	7%
Skilled attendants at birth	7%
Diseases(MICS 2010)	
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks<5 yrs	32%
Care seeking in suspected pneumonia	2%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	1
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	0
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	6
Dispensaries	9
MCH Centers	2
TBC	0
Others	5
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	7
Nurses	3
Paramedics	96

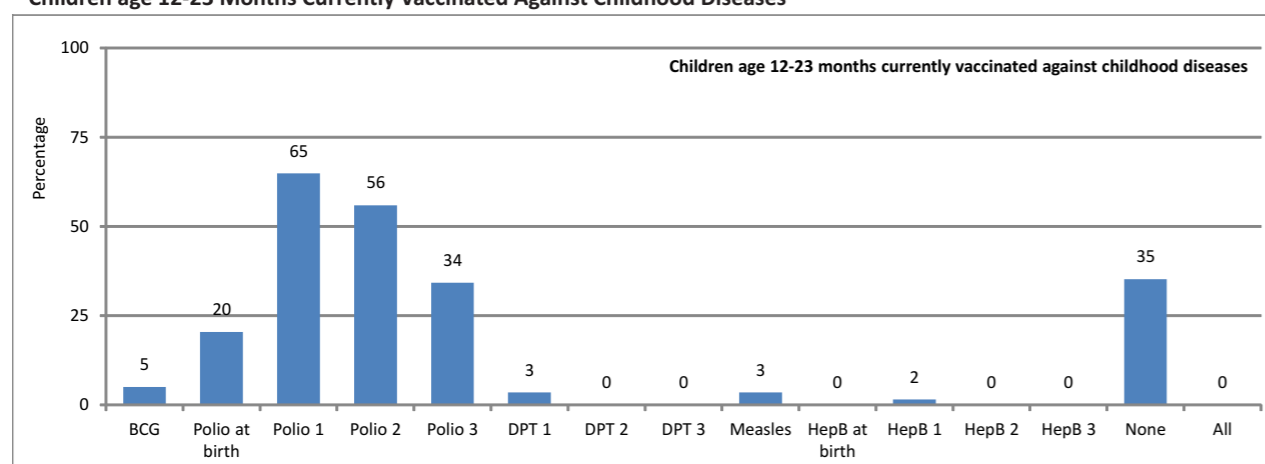
(MNCH and diseases indicators, MICS, 2010) And
(health facilities and human resources, 2010)

MDG Indicators	
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	
1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs) – 48%	(2004)
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	
4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (Zhob Division) – 110	
4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (Zhob Division) – 87	(2010)
4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage – 4%	(2010)
Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health	
5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth –7%	(2010)
5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate – 2.4%	(2010)
5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate – 13%	
5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage –20%	(2010)
5.6: Unmet need for FP – n/a	
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases	
6.3: Correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS –	
among young women (15-24y) – 1%	(2010)
6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN – 0%	
6.8: Children treated with Anti-malarial Drugs – 39%	
6.9: TB Case Detection Rate– 44%	(2009)
6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate – 80%	(2008)

(Infant Mortality and Under-five Mortality estimates are regional)

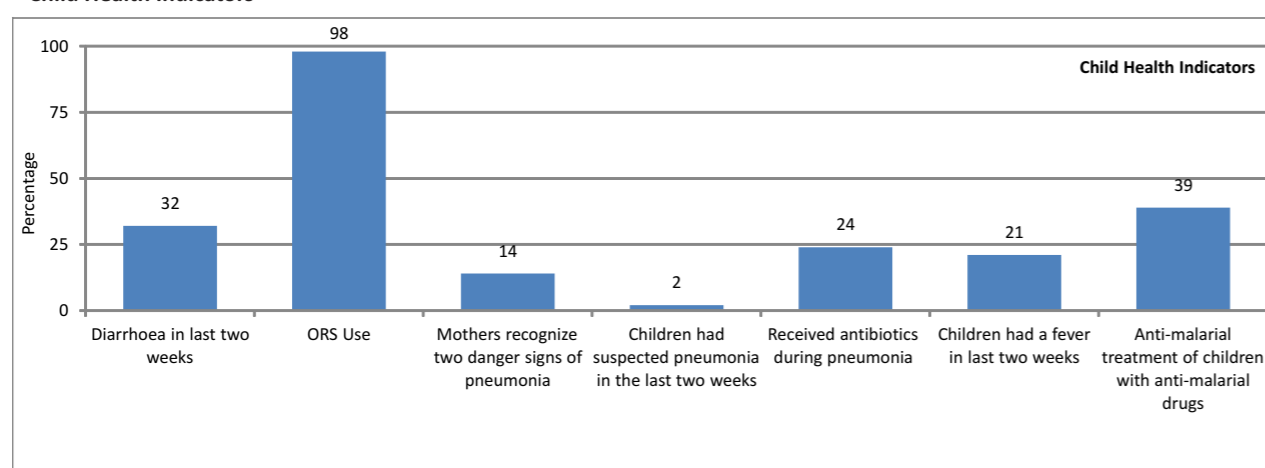
The following are the MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators

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:

- A total of 312,815 new cases of common illnesses, visited the government health facilities during 2009-10.
- 3,936 new cases of common illnesses visited outpatient departments of the secondary hospitals.
- There is one doctor per 21,312 persons.
- Whole population of the district has no access to the dental care as two posts of the dental surgeons were vacant.
- TB Control Program has made significant achievement under its TB-DOTS strategy with an achievement of Case Detection Rate (CDR) 44% and Treatment Success Rate (TSR) 80%.

15.1. Health Needs

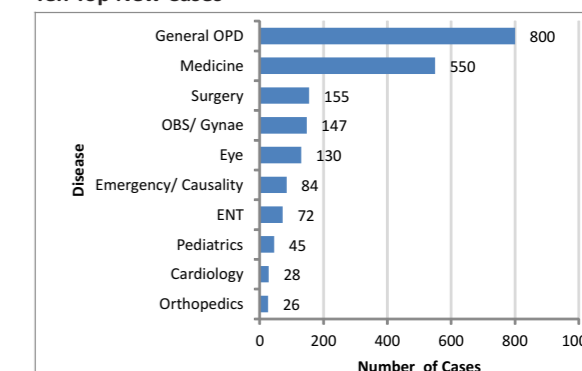
For every 1,000 live births, 87 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 23 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women, who experience a fertility rate of 0.4 as compared to the provincial average (TFR: 4.7) have poor access to skilled service providers for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. Mostly, women are left to deliver at home by local untrained *dais* or by neighbors or relatives. There is no ambulance facility and people have to make their own arrangements in case of medical and obstetric emergencies.

According to Health Management Information System (HMIS) reports, a total of 312,815 new cases of common illnesses, visited the government health facilities during 2009-10. Gastro Intestinal, Urinary Tract Infection and Respiratory Tract Infections were the most common diseases reported from health facilities. Other communicable diseases included Malaria, Meningitis, Fever and Scabies. Top ten new cases are presented in chart in top right:

Another 3,936 new cases of common illnesses visited outpatient departments (OPD) of the secondary hospitals. The distribution of top 10 disease cases is presented in the chart in mid right:

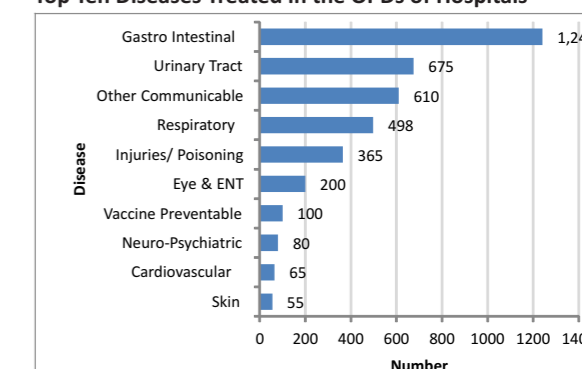
718 patients were hospitalized during the year 2009-10. The distribution of indoor admission by disease category is presented in the chart in right bottom:

Ten Top New Cases



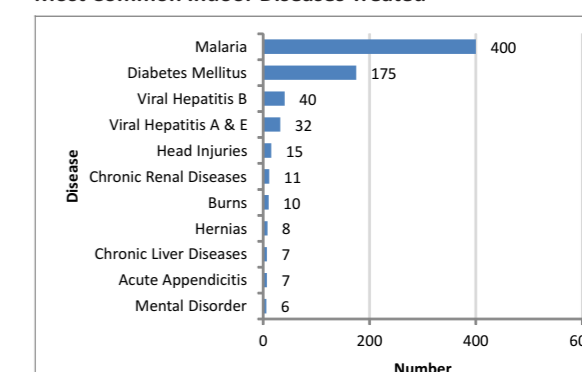
(District Health Information System, 2009-10)

Top Ten Diseases Treated in the OPDs of Hospitals



(District Health Information System, 2009-10)

Most Common Indoor Diseases Treated



(District Health Information System, 2009-10)

15.2. Health System and Resources

15.2.1. Health Facilities

The Public Health Care System is main provider of health service in the district. The health care facilities in the district consist of 1 Public Sector Hospital, 6 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 9 Civil Dispensaries (CDs), 2 Maternal & Child Health Centres (MCHCs) and 5 Health Auxiliary units. There are only 10 beds in the Civil Hospital of the district. Apart from these health facilities there is one Leprosy Clinic in the district.

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

15.2.2. Human Resources

There are 7 doctors for population of 149,186 i.e. One doctor for 21,312 persons. The posts of dental surgeon were lying vacant at both DHQ Hospital and Rural Health Centre levels which means that whole population of the district has no access to the dental care. The ratio of bed to population and Paramedical staff has been calculated in the following table.

Table 15.1: Health Staff and Facilities (Numbers)

Type of Health Facility	Health Staff and Facilities in 2010				
	Doctors M/F	Nurses M/F	Para-medical M/F	Beds M/F	Health Facilities
Hospitals	n/a	3/0	25/0	10	1
BHUs	n/a	0	14/5	0	6
Dispensaries (CDs)	n/a	0	25/1	0	9
MCH Centers	n/a	0	0/2	0	2
Other	n/a	0	2/0	0	5
Total	7	3	74+22=96	10	23
Unit/population ratio	21,312	49,729	1,554	14,919	6,486

(Blochistan Health Department)

15.2.3. In Service Training

The following training sessions for capacity building of health personnel (Medics & Paramedics) were organized in the district.

Table 15.2: Training of PHC Staff

Topic	Participant No's	Organized by
Evidence based decision making	15	Human Resource Development
Zinc Sulphate & MIS tools	15	National program for FP&PHC

(Blochistan Health Department)

15.2.4. Administration of Health Department

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

15.2.5. Reporting and Surveillance Systems

A computerized Health Management Information System for First Level Care Facilities (HMIS/FLCF) 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 (NPF&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, consolidates it and sends up in the management hierarchy.

Diseases Early Warning System (DEWS) is a weekly epidemiological surveillance and outbreak control reporting system for selected communicable diseases.

15.3. Special Health Programs / Initiatives

15.3.1. Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

District Superintendent of Vaccination (DSV), under the supervision of the EDO (H) and DOH, manages the EPI in the district. DSV coordinates and supervises the affairs of EPI staff and activities of the EPI at all fixed centers and those of outreach teams too. EPI coverage during 2009 of district has been:

BCG: (51%), Panta-3: (43%), Measles: (23%) and TT-2+: (3%).

15.3.2. TB Control Program

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

Table 15.3: Number of Registered TB Patients

Year	No. of TB Patients Registered
2006	174
2007	120
2008	84
2009	81
2010 (up to 3 rd qtr)	78
Total	537

(Blochistan Health Department)

The success of the program is measured through two indicators: TB Case Detection Rate (CDR) and Treatment Success Rate (TSR). These are also MDG indicators related to Goal 6. According to Program's reported data, the CDR was 44% and TSR was 80% during 2008-09.

15.4.3. Malaria Control Program

District Malaria staff works under supervision of District Health Officer. The Objective of this program is to keep the annual Parasite Incidence (API) at 0.5 cases per 1000 population, Falciparum rate below 40% of all the Malaria infections, increase Passive Case Detection (PCD) more than 70% of all slides collected. There is no data for district Barkhan.

15.4.4. Hepatitis Prevention Control Program

Viral hepatitis is a serious global public health problem. At present, five distinct type of pathogenic hepatitis virus (A, B, C, D, and E) have been identified. In Pakistan, Hepatitis E remains endemic, mainly affecting the adult population. The program for Hepatitis prevention and control was launched in 2005 and is providing 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, 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 the Centre submits quarterly feedback report regularly.

15.4.6. National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care

National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care provides the missing linkage between health care outlets and health services users. The linkage is provided through a network of Lady Health Workers (LHWs), who are especially trained in primary health care, family planning and community organization. There are 208 LHWs and 8 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) in the district, covering a population of 43%.

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 Organization Reforms.
- Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

15.5. Nutritional Status

The situation with regard to nutritional status among children under-five years is not very promising, as the MICS 2003-04 reported that 48% children under-five were moderately or severely malnourished. 97% infants were on breast milk.

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 2.4% households in the district were found consuming adequately iodized salt.

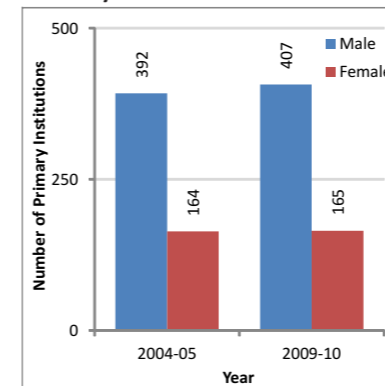
15.6. Development Projects

No project of health sector reflected in the PSDP 2011-12.

15.7. Some Key Findings

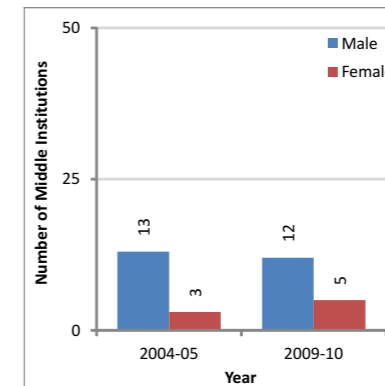
- Posts of dental surgeons be filled immediately
- Facilities of district headquarter hospital be extended
- Progress of the health facilities should be closely monitored. Regular progress reports can help highlight problems
- Vertical programs like Malaria Control, Hepatitis Prevention and Control, National Maternal, New Born and Child Health should be taken full advantage of as despite devolution of subject of health to the provinces, the Federal Government is still funding these vertical programs.

Primary Schools



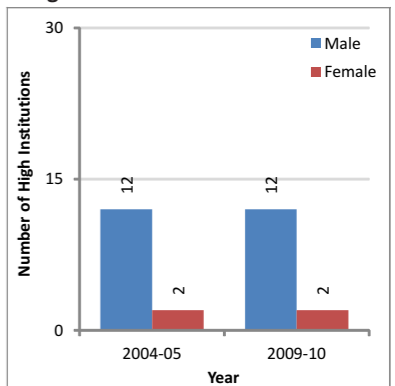
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Middle Schools



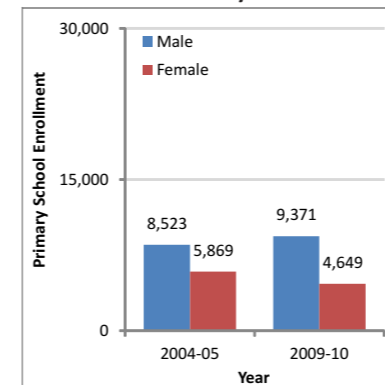
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

High Schools



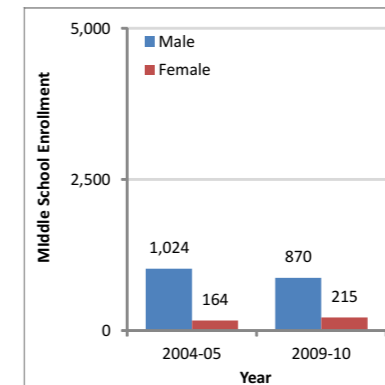
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Primary Schools



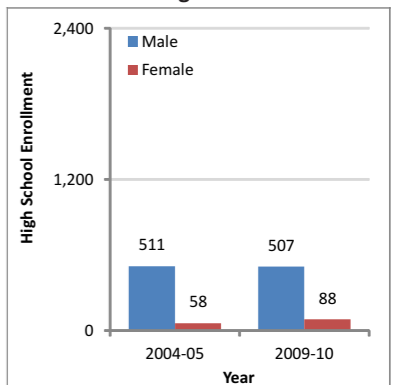
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Middle Schools



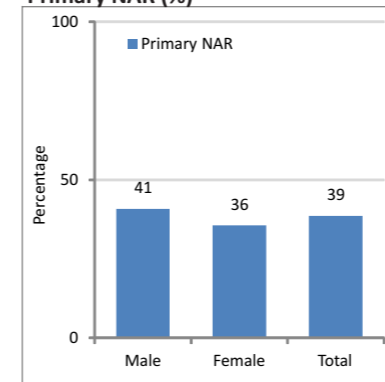
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in High Schools



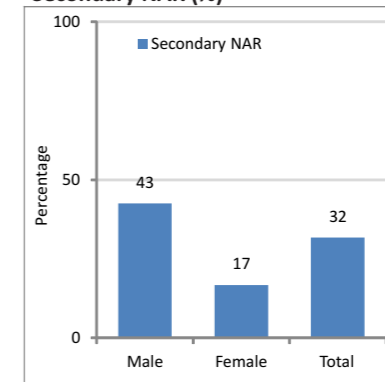
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Primary NAR (%)

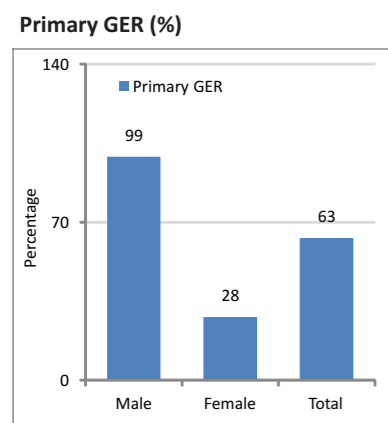


(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

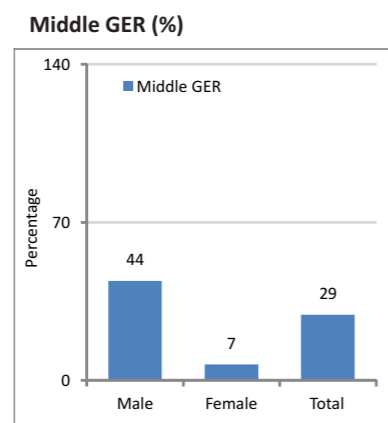
Secondary NAR (%)



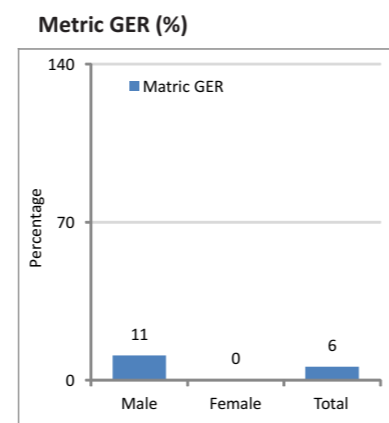
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)



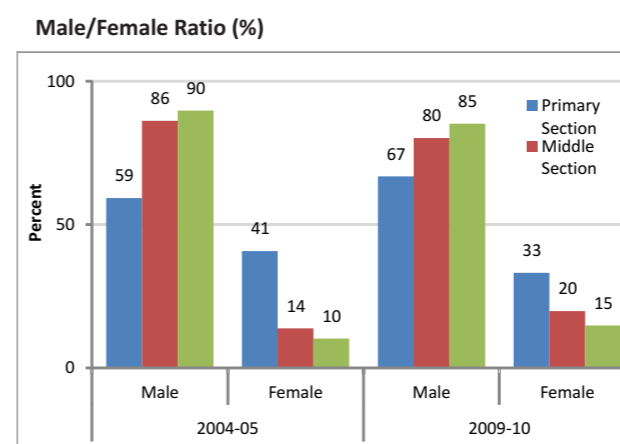
(PSLM, 2008-09)



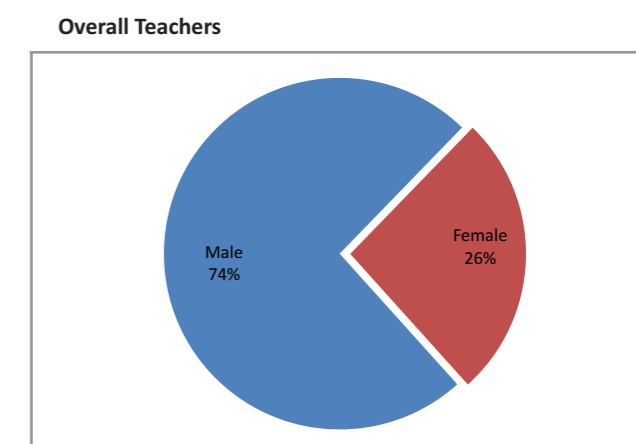
(PSLM, 2008-09)



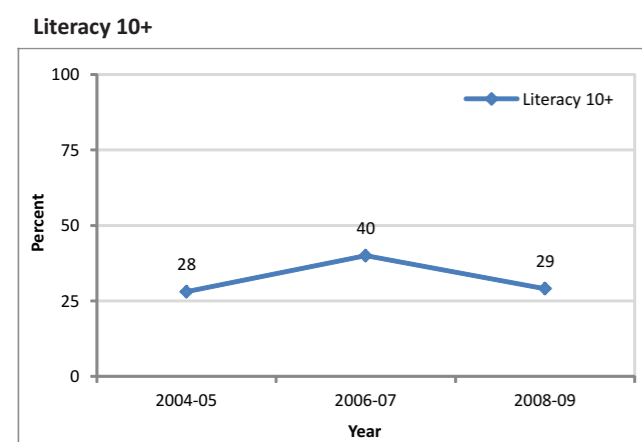
(PSLM, 2008-09)



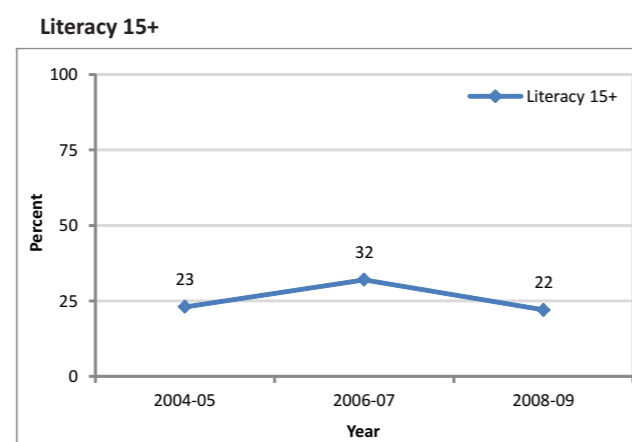
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



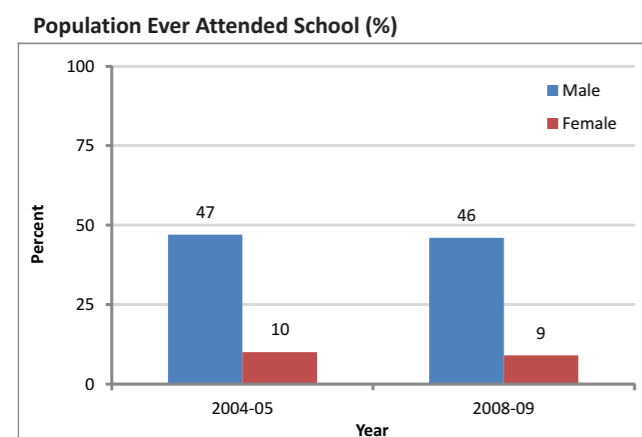
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)



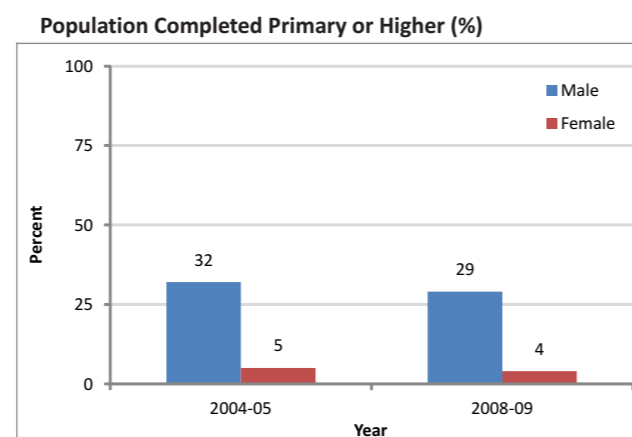
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

MDG Indicators

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- 2.1: Net primary enrolment ratio 39% (2010)
- 2.2: Primary Completion rate 65% (2010)
- 2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs) 29% (2009)

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development

- 3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary 0.87 (2010)
- 3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary 0.49 (2010)

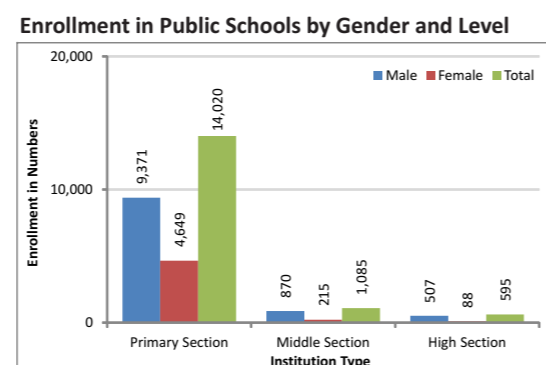
Sector Highlights

- In case of rural females, only 6% had ever-attended any school and only 3% graduated from primary or higher levels.
- Primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children was 39% with girls lower than boys (36% versus 41%). This indicates that 61% children were still out of school, which will either join late, or probably will never enroll.
- The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 1,085 and total enrollment in secondary classes was only 595.
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment in secondary levels is non-availability of schools. Against 572 primary schools in the district, there are only 17 middle and 14 high schools.
- Primary school completion is relatively better (65%).

16.1. Introduction

16.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates

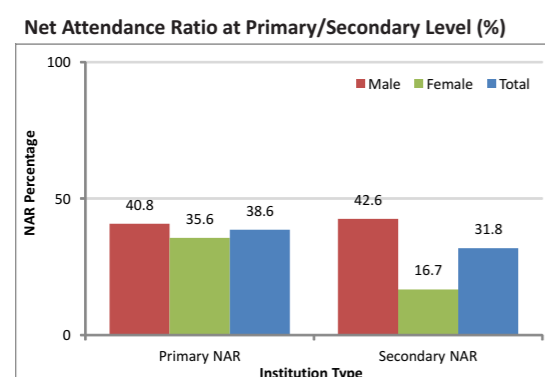
According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 603 public primary, middle and high schools is 15,700, whereas, 216 students were enrolled in colleges, comprising 151 boys and 65 girls.



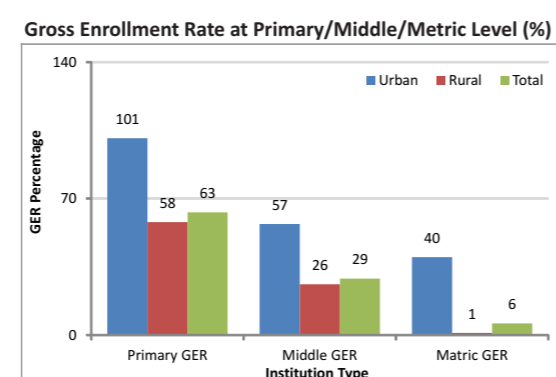
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10) Private Boatbuilding

16.3. Enrollment Rates

MICS Balochistan 2010 has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 39% with girls lower than boys (36% versus 41%). 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: 32%, boys: 43%, girls: 17%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Gross Enrollment Rate of primary and middle schools were at 63% and 29% respectively. For details, please see tables I3 and I4 Annexure I.



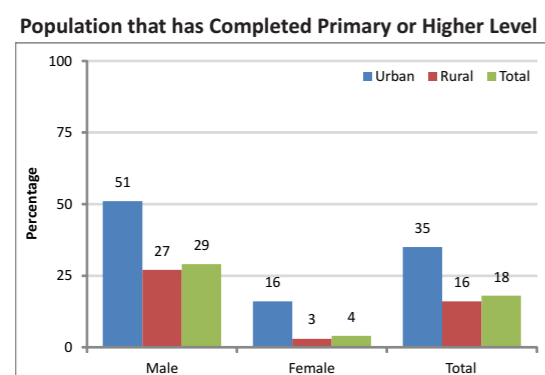
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)



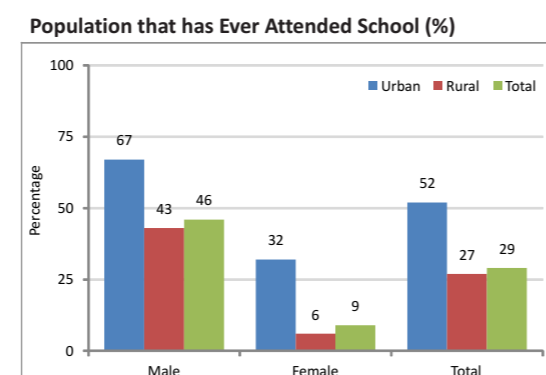
(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.4. Educational Attainment

Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 71% population aged 10 years and older never attended any school, while, only 18% reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 6% had ever-attended any school and only 3% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with urban males, where nearly 67% ever attended and 51% completed primary levels. For details, please see tables I5 and I6 Annexure I.



(PSLM, 2008-09)

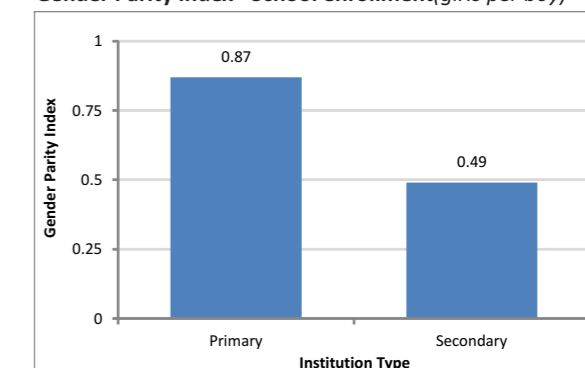


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.5. Gender Disparities

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

Gender Parity Index - School enrollment (girls per boy)

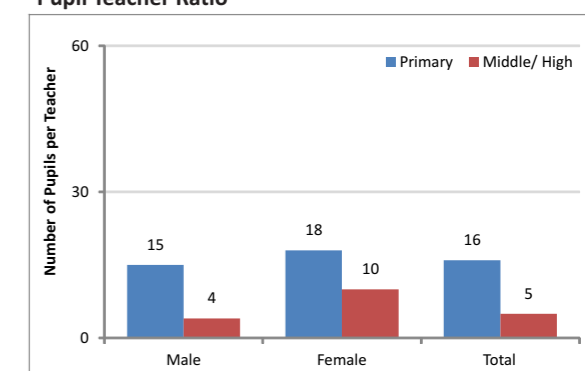


(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

16.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 15 primary boys' schools and 18 primary girls' schools. For details, please see table I7 Annexure I.

Pupil Teacher Ratio



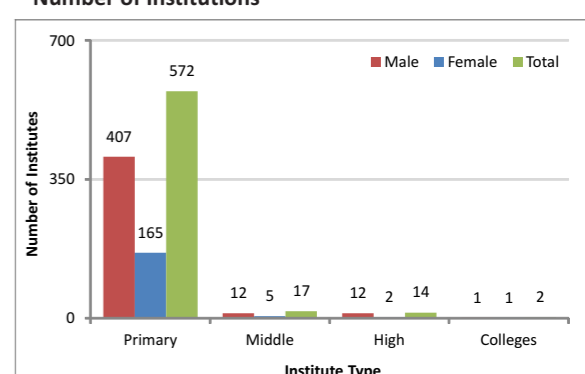
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

16.7. Institutions

16.7.1. Government Institutions

There are 572 primary schools (407 male and 165 female), 17 middle schools (12 male and 5 female), 14 high schools (12 male and 2 female), 1 Girls Inter college and 1 Boys Degree college⁴. For details, please see table I8 Annexure I.

Number of Institutions



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7.2. Primary Schools

The total enrollment for primary classes up to December 2009 was 14,020, of which, 9,371 were boys and 4,649 were girls, which means that 66.84% 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 the Government of Pakistan's National Education Policy (NEP), now redundant after 18th Amendment, the primary

⁴ BEMIS School Census 2009-10

education will be provided to all the children to the age group of 4-9 years. School facilities will be provided to every child within a radius of 1.5kilometer, 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 2,274 schools to cover the district map. Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 14 community schools to promote primary education.

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 schools.⁵

Budget-Establish New Primary School s					
Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	4	4	4	4	4
Activate NF Schools	1	1	-	-	-
Establish New Primary Schools	3	3	4	4	4
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	6.378	6.378	8.504	8.504	8.504
New Schools-Teachers Salary	1.080	2.160	3.600	5.040	6.480
Total (Rs. in millions)	7.458	8.538	12.104	13.544	14.984
Girls' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	7	7	7	6	6
Activate NF Schools	1	-	-	-	-
Establish New Primary Schools	6	7	7	6	6
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	12.756	14.882	14.882	12.756	12.756
New Schools-Teachers Salary	2.160	4.680	7.200	9.360	11.520
Total (Rs. in millions)	14.916	19.562	22.082	22.116	24.276

16.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8, including the primary section as well. In 2009, there were 17 middle schools, comprising 12 for boys and 5 for girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 1,085, which consisted of 3,997 boys and 215 girls. This means that 80.18% of middle school students were boys. The Government sanctioned 15 posts for a middle schools: one post each of SST (Gen), SST (Sc), JAT, PTI, D.M and M.Q each, two posts of JET and JVT besides 4 posts of *Naib Qasids*. A Senior Secondary School Teacher SST (Gen) is posted as Head Master/ Head Mistress of the middle school. The district has 17 middle schools as compared to 572 primary schools, which means, 33.65 primary schools feed into one middle school on average that justifies the reason for drop out after completion of primary education.

16.7.4. High Schools

High schools comprise grades up to 10 including primary and middle sections. Humanities and science subjects are taught in these schools. When a middle school is upgraded from middle level to high level, more staff is sanctioned: 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 14 high schools in Barkhan: 12 for boys and 2 for girls. Total enrollment in secondary classes was 595, including 88 girls and 507boys.

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

⁵ District EFA Plan, Barkhan 2011-2015, NCHD

16.7.5. Intermediate College

There is 1 Girls Inter College having strength of 44 students.

16.7.6. Degree Colleges

There is 1 Boys Degree College in Barkhan. In the college, 172 students are enrolled including 151 boys and 21 girls. Due to non-availability of Girls Degree College, the girl students of the area are also enrolled in Boys Degree College.

16.7.7. Madrasas

Deeni Madrassas are also functioning in the district to deliver religious and non-formal education to those children who cannot be enrolled in regular educational institutions due to poverty or preference. Previously, the Government initiated registration of *Madrassas in order* mainstream Madrassa system and to introduce regular subjects in the curricula. However, the response has been low and most of the *Madrassas* could not be registered with education department. Therefore, exact number of *Madrassas* could not be found.

16.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

16.8.1. School Buildings

According to a BEMIS 2009-10, 2% of primary schools are functioning without school buildings and some are even without any shelter. However, none of the middle or high school is without its own building.

Almost 83 % of primary schools are without boundary walls.

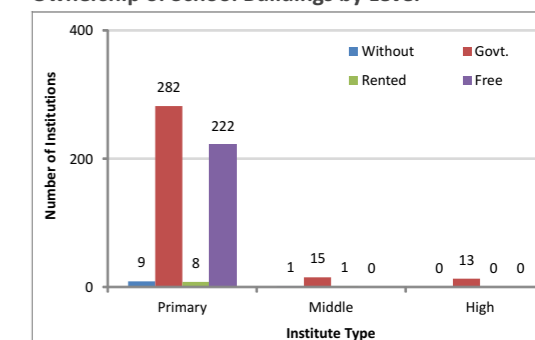
About 82% of primary schools are functioning without electricity. Figures for middle and high schools are 71% and 46%, respectively.

Similarly, 94% of primary schools are without basic toilet facility and the situation is similar in middle schools, even 38% of high schools are without toilet facilities.

Almost 36% of primary schools are without water facility and this situation is relatively better in middle and high schools.

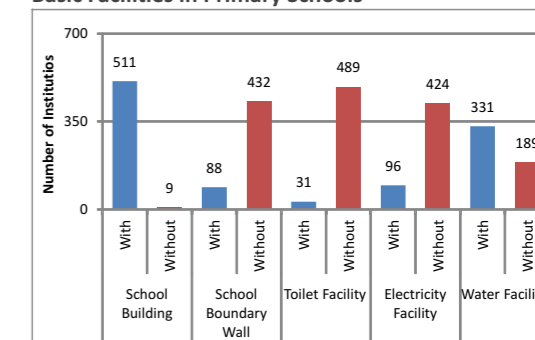
According to a previous survey, most of the schools were deprived of basic needs like, boundary walls, toilets for students, class rooms, science labs, library, science equipment, furniture, reading-writing material, computers and water facilities. The missing facilities also contribute to drop out of schools.

Ownership of School Buildings by Level



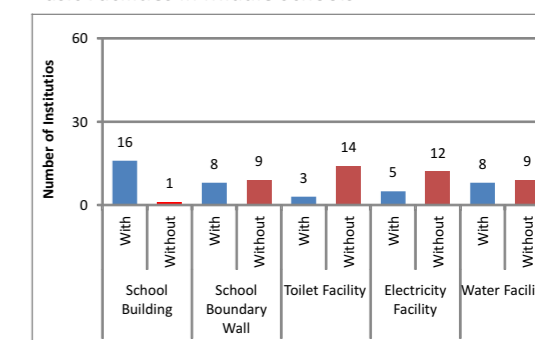
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Primary Schools



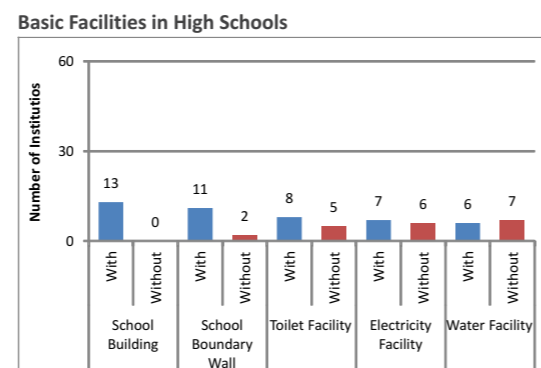
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Middle Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

According to a previous survey, most of the schools were deprived of basic needs i.e. boundary wall, toilets for students, class rooms, science labs, library, science equipment, furniture, reading writing material, 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. 54% of primary school buildings are owned by the government.



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.9. Literacy

Article 37(b) explicitly states that the State of Pakistan shall endeavour "to remove illiteracy and provide free and compulsory secondary education within minimum possible period". Article 34 requires that "steps shall be taken to ensure full participation of women in all the spheres of national life". It is in this perspective that Pakistan has made a commitment to achieve the six 'Education for All' (EFA) goals within the specified target dates.

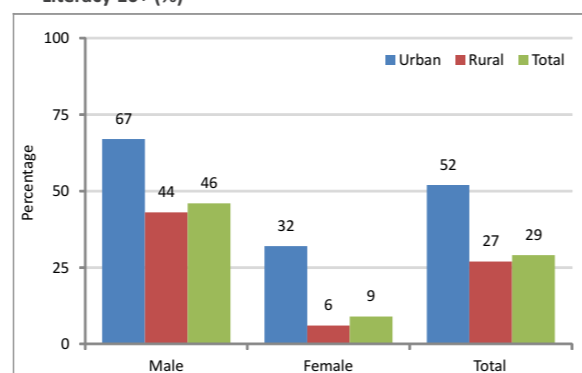
According to Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, the literacy rate of age 10+ in Barkhan District was 46% among males and 9% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 29%. The definition of literacy has been relaxed in this survey that asks only for stated ability to read and write with understanding. The literacy rate, if measured on international standards, would be even lower than this level. For details, please see table I9Annexure I. MICS Balochistan 2010 estimates male literacy 10+ at 46.2% and female literacy at 9.4%

60 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for females by NCHD for 1,270 females.⁶

Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

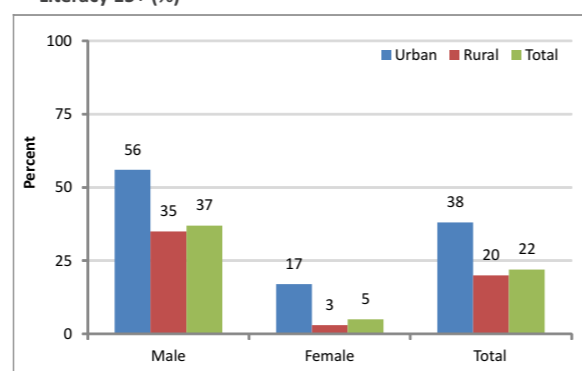
Description	Centers	Enrolment
Female Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	60	1,270
Literacy Centers - Dir of Lit/NFBE	-	-
Sub-total Female	60	1,270
Total	60	1,270

Literacy 10+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 15+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.10. Non-Formal Education

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

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

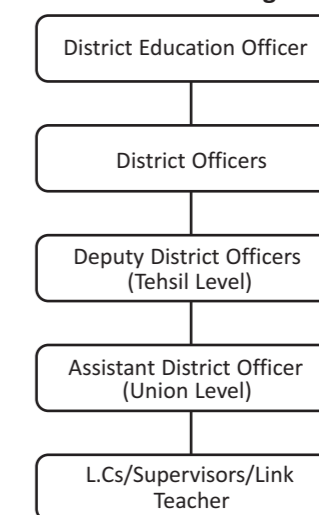
In the fiscal year 2007-2009, the Balochistan Education Foundation, with coordination of World Bank, established 27 community schools in Barkhan District through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs), LAFAM. The enrollment was 495, of which, 222 were girls and 273 boys. These schools have been established 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 kms.
- There should be at least 20 school children of 5-9 years age group.
- There should not be any girls' school within a radius of 2 kms 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 kms.

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) have very close liaison with the schools' head teachers.

District Education Management Structure



16.12. Development Projects

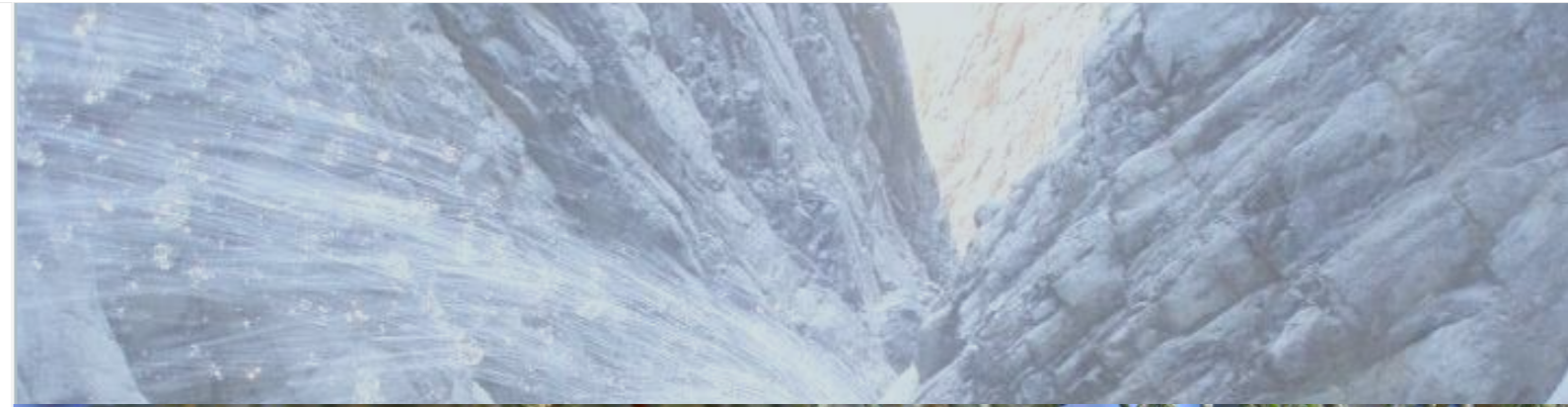
The following project was reflected in the PSDP 2009:

Up gradation of various schools in District Barkhan.

16.13. Major Development Issues

- Female literacy in Barkhan is very low (9.4% for 15 years and above)
- Number of middle and high schools as compared to primary schools is very low
- Keeping in view resource constraints, it can be concluded that formal education system may not be able to meet requirements of establishing more schools. Non-formal education appears to be cost effective and quicker solution to illiteracy problem
- Provision of missing facilities should base on school enrolment as there are many schools competing for scarce resources
- Development partners like UNICEF be involved more in education, especially early childhood education.
- Teacher trainings should be regular to enhance quality of education

⁶ District EFA Plan, Barkhan 2011-2015, NCHD



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 Barkhan, people are fond of local traditional games as well as of international sports. Wrestling, tent pegging, folk dances, archery and javelin throwing are the common games, traditionally played, in the district. Other sports like Football, Volleyball and Cricket, in particular, have gained popularity in the urban as well as rural areas. Table Tennis and Badminton are played in the urban areas. However, Kattar and Kabaddi (local games) are more common in the villages. Good players are respected and honored in the community. The people take a lot of interest in cricket and football and often organize tournaments at the district level or send their teams to other districts for playing matches. Social Welfare Department's Club provides the facilities to play badminton, cards and other games: the youngsters and government officers go to play games in the club.

17.1. Development Projects

The No sports project reflected in the PSDP.

17.2. Major Development Issues

Sports has never been a preference in development plans of any government, as the major portion of Provincial Budget is always allocated to other priority issues such as infrastructure, health and education. Most of the NGOs are also working in those sectors which are given importance by the provincial government therefore the development of sports has almost been neglected.

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 and promotes an effective role of vulnerable segments of community. 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 was separated from Social Welfare & Special Education Department. In Balochistan region, 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 these activities a budget of Rs. 1,111,196 was allocated during the fiscal year 2009-2010 which was increased to Rs. 1311000 in the year 2010-2011 for Barkhan.

Table 18.1: Community Development Centers

Community Center	Year	Purpose	Achievements
Industrial Home	unavailable	To provides training to females, in cutting, stitching and embroidery	Number of beneficiaries were 20 females under the supervision of two trainers
Idara-i-Bahali-e Mustehqeen	Unavailable	To provides training to both male & females, in cutting, stitching and embroidery	The center was facilitating 20 male and females but this center was stopped on July 2010 by high authorizes.

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

18.2. Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)

BISP was launched by Government of Pakistan with initial allocation of Rs.34 billion (US \$ 425 million approximately) for the fiscal year 2008-09. This project was started all over the country with the sole objective of poverty alleviation and women empowerment among the deprived segments of society with emphasis on widows and women headed households.

18.3. Pakistan Bait ul Maal

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

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

- Educational assistance to the needy and orphan and stipends for the outstanding and poor students for higher professional education.
- Residential accommodation and necessary housing facilities for the deserving.
- Free medical treatment for the deprived patients, and establish free hospitals and rehabilitation centers for the poor.
- Financial aid to charitable institutions including educational and vocational setups.
- Sponsor and promote self-employment schemes.

18.4. Community Halls

The Gender Resource Centers 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 Barkhan under Gender Reforms Action Plan (GRAP). For this purpose, a substantial budget was allocated to each district throughout Pakistan.

18.5. Functions of Department

Main functions of Social Welfare Department are as follows:

- Community development.
- Registration and control of Voluntary Social Welfare Organization.
- Women development.
- Supervision and control of orphanages.
- Registration of transsexuals and persons with impairments.
- Special Education
- Rehabilitation of poor and destitute through trainings and rehabilitation centers.
- Welfare of senior citizens and rehabilitation of drug addicts through voluntary organizations.
- Eradication of social evils.
- Coordination of Social Welfare Programs and Schemes.
- Distribution of *Bait-ul-Maal* funds and *Zakat* to the needy.

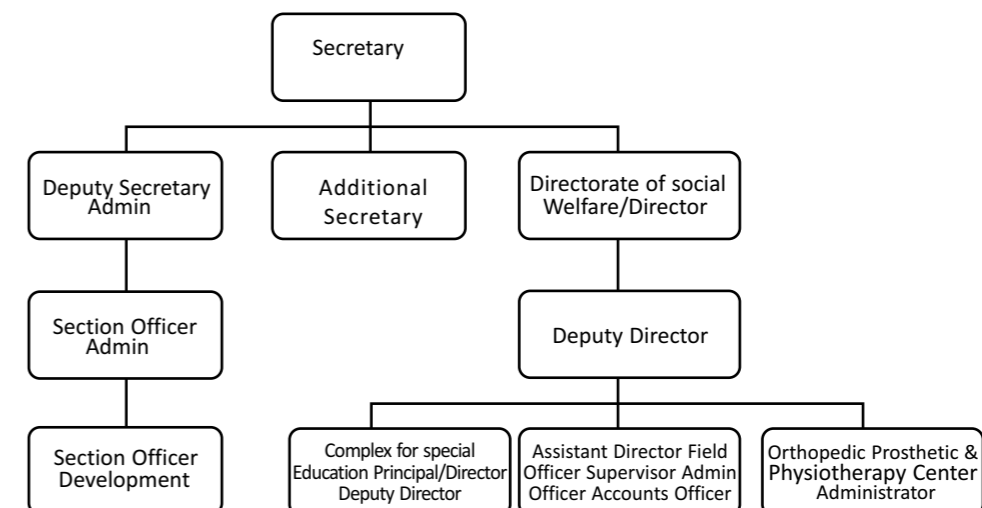
The Department of Social Welfare in District Barkhan has 16 posts and all are filled and there is no vacant post. The detail of staff is given below:

Table 18.2: Number of posts filled & vacant in EDO office

Total posts & bps	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	1	1	0
Total number of posts of below BPS -16.	7	7	0
Total Posts.	8	8	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Social Welfare Department Organogram



18.6. Some Key Findings

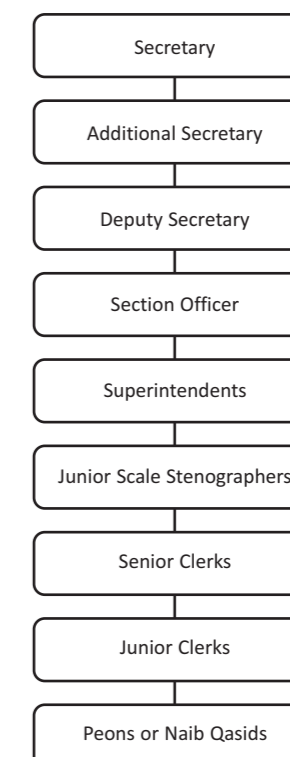
- Community Development Centers are required to enhance capabilities of the local people to fully engage their effective role in the growth of economy.
- A sufficient amount of budget should be allocated for the improved performance of Community Development Centers as well as to fulfill the requirements of community development schemes and projects.
- SMEDA needs to focus on its role for community development and to establish small industries to improving the livelihood of the vulnerable and the destitute.
- Pakistan *Bait-ul-Maal* needs to expand its role to the remote communities in the district.
- 32 CCBs and 36 NGOs were registered with Social Welfare Department out of which 30 NGOs and none of CCBs were functional. Proper and effective monitoring of CCBs and NGOs should be ensured for the benefit of the community.

19 WOMEN/GIRL CHILD DEVELOPMENT

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. Women Development department 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

Women were 47% of the overall population and 55% is above 15 years of age. Their economic dependency over males persists high due to the patriarchal norms. According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls is 36% and boys 41%. Traditionally girls' education is not much encouraged due to poverty and cultural issues. Girls, even if enrolled in schools have high possibility of dropout after primary and middle level. The secondary Net Attendance Ratio is 32% in total, 43% for boys and only 17% for girls. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rates at primary and middle levels was also very low, 63% and 29% respectively.

There are only 7 doctors, 208 LHWs and 8 LHSs in the district but no record found about appointment of lady doctors or female nurses. Due to insufficient lady doctors and nurses, maternal health and those of new born and children goes to high risk. Consequently, women's access to skilled attendants for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance becomes difficult. Besides, insufficient medical equipment and unavailability of ambulance health services problems, particularly at the time of maternal emergencies in such a situation people are compelled to make their own arrangement to make their way to the Primary Health Care Services.

The Federal Government has specified 33% female representation in the District Government structure, but the local government bodies are not currently in place. The registered female voters are 30,749 and registered male voters are

26,229 in the district but the turnout of female voters is generally less than the males.

The females in the district are mostly employed in the departments of health, social welfare and education. In education department there are 366 females, 24 in population welfare, 223 in health and only one in Bait-ul-Maal. Female employment in development and the public sector is still inadequate and special measures should be taken to encourage more females in the jobs to ensure gender equality in the district.

19.3. Available Facilities

- Some national level programs in health sector, though subject of health has been devolved to the provinces but these programs are still being funded under Federal PSPD, these are Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) for children and pregnant women.
- AIDS Control Program to prevent women from STIs and STDs.
- National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care.

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

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

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

- Rural Community Center, Barkhan.
- Social Welfare, Training & Rehabilitation Center, District Barkhan.
- Industrial Homes.
- Idara-i-Bahali Mustehqueen-i-Zakat for Females, District Barkhan.
- Training and Rehabilitation Center for Mustehqueen-i-Zakat.
- Benazir Income Support Program.
- Community Halls for lady Councilors were established under GRAP.
- Non-Formal Education system for those who have missed regular schooling.
- Awareness Program for Women's Rights & Empowerment.
- Establishment of Gender Resource Centers & Career Development Centers at district level is under way.

19.4. Vocational Trainings

There is only one women vocational training center for females in the district with the motive to train females in basic vocational skills such as tailoring, stitching and knitting so that they could earn their livelihood and generate some income for their families.

19.5. Recreational Facilities

The prevalent culture and norms hardly allow females to go out to the recreational parks and clubs, therefore, not much attention has been given by the government to provide facilities of female parks and clubs.

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, and to ensure gender equality, gender mainstreaming and women empowerment, in particular. The Provincial Women Development Department was entrusted to implement and monitor such action plans. At provincial level GRAP could not take off. The GRAP project, having been reflected in provincial PSDP for a few years without any substantial progress, was deleted.

19.7. Some Key Findings

Some of issues and needs related to women in Barkhan are as follows:

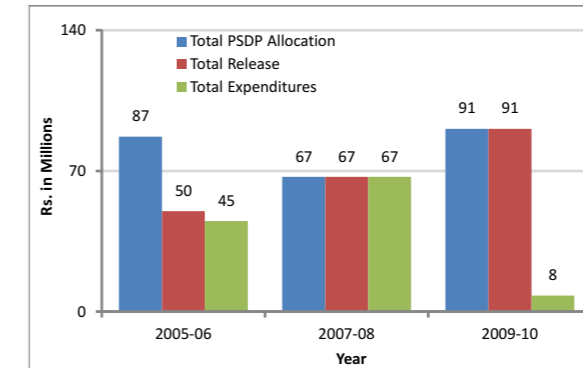
- There is lack of awareness among women about their rights.
- District hospitals need to be equipped with essential equipment for providing primary health care services and particularly those in emergencies.
- Lady Doctors and female nurses should be appointed in adequate number to decrease maternal health risks.
- Women representation at the district level local bodies should be ensured, in letter and spirit, in order to have their voice in decision making.
- SMEDA further needs to focus on promoting small industries to the women's role in industries.
- Community awareness is crucial to curtail girls' drop out and increase female literacy ratio in the district with support of infrastructure.

20 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

This sector is not applicable in this district.

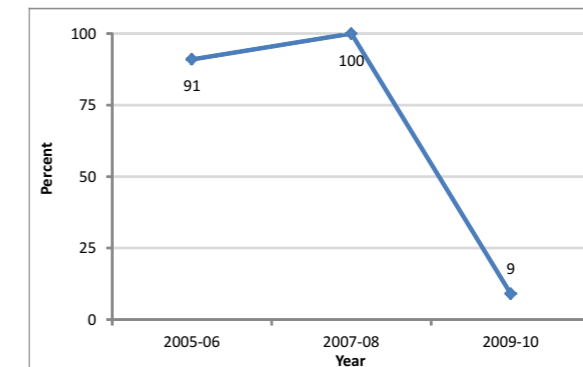
21 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

District Accounts Budget



PSDP 2005-06 to 2009-10

Budget Utilization (%)



PSDP 2005-06 to 2009-10

Expenditure figure for 2009-10 is low as financial year had not ended when data was being collected

21.1. Introduction

Historically, Balochistan has faced severe financial constraints. High cost of development, wide spread area, thin communication infrastructure and high administration cost makes thing difficult. Disparity in development and resource distribution among district is an issue yet not fully recognized at provincial level.

21.2. District Accounts - Budgetary Allocations/Expenditures

As almost all districts generate negligible revenue, therefore, all districts require funding from provincial resources. Due to time limitations data on district budget could not be collected for analysis. Regular budget estimates can be collected from Finance department while development funds allocation data is available with P&D department though there are some limitations with regard to analysis of the data. The database of the P&D department doesn't have entries for program and projects that under one umbrella but are being executed in more than one district. Similarly, amount spent on development activities though Public Representative Funds, Governor Funds and CM Special Funds do not have scheme wise details in the database

21.3. Development Funds

Most of the development activities in the district are funded through the Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). Development funds from federal and provincial resources are only partly administered at the district level. 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. Moreover, in case of block allocations at the provincial level, accurate break-down at the district level is not possible. The following table presents data on allocation, releases and expenditure of PSDP in Barkhan District. Percentage of utilization of resources was almost high till 2007-08.

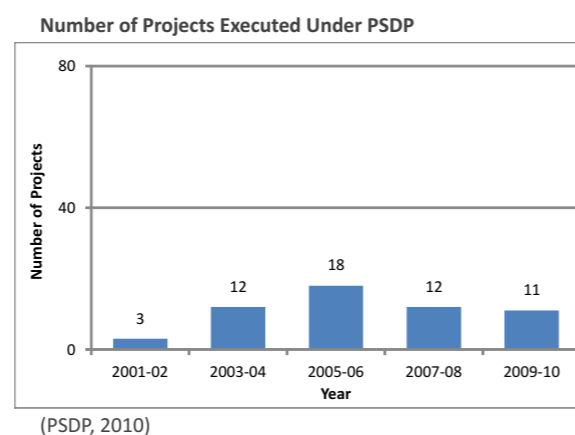
Table 21.1: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

	2002 03	2003 04	2004 05	2005 06	2006 07	2007 08	2008 09	2009-10
Total PSDP Allocation	33	83	90	87	55	67	87	91
GOB only								
Total Release	29	77	73	50	n/a	67	87	91
Total Expenditures	29	77	73	45	n/a	67	11	8
Percentage Utilizations	100%	100%	100%	91%	n/a	100%	13%	9%

PSDP 2002-03 to 2009-10. Expenditure figure for 2009-10 is low as financial year had not ended when data was being collected
n/a: Data not found

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 reflected in the PSDP for execution in Barkhan. Number of project, reflected each year, is not an indicator of more or less investment due to two reasons: size of project is unknown and secondly number of projects does not mean that all reflected projects are completed in a particular year. For details, please see table K1 Annexure K.





ANNEXURE TABLES

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

Annexure A: DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

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

	Male	Female	Total
Registered Voters	30,749	26,229	56,978
Votes caste	14,452	12,328	26,780
Voter turnout %	47	47	47

(Provisional and District Election Commission of Pakistan)

Table A2: Provincial/National Assembly Seats

	Constituency No	Number of Seats
Provincial	PB-17	1
	NA-263, Three District	
National	comb Loralai, Barkhan and Musakhail	1
<i>Total</i>	-	2

(Provisional 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	0	1	1
	12	0	1	1
	14	0	1	1
Education	1	2	0	2
	2	0	2	2
	7	4	8	12
PHE	9	14	0	14
	1	0	1	1
	4	0	1	1
Tehsil Municipal Administration	4	3	0	3
	9	2	0	2
<i>Total</i>	-	25	15	40

(District Accounts) n/a: Data not available

Annexure B: LAW AND ORDER

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	85	125	210,000	per fees 1,000
Riffle	16	30	46,000	per fees 1,000
Shot gun	12	12	14 400	Per fees 600
Total	113	167	270,400	-

(District Revenue Office)

Table B1: Type of Law Enforcement Agencies and Geographical Coverage

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Police Station / Thana / Chowki		Geographical Coverage
	Number	Name	
Police	2	n/a	12 km
Levies	12	n/a	12 to 40 km

(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/ Subaidar	SP(s)/ Hawaldar	DSP(s)/ Risaldar	SHO(s)/ Naibrisaldar	SI(s)	ASI(s)	Constable(s)	
Police	n/a	1	2	2	3	22	92	122
Levies Provincial	2	25	1	40	n/a	n/a	n/a	68
Levies Federal	n/a	4	9	145	n/a	n/a	n/a	158

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

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

Type of Agencies	Available Resources							
	Armored Vehicles	Vehicles	Arms	Ammunition	Mob Control Equipment			Total
					Tear Gas	Rubber Sticks	Armored Suits	
Police	n/a	14	158	8,031	89	80	n/a	8,372
Levies Federal	n/a	4	200	2,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,204

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

Annexure C: AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Table B4: Major Cognizable Crimes Reported Year Wise

Category of Crimes	Number of Incidents					Total
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Explosion Incidents	n/a	n/a	6	12	2	20
Brutal Murder & Manslaughter	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	n/a	10
Rioting	n/a	n/a	19	12	5	36
Kidnapping for Ransom	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1
Total			25	34	8	67

(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	1
Judicial Magistrate	Y	1
Anti-Terrorist Court	N	0
Qazi Court	Y	1
Majlis-e-Shoora	N	0
Juvenile Court	N	0
Banking Court	N	0

(Registrar High Court/District & Session Judge)

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

Major Rabi Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/ Hectare) Average
Wheat	16,600	32,186	1,939
Barley	160	207	1,294
Vegetables	1,530	21,771	14,229
Fodder	320	6,832	21,350
Total	18,610	60,996	38,812

(Agriculture Statistics of Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Major Kharif Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/ Hectare) Average
Sorghum (<i>Jowar</i>)	275	207	753
Maize	263	280	1,065
Mung bean	460	254	552
Mash bean	265	161	608
Fruits	1,737	9,134	5,258
Onion	35	553	15,800
Potato	130	1,794	13,800
Vegetables	2,455	17,976	7,322
Melons	87	769	8,839
Chilies	1,650	2,417	1,465
Fodder	217	4,449	20,502
Coriander	17	125	7,353
Cotton	3,731	4,874	1,306
Millet (<i>Bajra</i>)	55	30	545
Total	11,377	43,023	85,168

(Agriculture Statistics of Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

	Fruits	Wheat	Potato	Cotton
Barkhan				
Area	5.8	55.4	0.4	12.4
Production	8.8	30.9	1.7	4.7
Yield	4.2	1.6	11.1	1.1
Balochistan				
Area	20.1	33.9	0.2	2.9
Production	19.7	16.5	0.7	0.9
Yield	2.0	1.0	6.9	0.6

(Agriculture Statistics of Balochistan, 2008-09)

Annexure D: LIVESTOCK

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

Owner	Tractors	Threshers	Harvesters	Reapers	Bulldozers
Govt.	9	0	0	0	10
Private	278	97	0	0	0
Total	287	97	0	0	10

(Agriculture Statistics of Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Fruits	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Almond	457	1,200	2,837
Apple	1,125	6,794	6,452
Apricot	63	535	9,224
Grapes	4	20	5,000
Peach	34	201	5,912
Plum	41	370	10,000
Pomegranate	13	14	1,273
Total	1,737	9,134	40,698

(Agriculture Statistics of Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Vegetables	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Tomatoes	3,730	3,7827	2,1527
Brinjal	220	1,609	7,314
Potato	130	1,794	13,800
Pumpkin	35	311	8,886
Total	4,115	41,541	51,527

(Agriculture Statistics of 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
Tube wells	40,894	96%	0	2,921
Wells	1,494	3%	0	0
Karezes / Spring	149	0.4%	0	0
Total	42,537	100%		2,921

(Agriculture Statistics of Balochistan, 2008 -09)

Table D1: Health Services Activities (Number)

Activities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Vaccination	406,993	322,902	482,358	11,948
Treatment	373,489	420,484	306,991	1,130,961
Animals Castrated	25,713	20,101	8,858	16,988
Animal Slaughtered (Govt.)	n/a	n/a	3,663	n/a
Animal Slaughtered (Private)	3,056	5,460	10,920	46,054

(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	1.6	1.6	1.7	4.2	4.3
Beef	(000) Tones	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Milk	(000) Liters	37.2	37.9	38.7	39.5	40.2
Poultry	(000) Tones	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3
Eggs	Million Numbers	38.0	39.0	40.0	41.0	42.1

(Directorate General Livestock and Livestock Census, 2006)

Annexure E: FORESTRY

Table E1: Forest Department Designations and Posts

Designation	Grade (BPS)	Post (Number)
Deputy Conservator of Forests	18	1
Sub-Divisional Officer Wildlife	16	1
Range Forest Officer	16	2
Assistant	14	1
Deputy Ranger Forest	9	1
Forester	7	2
Deputy Ranger Wildlife	5	1
Forest Guard	5	3
Jeep Driver	4	1
Game Watcher	1	2
Naib Qasid	1	2
Chowkidar	1	2
Sweeper	1	1
Total		20

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

Annexure F: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATION

Table F1: Vehicles Registered By Year (Number)

Vehicle Type	2007	2008
Motorcycle	124	1
Car	52	1
Jeep	24	44
Station Wagon	18	2
Tractor	42	42
Mini Bus	3	3
Delivery Van	n/a	1
Truck	38	9
Pickup	60	34
Total	361	137

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

Table F2: Number of Post offices and Courier Services

Services Category	1998	2009
Post Offices	31	6
Courier Services OCS, TCS, TNT, SpeedX	n/a	1

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

Annexure G: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

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

Type and Source of Drinking Water	MICS 2009 – 10
Improved Sources	82.0
Piped water	16.7
Public standpipe or tap	4.6
Hand pump	0
Donkey pump/turbine	0
Protected dug well	8.4
Tube well/ borehole	48.7
Protected pond/ Tank	0
Protected spring	0
Rainwater collection	3.4
Filter plant	0.3
Un-Improved Sources	18
Unprotected dug well	13.6
Unprotected Spring	0.1
Unprotected Pond	0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	4.3
vendor provided	0
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	0
Tanker truck	0
Cart with small tanker/ drum	0
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0
Other	0

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

Access of water sources	MICS 2010
Improved sanitation facilities	64.5
Flush to piped sewer system	3.8
Flush to septic tank	0.0
Flush to pit (latrine)	26.6
Flush to somewhere else	0.0
Flush to unknown place / Not sure/ DK where	3.6
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	22.0
Pit latrine with slab	7.4
Composting toilet	1.2
Un-Improved sanitation facilities	
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	4.8
Bucket	2.5
Public/ communal latrine	0.6
Other	0.0
Missing	0.9
No facility, Bush, Field	26.7

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Annexure H: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Table H1: OPD Attendance at THQ & DHQ Hospital (Please use extra sheet in case of more than one Hospital)

Category/ Department	THQ Hospital			DHQ Hospital		
	New Cases	Follow-up Cases	Total	New Cases	Follow-up Cases	Total
General OPD	-	-	-	600	200	800
Medicine	-	-	-	400	150	550
Surgery	-	-	-	120	35	155
Pediatrics	-	-	-	40	5	45
ENT	-	-	-	60	12	72
Eye	-	-	-	120	10	130
Orthopedics	-	-	-	22	4	26
Psychiatry	-	-	-	15	1	16
Dental	-	-	-	18	3	21
Skin	-	-	-	13	2	15
OBS/ Gynae	-	-	-	130	17	147
Emergency/ Causality	-	-	-	75	9	84
Cardiology	-	-	-	24	4	28
Other (Specify)	-	-	-	20	3	23
Other (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	1,657	455	2,112

(Blochistan Health Department)

Table H2: Outdoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Miscellaneous	3
Endocrine	15
Oral	30
Skin	55
Cardiovascular	65
Neuro-Psychiatric	80
Vaccine Preventable	100
Eye & ENT	200
Injuries/ Poisoning	365
Respiratory	498
Other Communicable	610
Urinary Tract	675
Gastro Intestinal	1,240

(Blochistan Health Department)

Table H3: Indoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Mental Disorder	6
Acute Appendicitis	7
Chronic Liver Diseases	7
Hernias	8
Burns	10
Chronic Renal Diseases	11
Head Injuries	15
Viral Hepatitis A & E	32
Viral Hepatitis B	40
Diabetes Mellitus	175
Malaria	400

(Blochistan Health Department)

Annexure I: EDUCATION

Table I1: Enrollment in Government Schools By Gender and Level - Year Wise (Number)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Section	8,523	5,869	14,392	9,371	4,649	14,020
Middle Section	1,024	164	1,188	870	215	1,085
High Section	511	58	569	507	88	595
Inter Colleges	68	0	68	0	44	44
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	151	21	172
Total	10,126	6,091	16,217	10,899	5,017	15,916

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

Table I2: Primary Level Enrollment in Government Schools a percentage of total enrollment (Percent)

	Urban			Rural			Total			Percentage of
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	71	67	69	99	100	99	95	89	94	Total
	70	67	69	99	100	99	94	89	93	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	40.8	35.6	38.6
Secondary	42.6	16.7	31.8

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

	Urban			Rural			Total			Kachi Class
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
4-9	118	107	113	98	25	59	100	33	65	Including
5-9	101	101	101	99	21	58	99	28	63	Excluding
6-10	101	93	97	93	22	59	94	30	63	Excluding
10-12	87	16	57	39	6	26	44	7	29	
11-13	87	14	53	41	7	28	46	8	31	
13-14	57	0	40	2	0	1	11	0	6	
14-15	57	0	50	2	0	1	12	0	6	

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table I5: Population that has Ever Attended School (Percent)

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	67	32	52	43	6	27	46	9	29

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table I6: Percent Distribution of Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level (Percent)

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	51	16	35	27	3	16	29	4	18

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table I7: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	18	28	21
Middle and High Level	82	62	76

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Table I8: Type and Number of institutions - Year Wise (Number)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	392	164	556	407	165	572
Middle Schools	14	3	17	12	5	17
High Schools	11	2	13	12	2	14
Inter Colleges	1	0	1	0	1	1
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	418	169	587	432	173	605

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

Table I9: Literacy Rate by Urban and Rural (Percent)

Literacy	Gender	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
Literacy 10+	Male	67	44	46
	Female	32	6	9
	Total	52	27	29
Literacy 15+	Male	56	35	37
	Female	17	3	5
	Total	38	20	22

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table I10: Male/Female Ratio of Students (Percent)

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	67	80	85
Female	33	20	15

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Annexure J: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

Table J1: Number of posts filled & vacant in EDO office

Total Posts & BPS	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer (Male).(B-17).	1	1	0
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Females). (B-08).	2	2	0
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Males). (B-08).	2	2	0
Junior Clerk. (B-07). (One of the MPWs (Male) has been assigned this task of Junior Clerk).	0	0	0
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar. (B-02).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Annexure K: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table K1: Projects Executed Under PSDP

Year	Projects in Numbers
2001-02	3
2002-03	4
2003-04	12
2004-05	12
2005-06	18
2006-07	17
2007-08	12
2008-09	9
2009-10	11

(PSDP, 2010)

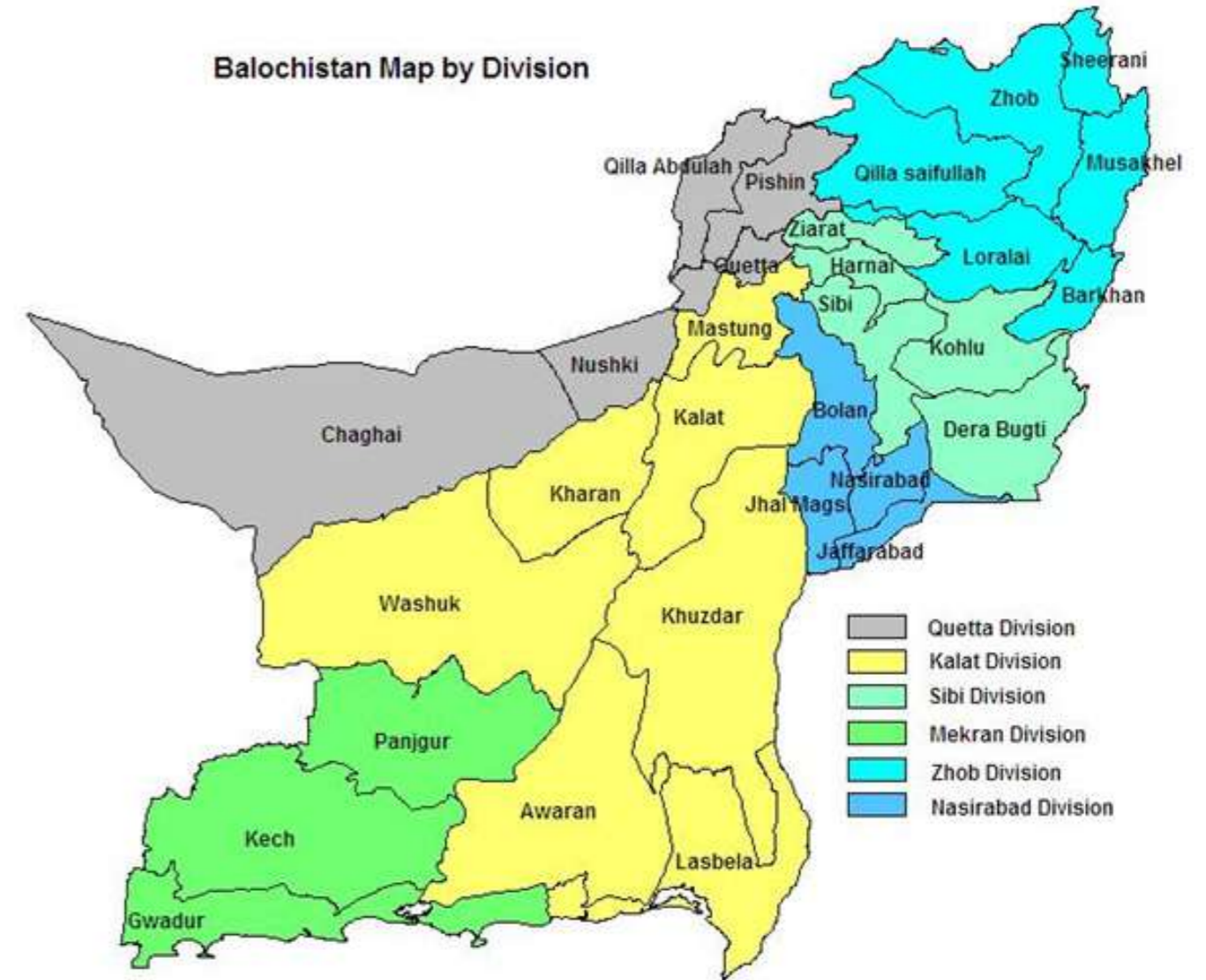
Annexure L:
LIST OF VILLAGES (RURAL), BARKHAN, CENSUS 1998

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	BARKHAN	ALI KHAN SALARANI	444	30
2	BARKHAN	BRUG SHAM	1089	135
3	BARKHAN	BURHI SHER KHAN	945	182
4	BARKHAN	CHARGUL	170	38
5	BARKHAN	DAD ALI SHEIKH	330	40
6	BARKHAN	DAMAN	1614	233
7	BARKHAN	DUBA NOOR KHAN	104	21
8	BARKHAN	FAZAL KHAN BUNARANI	87	14
9	BARKHAN	FAZAL KHAN OLIANI	1001	140
10	BARKHAN	GARHMOONA	752	163
11	BARKHAN	GULA JAHANANI	234	55
12	BARKHAN	HYDER CHAKRANI	967	105
13	BARKHAN	ISMIAL KHAN JAHANANI	0	0
14	BARKHAN	KARAM KHAN JAMALANI	569	106
15	BARKHAN	KHARRHA DARDANI	79	14
16	BARKHAN	KHARRHA JAHANNANI	0	0
17	BARKHAN	KHIDAR DADWANI	174	17
18	BARKHAN	KUCH	4099	631
19	BARKHAN	LUNDI SAR	185	43
20	BARKHAN	MAHMOOD JAMALANI	219	36
21	BARKHAN	MIR MOHD SALARANI	540	108
22	BARKHAN	MIRHAN RABANI	796	113
23	BARKHAN	NOOR KHAN JAMALANI	612	112
24	BARKHAN	TUMANI	293	45
25	BARKHAN	TUNG KARERH	2692	409
26	BARKHAN	ALAM KHAN ESHANI	341	52
27	BARKHAN	ALLAH YAR GARNANI	282	48
28	BARKHAN	AZMAT SHEHR	590	103
29	BARKHAN	DADWANI	333	37
30	BARKHAN	HAWALI NIZAM	305	78
31	BARKHAN	HAWALI REHMAN	293	19
32	BARKHAN	HAWALI WAHAB	412	65
33	BARKHAN	KALA ESHANI	159	32
34	BARKHAN	KALO NAZRANI	119	23
35	BARKHAN	KAMAL QAIMANI	228	34
36	BARKHAN	KANOT	12	5
37	BARKHAN	KODI ZAKIRANI	1376	226
38	BARKHAN	KONEL	222	58
39	BARKHAN	NAKAMI	454	52
40	BARKHAN	NIRHRHI	93	14
41	BARKHAN	NODU ZAKIRANI	676	123
42	BARKHAN	PAENDI ESHANI	332	62
43	BARKHAN	PHALYANI WAGA	370	54
44	BARKHAN	SADAH BARNANI	94	18
45	BARKHAN	SHADO KHAN ESHANI	935	172

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
46	BARKHAN	SHEIKH KHAMEES	319	61
47	BARKHAN	SILACH	563	105
48	BARKHAN	TAKHRA JUNATALI	543	118
49	BARKHAN	TAKHRA NASEER	229	47
50	BARKHAN	TAKHRA WAGA	73	12
51	BARKHAN	TAKHRA WAZIR	230	35
52	BARKHAN	BUND	727	158
53	BARKHAN	CHECHA	1129	146
54	BARKHAN	KERCHA	1278	155
55	BARKHAN	MUTT	1141	176
56	BARKHAN	TRUNG	144	19
57	BARKHAN	UCHARI	1538	221
58	BARKHAN	BASTI REHMTAN NAZAR	5279	738
59	BARKHAN	DADU KHAN ROHTAR	277	50
60	BARKHAN	DEH	1963	163
61	BARKHAN	DEKA	1236	120
62	BARKHAN	DUBBAH	2382	390
63	BARKHAN	HAJI LUNJANI	410	52
64	BARKHAN	KHANAN LUNJANI	577	96
65	BARKHAN	KURU CHORE	236	55
66	BARKHAN	LAL LUNJANI	173	28
67	BARKHAN	MITHA KALWANI	222	41
68	BARKHAN	THALA MARA	112	19
69	BARKHAN	CHAPPER	2519	243
70	BARKHAN	FAQIR FHOJANI	321	71
71	BARKHAN	GULLO DAMAN	598	121
72	BARKHAN	MAROR	330	40
73	BARKHAN	MOHMA SAMAND KHAN GHARBI	2571	511
74	BARKHAN	MOHMA SAMAND KHAN SHARKI	1427	125
75	BARKHAN	RARKAN	6304	696
76	BARKHAN	TAGHAU	1653	152
77	BARKHAN	TUKRA KANDALI	915	61
78	BARKHAN	BHEDYANI	1330	244
79	BARKHAN	CHOTI	533	71
80	BARKHAN	CHUHAR KOT	890	106
81	BARKHAN	HAKIMANI	547	40
82	BARKHAN	HAWALI MEHRABAN	879	82
83	BARKHAN	HAWELI HAIDER	144	26
84	BARKHAN	KARAM SOOMAN	356	34
85	BARKHAN	KARWA	617	80
86	BARKHAN	KHUNRA	430	53
87	BARKHAN	KUJAH	314	26
88	BARKHAN	LOHMA SAID KHAN	511	62

Annexure M: BALOCHISTAN MAP BY DIVISIONS

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
89	BARKHAN	LOOHIANI	353	73
90	BARKHAN	MIR HUSANI	337	54
91	BARKHAN	MIRAN SOOMAN	381	38
92	BARKHAN	MOHD KHAN QASMANI	385	58
93	BARKHAN	NOORAN SOOMAN	861	147
94	BARKHAN	SADRANI	321	73
95	BARKHAN	SHADOO SOOMAN	344	34
96	BARKHAN	SHEIKH GHULAM HAIDER	601	72
97	BARKHAN	SHEIKH USMAN	473	86
98	BARKHAN	YARAN QASMANI	244	21
99	BARKHAN	BAHADARAH	460	55
100	BARKHAN	DARGRI	378	51
101	BARKHAN	JAHANDOON(NAHARKOT)	1706	178
102	BARKHAN	JHALI NILARH	930	125
103	BARKHAN	KHAWAJU	196	30
104	BARKHAN	KHRICHHARHA	264	40
105	BARKHAN	LAGHARI KOT	327	35
106	BARKHAN	LAKHI BAHAR	667	97
107	BARKHAN	SIAHI LUK	183	29
108	BARKHAN	SINGYALI KAKOR	505	60
109	BARKHAN	CHAH KHANKI	0	0
110	BARKHAN	DHAMANI	3814	558
111	BARKHAN	GAMBARG	639	74
112	BARKHAN	HAJI KOT	606	92
113	BARKHAN	IBRAHIM KHAN QASMANI	340	35
114	BARKHAN	KACHH KHAROON	214	35
115	BARKHAN	KOH JENDRAN	1131	265
116	BARKHAN	LOHMA ZARIN	1150	112
117	BARKHAN	LUNDAH	452	77
118	BARKHAN	OAH	430	53
119	BARKHAN	BAHANI	410	58
120	BARKHAN	BER BANI	905	138
121	BARKHAN	BETI	69	11
122	BARKHAN	BURHI ISHANI	1529	263
123	BARKHAN	CHANG	668	100
124	BARKHAN	DATHI	123	17
125	BARKHAN	DHALWAI	595	124
126	BARKHAN	KACHHI JOGIANI	583	109
127	BARKHAN	KACHHI SEMAN	633	101
128	BARKHAN	LOTYAN	149	30
129	BARKHAN	MAKHMAR	921	101
130	BARKHAN	TUKRAH JAT PAHARI	428	56
131	BARKHAN	VITAKRI	579	79



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- www.balochistan.gov.pk
(Government of Balochistan: District Development Profiles and District Development Atlases available)
- <http://www.phedmis.gob.pk/phe1/index.aspx>
(Public Health Engineering Department, Balochistan)
- www.bemis.edu.pk/
(Education Department, Balochistan)
- http://www.ndma.gov.pk/publications_district_drm.html
(National Disaster Management Authority)
- <http://nchd.gov.pk/ws/>
(National Commission for Human Development)
- www.pc.gov.pk/
(Planning Commission of Pakistan)
- www.finance.gov.pk/
(Finance Division of Pakistan)
- www.ead.gov.pk/
(Economic Affairs Division, Pakistan)
- www.pbs.gov.pk/
(Pakistan Bureau of Statistics)
- www.census.gov.pk/
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- www.pap.org.pk/statistics/population.htm
(Population Association of Pakistan)
- www.nips.org.pk/
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- www.pide.org.pk/
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- <http://portal.punjab.gov.pk/portal/>
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