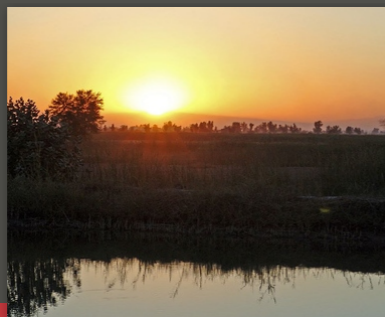


District Development P R O F I L E 2 0 1 1

Awaran



Awaran - District Development Profile 2010



Planning & Development Department
Government of Balochistan, Quetta



United Nations Children's Fund
Provincial Office Balochistan, Quetta



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



District Development

P R O F I L E

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Prepared by



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

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

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

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

Shahid Pervez
Chief Economist

Acknowledgement

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

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

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

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
DDRRMP	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
GDA	Gwadar Development Authority
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 Meters
KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LG	Local Government
LHW-MIS	Lady Health Worker - Management Information System
LIEDA	Lasbela Industrial Estates Development Authority
M.C.C.	Metallurgical Corp of China Ltd
MCB	Muslim Commercial Bank
MCHCs	Maternal & Child Health Centers
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MHI	Muslim Hands Informatics
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MNA	Member National Assembly
MPA	Member Provincial Assembly
MS	Medical Superintendent
MSA	Maritime Security Agency
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
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
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
QESCO	Quetta Electric Supply Company
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	11th November 1992
Geographical Area	29,510 square kilometer (Census 1998).
Geographical Points	64°07'27"-66°15'36" East longitude and 25°25'50"-27°25'3" North latitude.
Administrative Units	There are 3 <i>Tehsils</i> and 10 Union Councils (LG Balochistan).
Archaeological Sites	Data could not be collected.
Shrines	Data could not be collected.
Major Ethnic Groups	Bizenjos, Mohammed Hasnis, Sajdis, Mirwanis, Rakhshani, Musianis, Sumalanies, Mengals.
Languages	Balochi, Brahvi, Pushto, Urdu and others.
Climate	The climate of Awaran is hot in summer (with cool nights) and moderately cool in winter. The storms become very severe from June to September. The rain falls mostly during the months of April, May, June, and July. Average rainfall is 48.1 mm, maximum average temperature is 28.5°C and minimum average temperature is 12.7°C.

Demography	
District Population in 1998	118,173 Total, 62,114 Male, 56,059 Female (Census 1998)
Projected Population in 2010	123,972 Total
Population Annual Growth Rate	0.4% (Census 1998)
Household Size	5.4 (Census 1998)
Housing Units	21,735 (Census 1998)

Law & Order	2 Police stations, 1 <i>Qazi</i> Court, No Jail (District Police Officer)
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Productive Sector	
Agriculture Ecological Zone	Temperate
Land Area used for Agriculture	Net Sown 26,213 ha., Arable Land 26,213 ha., Potential Area 26,213 ha., (Agriculture statistics 2008-09)
Major Crops	<i>Rabi</i> Crops: Wheat, Barley, Mutter Pulse, Vegetables, Fodder and Canola.

	<i>Kharif</i> crops: Rice, Sorghum (<i>Jowar</i>), Maize, <i>Mung</i> bean, Mash bean, fruits, Onion, Potato, vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Coriander and Cotton.
Major Fruits	Apricots, Peaches, Grapes, Almond Orchards, Pomegranates, Apple, Plum

Total Livestock Population	487,856 (Livestock Census 2006) and 539,780 (Projected 2010)
Veterinary Institutions	3 Veterinary Hospitals, 2 Dispensaries, 2 Artificial Insemination Centres, 1 Slaughter House, 1 Poultry Farm and 1 Dairy Farm.
Major Diseases in Animals	Data could not be collected.

Total Forest Area	67,867 ha.
Wild Life	Mammals: Caracal (<i>Felis caracal</i>), Honey Badger (<i>Melivora capensis</i>), Chinkara (<i>Gazella bennettii</i>), Ibex (<i>Capra aegagrus</i>), Urial (<i>Ovis vignei cycloceros</i>), Hyena (<i>Hyaena</i>), Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>), King Fox (<i>Vulpes cana</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Stripped Hyaena (<i>Hyaeyna</i>) Cape Hare (<i>Lepus capensis</i>), Porcupine (<i>Hystrix indica</i>), etc. Birds: Wheatears, Common Babbler, Larks, Sand Grouse, Partridges, Houbara Bustard, Shrikes, Buntings, Bee-eaters, Hoopoes, Pigeons, Doves, White-eared Bulbuls, Brown-headed Raven, Owls and Birds of prey (Eagles, Vultures, Hawks, Buzzards, Falcons) etc. Reptiles: Black Rock Agama, Afghan Ground Agama, Cobras, Snakes, Viper

Major Mineral Deposits	Chromite, magnesite
Major Mineral Production	Data could not be collected.

No. of Industries by Type	Data could not be collected.
Handicrafts	Data could not be collected.

Major Roads	Metalled/ Black Topped 280 Km, Shingle 1,281 Km
Tele-density	1 Telephone line connection, 2 Mobile connections, 200 Internet users (2009)
Courier Services	2 Post Offices, No Courier Services TCS, LCS, OCS
Banks	3 Public Banks

Social Sector	
Drinking Water Sources	47% Improved, 53% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Sanitation Facilities	46% Improved, 54% Un-improved (MICS 2010)

Health Facilities	1 Public Sector Hospital, 2 RHCs, 7 BHUs, 15 CDs, 1 MCH centers, 1 TB Clinic and 1 Mobile Dispensary
Health Facilities Staff	12 Doctors , 1 Nurses, 45 Para-medical staff
Antenatal Care (ANC)	31% (MICS 2010)
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)	3% (MICS 2010)
Deliveries at Home	98% (PSLM 2008-09)
Major Priority Diseases	Gastrointestinal , Respiratory, ARI, Fever, Malaria, Diarrhea, Dysentery
Special Health Programs / Initiatives	Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), TB Control Program, Malaria Control Program, Hepatitis Prevention and Control Program, AIDS Control Program, National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care, MNCH Program.
Reporting and Surveillance Systems	HMIS and DHIS, LHW-MIS, Disease Early Warning System (DEWS)

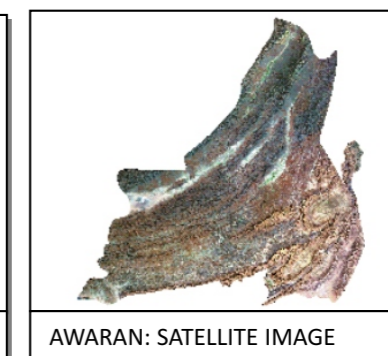
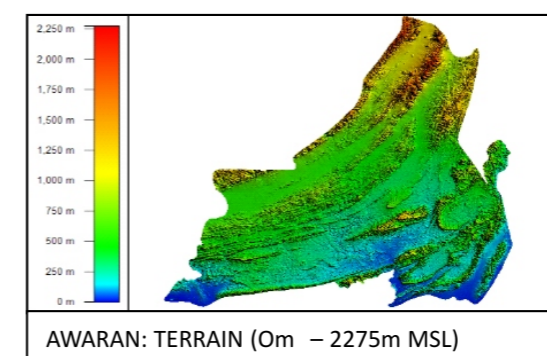
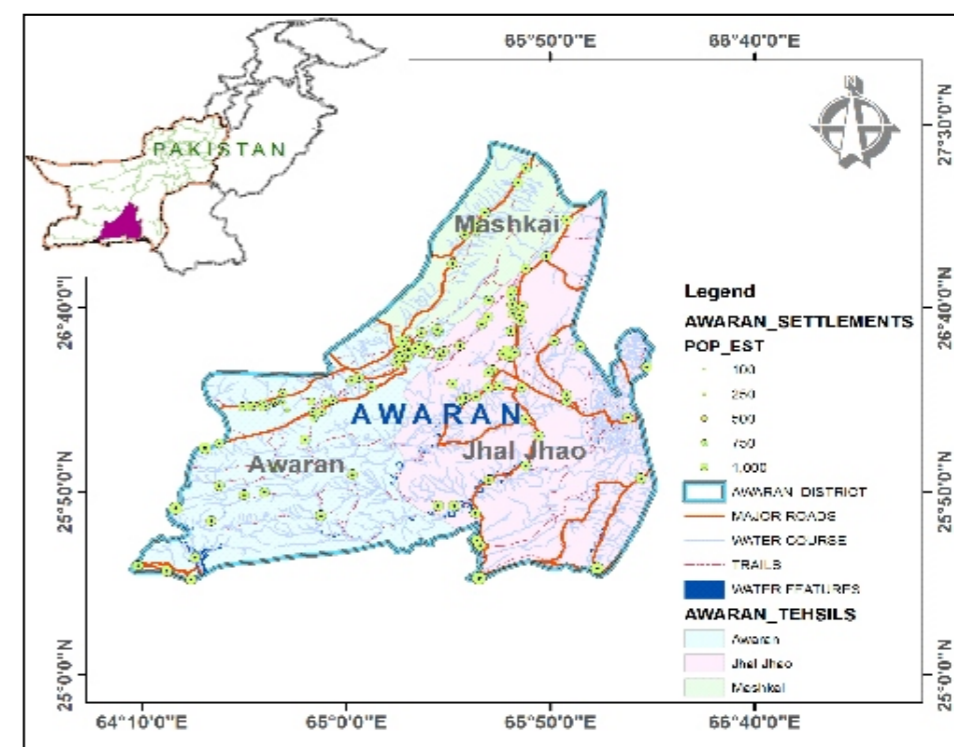
Education	Literacy (10+) 43%, Literacy (15+) 35%, Primary GER 92%, Middle GER 26%, Metric GER 14%, Population Ever Attended School 43%, Completed Primary or Higher Level 32% (PSLM 2008-09)
Number of Schools	Primary NAR 19%, Secondary NAR 25% (MICS 2010) Primary 213, Middle 16, High 16 (BEMIS 2009-10)

Disasters	Data could not be collected.
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District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation (2009-10) 321.4 million, Budget Release 321.4 million, Total Expenditures 45 million, Percentage Utilization 14% when data was collected.
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DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Awaran is the 4th largest district in Balochistan and has an area of 29,510 square kilometers, Awaran District lies between 64°07'27"-66°15'36" East longitudes and 25°25'50"-27°25'3" North latitudes consisting of 3 *Tehsils* and 10 Union Councils. Location of Awaran is at 1,095 km (aerial distance) south-east (225 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad.





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

Awaran was declared an independent district on 11th Nov, 2011 when it was separated from Khuzdar. The district is located in the south of Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries in the west with Kech, Panjgur and Washuk and Gwadar Districts in the south. District Lasbela and Khuzdar are in the east of Awaran while Siahan range is in the north, which marks its boundary between Awaran and Panjgur.

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Awaran

Tehsil	Union Council
Awaran	Awaran, Shandi, Wajabagh, Gishkore, Teertaj
Jhal Jhao	Camp Jhao, Korak Jhao
Mashkai	Gajjar, Nokjo, Parwar
There are 3 Tehsils and 10 Union councils in the district	

(Local Government Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

Awaran was previously known as Kolwa. The earliest history of Awaran is somewhat similar to Khuzdar and the southern area of Balochistan. The central position of Awaran is evident from the point of convergence near Bela from Kech-Gwadar link to Karachi - Quetta RCD highway (Kia to Awaran and Jhal Jhao). It is possible that the Arabs used this route, probably at a time when Khuzdar was the central town of this area, (Awaran, Balochistan, Pakistan, 2010)

1.2. Tribes, Ethnic Groups and Languages

The main tribes in District Awaran are Bizenjos, Mohammed Hasnis, Sajdis, Mirwanis, Rakhshani, Musianis, Sumalanie and Mengals. Bizenjo is the foremost tribe, which is found in Kech and Awaran in a considerable number. They occupy the area along the banks of Hingol River from Nal to Jau valley. They were settled here at the time of Mir Fakir Mohammed Bizenjo, who was chief of the tribe. The second main tribe in the area is Mohammed Hasnis, which is settled in the valley of Mashkai, in the northern part of district.

Sajdi is the third main tribe in the area. According to local accounts, Sajdis first appeared 25 generations back and settled in the Gichk valley near Panjgur. The dominant clan of Sajdi tribe is Sakazai, who seem to be of Scythian origin. The Sajdis were true Balochs however, owing partly to inter-marriage have gradually amalgamated with the Brahvis. A dominant Brahvi tribe in the area is Mirwani, who mainly are found in Maskai. Mengal is another important tribe inhabiting the area. This tribe is further divided into three distinct Brahvi tribes. First is the Mengals of Khuzdar, second is the Mengals of Bolan and third is the Mengals of Nushki. The Khuzdar Mengals are said to be Jadgals by origin. They are subdivided into the following branches namely; Shahizai, Pahlwanzai, Raisani, Baranzai, Mahmudzai, Mardoj, Sheikh and Lehri. All of them, except Lehrs are Raj-o-Kabila. Currently, the Mengals are dominant in the district and they take pride of their brave chiefs.

The major language in the district is *Balochi*, which is spoken by 92% of the total population, followed by *Brahvi* and then by other languages such as *Pashto* and *Urdu*.

1.3. Climate

The climate of Awaran is semi-arid: hot in summers and mild cold in winters, while dust storms are experienced throughout the year, however they become severe during June and September. These storms are known as *livar* in

local language. Awaran experiences very limited rain. The rainy season is mostly during April, May, June, and July, whereas, little rainfall was also recorded during December and January. In 2008, the total annual rainfall recorded at the meteorological station at Khuzdar was 578 mm.(Meteorological Department)

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	17.5	21.3	6.6	73.7	2.1	3.1	368	51	0	4.7	0.2	29.8	48.1	578
Maximum Temp.	18	20	27	29	34	39	34	35	34	30	25	17	29	-
Minimum Temp.	4	7	8	13	20	23	21	20	17	12	4	4	13	-

(RMC, 2008)

1.4. Topography

The district comprises of flat and undulating terrain consisting of plains and valleys (0m-2275m) above MSL (Mean Sea Level). Other than that, an abundant spread of rocky cliffs can also be seen in the district.

Major source of water in the district is Hingol River; though, Boddoo River and other tributaries contribute to the water of Hingol River.

Awaran District, to a larger extent is a pollution free area. There are neither industries nor heavy traffic to pollute air with chemicals or materials that cause discomfort to living organisms or damage natural environment. However, dust pollution is prevalent due to the poor sanitation facilities. As a result, solid waste and garbage is usually dumped on the roadsides, which pollutes the environment. Safe drinking water is also a major problem in the district. Majority of households do not possess separate kitchen or bathroom, which creates unhygienic conditions and cause many diseases. (United Nations, 2010)

2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

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

The chief of each tribe is known as *Sardar* and his position is indisputable while the particular tribe, to which the *sardar* belongs, forms a small aristocracy taking special precedence in the tribe. The primacy of each clan, section and sub-section within the tribe is distinct and defined, and other than the superior status of *Sardar* equality of community is pursued. The people are predominantly dependent on agriculture and livestock. However, some people are engaged in the informal sector.

2.2. Food

The eating habits in Awaran are similar to other areas of the division. Majority of the people take two meals in a day. *Saeera*, is first meal of the day taken between 10am to 12pm, the second meal is called *Sham*, which is taken at sunset. During spring season when milk is abundant, the flock owners frequently intake milk in noon while solid meal is taken in the evening. Mostly, the affluent people take *Nihari* (breakfast) in the morning, while in summer, the breakfast consists of bread with curd and in winter of dates and butter. Leavened (*khamiri*) and unleavened (*patisi*) cakes baked on a stone griddle (*tafu*) are made of wheat, in which, unleavened cakes are more common. Travelers and shepherds eat *kurnu* made by wrapping dough around a heated stone and putting it in the embers. They also use *shiti*, which is baked by putting the dough under hot ashes and embers or heated sand. The people of Mashkai are mostly fond of dates. On the other hand, poor of JhalJhao often substitute *juar* for wheat.

2.3. Dress

In Awaran, the dress code is usually followed by culture and tribe. For instance, the Brahvis are always attired in traditional style which consists of a loose white shirt, a pair of trousers of the same texture and a flat cap.. Women's dress customarily consists of a long shirt (*Kus*) reaching the ankles, a pair of trousers (*shalwar*) and a wrapper (*gud*). The affluent class usually uses silk made shirts and wrappers.

2.4. The Family

Joint family structure in the district is prevalent in the rural areas.. The eldest male member takes care of all the family members. His decision is final in family affairs. In rural areas, nuclear families are very rare. However, the trend for nuclear family is rising in the town area. The family institution is very important, as it provides social security during unemployment and financial crisis. It also plays an important role in social interaction and conflicts.

2.5. Marriage

The marriage customs are very similar to those which are practiced in other parts of southern Balochistan. Among the tribesmen early marriage is common and invariably takes place after puberty, in which, the bride is generally four to five years younger than the groom. Marriages are arranged by the parents. The father of the boy accompanied by a few relatives and elder members of the family, pays a visit to the girl's family. If the proposal is accepted, the boy's father presents some gifts in the form of dresses, a gold ring and some cash for the girl. The girl's parents in turn present sweet

milk to the guests and prayers are said for the welfare of new couple. The boy's parents are congratulated and then the betrothal ceremony takes place, it is considered binding for both parties. The marriage date is fixed with the consent of girl's parents. Certain ceremonies, which are more social than religious nature, are performed. On the marriage day, the bridegroom with his relatives and friends proceeds to the bride's house or at the place where the arrangements for wedding have been made. They are entertained there at the expense of bridegroom's parents and *Nikah* is performed. The bridegroom presents a wedding dress to the bride and her parents present her with a dowry (*jahaz*) consisting of a few dresses and articles of bedding and household furniture. They also present a dress to the bridegroom.

In rare cases, infant betrothals take place among very near relations: marrying an immature girl is not common except among the influentials. Bride's exchange (*adalbadal*) custom is also frequent which is generally confined to near relations. In this custom, girl of family A is given in marriage to the son of family B and girl of family B is given in marriage to son of family A. Furthermore, another custom is (*labb*) (*payment of certain amount to the bride's family for procuring wedding items*), which is common among the nomadic tribes of the area. *Labb* varies according to the status of concerned parties, age, beauty and qualities of the girl, and is usually paid in the form of cash as well as in the form of sheep, goats, camels or land. Conversely, bridegroom's age or ability is usually not considered. Before *Nikah* ceremony, *Haqmahar* (*an amount to be paid by the bridegroom to the bride after Nikah*) is generally fixed but it is seldom recovered by wife in her husband's life, whereas, it is exacted by her heirs in case of divorce or death of the wife.

2.6. Social Organization

As the society is predominantly patriarchal, decision-making is in the hands of men and the decisions are binding upon the women. Women have little say in the decision-making process. 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 time.

The political organization is built upon two principles; hereditary authority and personal bonds of allegiance, in which protection is exchanged for loyalty. Many elected representatives are tribal chiefs and *Sardars*.

The 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 supreme.

2.7. Customs of Co-operation

The people of Awaran co-operate 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 the *Soaum*. People co-operate in case of any emergency in the area, or at the time of harvesting and sowing.

Cooperation is extended at different occasions: known by different names. Some instances are as follows:

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

2.8. Religious Beliefs

Majority of people in the area are of Sunni Muslim sect while minority sect is *Zikris*. *Zikris* go to Turbat to observe their religious practices. *Mullahs* are the most influential individuals in the *Zikri* community, who are given high regard and considered as most trusted person to discuss personal problems.

Main festivals in the district are *Eid-ul-Fitr* and *Eid-ul-Azha*, which are the foremost carnivals of Muslims. They are celebrated with full joy and 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 judicial system and the unofficial system is based on the traditional *Jirga* and *Biradri* system.

The judicial system functions through Civil and *Qazi* courts. People file suits in courts to resolve their disputes but since majority of people are poor and it is hard for them to bear court fees. People prefer *Jirgas* to solve their issues as it is considered reliable and as it consumes less time and no cost.

People prefer the *Biradri* (brotherhood) system, where they take their issues to a senior and influential person of the community and after a lengthy discussion and debate the disputes are settled.

2.10. Arms

To possess arms is part of the tradition and culture of the area. In rural areas, they are displayed openly. Particularly, the tribal chiefs move with several bodyguards carrying weapons such as rifles, *klashinkovs* and *kalakovs*. Carrying weapons reflects their tribal power and position in the tribe and the society.

2.11. Role, Position and Status of Women

According to the 1973 constitution passed by the National Assembly of Pakistan, all citizens have equal rights. There is no distinction on the basis of gender. The state may, however, make special provisions for the protection of women and children rights. The labor law ensures full participation of women in all socio-economic sectors of life. Legally, women have right to vote and hold office. In addition, in the political sector there are seats reserved for women representation in the National & Provincial Assemblies as well as in the local bodies for women. In practice, it is difficult for women to uphold their legal and social rights as local customs and traditions often prohibit it. The position of women in District Awaran is same as other areas of Balochistan where men hold the social, economic and political power. The tribal chiefs are always male.

The literacy rate among females is very low (8.4% for age group 15 years and above¹) due to the socio-cultural values in the district.

Medical facilities for women in the area are very limited. There were only two lady doctors, serving at the District's Headquarters Hospital. Women visit *Pirs* and *Molvies* for their general treatment and call traditional birth attendants at the time of deliveries. Generally, women observe *purdah*, however in rural areas, poor women work in farm fields without observing *purdah*.

Violence against women in the district has been observed, but it is never reported. In most of the social groups men hold a monopoly on power. All the political, religious and other social leaders are men. Denial of women's rights in matters of property and inheritance as recognized by Islam is due to the cultural code of honor, stemming from the male value system.

¹ MICS Balochistan, 2010

It often entails subordination of women and their seclusion from the social order. In some cases, especially in religious families, women's right of inheritance is practiced. Women are rarely allowed to own productive assets such as land or livestock. They are unpaid workers as their contribution is not only limited to the domestic activities but they also work in the field. Furthermore, their economic contribution is discounted in most official statistics.

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

2.12. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

In District Awaran, a few children were observed working at hotels, shops, etc. They sell fruits and vegetables in the markets. In rural areas, the male and female children usually help their families in fodder cutting, collection of wood and bushes. Whereas girls are exclusively engaged in household activities, water fetching, cleaning the house and doing embroidery work. Main reasons for child labor are poverty and lack of access to education.

2.13. Some Key Findings

Awaran is one of the predominant tribal societies in Balochistan; Men have supremacy in all sectors. Each tribe has its own small aristocracy. Nonetheless, inter-marriages between different ethnic groups will improve co-operation, understanding and socialization. People do cooperate with each other in formal and informal ways. Hence, community participation can be a viable mode for development activities. In many cases, interpersonal conflicts are solved with the help of elders in the community.

Women are involved in their family and domestic activities, even though they have no major role and social status in the society. To add, they have little say in their marriages. Their activities are limited to domestic affairs only. In town areas, some families allow their women to express their opinion in family affairs but to a very limited extent. The change can be brought about via education and communicational development in the area. It is not possible to utilize their full potential, as long as they are segregated and secluded from the society.

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

Geographically, Awaran is a big district and has low population density per square kilometer (4.2% on project population, 2009). Low socio economic indicators imply that it has been one of the most neglected districts of Balochistan.

With large area and scattered population, provision of social services will always remain a big challenge. Plan to concentrate scattered population in some areas may lead to quick development.

Poverty alleviation measures will help ending child labor in the district.

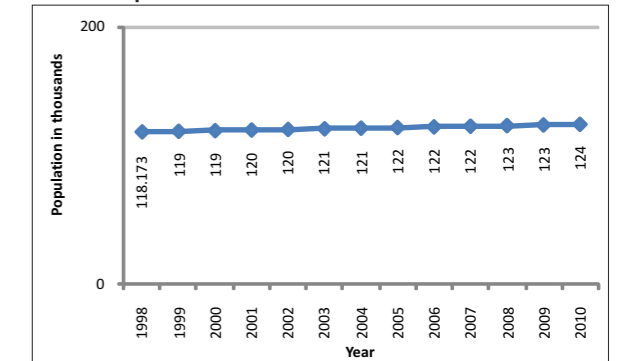
With increase in literacy, status of women would be raised.

3

DEMOGRAPHY AND HOUSING

Projected Population 2010	
Total Population in thousands	124
-Male	62 (53%)
-Female	59 (47%)
Urban	0 (0%)
-Rural	124 (100%)
Sex Ratio (males/100 females)	111
Population Density 1998 (person per sq.km)	4
Population Density 2010 (Projected)	4
Average Annual Growth Rate (1981 - 98)	0.4%
Census 1998	
Housing Units in thousands	22
Rooms per housing unit	5.3
Housing Tenure	
Owned	99%
Rented	0.6%
Rent Free	0.4%
Marital Status	
Never married	n/a
Married	n/a
Widowed/ Divorced	n/a
Other	
N.I. Card Obtained	49%
Muslim	n/a
Non-Muslim	n/a

District Population Growth 1998 - 10



(Census 1998)

According to Census 1998, urban population in Awaran is zero but now two towns are growing to become urban areas.

3.1. Population

Since independence, five population censuses in the years 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981 and 1998 have been conducted. Population reported in last four Censuses is presented in table 3.1 below:

	1961	1972	1981	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population	32	52	110	118	124
Male Population	n/a	n/a	60 (55%)	62 (53%)	62 (53%)
Female Population	n/a	n/a	51 (46%)	56 (47%)	59 (47%)
Urban Population	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Rural Population	32 (100%)	52 (100%)	110 (100%)	118 (100%)	124 (100%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	n/a	n/a	n/a	111	111
Number of households (in '000')	n/a	n/a	n/a	111	n/a

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

3.2. Population Growth Pattern

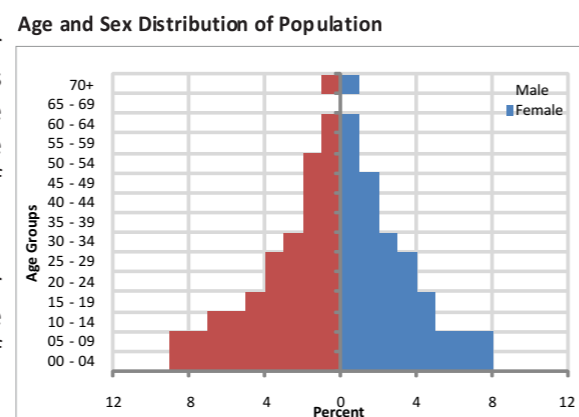
According to the 1998 Census, the reported population of District Awaran was 118 thousand and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to be 0.4%. Evidently, population growth rate of District Awaran remained significantly low as compared to the other districts of Balochistan.

The data reflects an inconsistent pattern of population growth rate in District Awaran in last five censuses. Between censuses of 1961 to 1972 the population increased by 4.5%. It further increased with considerable growth of 8.7% till 1981 and then a massive decline to 0.4% was observed during 1981-98. Population growth rate trends of the district are hard to explain as other vital statistics or possible reasons to explain inconsistent growth patterns remained unknown.

3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

The population is characterized by low growth rate (0.4% per annum) with 47% population under 15 years and one-half (51%) is working age (15-64 years). The percentage of people with vote eligibility (over 21 years) was 43%. Three-fourth (79%) of the women of reproductive age (15-49 years) was married, and of these married women, 86% had children.

Sex ratio was clearly lopsided towards male population, where for every 100 females, there were 111 males. The most plausible explanation of low female statistics could be under-reporting of females in the tribal setup and societies.



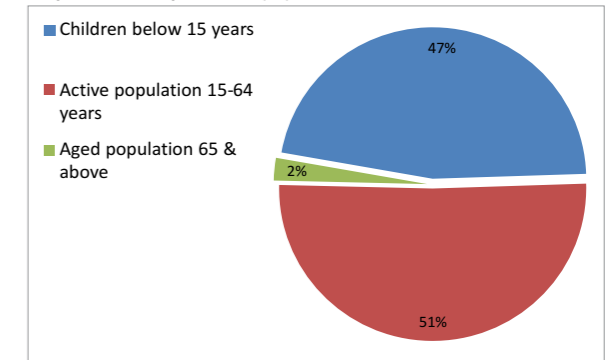
(Census, 1998)

3.3. Dependent Population

The economically dependent population is considered to be less than 15 years of age and 65 years and above. In addition, the widowed or divorced women are also considered dependent. According to the 1998 census, nearly half (49%) of the population in the district was dependent including youth (under 15 years) dependency of approximately 47% and old age dependency at 2%, with 3% dependent population of widowed or divorced women.

The dependent population in the district is quite high, which is an enormous burden on the earning population. This situation amplifies the economic pressure on the families which may result in child labor and malnutrition of both the women and children, who are usually neglected in the family as well.

Dependent Population (%)



(Census, 1998)

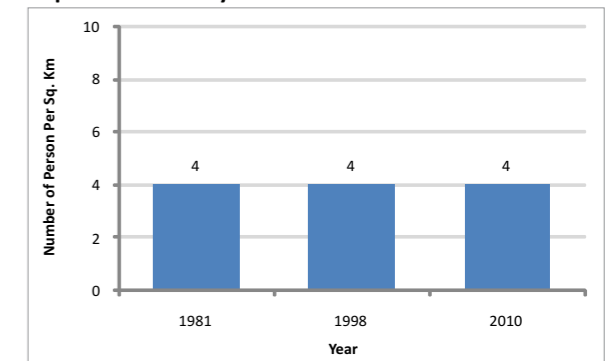
3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

The entire population of District Awaran can be said to be living in rural areas since urban area does not really exist. The town of "Awaran" is the only exception in the district where some urban trends have been observed.

3.5. Population Density

Balochistan is well known for widely spread geographical area with large vacant lands that has no population. Consequently having low population density per square kilometer in most of the districts. Awaran also is one of the sparsely populated zone. In 1998, approximately 4 people resided per square kilometer area. In 2010 it remained almost the same. This means that Awaran observes a sparse density trend when compared to other districts which are highly populated with rapid increased observed in population density.

Population Density



(Census, 1998)

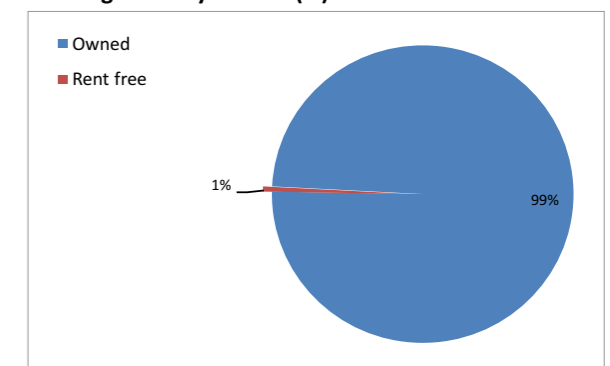
3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size was 6.6 and 5.4 persons per household according to the censuses of 1981 and 1998 respectively. According to the latest census, only 5.3% 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, almost all houses (99%) were owned by the residents. The percentage of rent-free was 1%. However, it has been observed that the houses available on rent are rarely found.

Housing Units by Tenure (%)



(Census, 1998)

4 DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

4.1. Administrative Division

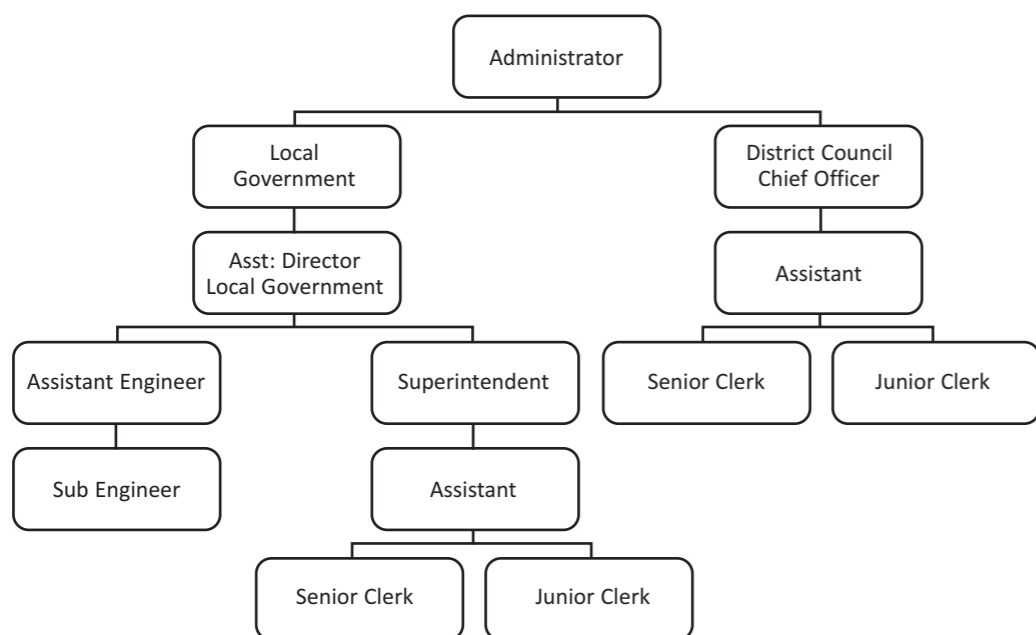
Awaran started functioning as a district on 11th November 1992 as a sixth district of Kalat division. Previously, it was a sub-division of District Khuzdar. The main motive to grant Awaran the status of district was to provide basic civic services at the grassroots level by establishing government offices. The district, under Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) 2001 comprised of three *Tehsils* viz. Awaran, Jhal Jaho and Mashkai.

4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

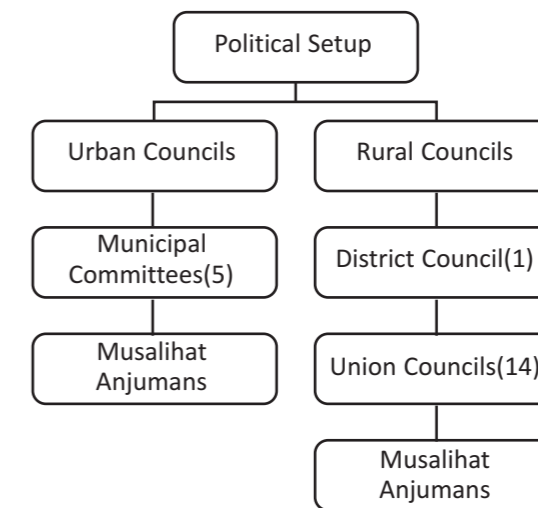
After the division of the Sub-Continent the system of Local Government inherited from the British Empire continued in Awaran. Over the period of time, the system was restructured in 1962, through a change in the structure and function of local bodies. The local government institutions were re-organized in the form of Union Committees, Union Councils, Town Committees and Municipalities. The tiers consisted of *Tehsil* Council and District Council. The third tier was formed by the Divisional Councils; wherein rural and urban areas (non-existent in Awaran with exception of Awaran town) were represented. This system was known as basic democracies as the role of Local Government reached the grassroots level. In 1970, Local Government departments were established at provincial level.

The Local Government System was introduced in 1979 by following the establishment of department, with the aim to involve local population in their development schemes. Thereafter, Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) of 1980 was executed, which was further replaced by BLGO 2001 with the concept of District Government. Under BLGO 2001, District Awaran has 3 *Tehsils* and 10 Union Councils.. The system remained for two tenures and later modified through the approval of BLGA 2010. The present system under the Local Government Act 2010 is similar to BLGO 1980.

Local Government Administration Organogram (Administrative Setup)



Local Government Organogram (Political Setup)



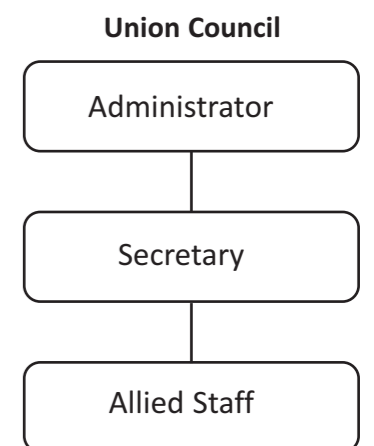
4.3. Local Government Administration

The local government institutions are not applicable in the rural areas of District Awaran. Under BLGA 2010, there are 10 Union Councils in District Awaran. The Union Councils constitute a District Council, in which each Union Council is represented by one member in the District Council. In addition, there is special representation of women (33%) and of workers and peasants (5%).

4.4. Functions of Local Government

4.4.1. Union Council

After promulgation of the BLGA 2010, there are 10 Union Councils in the district, where each Union Council has a population ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 persons with 33% women and 5% peasant/worker representation in each Union Council, and this percentage is based on the number of general seats in the Council. The Union Councils are supposed to undertake the development works in different areas like public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink, in addition to issuance of birth and death certificates. Every Union Council is allowed to generate its own sources of revenue by duty taxes and fee as specified in the second schedule of the BLGA 2010. They also resolve conflicts among the villagers through *Musalihat Anjumans* and are independent to make decisions within their jurisdiction. However, some of the decisions pertaining to finances have to be formally approved by the District Council. The administrative structure of Union Council is given ahead:



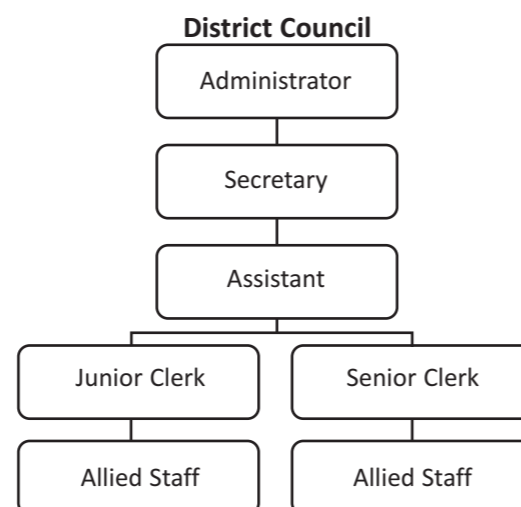
4.4.2. Municipal Committee

Municipal Committee usually functions in urban/ town areas of the district. District Awaran does not comprise of urban area; therefore, Municipal Committee was not functioning in the district.

4.4.3. District Council

There are 10 Union Councils' representatives in District Council of Awaran, one from each Union Council. All elected chairmen of the Municipal Committees are also members of the District Council.

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



4.5. Local Government in Awaran

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

4.6. Electoral System

4.6.1. Elections

The total number of registered voters as per the list of Local Government elections 2005 was 57,856. The number of male registered voters was 29,818 whereas the female registered voters were 28,038.

4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district has two Provincial Assembly seats PB-41. The National Assembly representation is through the constituency NA 270.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

A total of 126 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 male and female is almost the same as joint polling booths are set-up for male and female in most instances for ease of mobility of female population.

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 major departments are functional at the district level; while, some are further devolved at the *Tehsil* level. (DC office, Election Commission of Pakistan, 2010).

Table 4.1: Federal and Provincial Government Services

Departments/ Services	No. of Offices	Location
Federal		
Election Commission (EC)	1	D.H.Q
NADRA ²	1	D.H.Q
Utility Stores	2	D.H.Q Tehsil
Post Office	2	Tehsil
Provincial		
Excise and Taxation	1	D.H.Q
Zakat	1	D.H.Q

(DC office, Election Commission of Pakistan, 2010)

4.8. Complaints and Accountability Mechanism

The district has no complaints and accountability mechanism. The office of Ombudsman is not devolved to provide services at the district level. Similarly, District Public Safety and Police Complaints Commission to be established under police order have not been notified either. The district is yet to set-up any complaints mechanism for systematically addressing public grievances with regards to the provision of public services.

² NADRA: National Database and Registration Authority

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

5.1. Administration of Municipal Services and Assets

5.1.1. Assets

The Municipal Administration of District Awaran owns decent number of properties that help in generating some revenue for the Local Government. However, the revenue record is not properly maintained at the district.

5.1.2. Public Health

The most important responsibility of Municipal Committee is to provide public health, proper sanitation system, supply of safe and clean drinking water, control of infectious diseases and hygiene and building control facilities. The record on hygiene, however, was not available due to the dissolution of Local Government.

5.1.3. Water Supply

Clean drinking water supply is another necessary and important mandate of the municipal services, working under the Water Regulatory Authority. According to MICS Balochistan 2004, 55% of the population has access to improved drinking water source. There were 53 water supply schemes developed by PHED: out of which 24 were reported to be non-functional.

5.1.4. Articles of Food and Drink

The outlet facilities of food and drink were not reported in the district. However, only one (1) slaughter house exists in the rural area.

5.1.5. Public Safety

In the public safety records, data regarding facilities such as fire fighting, Civil Defense and Crisis Management Cell could not be traced in the district.

5.2. Town Planning

There isn't any proper town or urban locality in the district. Town planning or preparing master plans for towns and cities have not been given due attention in Balochistan. As far as Awaran is concerned, there doesn't exist any town planning document.

5.3. Building Control

There was no reported outlet facility for regulation of construction building to provide services in the district. Furthermore, human resource, equipment and vehicle needed to perform building control activities could not be known

either. However, the funds allocated, in order to run the building control office along with 13 staff members and 3 TMOs, in Awaran were Rs. 4,752,001 in the year 2010.

5.4. Streets

One of the major responsibilities of Municipal Administration is to look after the street issues such as streets provision and maintenance, measures for prevention of encroachments, proper street lighting, public communication and regulation of traffic. However, only street light maintenance is seriously dealt in the district's town area "Awaran", supported with 88 outlet facilities and staff members for street maintenance.

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 included in the important responsibilities of municipality services. Display and hoarding services, car parking areas and bus stands were not available. In addition, the graveyard maintenance and fumigation was also not reported. The only sole exception was availability of one park for community in the district for recreational activities which was maintained by only 1 staff member.

5.6. Revenue Generation

The municipal office also generates some revenue through property transfer fee, licensing fee, birth and death certificates and licenses. No report was available on the revenue generated in the year 2009-10.

5.7. Current Projects Concerned with Municipal Services

A project of provincial PSDP, that started in July 2010 with an end year of 2011, was being run by the municipal administration.

6

LAW AND ORDER

This chapter intends to report law enforcement agencies' resources, major cognizable crimes, judicial services, prison and jail facilities and development schemes taken into account in the said context.

6.1. Geographical Coverage

In District Awaran, there are two main law enforcement agencies, regular police and a paramilitary police force named "levies". There are 2 police stations that mostly cover town area: rest of the district is patrolled by the levies force possessing 5 *Chowkis/Thanas*, which covers an area of 584 KM. For further details, please see table B1 Annexure B.

6.2. Human Resource

In District Awaran, there were a total of 126 policemen deputed at the time of data collection, comprising of a Senior Superintendent (SSP), one Superintendent (SP), one Deputy Superintendents (DSPs), 2 Station House Officers (SHOs), 6 Sub-Inspectors, 8 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 108 Constables. The Provincial Levies force has the total strength of 325 personnel, including 3 *Tehsildars*, 35 *Hawaldars*, 40 *Jamadars*, 11 *Risaldars*, 3 *Naib-Risaldars* and 247 Constables. For further details, please see table B2 Annexure B.

6.3. Resources

The police force in the district was provided with 34 vehicles and the Provincial Levies with 23 vehicles, for their emergency maneuvering and maintaining law and order situation.

6.4. Major Cognizable Crimes

In the last three years, the reported cases of explosions were 36. Two (2) murder cases were reported in the year 2009-10 while ten (10) drug smuggling cases were registered in the last four years. The cases of blasphemy and rioting remained unknown. For year wise detail of reported crimes, please see, table B3 Annexure B.

6.5. Judicial Services

For provision of the judicial services 1 District and 1 Qazi court is available in the district. Whereas High Court Bench, Session Courts, *Majlis-e-Shoora*, Juvenile or Banking courts were not available in the district. Hence, there are no Bar Associations and also the record of registered lawyers present or practicing was not available in the district. For further details, please see table B4 Annexure B.

6.6. Jails and Prisons

There do not exist prison or jail existed in the district.



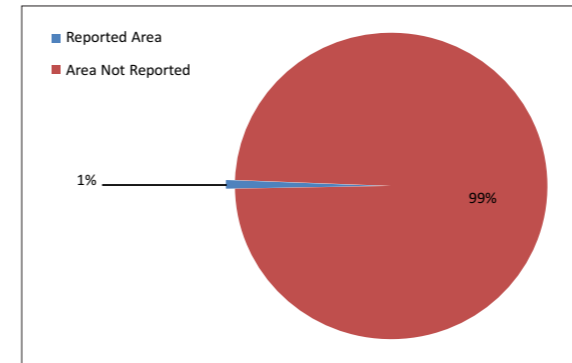
SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

7

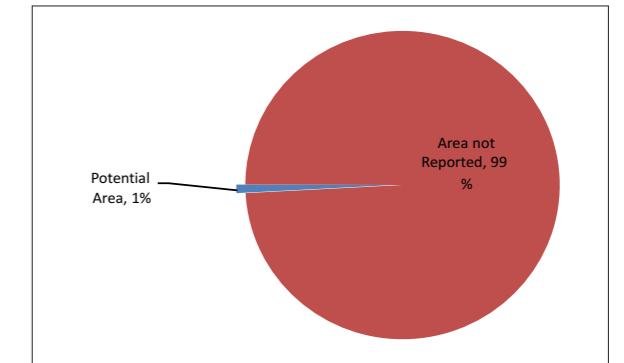
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Distribution of District Area (%)



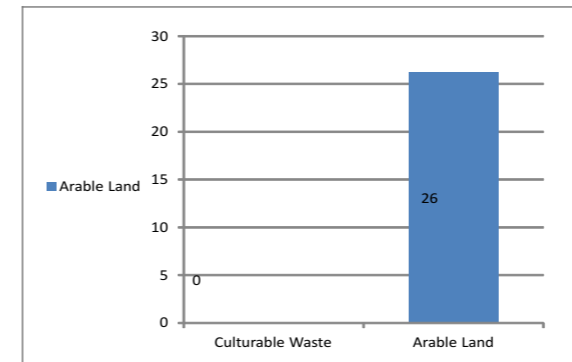
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total reported area of the district is 1%

Distribution of Reported Area (%)



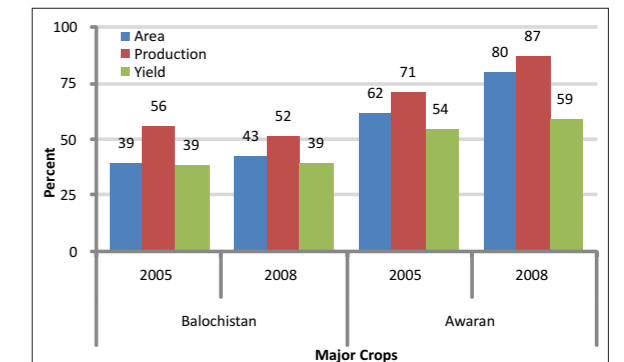
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total potential area of the district is 1%

Distribution of Potential Area (Hectares)



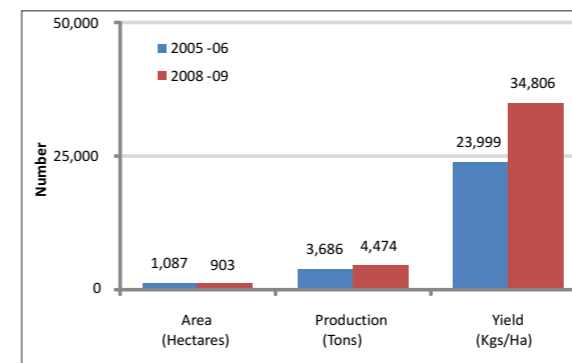
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Growth Rate Comparison (%)



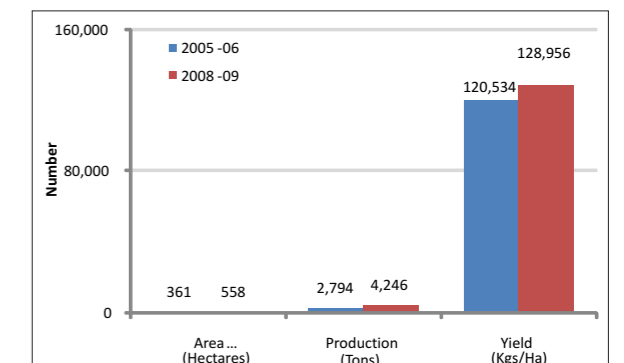
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Fruits



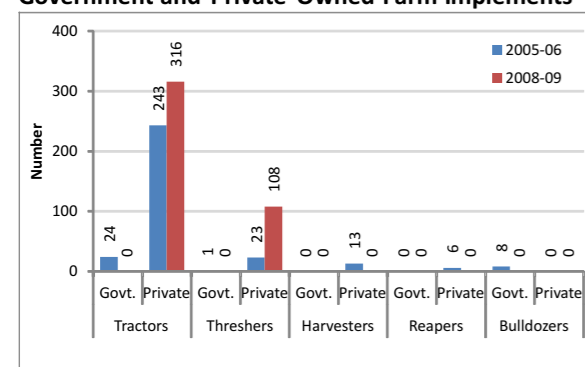
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
The fruits production immensely increased in 2008-09

Area and Production of Vegetables



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

Government and Private Owned Farm Implements



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Sector Highlights

- The geographical area of the District Awaran is 2,951,000 hectares. The area that is not available for cultivation has not been reported.
- The potential area available for agricultural crop cultivation is 26,213 hectares i.e. 0.9% of the total.
- The area under Culturable Waste Land had been at zero level from 2004-05 to 2008-09.
- Major Rabi crop area was wheat followed by barley sharing 85% and 11% of the total Rabi crop area, respectively.
- Major Kharif crop was onions followed by fruits sharing 39% and 14% of the total Kharif crop area, respectively.
- Wheat production with 26,288 tons per hectare remained the highest for the year 2008-09 followed by fodder at 13,506 tons per hectare.
- The importance of onion production (48,700 tones) in Awaran is illustrated by the fact that 44% of the irrigated area was used for onions.
- Major irrigation sources include tube wells (90%) and Karezes/Spring (2%).
- There are 2,915 tube wells, all of which have been installed privately

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. Agro-Ecological Zone

Awaran falls in the temperate agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 26,213 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 0.9% of the total geographical area of District Awaran. 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

Zone	Districts	Altitude (Feet)	Recommended Crops
Temperate	Panjgur, Khuzdar, Awaran, Loralai, Barkhan, Musakhail, and Kharan.	3000-4500	Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Gram, Mutter Pulse, Masoor, Vegetables, Fodder, 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.

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2. Land Utilization

The share of land used for agriculture in District Awaran is gradually increasing every year. This trend depicts that the agricultural sector is becoming vibrant. Overall land utilization of District Awaran is portrayed in the table below:

Table 7.2: Land Utilization by Year

Land Utilization	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total Geographical Area	2,951	2,951	2,951	2,951
Total Arable land	14 (100%)	14 (100%)	24 (100%)	26 (100%)
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	14 (0%)	14 (0%)	24 (1%)	26 (1%)
Net Sown Area	8 (58%)	9 (63%)	24 (100%)	26 (100%)
Current Fallow Land	6 (42%)	5 (37%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Culturable Waste	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Forest	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Area Unavailable for Cultivation	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

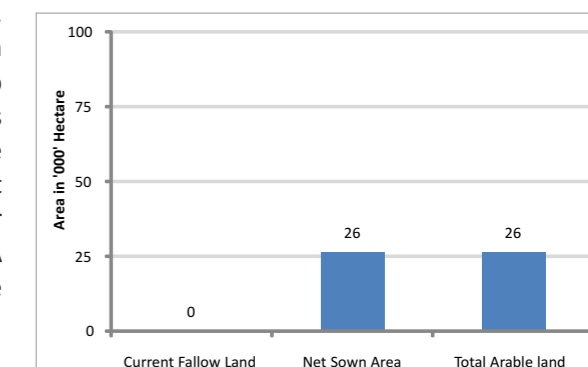
7.2.1. Land Classification

The geographical area of District Awaran is 2,951,000 hectares. The area that is not available for cultivation has not been reported. The potential area available for agricultural crop cultivation is 26,213 hectares which is 99% of the total. There is 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 cropping area of District Awaran. A total of 2,915 tube wells have been installed privately. The government needs to focus on installing more tube wells.

The area under Culturable Waste Land was at zero level from 2004-05 to 2008-09. This illustrates increase in the availability of irrigation water allowing the ratio of cropping intensity to increase during both *Rabi* & *Kharif* seasons.

Out of the total potential area for cultivation (26,213 hectares.), the data on total Arable Land ranged from 14,232 in 2004 to 26,213 in 2009. 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

Distribution of Arable Land



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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 same as compared to the previous four years. Total Arable Land for the year 2008-09 has been recorded at 26,213 hectares.

Crops

District Awaran has two cropping seasons:

- Rabi Crops:** *Rabi* crops include; Wheat, Barley, Mutters Pulse, Vegetables, Fodder and Canola. These crops are sown in winter or during early summer and harvested in late summer. For further details, please see table C1 Annexure C.
- Kharif Crops:** *Kharif* crops include; Rice, Sorghum (*Jowar*), Maize, *Mung* bean, Mash bean, Fruits, Onion, Potato, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Coriander and Cotton. All these crops come under cash crops and they are sown in summer and harvested in late summer or early winter. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

7.2.2. Major Crops, Area and Production

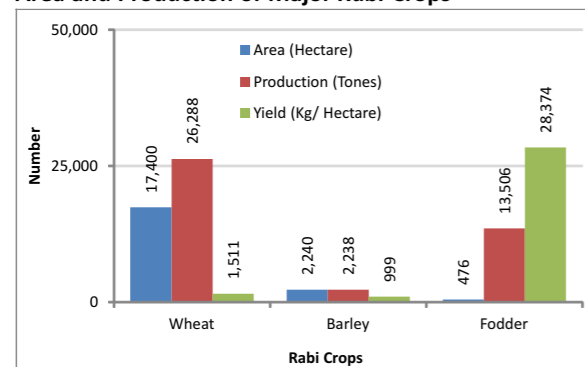
Major *Rabi* crop is wheat, which was grown on 17,400 hectares, 85% of the total *Rabi* crop area (8,646 hectares). More than 36% area of wheat was cultivated in un-irrigated conditions. Barley was grown on 11% of the area, whereas area under Fodder and Mutter Pulse remained at 2% and 1% respectively. Other minor *Rabi* crop was Canola cultivated only on 30 hectares (0.1%). For further details, please see table C1 Annexure C.

The production of Wheat crop at 1,511 Kg/hectares for the year 2008-09 remained the highest produce among all *Rabi* crops, but it is not impressive when compared to average yield of high yielding Wheat genotypes of irrigated Wheat cultivation in Balochistan, which was at 2.368 Kg per hectares.

Among major *Kharif* crops, onions occupied the largest area of 2,435 hectares, which was 44% of the irrigated area and 39% of the total *Kharif* area (6,263 hectares.) followed by fruits having shared 14% of the total *Kharif* area. The area under vegetables remained at 7%. The area under other minor *Kharif* crops was for Mash beans 880 hectares, Cotton 788 hectares, Melons 245 hectares, Rice 125 hectares and Sorghum 105 hectares, respectively. However, the lowest area of 18 hectares was occupied by Coriander followed by Potatoes with 10 hectares.

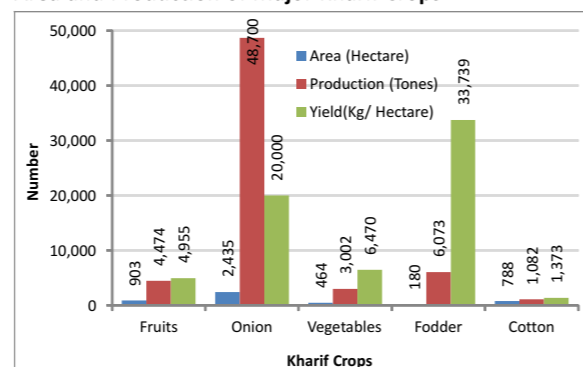
Overall fruit cultivation occupied 16% of the total irrigated area and if the area under Melon production is added then the proportion of fruit area becomes 21% of the total *Kharif* crop area. Onion was cultivated totally under irrigated conditions having production of 48,700 tons per hectares followed by Fodder and fruits having production of 6,073 and 4,474 tons per hectare, respectively. However, the lowest production level was recorded for Coriander with 9 tons per hectare.

Area and Production of Major *Rabi* Crops



(Agriculture Statistics of Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Major *Kharif* Crops



(Agriculture Statistics Balochistan, 2008 09)

Almond, apple, apricot, grapes, peach, plum and pomegranates are the leading fruits products of Awaran District. Per hectares production of various crops is as follows: rice : 1,704 Kg per hectares, Cotton: 1,373 Kg per hectares, Maize: 950 Kg per hectares, Sorghum (*Jowar*): 895 Kg per hectares, *Mung* bean: 781 Kg per hectares, and *Mash* bean: 616 Kg per hectares. The production of *Kharif* crop is low in District Awaran.

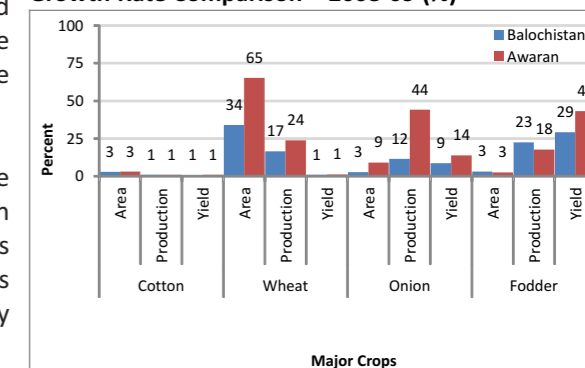
Causes for low yield production in the district could be non certified qualities of the seed varieties being grown.. Other reasons could be improper follow up of agronomic practices such as sowing time, balanced fertilizer application, type of fertilizer to be applied, seed bed preparation, irrigation 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 the monitoring and identification of crop sown varieties, because this is the only concrete method to curb the prevailing trend of sowing mixed and uncertified seeds. Moreover, both the Agriculture Research & Extension Wings should participate in the field days and provide updated information to farmers as how to follow the crop husbandry. Effective dissemination of written guidelines, pamphlets and newsletters about proper management and handling of various crops be ensured as well as activated for the best interest and economic prosperity of the farmers.

7.2.3. Discussion on Production Trends

a) *Wheat*: At the district level, Wheat contributed to 85% of the cultivated *Rabi* crops area and more than 36% of Wheat was grown under un-irrigated condition during the year 2008-09. Wheat being the staple food of the District Awaran contributed to 65% of the total Wheat area in Balochistan growing at 34%. The production ratio was 26.5% against 16.5% with yield growth of 1.1% against 1% at the provincial level. It is quite possible that Wheat cultivation would be continued at the same level in the existing cropping system.

Growth Rate Comparison – 2008-09 (%)



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008 09)

b) *Onion*: At the district level, Onion contributed to 14% of the area under *Kharif* crops. The area growth rate was lower than Wheat (9.1% > 2.7%); however production growth rate for Onions remained higher than Wheat (44% > 12%).The yield growth rate was 14% compared to the provincial 8.6%. Therefore, it can be safely assessed that Onion production at district level is economical.

c) *Cotton*: At the district level, Cotton contributed to 13% of the area under *Kharif* crops. However, the area growth rate was lower than that of Wheat (3% > 2.9%).However, the growth rate for yield remained at 1% compared to the provincial 0.6%. Therefore, it is advised that Cotton cultivation should be continued provided that the area is increased by introducing high yielding Cotton genotypes in the district.

d) *Fodder*: At the district level, Fodder contributed to 2.5% area growth under both, *Rabi* & *Kharif* seasons. However, this area growth rate remained lower than Cotton (2.5% < 3.1%). The production growth rate for Fodder remained higher than Cotton at the district level (18% < 23%). However, the yield growth rate reached 43% compared to 29% at the provincial level. Therefore, it is safe to conclude that Fodder cultivation is much more economical in the district in comparison to Cotton cultivation. Therefore, farmers must focus on a horizontal yield increase in the district. For further details, please see table C3 Annexure C.

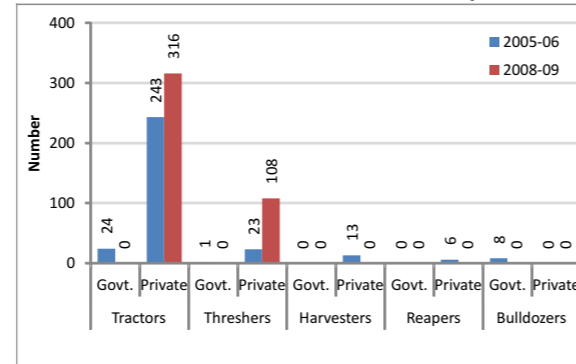
7.2.4. Discussion of Cropping Patterns

In District Awaran, single cropping pattern is practiced to cultivate Wheat, Barley, Mutters pulse, Vegetables, Fodders, Onion, Melons, Chilies, Coriander, Canola, Rice, Sorghum (*Jowar*), Maize, *Mung* bean, Mash bean, Fruits, Potato and Cotton, whereas, Inter Cropping, Mixed Cropping and Crop Rotation is not practiced. Fallow land norms are also practiced to maintain the soil fertility status which might have been exhausted during the previous years under crop husbandry.

7.3. Farm Implements and Inputs

According to the statistics, 100% of the farm implements were owned by the private sector. Provision of farm implements by the government could certainly help boost the agriculture production in the district. For further details, please see table C4 Annexure C.

Government and Private Owned Farm Implements

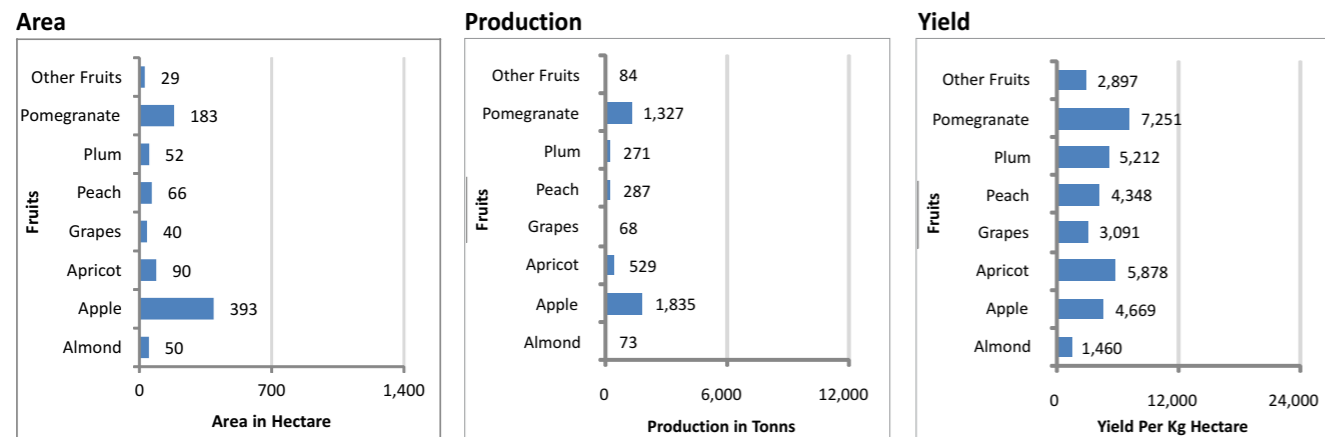


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.4. Horticulture Inputs

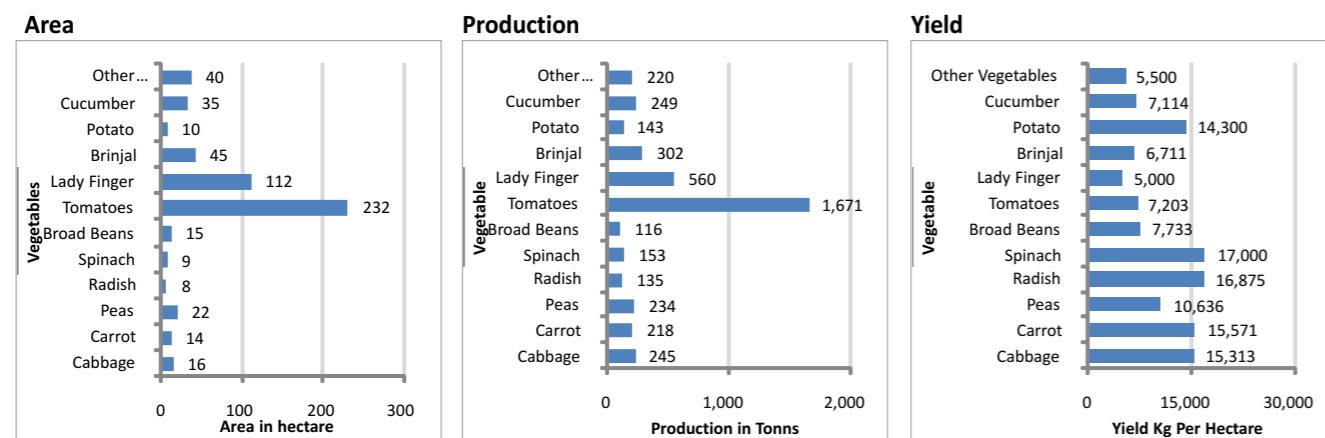
7.4.1. Area and Production of Fruits and Vegetables

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



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Among vegetables, tomatoes occupied the greatest area (232 hectares). Lady finger (112 hectares) remained second top followed by brinjals (45 hectares) and then other vegetables (40 hectares). However, Radish had a lowest area of 8 hectares followed by Spinach at 9 hectares from all the vegetables at the district level. For further details, please see table C6 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.5. Land Ownership and Tenure System

The total Arable Lands recorded were 26,213 hectares. The Culturable Waste Lands were 0% during the year 2008-09. Agricultural labor is primarily performed by men. Women and children are involved in agricultural activities by helping out in the fields and at home. Small farmers work on their own fields and they rarely hire tenants. In District Awaran, only a few big landowners own large farms and agriculture land. The landlords give their land on contract to tenants. On the other hand, small land owners cultivate their own land with the help of their family members. Big landowners employ laborers for minimal wages. Every farmer and landowner adopts a system according to his will and resources. The landowners hire labor on equal distribution of crops (*batti*). In case of fruit, the farms are given on contract. The contractor himself arranges labor for picking and packing of the fruit. The laborers work throughout the season and after sowing, the crop is distributed equally between the laborer and the landowner.

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

Share Tenancy

Under this system, the expenditure on land preparation, seed expenditure, fertilizer and pesticides, irrigation expenses, harvesting and threshing charges; are to be met by the land owner. However, the crop produced is then divided between the owner and the tenant based on a preset formula.

Cash Tenancy

Land is rented from the owner on lump-sum basis for an agricultural year and all the related expenses 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 the entire cost of production is borne by the cultivator. Normally, 50% of the production is given to the landowner.

7.6. Agriculture Marketing

No formal marketing network exists in the district. People directly sell their produce in the market. Most of the production is consumed locally with the exception of dates which are sent to Quetta and Karachi. However, the control of marketing is in the hands of the private sector. The contractor is responsible for picking, packaging and marketing the produce. The farmers are responsible only for the management of irrigation. The proclivity of farm producers is divided to marketing system at varying angles. The prices fixed for various agricultural commodities by the government are not uniform throughout the province. This is one of the basic reasons for varying prices across Balochistan. The majority of the farm produce is directly sold to brokers (local terms are *dalaland beopari*), contractors or intermediaries. These are different titles given to the middle men depending upon location. Normally, the following options are available to the growers for selling their produce:

- Sale of produce at the farm gate: This kind of sale obviously does not bring much income to growers.
- Sale of produce at 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 stronghold of intermediaries. They buy the farm produce on the spot and resell to wholesalers at their own prices. The wholesalers' resale it to merchandisers, dealers, brokers or retailers. Then it comes to shopkeepers from where public purchase these commodities as end user or consumer. But every entity involved has profit margins fixed accordingly. Consequent upon these channels, there is no effective check against these price fixers.
- Sale of produce across the boundaries of the district or province: Similar intermediaries are involved with no check and balances.
- Another way of earning higher profit is that the produce purchased from the growers is hoarded in warehouses for selling on high prices during off season.

7.6.1. Share of Population Employed in Major Agricultural Activities

In Awaran District, both men and women are involved in the agriculture sector. Farmers usually involve their families (women and children) at the time of harvesting and sowing of crops. Most of the tilling is done by men. Wheat, for example, is cultivated by men but at the time of harvesting the entire family helps on the field. Women also participate in the cleaning of food grains and packing of fruits etc.

Most of the farming is performed by primitive methods. Some people, especially, affluent land owners use tractors, threshers and mechanical ploughs. Usually, landlords in the district outsource their lands on contractual basis, whereas only small landowners are involved in cultivation and harvesting of their own lands.

7.6.2. Role of Women in Agricultural Activities

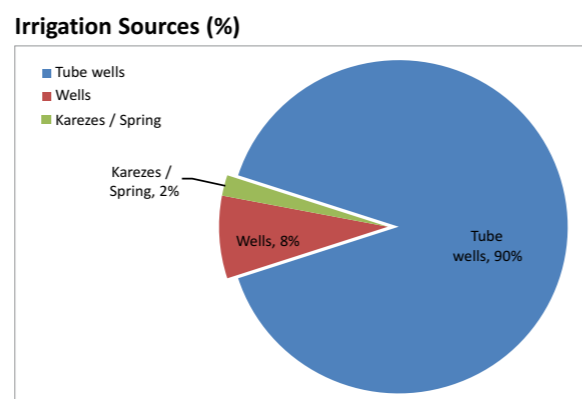
Women are involved in planting, harvesting and threshing of crops. They are also involved in the cleaning and packing of fruit and vegetables. Women are considered as unpaid family helpers and are not acknowledged as formal laborers.

7.7. Irrigation

7.7.1. Irrigation System and Sources

Three main sources of irrigation including tube wells, dug wells and Karezes are commonly used in the district. Privately owned tube wells are maintained by the owners themselves; similarly, the Karezes and springs are controlled and maintained through the active participation of the community.

Majority of the crop cultivation with an area of (17,490 hectares) was irrigated by tube wells, encompassing 90% of the irrigation sources followed by Karezes/Spring which contribute to 2% of the area (316 hectares). There are a certain number of wells which are spread out in an area of 1,580 hectares that contribute 8.2% of irrigation sources. Since all the tube wells have been installed privately, it is suggested that the government should install more tube wells, especially in those areas, where the Culturable Waste Lands are fallow and uncultivated for many years. There is great potential for exploiting more water sources. For further details, please see table C7 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008 09)

7.8. Structure and Functions of the Agriculture Department

Functions and structure of the Agriculture department in the district are listed below:-

Table 7.3: Structure and Functions of Agriculture Department

Structure	Number of Agriculture Extension Departments	Number of Irrigation Departments
Number of Sub Offices	3	2
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	94	34
Actual Filled Posts	94	25
Vacant Posts	10	8
Budget Allocation of Current and Previous Year	Previous	Current
	8,183,230	7,406,000

(Agri Soil Fertility Department)

7.9. Development Project

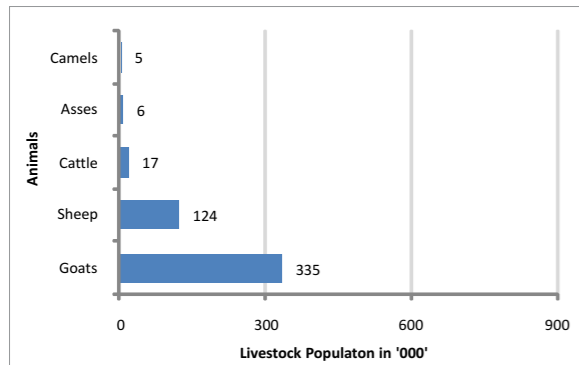
According to the PSDP 2010-11, the following umbrella project is underway:

- Establishment of workshops at Killa Saifullah, Nushki, Dhadar, Awaran (revised) and Khuzdar.

7.10. Some Key Findings

- Water resources, whether on ground or under ground, need to be developed by the Government.
- Option of Establishment of a Agriculture Government Farm at the district level may be explored.
- Supply of certified seeds of all major crops at subsidized rates can enhance productivity.
- Agricultural loans on easy installments for purchase of farm equipment can increase employment.
- Arrangements for field days, seminars, lectures on pest management and demonstration of improved package of technology plots by the concerned department will contribute positively.

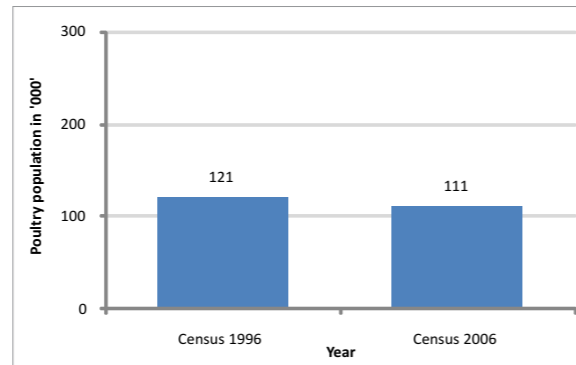
Livestock Population



(Livestock Census, 2006)

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

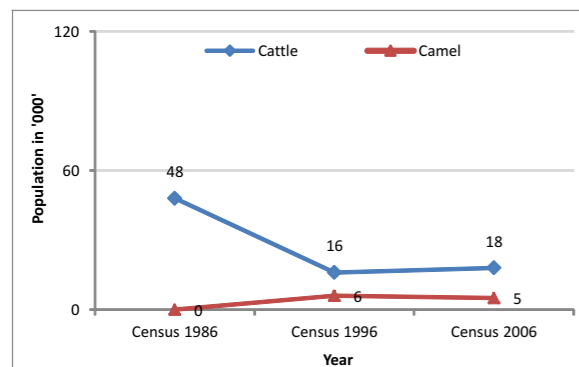
Poultry Population



(Livestock Census, 1996 & 2006)

There is a decrease in poultry population.

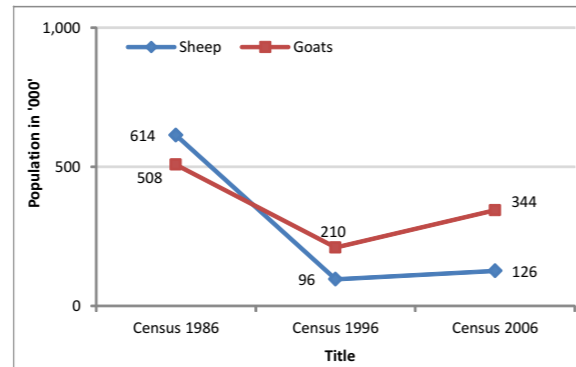
Large Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

Quite a few numbers of Buffalos and camels are also present.

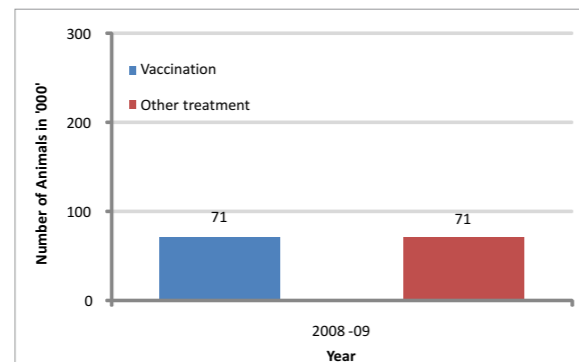
Small Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

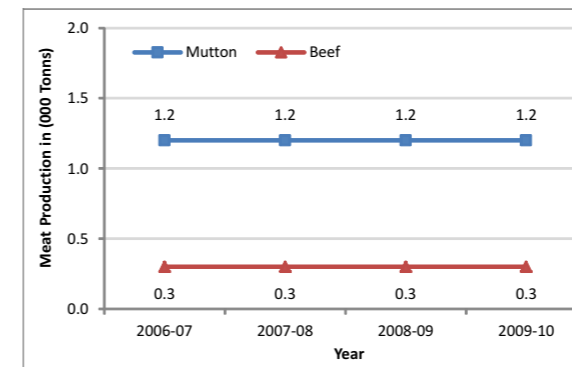
Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district.

Animals Treated and Vaccinated in 2008-09



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

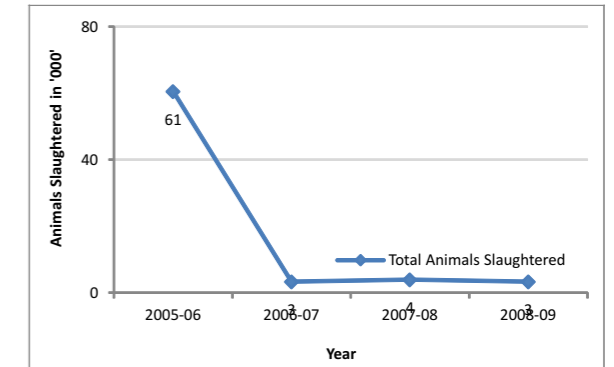
Meat Production in the District



(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

- Goats population (344,000) is on the top among small and large ruminants in the district
- Sheep has second largest share of livestock population in the district. Quite a few numbers of buffaloes and camels are also present.
- A network of Public Sector Veterinary Institution, comprising 3 veterinary hospitals, 22 veterinary dispensaries and 2 artificial insemination centers, is present in the district.
- There is no civil veterinary hospital in the district
- Activities of Livestock department are limited due to financial constraints

8.1. Introduction

District Awaran has enormous potential in livestock sector which provides livelihood to many poor families. Livestock farming is a traditional activity in the district. It comprises mostly of goats, sheep, cows, buffaloes, cattle, camels and asses. Goat constitutes a major portion of the livestock population in District Awaran. Traditionally, all family members are involved in the livestock sector, especially women and children are engaged in supervision and management of livestock activities such as grazing, watering, feeding, cleaning the abodes and curing livestock by traditional methods; however, children's involvement affects their schooling. Women are also involved in making home dairy products such as yogurt, butter and ghee, which are mostly used within the family.

Livestock sector is constantly contributing to the economy of the district and province. It not only provides rich food such as meat, milk, eggs, poultry meat but also produces essential raw material such as manure, offal, trotters, hides and skins, wool and blood for various kind of industries. However, the district itself lacks processing units and marketing system for dairy products and other industries as well. Investment in livestock would help reducing poverty in the district. Domestic poultry is more pronounced as compared to commercial poultry farming in the district.

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

8.2. Livestock Population

In District Awaran, the highest reported population among all the ruminants was 344 thousand of goats (Livestock Census, 2006). This shows goats are the preferred farm animals that people like to keep and rear as compared to any other livestock species.. The livestock population reported over the last three decades of all categories is presented in the table below:

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

Livestock	1986	1996	2006
Sheep	614	96	126
Goats	508	210	344
Cattle	48	16	18
Buffaloes	Less than 1000	n/a	Less than 1000
Camel	n/a	6	5
Poultry	n/a	121	111
Total Livestock Units (LU)	609	174	265
Pastures in Ha.	13	12	14
Grazing Capacity (Ha./LU)	n/a	0.1	0.1

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

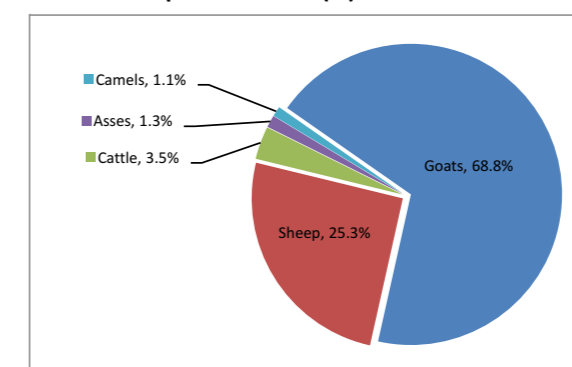
8.3. Large Ruminants

Among the large ruminants, cattle, buffaloes and camels are found in District Awaran. The cattle are 3.5% followed by camels' share of 1.1% of the total livestock in District Awaran. The male cattle are mostly slaughtered and their beef is sold to fulfill food purpose. People also prefer cattle for sacrifice on the occasion of *Eid-ul-Azha*. The cattle prices go high during the *Eid* days. However, the prices of beef are increasing steadily due to expensive fodder, medicines and transportation overheads.

After drying and salting, the hides and skins of cattle are sent to the other provinces for further processing and

transforming into raw material for leather and other industries. Similarly, the casings of the cattle are sold to other provinces for making medicinal products. The Camels are also very useful large ruminants and there is need to focus on their growth. Camels and Asses are mostly used for drought purposes.

Livestock Population 2006 (%)



(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.4. Small Ruminants

More than 80% of the livestock population comprises of small ruminants. This shows that people prefer small ruminants as compared to large ruminants. This may be because of small scale agricultural activity in the district and availability of fodder. Household women and children usually look after the small ruminants. Small livestock farmers usually have herd size up to 10-15 small ruminants which are 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 small ruminants in the market for economic gains, whereas females are kept for reproduction and growth of herd population. The small ruminants are excellent converters of inconsumable grasses into highly efficient animal protein.

The livestock sector is a major source of producing leather and wool by providing required raw material such as wool, hides and skin to leather and wool industries. Wool is collected by women of the household and sold to intermediaries, who finally send them to other provinces for industrial use, as no relevant industries exist in the district. Government does not own any sheep/goat farm for the conservation and propagation of pure breeds. While it is a basic need for the development of small ruminants.

8.5. Poultry

There is one government poultry farm and small scale private/commercial poultry farms of broiler and layer breeds exist 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. 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 business over other breeds because it provides maximum return in very short time.

8.6. Livestock Population Growth Rate

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

Table 8.2: Projected Livestock Population (Numbers)

Livestock Category	Growth rate (%)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cattle	6.8	17,230	18,485	19,742	21,084	22,518
Buffalo	9.9	36	40	44	48	53
Sheep	1.8	123,512	125,772	128,036	130,341	132,687
Goats	2.6	335,416	344,318	353,270	362,455	371,879
Camels	1.5	5,254	5,335	5,415	5,496	5,579
Horses	4.3	56	59	62	64	67
Mules	10.7	18	20	22	25	27
Asses	2.4	6,334	6,491	6,647	6,806	6,970
Poultry	2.6	108,616	111,486	114,385	117,359	120,410

(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.7. Veterinary Institutions

There is a network of 3 veterinary hospitals, 22 veterinary dispensaries, 2 artificial insemination centers, 1 slaughter house, 1 poultry farm and 1 dairy farm owned by the Government. Local NGOs, private clinics and dispensaries are involved in providing animal veterinary support. Under a Federal Project "Fight against Congo Virus" dipping stations were established, where animals are dipped for medication of external ticks and ectoparasites. Artificial Inseminations are also being experimented particularly for such breeds that can gain maximum milk yield. An extended coverage of veterinary services would lead to rapid progress in milk and meat yields and would add substantial income for livestock farmers.

The physical condition of the government veterinary institution's buildings and equipment is not promising. There is an immediate need to renovate the buildings and provide latest equipment for appropriate health services. Detail of the veterinary institutions in District Awaran is presented in the table below:

Table 8.3: Veterinary Institutions (Numbers)

Name of Health Services	2009-10
Veterinary Hospitals	3
Veterinary Dispensaries	22
Artificial Insemination Centre	2
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 migratory seasons. Vaccination services are provided free of cost by the Government Livestock Department, whereas, the other needed medication is facilitated at 50% subsidized rates to the livestock owners.

8.8.1. Major Diseases

The data regarding most prevalent diseases could not be collected from the district.

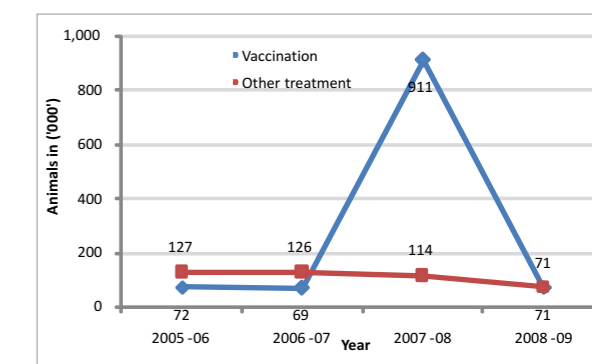
8.8.2. Disease Control Activities and Mortality

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 most number of livestock treated and vaccinated during the

last five years were reported in the year 2007-08, whereas after that the trend was on the lower side, which could be due to many reasons. For further details, please see table D1 Annexure D.

Estimated annual mortality among large ruminants was usually 1-3%; however, the exact mortality record is not available at District Livestock Office, due to which mortality of small ruminants could not be known.

Animals Treated & Vaccinated at Veterinary Health Services



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

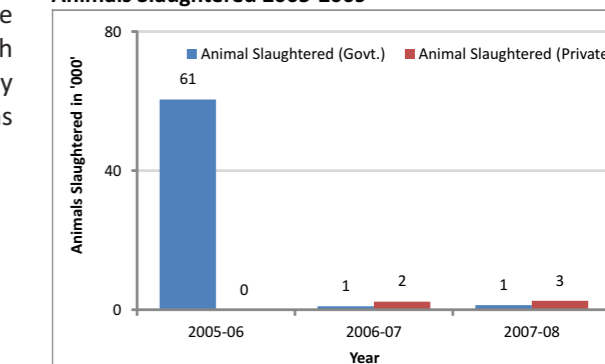
8.9. Meat and Dairy Production

Mutton production in the district remained constant at 1,200 tons in 2006-07 and later. Beef production remained constant at 300 tons in the last five years. Milk production has risen gradually along with the increase in population of large ruminants. Poultry meat remained constant, while, egg production has increased gradually. No significant change was seen in dairy production trends, in the last five years. For further details, please see table D2 Annexure D.

8.10. Slaughtering

The highest number of animal slaughtering was performed in the year 2005-06. The animals slaughtered could be matched with meat production because the slaughtering conducted privately remained known. However, in the year 2005-06, slaughtering was only performed by the government.

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

8.11. Functions and Structure of Livestock Department

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

Table 8.4: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	3
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	96
Actual Filled Posts	93
Vacant Posts	3

(Livestock Department)

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

Government Livestock Department can play a leading role in District Awaran, provided the Provincial Livestock Department functions efficiently to grant services including animal husbandry, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, artificial insemination, input supplies and dairy development.

8.13. Some Development Projects

According to PSDP 2011-12, the following project is underway:

- Construction of Research Centre for Dairy Development Farm Awaran.

The projects funded by other sources are:

Table 8.5: 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

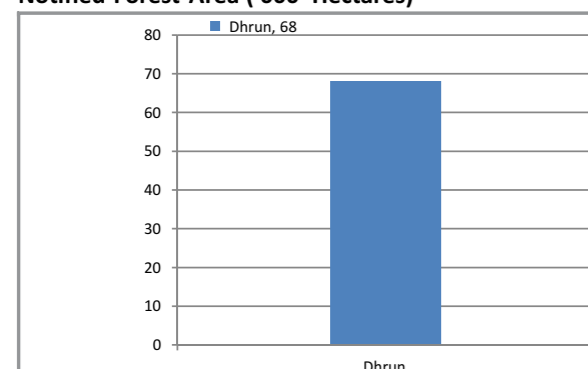
- Outreach of livestock services need to be effectively extended
- Infrastructure support for administrative setup is required
- Operations of livestock services are limited due to financial constraints
- Research is needed to be carried out over the breed and genetics potential of livestock's health and growth.
- Increased women participation needs to be ensured in the livestock sector.
- There is a need of computerized monitoring and evaluation system at district and provincial level for timely reporting and decision making.
- Awareness regarding timely vaccination of livestock needs regular advocacy.
- Construction of civil veterinary hospital will extend and improve livestock services in the district

9 FISHERIES

This sector is not applicable in this district.

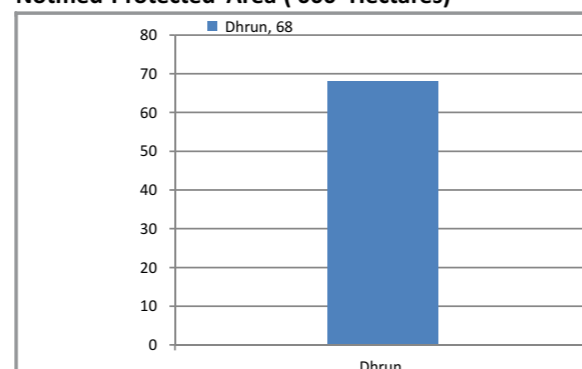
Total Forest Area	67,867 ha
Number of Sub Offices	1
Total Sanctioned Posts	30
Filled Posts	30

Notified Forest Area ('000' Hectares)



(Forest Department)

Notified Protected Area ('000' Hectares)



(Forest Department)

Sector Highlights

The district is moderately covered by forest; however, a negligible area has been conserved as a State Forest or Wildlife Protected Area while the rest is unclassified wasteland (mostly community owned). Overall naturally occurring vegetation including shrubs, bushes and grass can aptly be termed as rangelands. These rangelands are substantially contributing to the local economy of the district as a forage source for their livestock.

Notified natural forest/ protected area in Awaran District is Dhrun, which is part of Hingol National Park; measuring about 67,867 hectares. This park is the largest in Pakistan and has habitat diversity like mountains, rivers, estuaries, sandy areas and coastal front.

Three bush species Gugul or Gugar (*Commiphora pubescens* and *Commiphora stocksii*) and Mazri (*Nannorrhops ritchiana*), commonly found in the district, have the potential to contribute to the local economy provided that the local communities are trained in the value-addition of their products and their subsequent marketing.

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 and naturally active forestry factors; these may include emission of life-sustaining oxygen and absorption of toxic carbon dioxide. Forests are not only the main source of food, timber, firewood, shelter and a variety of medicinal herbs but they also serve as baseline for the food-web, thereby sustaining life on earth. It should be noted that forests are instrumental in the rehabilitation and development of rangelands, water management, wildlife management and soil conservation. In view of their multitasking function, we should protect and rehabilitate forests for our own existence.

The representative forest type in the area is the Dry Tropical Forest. Overall the climax formation is reduced to scrub condition due to grazing and fuel wood pressures. Presently, it is with very open cover and a fair amount of bushes and grasses. Major tree species are Pelu (*Salvadora oleoides*), Kandi (*Prosopis cineraria*), Ber (*Zizyphus nummularia*) and Kikar (*Acacia jacquemontii*).

10.2. Major Vegetation

The major tree species found in the district are Pelu (*Salvadora oleoides*), Kandi (*Prosopis cineraria*), Ber (*Zizyphus nummularia*), Date Palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*), Gaz (*Tamarix sp.*), Kikar (*Acacia jacquemontii*) and Kotor (*Cadaba ferinosa*).

The main shrubs are *Euphorbia caudicifolia*, *Haloxylon sp.*, *Calligonum polygonoides*, two species of Gugul or Gugar (*Commiphora pubescens* and *Commiphora stocksii*), Merin (*Heliotropium sp.*), Gujo (*Aerva javanica*), Aak (*Callotropis procera*), *Alhajicamerom* and Mazri (*Nannorrhops ritchiana*).

The ground cover is constituted mainly by grasses like *Eliosine sp.*, *Lasiurus sp.*, *Chrysopogon sp.*, *Aristida sp.* and *Cymbopogon sp.*

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

Table 10.1: Vegetation Zones

Vegetation Zone	Brief description
Hills	The tree and bush species are <i>Zizyphus nummularia</i> , <i>Acacia jacquemontii</i> , <i>Salvadora oleoides</i> , <i>Commiphora mukul</i> and <i>Nannorrhops ritchiana</i> .
Plains	The main species in the plains are <i>Prosopis cineraria</i> , <i>Acacia nilotica</i> , <i>Salvadora oleoides</i> and <i>Zizyphus nummularia</i> .
River and stream beds	<i>Tamarix Sp.</i> is naturally occurring and Date Palm (<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>) is a planted species found on alluvium patches along the rivers.

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

10.3. Forestry Land use

10.3.1. Notified Forests

For details, please see table E1 Annexure E.

10.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

For details, please see table E2 Annexure E.

10.3.3. Rangelands

The rangeland type in the district is classified as Southern Balochistan Ranges. It has species like: *Euphorbia caudicifolia*, *Haloxylon sp.*, *Calligonumpolygonoides*, *Heliotropium sp.*, *Aervajavanica*, *Alhajicamelerom*, *Nannorrhopsritchieana*, *Eliosine sp.*, *Lasiurus sp.*, *Chrysopogon sp.*, *Aristida sp.* and *Cymbopogon sp.* The productivity is fair with an average productive capacity of 160 kg /hectares. The rangelands seem degraded due to overgrazing and fuel wood collection. Most of the rangelands in the district belong to communities living around them. Due to communal ownership, usually these are accessible to all the members of the community and also to the nomads passing through the area on their traditional routes of migration to new areas. On the management side, no one assumes the responsibility for undertaking any activity aimed either at restoration of depleted areas or for improvement to increase the forage production and other tangible and intangible benefits. There is no limit on the number, type, season and period/duration of grazing. This free access to range resource by everyone and absence of responsibility on the management side has led to what could be termed as the “Tragedy of Commons”, which has resulted in overgrazing and uprooting of bushes/shrubs from rangelands beyond their carrying capacities. As a consequence, most of the rangelands in the district are following the path of degradation.

10.4. Forest Production

Timber is not produced on a commercial basis. Plants useful for the people fall mainly in the categories of fodder for livestock, fuel wood for energy purposes, minor timber for roofing and small implements, brushwood and branches for fencing of livestock and agricultural lands and medicinal plants for people and livestock.

10.5. Non-Timber Forest Produce

Resident communities also make use of some of the Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), mostly medicinal plants, for household consumption and sometimes also for sale in the local market. Some plant materials are used for special purpose such as incense notably the latex from “Gugul” (*Commiphorapubescens* and *Commiphorastocksii*), is extracted and sold in regional markets. Recently, people have also started using a chemical to stimulate the latex flow; this practice has enhanced plant mortality. The latex of *Commiphora sp.* flows only a few months after the areas have received sufficient rains causing temporary sprouting of green leaves of the bush. *Mazri (Nannorrhopsritchieana)* is widely extracted from the district and brought to the nearest market at Karachi. Forest Department earns a handsome amount of revenue from the product.

10.6. Wildlife

Wildlife habitat type is Arid Sub-Tropical. There are no historical bench marks to determine the status of wildlife in the area. However, the community believes that the number of wildlife species has declined; which could aptly be attributed to the casual attitude towards hunting and habitat degradation. The key species include:

Table 10.2: Wildlife Common Species

Wildlife Type	Common Species
Mammals	Caracal (<i>Felis caracal</i>), Honey Badger (<i>Melivoracapensis</i>), Chinkara (<i>Gazellabennettii</i>), Ibex (<i>Capra aegagrus</i>), Urial (<i>Ovisvignei cycloceros</i>), Hyena (<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>), Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>), King Fox (<i>Vulpescana</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canisaureus</i>), Stripped Hyaena (<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>) Cape Hare (<i>Lepuscapensis</i>), Porcupine (<i>Hystrixindica</i>), etc. Recently the local people reported sighting Leopard (<i>Pantherapardus</i>). The Black Bear (<i>Ursusthi betanus</i>) once existed in the Dhrun area but no recent sightings have been reported.
Birds	The typical bird groups found in the District are Wheatears, Common Babblers, Larks, Sand Grouses, Partridges, the Houbara Bustard, Shrikes, Buntings, Bee-eaters, Hoopoes, Pigeons, Doves, White-eared Bulbuls, Brown-headed Raven, owls and birds of prey (Eagles, Vultures, Hawks, Buzzards, Falcons) etc.
Reptiles	Black Rock Agama (<i>Laudakiamelanura</i>) and Afghan Ground Agama (<i>Trapelusmegalonyx</i>) are common lizards found in the mountain areas. Among snakes the Common Krait, two Cobras (the Common Cobra and the Brown or Oxus Cobra) and Vipers like Saw-scaled Sand Viper (<i>Echinatus carinatussochurecki</i>) and Horned Viper (<i>Pseudo cerastuspersicus</i>) commonly found in the district.

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

10.6.1. Wildlife Statistics

Recently, wildlife surveys were conducted in the Hingol National Park. Since the park is located in three districts, therefore, data particularly for Awaran district is not available.

10.7. Wetlands

No wetland of national or international importance exists in the district.

10.8. Commercial Forestry (Plantations)

No commercial plantation is found in the district.

10.9. Bee Keeping

Bee-keeping is not an economic activity in the district; local people collect it from wastelands and forest areas for their own use.

10.10. Marketing and Processing

In the district wood obtained from the forests and wastelands is mainly used for fuel purposes, construction wood for roofing and for making small implements. There is no data available about the quantity of exploited wood or export from the district.

Leaves of Dwarf Palm *Nannorrhopsritchieana*, locally called *Mazri*, are used for weaving floor mats, bags, and roofs for the huts (Gedan) and even for shoes. There is no knowledge or application of more advanced weaving patterns, coloring of materials or more market oriented handicraft products. The raw materials (bundles of *Mazri* palm leaves) are sold, whereas the processed products are used domestically.

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

The Forest Department in the district is administratively controlled by the Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), who is below the Chief Conservator of Forest in the province. The table given below reflects details of Administration of the Forest Department in Awaran District. For more details, please see table E3 Annexure E.

The functions of Balochistan's forests and Wildlife Department in the district are listed as follows:

- 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	Number
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	30
Actual Filled Posts	30
Vacant Posts	0

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

10.12. Development Projects

There is no development project (District Government, PSDP/ADP) under implementation in the district. However, a project named "Sustainable use of Mazri Palm and NTFP with the involvement of local communities and private-sector in District Awaran, Balochistan" funded by Ministry of Environment and UNDP through SLMP was being implemented by the National Rural Support Program (NRSP).

10.13. Some Key Findings

- Area under forest reserves in District Awaran is very low.
- Female involvement in forest activities was found very rare and limited to some jobs like collecting herbs, bushes, shrubs and fuel wood.
- The development of forestry has been neglected over the years as the participation of Local, Provincial and Federal Government and NGOs is very low. Forest reserves have depleted due to non-availability of cheap sources of fuel energy other than wood.
- Wildlife management does not possess much resources, therefore, needs substantial improvement in management for effective use of scarce resources.
- The environmental and ecological balance is impaired due to soil erosion, depletion of rangeland and population pressure.
- Lack of awareness and aptitude towards conservation of forests, rangelands and wildlife may add to problems being faced by forestry sector in Awaran.
- Investment in forestry is almost non-existent.
- Lack of alternate energy sources puts forests in danger.
- Irrational landuse and its management are negative factors for preservation or extension of forests.
- No community system in place for management of wastelands.
- Wildlife is being hunted for pleasure and food. Some people do so for status and prestige.

11 MINING

There are no activities worth mentioning in relation to mining.

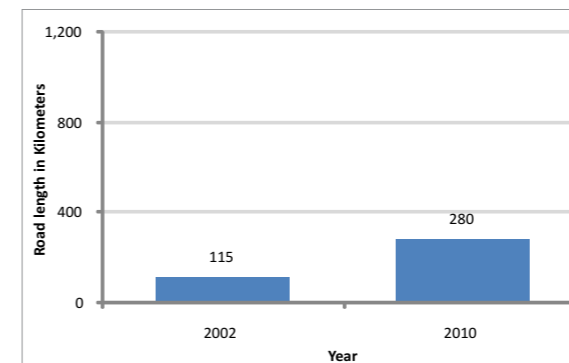
12 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

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

13 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

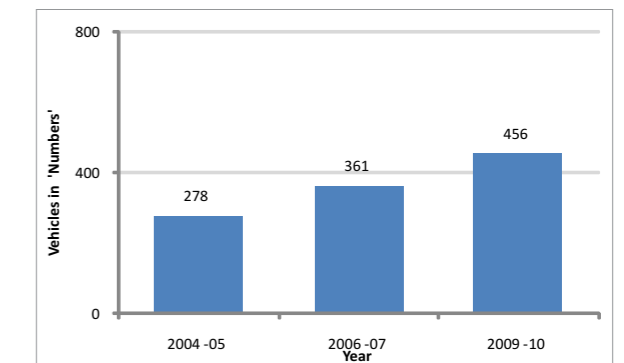
Total Length of metalled roads	280km
Total Length of shingle roads	1,281km
Internet Users	200
Mobile phone providers	2
Number of post offices	2
Number of Telephone connections	1
Hotels	1
Motels	n/a
Guest Houses	5
Rest Houses	2
Public Banks	n/a
Private Banks	n/a

Black Topped Roads



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan , 2008-09)

Vehicles Registered by Year



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan , 2008-09)

13.1. Introduction

Economic development is one of the key elements required for the well-being and prosperity of the region and its people. Infrastructure plays instrumental role in economic development by contributing towards welfare of the masses.

Awaran had a limited infrastructure and was deprived of roads, transportation, communication, and even electricity in the past. However, over the past eight years the situation has improved and some facilities have been developed in the district. Awaran has limited road linkages. There is no railway and airport in the district. Telecommunication facilities are available in all major towns. Black topped road density per square kilometer is 0.01 and that of shingle road is 0.04.

13.2. Roads and Highways with Surface Classification and Length

Total length of roads in Awaran is 1,561 km, out of which, 280 km is black topped road (metalled) and shingle roads are 1,281 km. Given large geographical area, existing roads are inadequate to meet the required needs.. Moreover, there are issues regarding quality and lack of maintenance of these roads in the district.

Table 13.1: Road Type and Length

Length by Surface Type	Black Topped	Shingle	Total Length
2002	115	1,281	1,396
2010	280	1281	1,561

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

13.3. Transport

For the number of various types of vehicles registered in District Awaran, please see, table F1 Annexure F. The table does not provide factual position about the transportation facilities in district, as the trend for the registration of motor vehicles in the district is almost non-existent. Some of the vehicles are reportedly registered at Lasbela, Khuzdar and Karachi. Awaran has active transportation linkages with other parts of the country including; Turbat, Karachi, Gwadar and Khuzdar.

13.4. Railway, Harbor and Airports

No railway or airways services are available in the district.

13.5. Radio and Television Stations

Awaran has no Radio Station, TV Station or television booster. The nearest Radio Station is in Kech with a limited range. There is only one cable operator in the district.

13.6. Telecommunication and IT Services

Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation (PTC) has established a network of telephones in the district. There are two mobile phone operators operating in the district. A limited number of internet users are also present in the district.

13.7. Post Offices / Courier Services

There are only two post offices in District Awaran and Mashkai while no courier service is available. The Post Office is a regular department of the Federal Government and provides postal and saving bank services in the district. For details, please see table F2 Annexure F.

13.8. Banking and Financial Institutions

Only two branches of United Bank Limited (UBL) are functioning at Awaran and Mashkai. These Branches are providing all the commercial banking facilities to the public. Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) has a branch office. The main function of ADBP is to provide loans to farmers and land owners to promote agricultural activities on easy installments. Commercial banks also provide loans for small business activities. There is no women bank in the district.

Table 13.2: Number of Bank and Branches (Numbers)

Year	Banks			Branches		
	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign
2004-05	1	1	0	1	2	0
2009-10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(State Bank of Pakistan, 2010)
n/a: Data not available

13.9. Energy

13.9.1. Electricity (Supply and Demand)

At present the entire district is suffering due to shortage and continuous bread downs of electricity. A few houses were observed to have their own diesel generators for electricity generation.

13.9.2. Gas (Supply and Demand)

The district is devoid of gas pipelines and gas supply.

13.10. Hotels and Resorts

There are two rest houses in the district. Visitors and officials can stay there with the permission of the concerned authorities. The rest houses need attention as they lack basic facilities.

13.11. Some Development Projects

There are several ongoing and new unapproved projects in District Awaran. According to Public Sector Development Program 2009, most of the projects are for repairing and construction of some new roads. For example:

- Improvement of camp Jaoo to Deleji road via Shandai 30 km.
- Construction of black topped road i/c structure work Jaoo Pillari road 70 Km.
- Construction of black topped road i/c structure works of Awaran Mashkai road 75 km.
- Construction of road from Jahoo to Soore 32.4 km.
- Awaran to Tanzala road 65 km.
- Black topping of camp Jahoo to Metgo road upto Atta Mohammad Goth 21 km.
- Awaran to Tanzala road 65 km.
- Black top of 12 km roads in Mashkai tehsil.
- Construction of black top road and structure - Dolugi to Korak, District Awaran 25 km.
- Protection works of Kanki Bridge on Lasbela - Awaran road.
- Repair of flood damages i/c additional structure and protection/training works of Lasbela Awaran road 16 to 138 km (122 km).
- Repair, construction and training work Kanaki Bridge at bela-Awaran road. Repair of flood damages i/c

additional structure and protection/training works of bela-Awaran road 16 to 138 km (122 km).

- Construction of black topped road and structure - Gishkore to Tanzila link road 25 km.
- Construction of link road Bazdad, Awaran.

13.12. Some Key Findings

- Economic infrastructure and communication services are highly deficient in the district. There is an urgent need for considerable investment in construction of black topped roads in the district so that it can actively participate in the economic development of the province and the country.
- . The district is connected to other parts of the province mostly through shingle roads. Electricity, a prerequisite of industrial and agricultural development, is not available in most parts of the district.
- The district is out of range with regards to the transmission of Radio Pakistan and the Pakistan Television. Telecommunication facilities are available to a fraction of the population only. Post offices and banks provide only very basic services.
- It is imperative to develop the economic infrastructure and communications in the district, if the real benefit of development is to be transferred to the grass-root level.



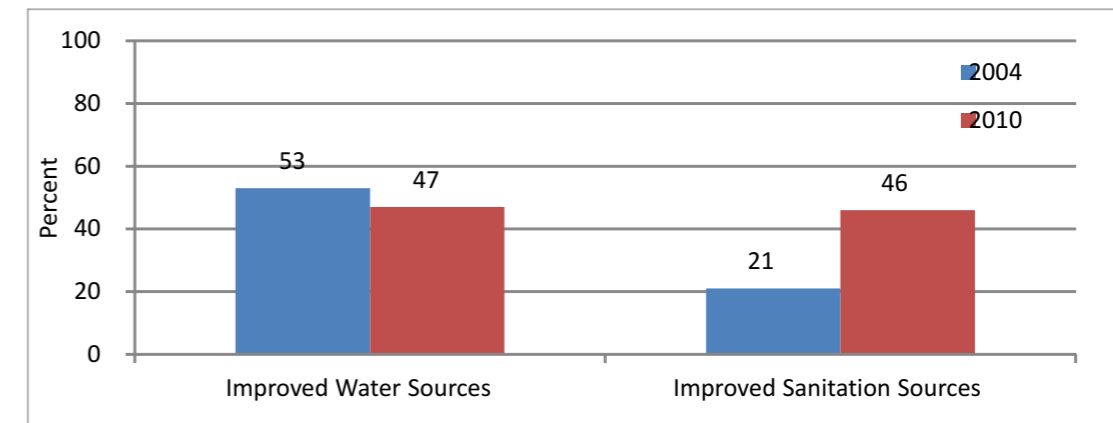
SECTION III Social Infrastructure

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

14 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

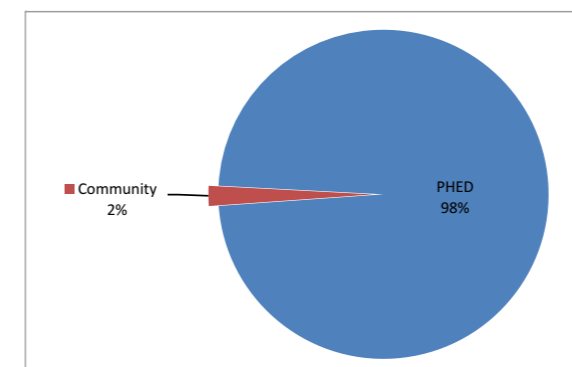
MDG Indicators	
Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability	
7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source	47%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	46%

Water Supply Schemes (numbers)		Purification Plants	
Functional	38	Functional	2
Non-functional	19	Non-functional	1
Total	57	Total	3
Water Sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	40	Latrines	205
Spring	10	Sewerage Schemes	6
Open Sources	1	Solid waste Management	10
Canal	0	Others	0



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, 2004 and 2010

Schemes Established by Agencies



(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- No improvement observed in the situation of drinking water availability. In fact, the figures have been on a decline since 2004 and the quality and quantity of drinking water is yet another issue to be addressed.
- PHED, under its CDWA program, is the major role player in water supply schemes.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, 3 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 households.

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 duty of the state to provide these facilities by practicing comprehensive policies and good governance. Provision of safe water and sanitation services are effective interventions that help reduce the mortality caused by water-borne disease by an average of 65% and the related morbidity by 26%. Inadequate sanitation and water availability not only results in more sickness and deaths but also in higher health costs, lower worker productivity and lower school enrollment.

The water and sanitation indicators for Balochistan are far lower compared to the national average while this disparity increases further in the rural areas. Situation in District Awaran is relatively poor when compared to rest of the province. Recent surveys have shown marked decrease in the use of drinking water facilities however, there is an increase in the use of sanitation facilities in recent years. A profile of the water and sanitation situation in the district is shown in the table below:

Table 14.1: Water and Sanitation Indicators (Percent)

Indicator	2004	2010
Use of Improved water sources	53	47
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	21	46

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

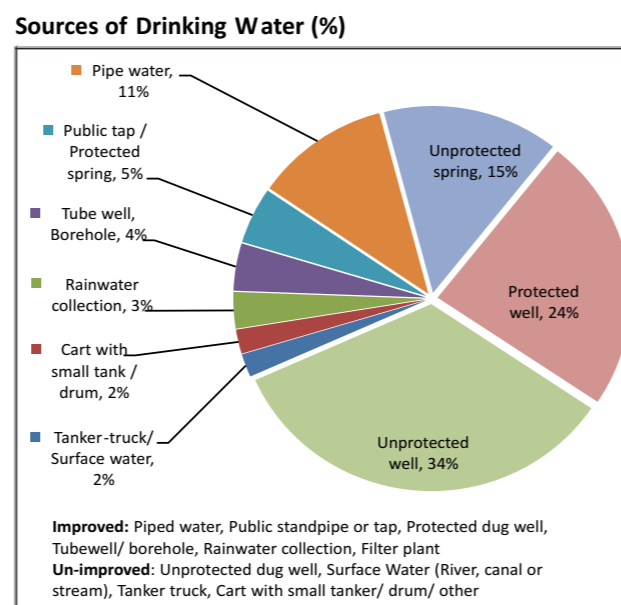
Awaran ranks 25th with regard to having improved water source and improved sanitation (MICS Balochistan 2010).

14.2. Drinking Water

A recent household survey³ conducted in 2010, has shown that 47% of the population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which protected dug well (24%) and piped water (11%) constitute the major source. Whereas, other minor improved sources include: tube wells or boreholes (4%), rain water collection (3.2%), public stand pipe (2.7%), and filter protected spring (2.2%). The major unimproved sources are unprotected dug well (34%), unprotected spring (15%), and approximately 4% of unimproved water source belonged to other categories as mentioned in the graph. For details, please see table G1 Annexure G.

About 53% of the households have no water on their premises and have to travel distances to fetch water. This usually is the responsibility of women or children of the household.

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



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.3. Water Supply Schemes

Overall use of improved drinking water sources has not improved since 2003-04, when the improved water sources were 53%. This deterioration may be due to lack of maintenance and implementation of new water supply schemes with the increase in population. Table below shows the number of schemes implemented by PHED and other institutions.

Table 14.2: Schemes established by institutions

Type of Agency	Total Schemes
PHED	50
Community	1

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Majority of these schemes were implemented by PHED, of which, as per recent information, 23 schemes were reported to be non-functional. Types of schemes implemented in the district are shown in the table below:

Table 14.3: Type of water schemes

Type of Schemes	Total Schemes
Tube Well	40
Spring	10
Open Surface	1

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Sources of the schemes are mostly dependent on ground water tank followed by overhead tanks as mentioned in the table below:

Table 14.4: Distribution of schemes by sources

Type of Sources	Total Schemes
Groundwater Tank	49
Overhead Tank	2

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The above mentioned schemes are being run by using various energy sources. Out of total 51 PHED schemes, 10 are being run by using electricity, whereas, other 41 schemes are being run on diesel engines.

14.4. Water Purification Plants

Provision of clean drinking water is one of the major goals the Balochistan Government is striving to achieve. In this regard, PHED is implementing "Clean Drinking Water for All" program that aims to install water purification plant in every Union Council and some *Tehsils* of the district. In District Awaran, 3 water purification plants have been installed, out of which 1 is 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	1	3
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. Some Development Projects

According to PSDP 2011-12, the following projects are being implemented:

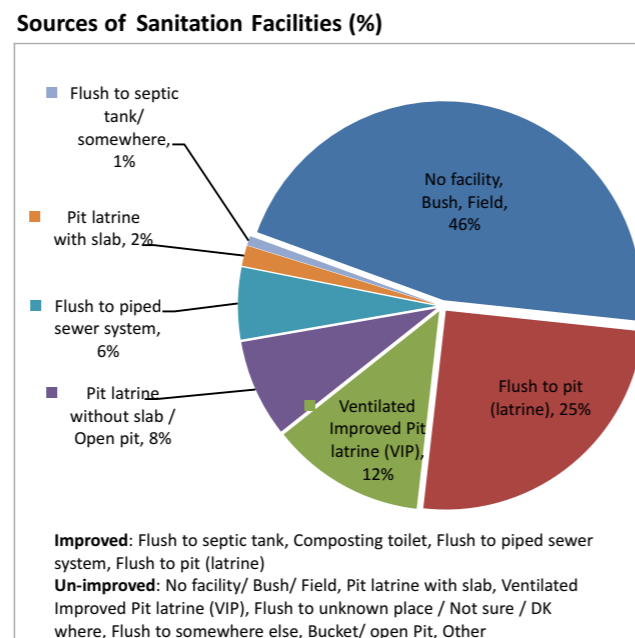
- Augmentation of Township WSS, Awaran.
- Seven number of Water Supply Schemes in Awaran.

14.6. Sanitation

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

14.6.1. Use of Sanitary Means of Excreta Disposal

About 46% households in the districts are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those, only little over one-quarter (32%) has any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 46% have no toilet facility and defecate in the open fields/bushes, which raises 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

The *Tehsil* Municipal Authority has established 50 public latrines and 10 solid waste management schemes. Local Government has established 20 public latrines and 4 sewerage schemes whereas NGOs have established 135 public latrines and 2 sewerage schemes.

Table 14.6: Number of schemes established in sanitation sector

Type of Scheme	Number of Schemes Established by					Total
	LG Dept.	TMA	PHE Dept.	NGOs	Others (if Any)	
Latrines	20	50	n/a	135	n/a	205
Sewerage Schemes	4	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	6
Solid Waste Management Schemes	n/a	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	10
Others	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

14.7. Development Projects

Sanitation has been a neglected area in Balochistan. Projects relating to sanitation are rarely part of the Public Sector Development Programs. Except Quetta, rest of Balochistan could not get any sanitation project during past decade.

15 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	31%
TT2 Vaccination	11%
Vaccination (BCG, Fully)	7%, 0%
Institutional Deliveries	3%
Skilled Attendants at Birth	3%
Diseases (MICS 2010)	
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks <5 years	36%
Care Seeking in Suspected Pneumonia	36%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	1
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	2
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	7
Dispensaries	15
MCH Centers	1
TBC	1
Others	1
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	12
Nurses	1
Paramedics	45

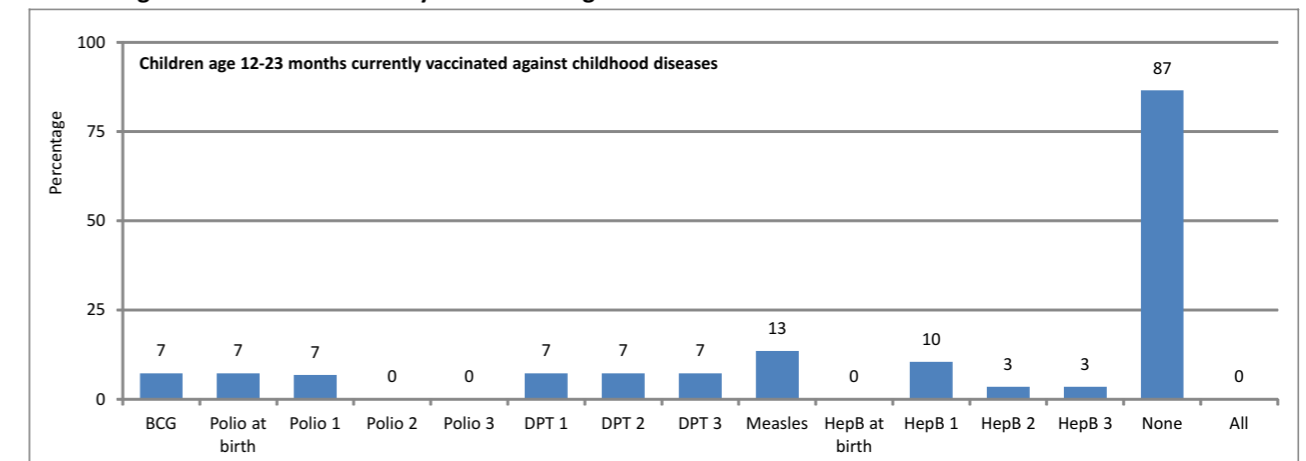
(MNCH and diseases indicators, MICS, 2010) and (Blochistan Health Department)

MDG Indicators	
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	
1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs) – 47%	(2004)
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	
4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (Kalat Division) – 112	
4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (Kalat Division) – 88	(2010)
4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage – 14%	(2010)
Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health	
5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth – 3%	(2010)
5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate – 19%	(2010)
5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate – 0%	
5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage – 31%	(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) – 5.8%	(2010)
6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN – 2.6%	
6.8: Children treated with Anti-malarial Drugs – 14.4%	
6.9: TB Case Detection Rate – 71%	(2009)
6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate – 91%	(2008)

(Infant and Under-five mortality figures are regional)

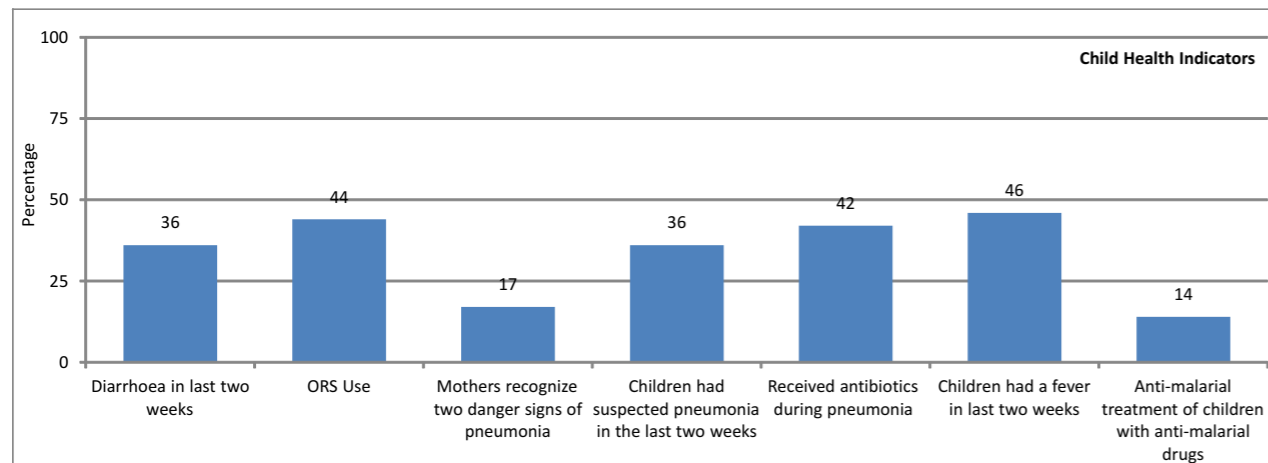
The following are the MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators

Children age 12-23 Months Currently Vaccinated Against Childhood Diseases



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Child Health Indicators



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Sector Highlights:

- The status of public healthcare system presents a dismal picture and generally suffers from governance, funding, staffing and resource limitation issues.
- EPI vaccination coverage is relatively better.
- TB Control Program has made significant achievement under its TB-DOTS strategy with an achievement of Case Detection Rate (CDR) 71% and Treatment Success Rate (TSR) 91%.
- Hepatitis B&C prevalence is alarmingly high in the district indicating need for immediate intervention and health awareness campaigns.
- Despite donor assistance, the MNCH Program has not been fully implemented in the district.

15.1. Health Needs

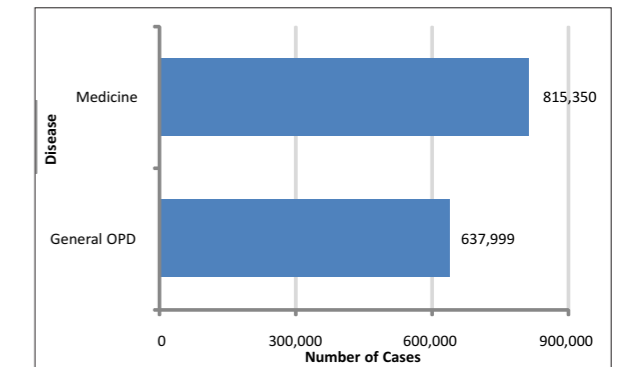
Population in the district is generally poor and due to high malnutrition, poor living conditions, inadequate healthcare and high fertility, they experience high levels of mortality and morbidity. The vulnerable groups, including women and children, are particularly at risk. For every 1000 live births, 88 babies do not survive upto their first birthday and another 24 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women, who experience a fertility rate of (TFR: 0.7) as compared to the provincial average (TFR: 4.7) have poor access to skilled providers for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. Other than the resourceful and affluent ones, most women are left to deliver at home by local untrained *dais* at best or by neighbors or relatives. There is no ambulance facility and people have to make their own arrangements in case of medical and obstetric emergencies. In Awaran, like the rest of the province, community social structures and belief systems are dominated by men who contribute to poor outcomes in fertility behavior.

According to Health Management Information System (HMIS) reports, a total of 103,262 new cases of common illnesses visited the government health facilities during 2009-10. Acute (upper) Respiratory Infection, Fever (Clinical Malaria) and Diarrhea/Dysentery were the most common diseases reported from health facilities. Other communicable diseases included Diarrhea, Pneumonia and Malaria. Top ten new priority health problems are presented in given chart:

Another 53,449 new cases of common illnesses visited outpatient departments of the secondary hospitals. The distribution of top 10 disease cases is presented in the chart ahead:

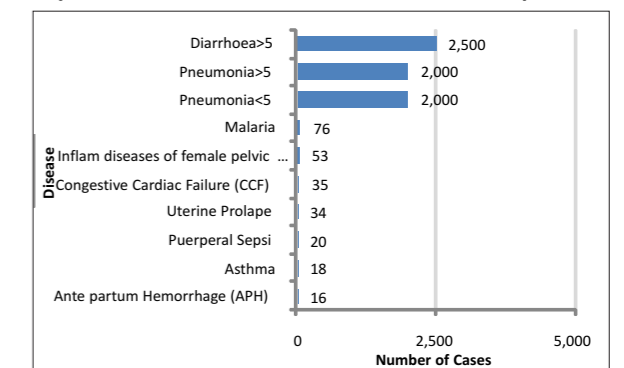
A total of 9791 patients have been hospitalized during the year 2009-10. The distribution of indoor admission by disease category is presented in the chart (bottom right):

Ten Top New Cases



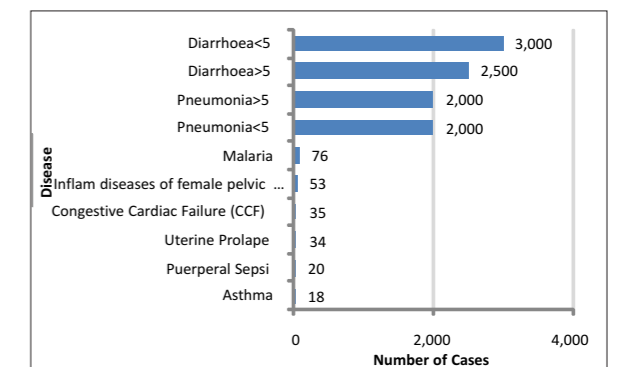
(DHIS , 2009-10)

Top Ten Diseases Treated in the OPDs of Hospitals



(DHIS , 2009-10)

Most Common Indoor Diseases Treated



(DHIS , 2009-10)

15.2. Health System and Resources

15.2.1. Health Facilities

The highly subsidized public health care system is the major provider of curative and preventive care services to the local population. The health infrastructure in the district includes: 1 Hospital, 2 Rural Health Centres (RHCs), 7 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 15 Civil Dispensaries (CDs), 1 Maternal & Child Health Centres (MCHCs) and 1 TB Clinic. One mobile dispensary is also functioning in the district to cover the far flung areas.

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

15.2.2. Human Resources

There were 12 doctors for the population of about 123,972 i.e. One doctor for 10,331 persons. There are total 34 beds available in all the health facilities, out of which, 20 are available in the RHCs. The posts of dental surgeon are lying vacant at both DHQ Hospital and Rural Health Centre levels, which means, entire population of the district has no access to the dental care. The ratio of bed/population and paramedical staff has been calculated in the following table:

Table 15.1: Health staff and facilities (Numbers)

	Health Staff and Facilities in 2010				
	Doctors M/F	Nurses M/F	Para-medics M/F	Beds M/F	Health Facilities
Hospitals	4/1	0/1	7/2	14	1
RHCs	4/1	n/a	13/2	20	2
BHUs	2/0	n/a	6/2	n/a	7
CDs	n/a	n/a	13/0	n/a	15
MCH Centers	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
TB Clinic	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
<i>Total</i>	12	1	45	34	27
Unit/population ratio	10,331	123,972	2,755	3,646	4,592

(Blochistan Health Department)

15.2.3. In Service Training

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

Table 15.2: Training of PHC Staff

Topic	Participant No's	Organized by
Zinc Sulphate a MIS tools	15	National program for family planning & primary health care.

(Blochistan Health Department)

15.2.4. Administration of Health Department

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

15.2.5. Reporting and Surveillance Systems

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

In addition, the National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care (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 it up in the management hierarchy.

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

15.3. Health Services / Activities

According to HMIS, the overall utilization of health facilities during the reporting year was 707 new cases per 1000 population. Overall 1% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC) whereas 1% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel in the whole district. Similarly, 16% of the women, who had deliveries, had one or more post natal visits. The data also reveals that out of 8 family planning visits, 25% were new clients. Growth monitoring services has been extended to 0% children out of the district target (3347 < 1 year population).

15.4. Special Health Programs / Initiatives

15.4.1. Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

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

BCG: (60%), Panta-3: (42%), Measles: (25%) and TT-2+: (51%).

15.4.2. TB Control Program

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

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 71% and TSR was 91% during 2008-09.

Table 15.3: Number of registered TB patients

Year	No. of TB Patients Registered
2006	62
2007	86
2008	124
2009	102
2010 (up to 3 rd qtr)	55
<i>Total</i>	429

(Blochistan Health Department)

15.4.3. Malaria Control Program

District Malaria staff is under the control of Executive District Officer Health. The objective of this program is to keep the Annual Parasite Incidence (API) at 0.5 cases per 1000 population, Falciparum rate below 40% of all the Malaria infections, increase Passive Case Detection (PCD) more than 70% of all slides collected. *No data was collected.*

15.4.4. Hepatitis Prevention Control Program

Viral hepatitis is a serious global public health problem. At present, five distinct types of pathogenic hepatitis viruses have been identified including: A, B, C, D, and E. In Pakistan, Hepatitis E remains endemic mainly affecting the adult population. The program for Hepatitis prevention and control was launched in 2005. The program provided Hepatitis B vaccination and treatment of Hepatitis B & C through a sentinel site established at District Headquarter Hospital.

According to a survey⁴ conducted in 2008, the prevalence of Hepatitis B in the district was estimated at 3.4% and of Hepatitis C at 1.4%. This high level prevalence may be attributed to unsafe use of syringes/needles, blood transfusion or unsafe use of razors at barber shops. This indicates need for raising public awareness about prevention of Hepatitis B and C.

15.4.5. AIDS Control Program

AIDS Control Program started in Balochistan province in 1994 to raise awareness, prevent and control HIV/AIDS among

⁴ Prevalence of Hepatitis B & C in Pakistan, Pakistan Medical and Research Council (PMRC), 2008

general population and vulnerable groups. Since then, many studies have been carried out for identification and location of vulnerable groups in different areas of the province. To reduce transmission of HIV/STIs, Screening Centre has been established at DHQ Hospital after imparting training on screening methodology, quality assurance and monitoring to the laboratory staff (Pathologist, Laboratory Technician / Assistant). Provincial AIDS Control Program supplies screening kits with all accessories and centre 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 addresses the missing link between health care outlets and health services' users through a network of community-based Lady Health Workers (LHWs). These health workers are especially trained in primary health care, family planning and community organization and deployed in their neighborhood catering to thousands of people. There were 171 LHWs working under supervision of 5 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) covering 43% population in the district.

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

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

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

15.5. Nutritional Status

The situation with regards to nutritional status among children under-five years is not very promising. MICS 2003-04 states that 47% of children under-five are moderately or severely malnourished. 100% infants were on breast milk while just 43% were exclusively breastfed.

In micro-nutrition, the situation is also not very encouraging. Vitamin A supplementation, during Polio immunization drives, could hardly reach half of the target children population between 6-59 months of age. Only 1% households in the district were found consuming adequate supply of iodized salt.

15.6. Development Projects

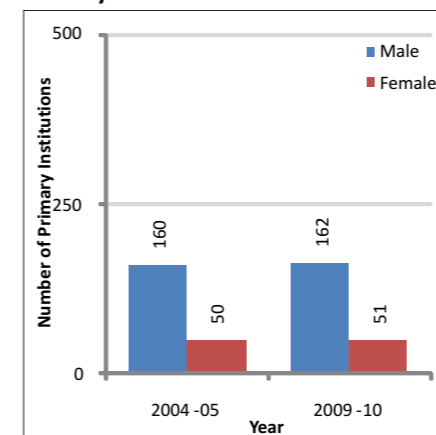
Currently, there is no project in health sector in Awaran district (reference: PSDP 2011-12).

15.7. Some Key Findings

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

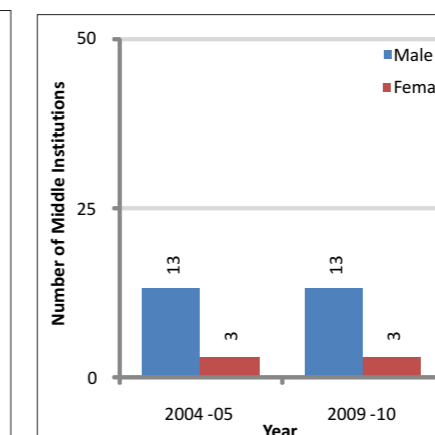
16 EDUCATION

Primary Schools



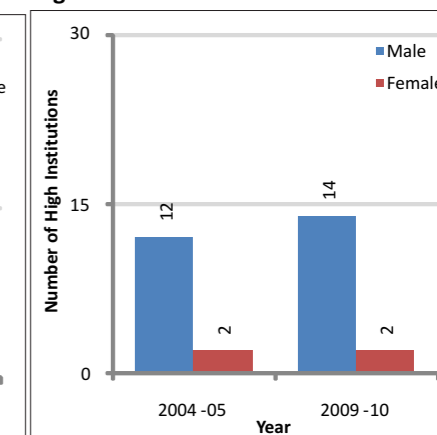
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 -05 & 2009-10)

Middle Schools



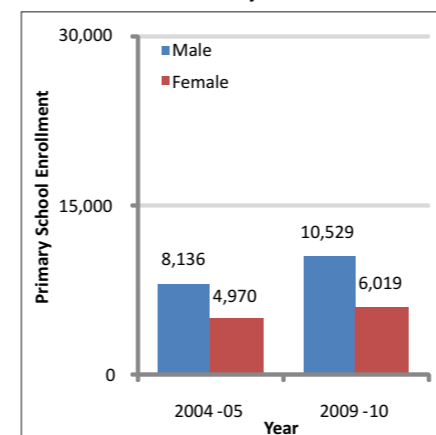
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 -05 & 2009-10)

High Schools



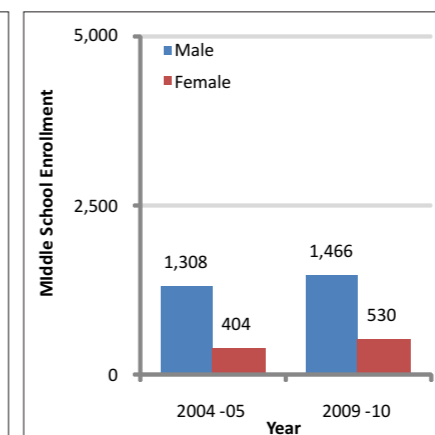
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 -05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Primary Schools



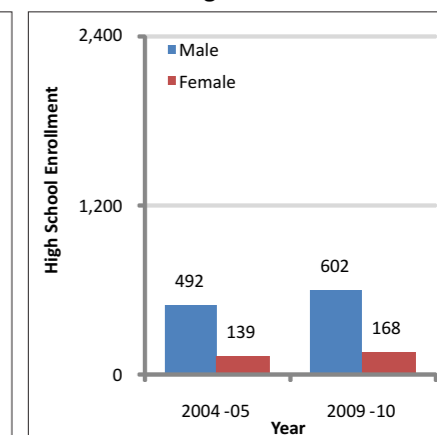
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 -05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Middle Schools



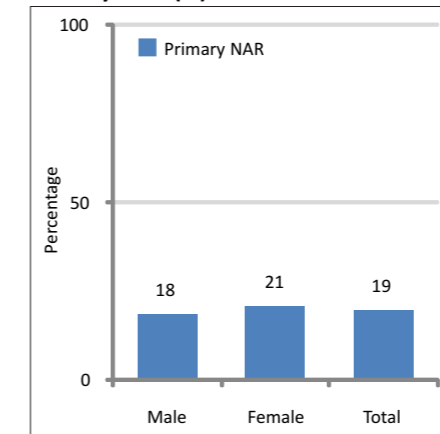
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 -05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in High Schools



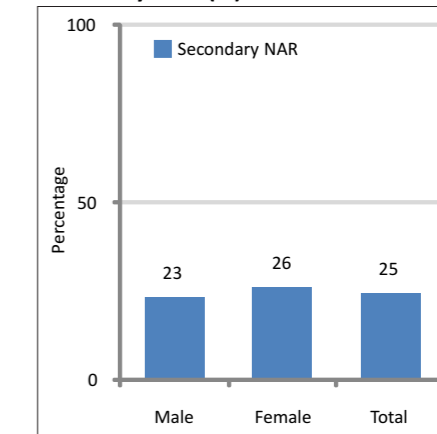
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 -05 & 2009-10)

Primary NAR (%)



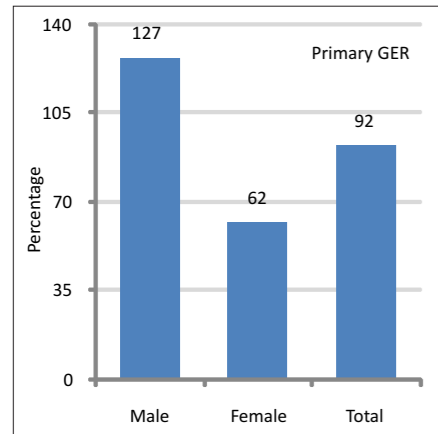
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Secondary NAR (%)



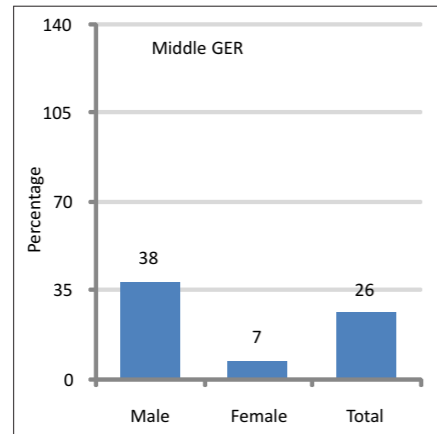
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Primary GER (%)



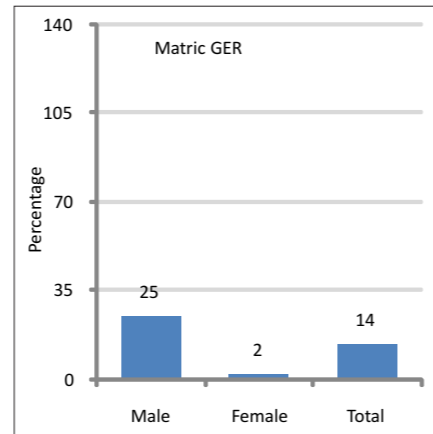
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Middle GER (%)



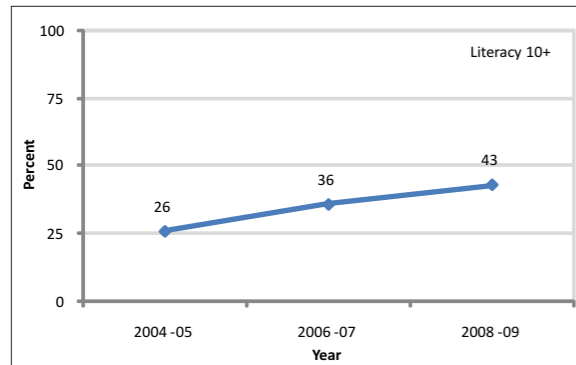
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Matric GER (%)



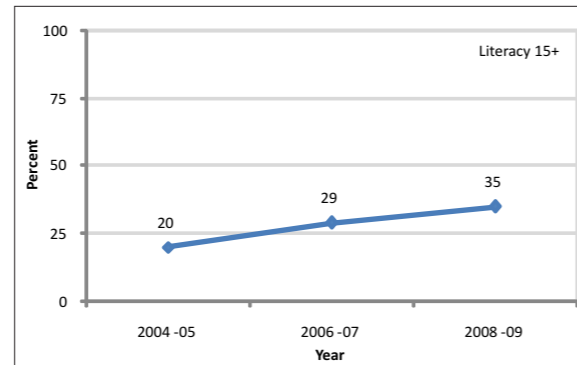
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 10+



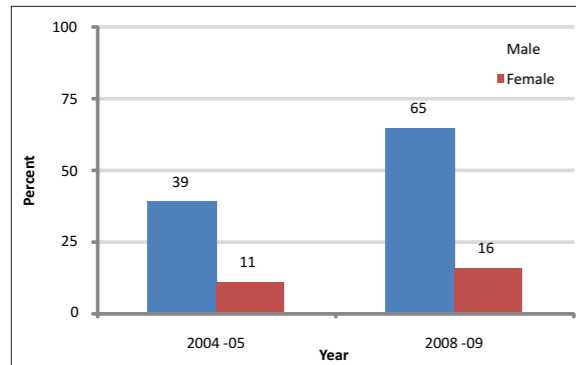
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 15+



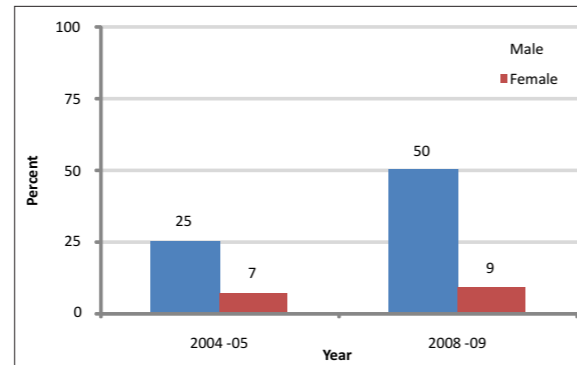
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Population Ever Attended School (%)



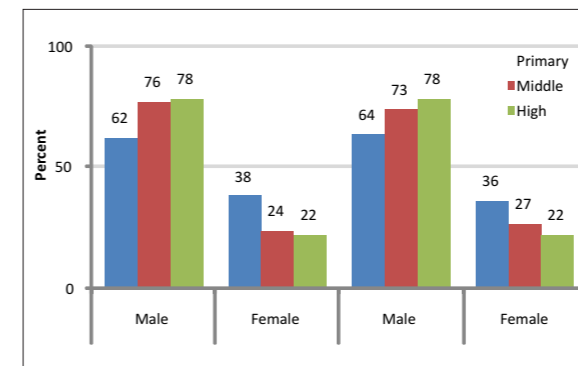
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Population Completed Primary or Higher (%)



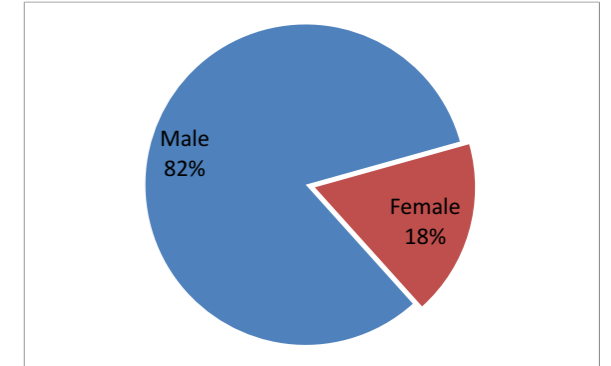
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Male/Female Ratio (%)



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

Overall Teachers



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

MDG Indicators

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- 2.1: Net primary enrolment ratio – 19% (2010)
- 2.2: Primary Completion rate – 41% (2010)
- 2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs) – 43% (2009)

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development

- 3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary – 1.15 (2010)
- 3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary – 1.06 (2010)

– n/a

Sector Highlights

- Gender disparity is high in primary education.
- Most children do not continue education beyond primary and this is more pronounced in case of girls.
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment in secondary levels is non-availability of schools. Against 213 primary schools in the district, there are only 16 middle and 16 high schools.
- There is also general scarcity of female teachers as on average there is only one primary teacher per 57 pupils.
- Primary school completion is also very low (41%).
- No data is available on quality of education.

16.1. Introduction

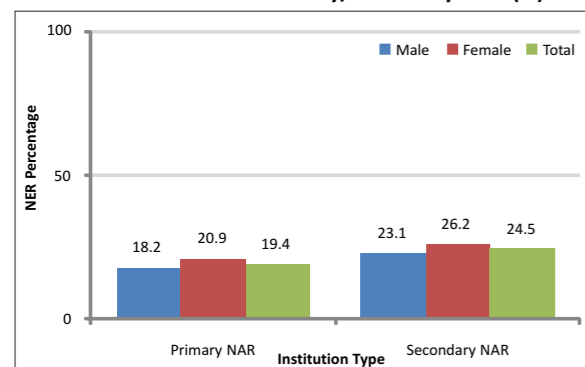
16.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates

According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 245 public primary, middle and high schools is 19,314, whereas, 253 students were enrolled in colleges, of which 181 were boys and 72 were girls.

16.3. Enrollment Rates

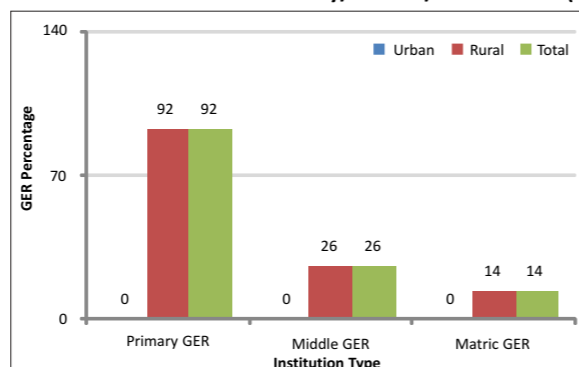
MICS 2010 has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 19% with girls slightly higher than boys (21% versus 18%). This indicates that 81% children were still out of school, who will either join late or probably will never enroll. Similarly, secondary school NAR (total: 24%, boys: 23%, girls: 26%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Gross Enrollment Rate of primary and middle schools were also very low (at 92% and 26% respectively). For details, please see tables I3 and I4 Annexure I.

Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level(%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

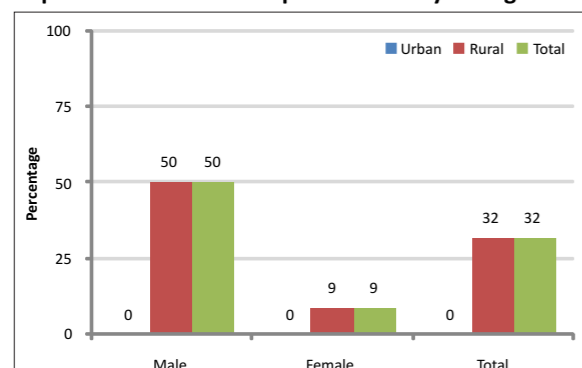


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.4. Educational Attainment

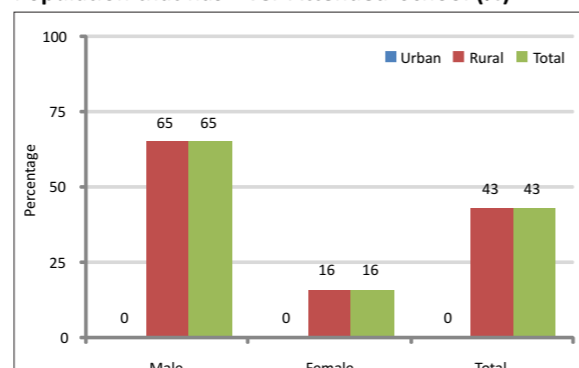
Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 57% population aged 10 years and above never attended any school while only 32% is reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 16% had ever-attended any school and only 9% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with rural males, where nearly 65% ever attend and 50% complete primary levels. For details, please see tables I5 and I6 Annexure I.

Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level



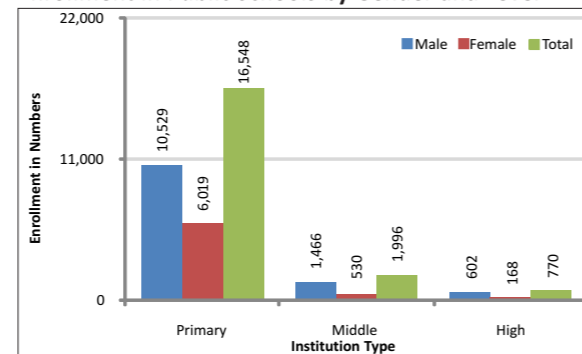
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Population that has Ever Attended School (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Enrollment in Public Schools by Gender and Level

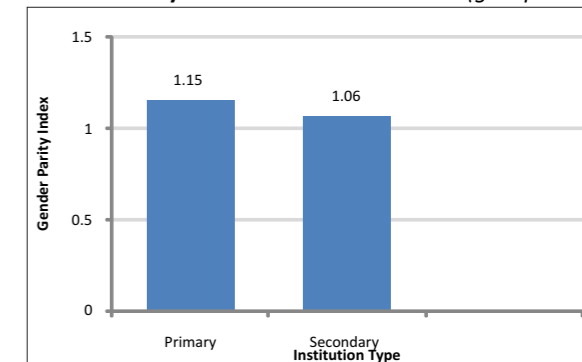


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

16.5. Gender Disparities

These graphs show the percentage of male and female students by school level, which shows 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)

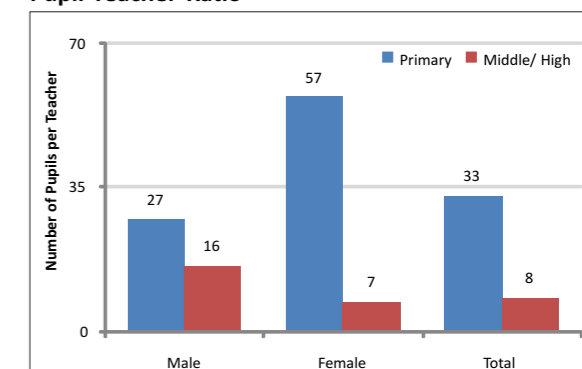


(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

16.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 27 primary school boys and 57 primary girls. There are sufficient teachers per students for middle level. For details, please see table I7 Annexure I.

Pupil Teacher Ratio



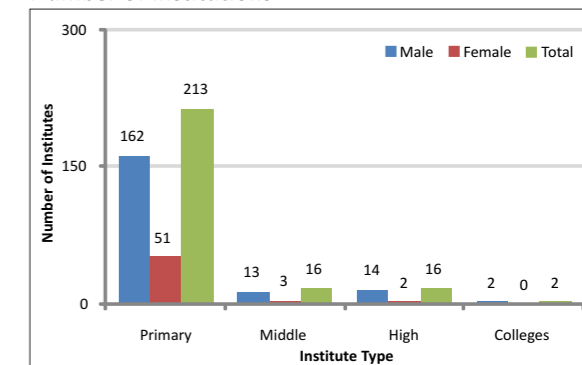
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

16.7. Institutions

16.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school Census 2009-10, there are 213 primary schools (162 male and 51 female), 16 middle schools (13 male and 3 female), 16 high schools (14 male and 2 female) and 2 Inter colleges (only male). For details, please see table I8 Annexure I.

Number of Institutions



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

16.7.2. Primary Schools

The total enrollment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 19,314, of which, 12,597 were boys and 6,717 girls, which means that 65% of primary school students were boys. In each primary school, a senior Junior Vernacular Teacher (JVT) is assigned the charge of Head Master or Head Mistress. The costs of primary schools are borne by government in the case of government run schools. They have a uniform curriculum and examination system.

As per Government of Pakistan's National Education Policy (NEP), the primary education will be provided to all children in the age group of 4-9 years. School facilities will be provided to every child within a radius of 1.5 kilometer, so that no child is deprived of basic education. Promotion of girls' education will be assigned high priority. However, considering the geographic spread, this policy (though ineffective after 18th Amendment) may not be applicable in letter and spirit as it would require 14,420 schools to cover the district map. Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 20 community schools to promote primary education in the district. The table on the following page computes the budget based on the information provided by the Provincial Education Department for establishment of new primary schools in the district.⁵

⁵ District EFA Plan, Awaran 2011-2015, NCHD

Budget -Establish New Primary Schools

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys' Schools					
Establish New Primary Schools	5	5	5	5	5
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	10.630	10.630	10.630	10.630	10.630
New Schools-Teachers Salary	1.800	3.600	5.400	7.200	9.000
Total (Rs. in millions)	12.430	14.230	16.030	17.830	19.630
Girls' Schools					
Establish New Primary Schools	14	14	14	14	13
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	29.764	29.764	29.764	29.764	27.638
New Schools-Teachers Sa lary	5.040	10.080	15.120	20.160	24.840
Total (Rs. in millions)	34.804	39.844	44.884	49.924	52.478

16.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8, with the primary section included. In 2009, there were 16 middle schools in Awaran, of which, 13 were for boys and 19 for girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 1,996, which included 1,466 boys and 530 girls. This means that 73.45% of middle school students are boys. The Government has sanctioned 15 posts for middle schools, of which one post is of SST (Gen), SST (Sc), JAT, PTI, D.M, M.Q each; two posts of JET, JVT and 4 posts of *NaibQasid*. A senior secondary school teacher, SST (Gen), is posted as Head Master/ Head Mistress of the middle school. The district has 16 middle schools functioning against 213 primary schools, meaning thereby that 13.32 primary schools feed into one middle school, which to a larger extent explains the reasons for low continuation rates.

16.7.4. High Schools

High schools comprise of grades up to 10 classes with primary and middle classes included. 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 16 high schools in Awaran, 14 for boys and 2 for girls. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 770, of which, 168 were girls and 602 were boys.

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

16.7.5. Intermediate College

Two (2) Inter colleges (Male) are functioning properly in the district. 253 students are enrolled in 2 Inter colleges, in which, 181 students are boys and 72 students are girls. However, it is pertinent to mention that the female students face difficulties to attend the classes in male college.

16.7.6. Degree Colleges

According to Directorate of Education Colleges information, there is no Degree college in Awaran District.

16.7.7. Madrasas

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

16.7.8. Technical and Vocational Education

By 2015, the Government of Balochistan with the assistance of Federal Government will ensure access and equity to Vocational and Technical Education. This will be implemented by introducing Vocational Education from class 6 - 10 and technical education from class 11 onwards. The Vocational and Technical Education shall be on the basis of demand. The objective is to develop efficient human resource that can effectively contribute towards reducing rate of poverty in the province. Currently 16 middle schools are functional in the district and by the year 2015, it is estimated that the number of middle schools will be 26 (by minimum projection of 10% increase per annum). By providing Vocational Education from middle level, the Government of Balochistan is providing the student with the unique opportunity and ability, for self employment. The introduction of Vocational Education from middle level will reduce the rate of absents and drop outs.

16.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

16.8.1. School Buildings

According to BEMIS 2009-10, 3% of primary schools are functioning without school buildings and some of them from all schools are functioning without shelter. This situation is better in middle and high schools.

Almost 68% of primary schools are without boundary wall, which is a matter of serious concern.

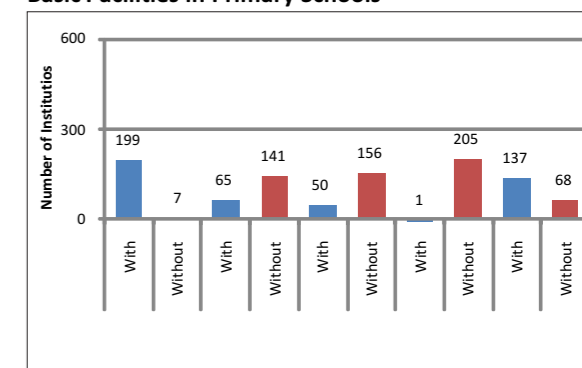
About 100% of primary schools are functioning without electricity. This situation is same in middle schools and high schools (100% and 80%) respectively.

In addition, the same situation is with the toilet facility. 76% of primary schools are without basic toilet facility. This situation is almost same in middle and high schools.

Water is the basic necessity. Almost 33% of primary schools are without water facility and this situation is same in middle and high schools.

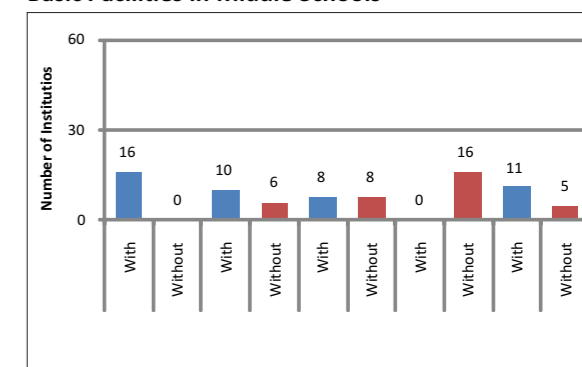
According to a previous survey, most of the schools were deprived of basic needs i.e. boundary wall, toilets for students, class rooms, science labs, library, science equipment, furniture, reading writing material, computers and water facilities. The missing facilities are one of the major reasons why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

Basic Facilities in Primary Schools



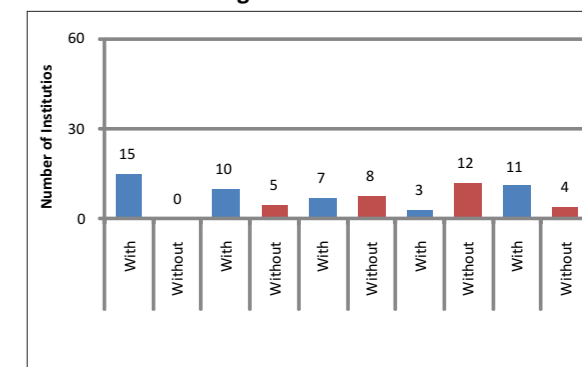
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Middle Schools



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

Basic Facilities in High Schools



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

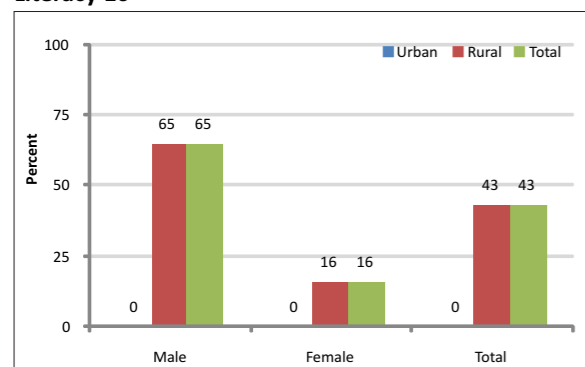
16.9. Literacy

Literacy is a key that opens the doors of awareness and gives socio-economic uplift. Since independence, Governments have planned and developed various schemes and educational policies for achieving a high literacy rate; however, the impact of these programs has been limited.

According to Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, the literacy rate of age 10+ in Awaran District was 65% among males and 16% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 43%. The definition of literacy has been relaxed in this survey that asks only for stated ability to read and write with understanding. The literacy rate, if measured on international standards, would be even lower than this level. For details, please see table I9 Annexure I.

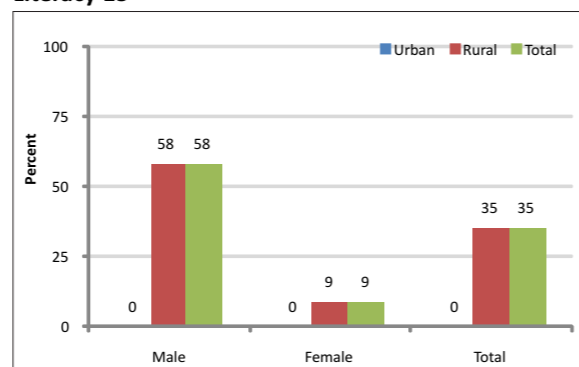
The Federal Government had launched the program to uplift literacy status in the selected districts, especially for females that have been deprived of this basic right due to social norms and limited opportunities but after devolution of the subject of education to the provinces, Balochistan will have initiate such programs through its own resources.

Literacy 10+



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 15+



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

Description	Centers	Enrolment
Female Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	60	1,472 ⁶

16.10. Non-Formal Education

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

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

In fiscal year 2007-2009, Balochistan Education Foundation (BEF), with coordination of World Bank, established community schools in Awaran District through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. NRSP. The enrollment was 821 students, of which, 431 were boys & 390 were girls. According to an approved agreement, the following criteria were followed by BEF authority:

- Community will provide shelter or one room on voluntary basis.

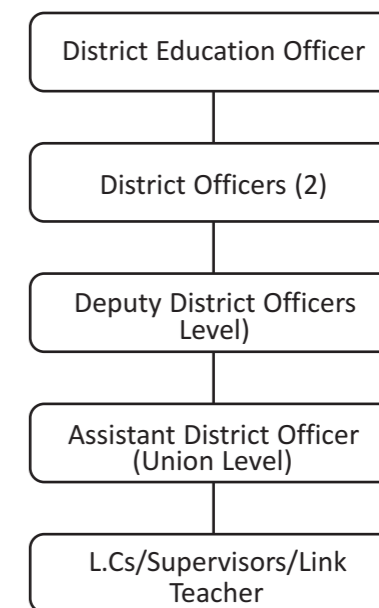
⁶ District EFA Plan, Awaran 2011 -2015, NCHD

- Teacher should belong to that area but due to non-availability, the teacher may be appointed from radius of 4 km.
- There should be at least 20 out of school children of age-group 5-9 years.
- There should not be any girls' school within radius of 2 km but the minor amendment was made in phase III, which stated that there should not be any boys or girls school within radius of 2 km.

16.11. Education Department

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

District Education Management Structure



16.12. Donors/NGOs Involvement

Many international donors and Non-Governmental Organizations are involved to improve education standards in District Awaran. The degree of their involvement varies according to the nature of the institution. For example, UNICEF and other NGOs have been assisting in increasing primary school participation in rural areas, particularly for girls.

16.13. Currently in Progress Projects

According to the PSDP-2009, the following was implemented in education sector:

- Up gradation of Boys Middle School to High School, Shandi Awaran.

16.14. Some Key Findings

- The absence of data makes it difficult to compute the drop-out rates; however, Education Department estimated a very high drop-out in primary grades, especially for girls. There are a number of reasons for students to discontinue their schooling of which poverty is the major factor. Children usually take a late start, at the age of 8 or 9 years, and then within few years, parents consider them old enough to lend a hand in income earning activities, or in case of girls, household chores or even marriage. Low quality of education is another major reason for high primary school drop-out rate. Teachers are generally un-trained and under-paid and take no interest in taking classes or motivating children. Girls are particularly disadvantaged in terms of access to basic education. There are limited facilities (schools and female teachers) as well as low preference of families to get their daughters educated.
- Most of the school buildings have been located based on political influence instead of community needs. Rationalization of school construction is, therefore, needed to boost school participation rates.



SECTION IV

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

17 SPORTS

District Awaran offers very limited sports activities. Normally, home-grown sports are played in the region. Common activities include hide & seek, stone-throwing etc. More sophisticated games like cricket and hockey are not too common. Nevertheless, football happens to be immensely popular especially among youth. Children make this sport eventful by conducting local tournaments, which pull in a lot of crowd for encouragement and applause w making the event full of excitement. Nonetheless, there is no proper play ground in the area. Normally, open spaces are used for sports activities.

17.1. Currently in Progress Projects

No project being implemented under PSDP 2011-12.

17.2. Major Development Issues

Sports never remained the development preference of any government as major portion of Provincial Budget is always designated for other priority issues such as infrastructure, health and education. Most of the NGOs are also working for similar issues and have ignored encouraging sports and development of related infrastructure. There is need to pay attention to sports to encourage young talent in order to engage them in healthy activities.

18 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

18.1. Introduction of Social Welfare

Social welfare is a vital phenomenon of societal development focusing on the quality of life. In Balochistan, Social Welfare Department was established in 2004. Formerly, this department was functioning with the Women Development Department and Special Education. In 2009, the Women Development Department was separated from Social Welfare & Special Education Department.

In Balochistan, certain developmental schemes were started by the Social Welfare Department aiming at the improvement of social environment by providing opportunities to the 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.

18.2. Community Development Centers

The Community Development Centers were established with the motive to enhance livelihood skills of the unprivileged strata. Over the past years, the centers have performed effectively in enrolling people and training them.. These centers received grants through donations and *Zakat* funds. In the last year or so these centers have not received sufficient grants to meet the operational expenses such as salaries, rents and bills, therefore, these valuable training centers are at the verge of closing.

18.3. Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)

BISP was commenced by the Government of Pakistan with initial allocation of Rs.34 billion (US \$ 425 million approximately) for the fiscal year 2008-09. This project was started across Pakistan with the objective of poverty alleviation and women empowerment among the deprived segment of Pakistani society. Numerous poor and widowed women are the beneficiaries of BRSP financial support in Awaran.

18.4. Community Halls

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

18.5. Zakat & Pakistan Bait ul Maal

The objective of Pakistan *Bait ul Maal* is to provide financial assistance toward poverty alleviation through its various poorest of the poor focused services. Pakistan *Bait ulMaal* is providing financial assistance to destitute, widow, orphan, infirm and other needy persons with emphasis on rehabilitation in Awaran.

Objectives of Pakistan *Bait ul Maal* are:

- Educational assistance to needy orphans and stipends for the outstanding, non-affording students for higher professional education.
- Residential accommodation and necessary facilities for the deserving.
- Free medical treatment for indigent sick people, set up free hospitals and rehabilitation centers for the poor.

- Financial aid to charitable institutions including educational & vocational setups.
- Sponsoring and promotion of self-employment schemes.

Other than these services under Social Welfare Department, the data on Safety Nets, Social Security Hospitals, Social Security School, and Employees' Old Age Benefits in District Awaran could not be traced.

18.6. Structure & Functions of Social Welfare Department

The main functions of Social Welfare Department are:

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

Social Welfare Department Organogram

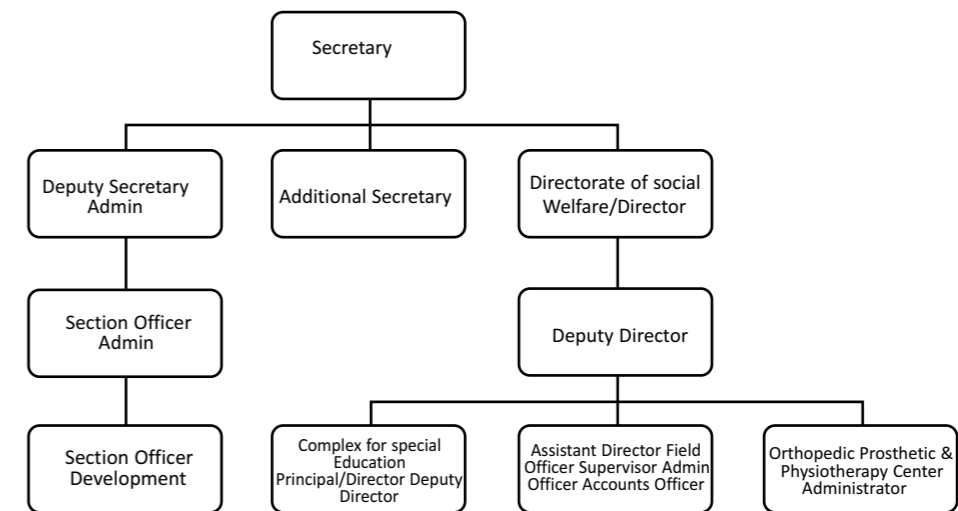


Table 18.1: Number of Posts filled & vacant in EDO Office

Total posts & bps	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	2	0	2
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	7	5	2
Total Posts.	9	5	4

(Social Welfare Department)

18.7. Some Key Findings:

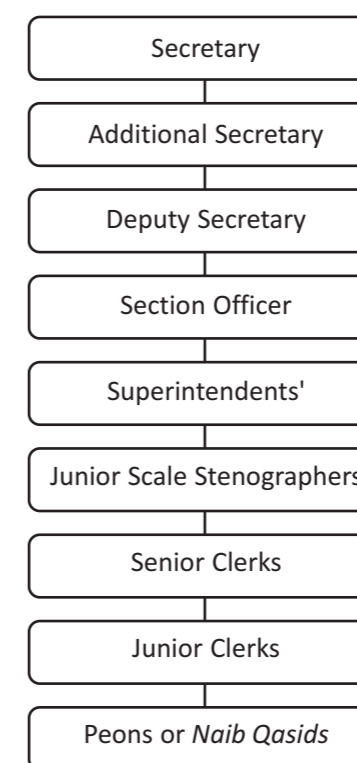
- Accurate record maintenance is essential to identify the needs of district development centers.
- A sufficient amount of budget is required for Community Development Centers for their apt performance as well as for fulfilling the requirements of community development schemes and projects.
- SMEDA needs to focus on its role for community development and also in establishing small industries so the poor could be able to generate income competently.
- Pakistan Bait ul Maal needs to expand its role to acquire improvement and growth of community.
- Certain projects on education and rehabilitation of the persons with impairments and transsexuals are essential to be initiated for the welfare of the marginalized strata.
- 241 CCBs and 100 NGOs were registered with Social Welfare Department in which 199 CCBs and 55 NGOs were not working. Appropriate liability and monitoring of CCBs and NGOs working is essential for community development.
- Safety net plans are required for the well-being of aged persons, orphans and rehabilitation of the drug addicts as well.

19 WOMEN/GIRL CHILD DEVELOPMENT

19.1. Structure of Women Development Department

In Balochistan, Women Development Cell was established in 1997 under 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. Recently, the Women Development Department (WDD) is separated from Department of Social Welfare and Special Education on 03rd November, 2009 and therefore, presently passing through an evolutionary process.. It requires more time to streamline effective projects for playing vital role in the empowerment and development of women, and also to get the WDD district offices in order and fully functional.

Structure of Provincial Woman Development Department



19.2. Situation of Women

Social organization in District Awaran is predominantly tribal and androcentric which discourages women's decision making and economic empowerment. Women were 48% of the overall population and 55% of them were above 15 years of age. Their economic dependency (which was 46% according to Census 1998) over males persists high due to patriarchal norms, even that they are equally active with men within their defined reproductive roles such as in agriculture, horticulture, livestock and poultry but socially not accepted as farmers or the paid laborers. Moreover, their ownership or inheritance in house and/or agricultural land is also not widely accepted that makes them more economically dependent. Other issues like Illiteracy, poverty and lack of resources adjoin in hampering women as subordinate strata of society.

According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls is slightly higher than boys (21% compared to 18%). Girl's education in Awaran District is encouraged. The secondary Net Attendance Ratio is

24% in total, out of which boys stand at 23% and girls dominate with 26%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was also very low, 92% and 26% respectively.

In the health sector, women were experiencing high levels of mortality and morbidity due to malnutrition, poor living conditions and inadequate healthcare. District Awaran has poor maternal health facilities as there were only 2 lady doctors while 171 LHWs and 5 LHSs. Consequently, women have poor access to skilled attendants for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. In the year 2010, it was reported that overall 1% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), whereas 1% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel in the whole district. Similarly, 16% of the women, who had deliveries, had one or more post natal visits. Besides, insufficient number of lady doctors, lack of essential Primary Health Care equipment and services further add to their problems, particularly, at the time of maternal emergencies.

The issues related to women are considered as matter of honor and are brought before *jiirga*, instead of being reported at the police station. However, there was one case of rape and 1 of honor killing reported in 2009. Other than that the data revealed 24 cases of murder and 4 cases of abduction against women were registered during 2008-10, while issues of domestic violence, acid throwing or stove-burning were never reported. There is a possibility that other assaults against women are also being conducted but they were unreported due to the traditional values. This situation asks for the need of women police station and women police in the district. So, it could ensure protection of women and their access to justice.

The Federal Government has specified 33% female representation in the government structure but it is currently at hiatus until the next Local Government elections take place. The registered women voters were 25,360, whereas registered men voters were 40,624 in the district. However, during elections, women are discouraged to cast their votes.

There were many women employed in health and education sector. Overall female teachers employed in the district were 26%. Whereas in the health sector there were 2 doctors, 1 nurse and 6 paramedic staff in the district. Other than that 171 LHWs and 5 LHSs were employed under National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care, which raised the need of more doctors and LHSs appointment in the health sector. However, the data on women employment in the development and public sector revealed that fewer women are recruited in public sector but more or less their presence can be seen. There were 4 females employed in Agriculture Sector, 64 in Health Department, 160 in the Education Department while 2 in Livestock and 8 in the Works and Services Department. Women recruitment in the development and productive arena is further needed to be focused to attain gender equality in the district.

19.3. Available Facilities

There were certain programs initiated particularly for the betterment of women health. Some of them were:

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

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

- Improve accessibility 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.

Besides, the following steps have been taken for the development of girl child and women:

- Rural Community Center, Awaran.
- Bait-ul- maal funds.
- Benazir Income Support Program.
- Gender Resource Center or Community Halls for lady Councilors were established under GRAP.
- Non-Formal Education system for those who have missed regular schooling.
- Distribution of Food-Package among the poor/needy women in Quetta, Hanna Urak, Pishin, Barkhan, Washuk and Awaran.

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

19.4. Vocational Trainings

Women in Awaran are involved in home based work such as in embroidery work but no Vocational Training Center existed in the district.

19.5. Recreational Facilities

The traditional norms do not allow women for recreational activities; therefore, not much attention has been paid by the government to provide facilities like parks and sport clubs to women. Besides, one shelter home for women protection was reported in Awaran.

19.6. Women Development Initiatives

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

19.7. Some Key Findings

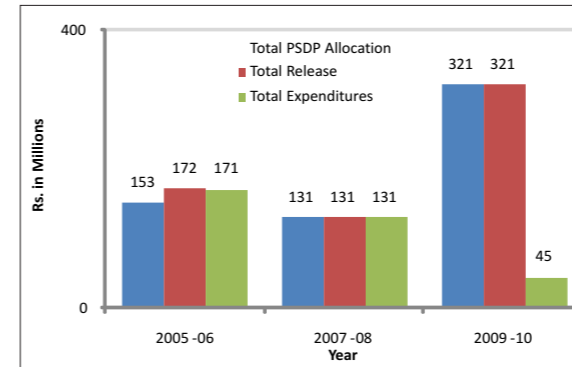
- Girls' net enrollment as well as dropout rate is higher in Awaran than that of boys: their (girls) school attendance should be focused to increase girls' literacy rate in the district.
- Establishment of small industries is essential in order to curtail women dependency over men
- Specific development programs are required in productive sectors, in addition to the need of First Women Bank for making credit facilities available for women so that they could generate their own income and improve their living standard.
- There is an immense need of setting up Primary Health Care facilities and ensuring doctors' engagement in hospitals to reduce infant mortality and improve maternal health.
- Women representation is needed to raise women related issues.
- Separate women police and police station is needed to provide easy access to justice and providing protection to women.
- Increased women engagement is required in different sectors for achieving gender equality.

20 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Relevant data could not be collected / traced.

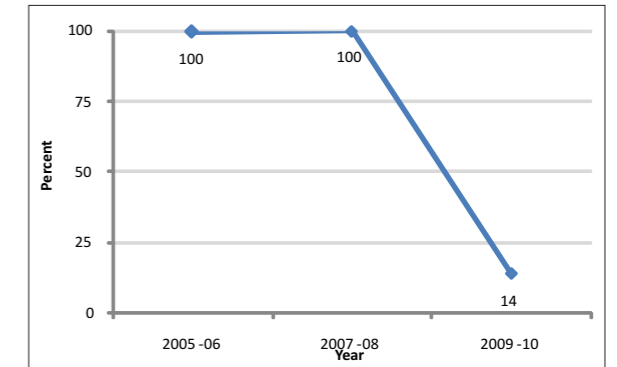
21 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

District Accounts Budget



(PSDP, 2010)

Budget Utilization (%)



(PSDP, 2010)

21.1. Introduction

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

21.2. District Accounts - Budgetary Allocations/Expenditures

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

21.3. Development Funds

Most of the development activities in the district are funded through the Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). Development funds from federal and provincial resources are only partly administered at the district level. Financing of the provincial PSDP is normally set through surpluses accruing from the revenue and capital accounts of the Provincial Government. Historically, due to scarcity 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 district level is not possible. The following table presents data on allocation, release and expenditure of PSDP in Awaran District. The PSDP allocations witnessed fluctuations due to fiscal constraints in the past years. However, the percentage of resource utilization was almost perfect till the year 2007-08.

Table 21.1: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

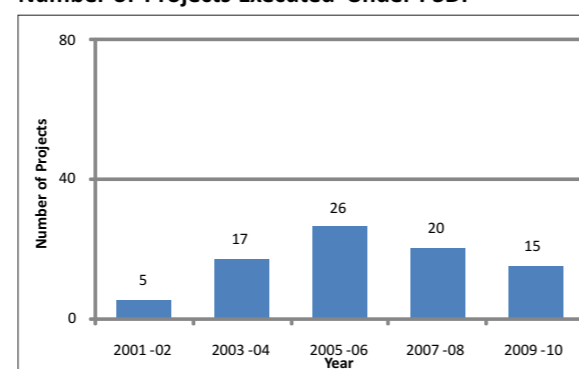
	2002 03	2003 04	2004 05	2005 06	2006 07	2007 08	2008 09	2009 10
Total PSDP Allocation GOB	264	264	180	153	177	131	263	321
Total Release	117	146	116	172	n/a	131	253	321
Total Expenditures	115	137	106	171	n/a	131	67	45
Percentage Utilizations	98%	94%	92%	100%	n/a	100%	27%	*14%

n/a: Data not available

* by the time when data was being collected

The graph shows the number of projects executed under PSDP in Awaran. It is evident that the number of projects has declined since 2007-08 as a result of fiscal constraint in wake of global economic crisis. For details, please see table K1 Annexure K.

Number of Projects Executed Under PSDP



(PSDP, 2010)



ANNEXURE TABLES

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

Annexure A: DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Table A1 : 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	1	1	2	3
Education	4	1	0	1
	1	4	0	4
Health	4	1	0	1
	9	1	0	1
	14	1	0	1
	2	0	7	7
PHE	7	0	1	1
	11	3	1	4
Forest/ Wildlife	1	1	1	2
Revenue	9	1	0	1
Construction and Works	1	1	0	1
	4	1	1	2
Planning and Finance	9	1	1	2
<i>Total</i>	-	17	14	31

(District Accounts)

Table A2 : 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
M.C, M. Car, Jeep	308	60	18,480	DSP/SP
<i>Total</i>	308	60	18,480	

(District Revenue Office)

Annexure B: LAW AND ORDER

Table B1: Type of Law Enforcement Agencies and Geographical Coverage

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Police Station / Thana / Chowki	Geographical Coverage
Police	2	7km
Levies	5	584km

(DPO/ DCO/Provincial Home Department/IG Police office/Provincial and District FIA office)

Table B2: Strength of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Available Human Resource							Total
	SSP(s)/ Tehsildar/Subaidar	SP(s)/ Hawaldar	DSP(s)/ Risaldar	SHO(s)/ Naibrisaldar	SI(s)	ASI(s)	Constable(s)	
Police	0	1	1	2	6	8	108	126
Levies Provincial	3	35	40	247	0	0	0	325
Total	3	36	41	249	6	8	108	451

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

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

Type of Agencies	Available Resources							Total
	Armored Vehicles	Vehicles	Arms	Ammunition	Mob Control Equipment			
					Tear Gas	Rubber Sticks	Armored Suits	
Police	8	26	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	34
Levies Provincial	9	14	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	23
Total	17	40	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	57

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

Table B4: Major Cognizable Crimes Reported Year Wise

Category of Reported Crimes	Number of Incidents				Total
	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Explosion Incidents	n/a	16	10	10	36
Brutal Murder & Manslaughter	n/a	n/a	1	1	2
Rioting	2	1	1	n/a	4
Drug Trade/Smuggling	4	4	1	1	10
Total	6	21	13	12	52

(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	N	0
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)

Annexure C: AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

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

Major Rabi Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tons)	Yield (Kg/ Hectare) Average
Wheat	17,400	26,288	1,511
Barley	2,240	2,238	999
Mutter Pulse	175	71	406
Vegetables	84	1,101	13,107
Fodder	476	13,506	28,374
Canola	30	18	600
Total	20,405	43,222	44,997

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Major Kharif Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tons)	Yield (Kg/ Hectare) Average
Rice	125	213	1,704
Sorghum (Jowar)	105	94	895
Maize	40	38	950
Moong bean	32	25	781
Mash bean	880	542	616
Fruits	903	4,474	4,955
Onion	2,435	48,700	20,000
Potato	10	143	14,300
Vegetables	464	3,002	6,470
Melons	245	2,756	11,249
Chilies	38	49	1,289
Fodder	180	6,073	33,739
Coriander	18	9	500
Cotton	788	1,082	1,373
Total	6,263	67,200	98,821

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

	Cotton	Wheat	Onion	Fodder
Awaran				
Area	3.0	65.2	9.1	2.5
Production	1.0	23.8	44.1	17.7
Yield	1.0	1.1	13.9	43.2
Balochistan				
Area	2.9	33.9	2.7	3.1
Production	0.9	16.5	11.6	22.5
Yield	0.6	1.0	8.6	29.1

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Owner	Tractors	Threshers
Govt.	0	0
Private	316	108
Total	316	108

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Fruits	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tons)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Almond	50	73	1,460
Apple	393	1,835	4,669
Apricot	90	529	5,878
Grapes	40	68	3,091
Peach	66	287	4,348
Plum	52	271	5,212
Pomegranate	183	1,327	7,251
Other Fruits	29	84	2,897
Total	903	4,474	34,806

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Vegetables	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tons)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Cabbage	16	245	15,313
Carrot	14	218	15,571
Peas	22	234	10,636
Radish	8	135	16,875
Spinach	9	153	17,000
Broad Beans	15	116	7,733
Tomatoes	232	1,671	7,203
Lady Finger	112	560	5,000
Brinjal	45	302	6,711
Potato	10	143	14,300
Cucumber	35	249	7,114
Other Vegetables	40	220	5,500
Total	558	4,246	128,956

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C7: Area Irrigated By Different Source of Irrigation

Sources of Irrigation	Area (Hectare)	Percent (%)	Total No. of Tube Wells	
			Govt.	Private
Canals	0	0	0	0
Tube wells	17,490	90	0	2,915
Wells	1,580	8	0	0
Karezes / Spring	316	2	0	0
Total	19,386	100		2,915

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Annexure D: LIVESTOCK

Table D1: Health Services Activities (Number)

Activities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Vaccination	71,848	68,930	911,497	71,213
Treatment	127,046	126,417	114,094	70,672
Animals Castrated	557	813	1,170	2,282
Animal Slaughtered (Govt.)	60,504	899	1,360	3,301
Animal Slaughtered (Private)	n/a	2362	2,582	n/a

(Director Animal Health Balochistan)
n/a: Data not available

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	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Beef	(000) Tones	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Milk	(000) Liters	27.2	27.8	28.3	28.9	29.5
Poultry	(000) Tones	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Eggs	Million Numbers	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.8

(Directorate General Livestock, 2006)

Annexure E: FORESTRY

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

Forest Name	Area (Hectares)	Status
Dhrun	68	Part of Hingol National Park
Total	68	

(Forest Department)

Table E2: Notified Protected Areas ('000' hectares)

Name of Forest	Area (Hectares)	Status
Dhrun	68	Part of Hingol National Park
Total	68	

(Forest Department)

Table E3: Forest Department Designations and Posts

Designation	Grade (BPS)	Post (Number)
Divisional Forest Officer	17	1
Sub-Divisional Officer Wildlife	16	1
Range Forest Officer	16	1
Assistant	14	1
Senior Clerk	9	1
Forester	7	1
Junior Clerk	7	1
Deputy Ranger Wildlife	5	1
Forest Guard	5	3
Jeep Driver	4	1
Game Watcher	1	13
Mali	1	1
Beldar	1	2
NaibQasid	1	1
Chowkidar	1	1
Total		30

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

Annexure F: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATION

Table F1: Vehicles Registered By Year (Number)

Vehicle Type	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Trucks	200	200	250	300	300	310
Buses incl. Mini Buses	4	4	8	8	12	15
Cars, Jeeps, Taxis	60	60	80	80	80	95
M-cycle, Rickshaws	n/a	n/a	4	4	4	6
Delivery Van	2	4	4	4	5	8
Tractors	12	12	15	18	18	22
Total	278	280	361	414	419	456

(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	4	2
Courier Services OCS, TCS, TNT, Speedex	n/a	n/a

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

Annexure G: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

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

Type and Source of Drinking Water	MICS 2009 – 10
Improved Sources	47.2
Piped water	11.3
Public standpipe or tap	2.7
Hand pump	0
Donkey pump/turbine	0
Protected dug well	23.7
Tube well/ borehole	4.1
Protected pond/ Tank	0
Protected spring	2.2
Rainwater collection	3.2
Filter plant	0
Un-Improved Sources	52.8
Unprotected dug well	33.9
Unprotected Spring	14.8
Unprotected Pond	0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	1.6
vendor provided	0
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	0
Tanker truck	0.4
Cart with small tanker/ drum	2.1
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	46.0
Flush to piped sewer system	5.8
Flush to septic tank	0.4
Flush to pit (latrine)	25.1
Flush to somewhere else	0.3
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	0.0
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	12.5
Pit latrine with slab	1.7
Composting toilet	0.0
Un-Improved sanitation facilities	54
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	7.9
Bucket	0.0
Public/ communal latrine	0.0
Other	0.0
Missing	0.0
No facility, Bush, Field	46.1

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Annexure H: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Table H1: OPD Attendance at THQ & DHQ Hospital

Category/ Department	THQ Hospital			DHQ Hospital		
	New Cases	Follow-up Cases	Total	New Cases	Follow-up Cases	Total
General OPD	4,150	5,150	9,300	205,400	413,999	628,699
Medicine	3,400	4,500	7,900	305,955	493,595	807,450
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,550</i>	<i>9,650</i>	<i>17,200</i>	<i>511,355</i>	<i>907,594</i>	<i>1,436,149</i>

(Health Department)

Table H2: Outdoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Endocrine	9
Neuro-Psychiatric	13
Injuries/ Poisoning	23
Skin	48
Eye & ENT	52
Cardiovascular	60
Urinary Tract	72
Oral	74
Other Communicable	138
Respiratory	11,326
Gastro Intestinal	41,634

(Health Department)

Table H3: Indoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Head Injuries	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5
Diabetes Mellitus	7
Typhoid	8
DNS	8
Chronic Otitis Media	10
Ante partum Hemorrhage (APH)	16
Asthma	18
Puerperal Sepsis	20
Uterine Prolapse	34
Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	35
Inflam diseases of female pelvic organs (PID)	53
Malaria	76
Pneumonia<5	2,000
Pneumonia>5	2,000
Diarrhea>5	2,500
Diarrhea<5	3,000

(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	8,136	4,970	13,106	10,529	6,019	16,548
Middle Section	1,308	404	1,712	1,466	530	1,996
High Section	492	139	631	602	168	770
Inter Colleges	0	0	0	181	72	253
<i>Total</i>	<i>9,936</i>	<i>5,513</i>	<i>15,449</i>	<i>12,778</i>	<i>6,789</i>	<i>19,567</i>

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

Table I2: Primary Level Enrollment in Government Schools as a percentage of total enrollment

(Percent)

	Urban			Rural			Total			Percentage of
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total
	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table I3: Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/ Secondary Level

(Percent)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	18.2	20.9	19.4
Secondary	23.1	26.2	24.5

(MICS, 2010)

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

(Percent)

Age	Urban			Rural			Total			Kachi Class
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
4-9	0	0	0	119	59	86	119	59	86	Including
5-9	0	0	0	127	62	92	127	62	92	Excluding
6-10	0	0	0	122	56	85	122	56	85	Excluding
10-12	0	0	0	38	7	26	38	7	26	-
11-13	0	0	0	48	8	31	48	8	31	-
13-14	0	0	0	25	2	14	25	2	14	-
14-15	0	0	0	18	2	12	18	2	12	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

Urban			Rural			Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	0	0	65	16	43	65	16	43

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

Urban			Rural			Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	0	0	50	9	32	50	9	32

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table 17: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	27	57	33
Middle and High Level	16	7	8

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Table 18: Type and Number of Institutions – Year Wise

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	160	50	210	162	51	213
Middle Schools	13	3	16	13	3	16
High Schools	12	2	14	14	2	16
Inter Colleges	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total	185	55	240	191	56	247

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

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

Literacy	Gender	Urban	Rural	Total
Literacy 10+	Male	0	65	65
	Female	0	16	16
	Total	0	43	43
Literacy 15+	Male	0	58	58
	Female	0	9	9
	Total	0	35	35

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	64	73	78
Female	36	27	22

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Annexure J: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

Table J1: Community Development Centers

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

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Annexure K: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table K1: Projects Executed Under PSDP

Year	Projects in Numbers
2001-02	5
2002-03	10
2003-04	17
2004-05	18
2005-06	26
2006-07	23
2007-08	20
2008-09	17
2009-10	15

(PSDP, 2010)

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

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	AWARAN	AWARAN	4884	874
2	AWARAN	CHAMGO	153	36
3	AWARAN	CHEEDGI	836	90
4	AWARAN	JOI ALAM KHAN	151	27
5	AWARAN	JOI QADIR DAD	338	60
6	AWARAN	JOI QASIM	135	23
7	AWARAN	KAHAN ZEELANK	933	127
8	AWARAN	KALRO	484	97
9	AWARAN	MASHI	2101	556
10	AWARAN	PAU SHEE	934	202
11	AWARAN	QASIM JOI	349	53
12	AWARAN	RAGAN	54	12
13	AWARAN	SHEGAZI	248	54
14	AWARAN	SUMARI BAINI	80	5
15	AWARAN	BADSHI	0	0
16	AWARAN	CHAMBER	176	30
17	AWARAN	DACHIANISHIP	18	6
18	AWARAN	DUDAR	44	9
19	AWARAN	GISHKORE	1298	234
20	AWARAN	HABI ABAD	283	61
21	AWARAN	HORE GARBI	2517	450
22	AWARAN	HORE SHARQI	1585	317
23	AWARAN	JALANBI	407	89
24	AWARAN	JARIN	847	181
25	AWARAN	JOI ANARI TARKI	0	0
26	AWARAN	JOI BANI	72	18
27	AWARAN	JOI BARMADAR	0	0
28	AWARAN	JOI ILYASS	0	0
29	AWARAN	JOI JORI	0	0
30	AWARAN	JOI KARIM DAD	0	0
31	AWARAN	JOI KILLI	98	29
32	AWARAN	JOI MERGHAI	94	27
33	AWARAN	KAHANJI	449	145
34	AWARAN	MARAH OTON GHARBI	1044	219
35	AWARAN	MARAH OTON SHARQI	230	41
36	AWARAN	MERGHAI	117	21
37	AWARAN	NOKJO GISHKORE	534	101
38	AWARAN	RAKI CHAHI	1571	282
39	AWARAN	SHAHI	192	36
40	AWARAN	SOHAR	546	114
41	AWARAN	SOKAL (SUKANI)	275	49
42	AWARAN	TANZALA	518	103
43	AWARAN	BANI	301	71

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
44	AWARAN	CHASHMA JOI	0	0
45	AWARAN	CHERI MALAR	2470	463
46	AWARAN	GOINKI	0	0
47	AWARAN	GUSHAANG	865	82
48	AWARAN	JOI ATTA MOHAMMAD	406	99
49	AWARAN	JOI JANG	69	18
50	AWARAN	JOI KALLI	0	0
51	AWARAN	JOI KAMBI	27	5
52	AWARAN	KOHAN	281	56
53	AWARAN	KULI	423	100
54	AWARAN	KUMBI GARBI	382	80
55	AWARAN	KUMBI SHARQI	397	102
56	AWARAN	MANDI PARAG	106	20
57	AWARAN	NALLI	22	4
58	AWARAN	NOKAIL NALI	31	5
59	AWARAN	NOKJO MALAR	121	22
60	AWARAN	SAHARI	56	13
61	AWARAN	SHAHI KALAG	205	28
62	AWARAN	SIRI MALAR	1386	306
63	AWARAN	TIRKASHI	154	31
64	AWARAN	ZELAG	1813	356
65	AWARAN	BEDI	4087	736
66	AWARAN	JHAKRO	174	49
67	AWARAN	JOI QANDHAR	167	40
68	AWARAN	KALAG BREET	82	14
69	AWARAN	PIRANDAR GHARBI	2704	518
70	AWARAN	PIRANDAR SHARQI	2942	675
71	AWARAN	BUZDAD	1827	381
72	AWARAN	DURASKI	466	82
73	AWARAN	DURASKI DHAT	464	102
74	AWARAN	KALAG CHAKKAL	182	24
75	AWARAN	KHUDA ABAD (GUL ABAD)	229	49
76	AWARAN	PEHSHEWAR	366	74
77	AWARAN	SIAH GAZI	345	66
78	AWARAN	TIRTEJ	1441	259
79	AWARAN	ARRAH	1567	270
80	AWARAN	BASHAM GOTE	108	14
81	AWARAN	BAZK	454	53
82	AWARAN	CAMP JHAO	1287	119
83	AWARAN	DAMB ALI MOHAMMAD	981	163
84	AWARAN	GAKOO NADKOR	598	119
85	AWARAN	GHULAM MOHD GOTE	276	29
86	AWARAN	GOKO	903	200
87	AWARAN	GUJARO	394	71
88	AWARAN	HAJI SHER	421	35
89	AWARAN	HAMID ABAD	257	38

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
90	AWARAN	HARA KHAD	1079	173
91	AWARAN	KUNRI	119	21
92	AWARAN	KURAGI	240	26
93	AWARAN	LAL BAZAR	1069	86
94	AWARAN	LANJAR JANUBI	827	95
95	AWARAN	LANJAR SHUMALI VILLAGE	315	55
96	AWARAN	MALAN	424	99
97	AWARAN	MASOR	564	69
98	AWARAN	MATHAGEO	542	43
99	AWARAN	MOSAL PIR	371	49
100	AWARAN	NODE	295	26
101	AWARAN	PIRDAN	574	84
102	AWARAN	SIAH DAMB	1241	125
103	AWARAN	SISTAGAN	675	118
104	AWARAN	SODANAD KOR	241	39
105	AWARAN	TRANCH	796	145
106	AWARAN	WADI	631	102
107	AWARAN	BAGARI ZILAG	794	144
108	AWARAN	BHATI	256	56
109	AWARAN	BIDRANG	206	47
110	AWARAN	CHAMBI	183	24
111	AWARAN	CHAPAR NONDRA	524	123
112	AWARAN	DAMB GAZI	495	74
113	AWARAN	DARO KOCHA	277	51
114	AWARAN	DULAJI	254	56
115	AWARAN	GALLI	356	60
116	AWARAN	GARAI	539	65
117	AWARAN	GARRI	340	57
118	AWARAN	JALONTI	1003	220
119	AWARAN	JAURI	206	39
120	AWARAN	KALLIN PURI	142	23
121	AWARAN	KILLI KORK	298	58
122	AWARAN	KISHARI BHAI NT VILLAGE	424	73
123	AWARAN	KOLAJ	554	112
124	AWARAN	KOPRO	1009	181
125	AWARAN	KORAK NADKOR	592	96
126	AWARAN	KORK	923	158
127	AWARAN	KOTU	1247	200
128	AWARAN	KUCH KUMBI	337	67
129	AWARAN	KUCH NONDARO	396	69
130	AWARAN	KUMBI	227	39
131	AWARAN	MARDAN GO	380	76
132	AWARAN	NARMAGI	148	29
133	AWARAN	PEELAR	753	160
134	AWARAN	PEELAR DATT	596	138
135	AWARAN	SHANDI	701	135

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
136	AWARAN	SHER NONDRA	463	101
137	AWARAN	SORGAZ	1275	294
138	AWARAN	TROPE	512	97
139	AWARAN	ZEERAKARI	258	56
140	AWARAN	ZERAI BHAI NT	297	60
141	AWARAN	BORI KHUSHKAR	0	0
142	AWARAN	BURBARI	0	0
143	AWARAN	BURHASHI	0	0
144	AWARAN	GAJJAR TOWN	2867	406
145	AWARAN	GORKHAI	807	158
146	AWARAN	KALAR	1105	213
147	AWARAN	KALLRO	38	8
148	AWARAN	KANDARI	852	127
149	AWARAN	KOH-I-SUFAID	317	63
150	AWARAN	KUCH	678	135
151	AWARAN	KULAR	452	78
152	AWARAN	LAKHI	874	155
153	AWARAN	MEWAR	267	44
154	AWARAN	NALLI	605	97
155	AWARAN	REKI	222	36
156	AWARAN	SARAP	250	50
157	AWARAN	SHOOR MASS	144	27
158	AWARAN	TARRAJ	87	13
159	AWARAN	DAIRA	480	91
160	AWARAN	DOSTAIN BEINT	429	91
161	AWARAN	GAZZI	152	30
162	AWARAN	GURJAK	1313	248
163	AWARAN	HOGGAR	179	37
164	AWARAN	JHAKI	925	182
165	AWARAN	KAHOOR DAN	0	0
166	AWARAN	KONARO	1289	252
167	AWARAN	KRACH	121	24
168	AWARAN	KUN	107	19
169	AWARAN	MALESH BAND	98	25
170	AWARAN	MANDAK	250	64
171	AWARAN	MANGLI	938	238
172	AWARAN	MASTO LAD	297	51
173	AWARAN	NIJOO	115	28
174	AWARAN	NOKEABAD	347	65
175	AWARAN	NOORABAD	135	23
176	AWARAN	PIR ABAD	271	46
177	AWARAN	RAHIJO	361	47
178	AWARAN	TUNK	388	59
179	AWARAN	ZAI	136	29
180	AWARAN	GAJLI	559	101
181	AWARAN	JABIRI	1547	248

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
182	AWARAN	KAREZ ASOODA	379	61
183	AWARAN	KAREZ BEHRAM KHAN	500	82
184	AWARAN	MEHI	625	110
185	AWARAN	NOKJO	1956	372
186	AWARAN	PARPAUKI NO.2	444	90
187	AWARAN	RONJAN	1220	213
188	AWARAN	SARIJO	463	98
189	AWARAN	SHADANZAI	1419	269
190	AWARAN	SUNNERHI (SUMMERI)	586	85
191	AWARAN	BANSER	912	208
192	AWARAN	CHASHMA SHAREKI	205	56
193	AWARAN	JHALWARI	460	92
194	AWARAN	JONGO	346	97
195	AWARAN	KIRRI	357	74
196	AWARAN	MANGI	326	62
197	AWARAN	MIANI KALAT	1115	211
198	AWARAN	PARWAR	1708	289
199	AWARAN	SHAREEKI	1217	221
200	AWARAN	SIPAHO	133	25

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