

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

Dera Bugti



Dera Bugti - District Development Profile 2010



Planning & Development Department
Government of Balochistan, Quetta



United Nations Children's Fund
Provincial Office Balochistan, Quetta



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



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Prepared by



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Balochistan, Quetta

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Message

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

Ali Zaheer Hazara
Additional Chief Secretary (Development)
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 and social sectors and district resources. This effort can be considered unique for the Balochistan Province when seen in connection with GIS-based mapping in the form of detailed datasets. The contents of the profiles show linkages among populated areas and social sector amenities. The maps have been prepared to facilitate departments/agencies involved in development works in timely and effective decision making regarding provision of health, education and infrastructural facilities etc. to public at large. The atlas provides geographical view at the precincts of district and the level of detail goes up to Union Councils. The details involve spatial spread of population, health facilities and their coverage, status of education and literacy and overview of other social and productive sectors. The overall information encompasses essential graphical and alpha-numeric facets of geo-spatial content that can be deemed imperative for any kind of development activity.

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

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

Shahid Pervez
Chief Economist

Acknowledgement

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

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

Relevant government line departments at the district and provincial levels including: Education, Health, Livestock, C&W, PHE and Mines & Mineral that extended their full cooperation and provided necessary data. We are also thankful to the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners for their invaluable support and guidance to the process.

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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	FP	Family Planning
AD	(Anno Domini) after the traditional date of Christ's birth	GEF	Global Environment Facility
ADBP	Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan	GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
ADP	Association for the Development of Pakistan	GO	Governmental Organization
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	GoB	Government of Balochistan
ALCs	Adult Literary Centers	GPA	Gwadar Port Authority
ANC	Antenatal Care	GRAP	Gender Reforms Action Plan
API	Annual Parasite Incidence	ha	Hectares
ASI	Assistant Sub-Inspector	HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASPL	Agriculture Sector Program Loan	HIV/STIs	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Sexually Transmitted Infections
BC	Before Christ	IT	Information Technology
BCDA	Balochistan Coastal Development Authority	IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
BEF	Balochistan Education Foundation	JICA/SCC	Japan International Cooperation Agency/State Customs Committee
BEMIS	Balochistan Education Management Information System	JVT	Junior Vernacular Teacher
BHUs	Basic Health Units	K.M	Kilo Meters
BLGA	Balochistan Local Government Act	KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
BLGO	Balochistan Local Government Ordinance	KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
BOS	Bureau of Statistics	LG	Local Government
BPS	Basic Pay Scale	LHWMIS	Lady Health Worker - Management Information System
C&W	Communication and Works	LIEDA	Lasbela Industrial Estates Development Authority
CBO	Community Based Organization	M.C.C.	Metallurgical Corp of China Ltd
CCB	Citizen Community Boards	MCB	Muslim Commercial Bank
Cds	Civil Dispensaries	MCHCs	Maternal & Child Health Centers
CDWA	Clean Drinking Water for All	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
CIPs	Community Implementation Partners	MHI	Muslim Hands Informatics
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority	MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
DDRRP	District Disaster Risk Reduction Plan	MNA	Member National Assembly
DEWS	Diseases Early Warning System	MPA	Member Provincial Assembly
DFI	Development Financing Institutions	MS	Medical Superintendent
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer	MSA	Maritime Security Agency
DHIS	District Health Information System	MSL	Mean Sea Level
DHQ	District Headquarter Hospital	NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
DOH	District Officer Health	NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	NEP	National Education Policy
DRRMP	Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan	NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
DSP	Deputy Superintendent of Police	NHA	National Highway Authority
DSV	District Superintendent of Vaccination	NOC	National Occupational Classification
EC	Election Commission	OPD	Outpatient Department
ECCE	Early Childhood Care Education	PCD	Passive Case Detection
EDO	Executive District Officer	PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
EFA	Education for All	PEC	Pakistan Engineering Council
EmONC	Emergency Obstetric Natal Care	PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization	PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
FBS	Federal Bureau of Statistics	PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
FLCFs	First Level Care Facilities	PSDP	Public Sector Development Program
		PSML	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
		PTA	Pakistan Telecom Authority
		PTC	Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation
		PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
		PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
		QESCO	Quetta Electric Supply Company

RHC	Rural Health Centers
SHO	Station House Officer
SI	Sub-Inspector
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
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	July 1993
Geographical Area	10,316 square kilometer (Census 1998)
Geographical Points	68°16'44" - 69°46'8" East longitudes and 28°26'26" - 29°40'43" North latitudes
Administrative Units	There are total 3 <i>Tehsils</i> and 12 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Archaeological Sites	Fort of Nawab Mohectaresmmad Akbar Khectaresn Bugti, Chitarwata formation in the Bugti hills (north of Sui)
Shrines	Data not found
Major ethnic groups	Rahija, Mandawani, Kalpar, Nauthani, Masuri, Ferozani, Salamaan Zai, Mundarani, Qasimani, Shambani, Sobazai, Pahi, Maretha, Moharkanzai
Languages	Bugti Balochi
Climate	Dera Bugti area is hot and dry during summer, while in winter it often remains cold and dry. Mean rainfall is 6.6 mm, maximum temperature is 33.6°C and minimum temperature is 20.1°C. (District Statistics 2008-09)

Demography

District Population in 1998	181,310 Total, 97,316 Male, 83,994 Female (Census 1998)
Projected population in 2010	268,620 Total
Population annual growth rate	3.33% (Census 1998)
Household size	6.2 (Census 1998)
Housing units	28673 (Census 1998)

Law & Order	2 Police Stations, No Courts, No Jail (District Police Officer)
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Productive Sector

Agriculture Ecological Zone	Sub-Tropical
Land area used for agriculture	Current Fallow: 5,125 ha., Net Sown: 15,533 ha., Arable Land: 20,658 ha., Culturable Waste: 356 ha., Potential Area: 21,014 ha., (Agriculture Statistics 2008-09)
Major Crops	Rabi Crops: Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed/Mustard, Gram, Mutter Pulse, Lentil (Masoor), Vegetables and Fodder. Kharif crops: Rice, Sorghum (Jowar), Millet (Bajra), Maize, Sesame, Mung bean, Mash bean, Moth, fruits, Onion, Potato, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder and Cotton.
Major Fruits	Mangoes and Citrus.

Total Livestock Population	1,505,695 (Livestock Census 2006) and 1,679,980 (Projected 2010)
Veterinary Institutions	1 Veterinary Hospital, 40 Veterinary Dispensaries, 1 Slaughter House, 1 Government Dairy Farm, 1 Government Poultry Farm
Major diseases in Animals	Lung-Worm-Infestation, Wire-Worm-Infestation, Liver Fluke, Mange/Mites, Ticks, Systematic, Metabolic

Total Forest Area	Data is not available
Wild Life	Mammals: Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>), Hill Fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes griffithii</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Stripped Hyaena (<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>) Cape Hare (<i>Lepus capensis</i>), Porcupine (<i>Hystrix indica</i>), Afghan Hedgehog (<i>Hemiechinus auritus megalotis</i>), Afghan Pica (<i>Ochotona rufescens</i>) and Stone Marten (<i>martes foina</i>) etc. Birds: Chukar (<i>Alectoris chukar</i>), See-see Partridge (<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>), Kestrel (<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>), Magpie (<i>Pica pica</i>), Golden Eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos daphanea</i>), a number of Finches, Buntings, seasonal/migratory Waterfowls, Hawks, Bustards and Sand Grouse etc. Reptiles: Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agrionemys horsfieldii</i>), Afghan Agama (<i>Trapelus megalonyx</i>), Indian Cobra (<i>Naja naja</i>), Saw-scale Viper (<i>Echis carinatus</i>), Dwarf Dark-headed Racer (<i>Eirenis persica walteri</i>) Levantine Viper (<i>Macrovipera lebetina</i>), etc.

Major mineral deposits	Sulphur (industrial mineral)
Major mineral Production	Data is not available

No. of Industries by Type	Data is not available
Handicrafts	Data is not available

Major roads	Metalled/ Black Topped: 322 Km, Shingle: 602 Km
Tele-density	1374 Telephone line connections (2009)
Courier services	3 Post offices
Banks	1 Public banks

Social Sector	
Drinking Water Sources	83% Improved, 17% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Sanitation Facilities	76% Improved, 24% Un-improved (MICS 2010)

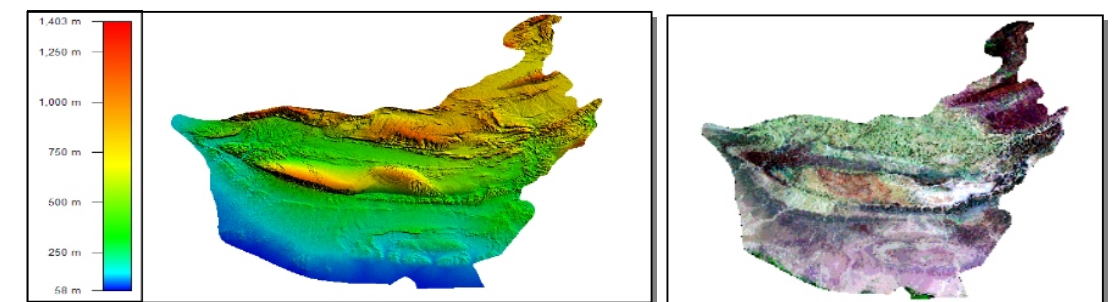
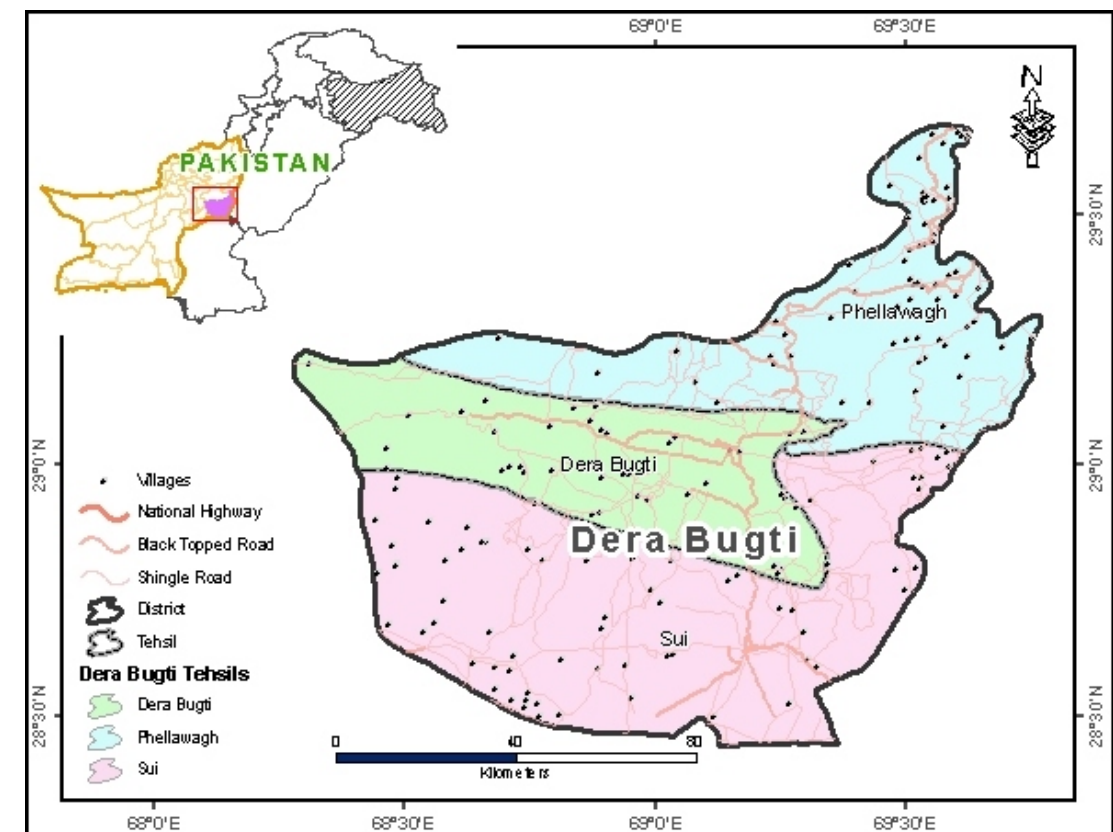
Health Facilities	1 Hospital (Public Sector), 2 RHCs, 26 BHUs, 25 CDs, 3 MCH Centers, 1 TB Clinic,
Health Facilities Staff	21 Doctors, 2 Nurses, 170 Para-medical staff
Antenatal Care (ANC)	23% (MICS 2010)
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)	14% (MICS 2010)
Deliveries at home	98% (PSLM 2008-09)
Major Priority Diseases	ARI, Pneumonia, Diarrhea/Dysentery, Suspected viral Hepatitis, Fiver, Typhoid, Dental Caries, Suspected Malaria
Special Health Programs / Initiatives	Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), TB Control Program, Malaria Control Program, Hepatitis Prevention and Control Program, AIDS Control Program, National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care, MNCH Program
Reporting and Surveillance Systems	HMIS and DHIS, LHW-MIS, Disease Early Warning System (DEWS)

Education	Literacy (10+): 19%, Literacy (15+): 19%, Primary GER: 30%, Middle GER: 6%, Metric GER: 12%, Population ever attended school: 18%, Completed primary or higher level: 13% (PSLM 2008-09)
Number of Schools	Primary: 282, Middle: 32, High: 21 (BEMIS 2009-10)

Disasters	Data is not available
District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation (2009-10) 92.8 million, Budget Release 92.8 million

DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Dera Bugti ranks 20th in Balochistan and has an area of 10,160 square kilometers. Dera Bugti District lies between 68°16'44"-69°46'8" East longitudes and 28°26'26"-29°40'43" North latitudes consisting of 3 *Tehsils* and 12 Union Councils. Location of Dera Bugti is at 640 km (aerial distance) south-west (216 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad, sharing its southern boundary with Sindh and eastern with Punjab Province.





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

Dera Bugti started functioning as a district on July 1993. Formerly, Dera Bugti agency was administered as a part of Sibi until 1974. Latterly, it was under administration of District Nasirabad. The name originates from 'Dera', which means a house or territory and 'Bugti' is the main Baloch tribe. Dera Bugti is also the name of important town in the district. The district is located in the eastern part of Balochistan Province, sharing its boundaries in the north with District Kohlu. District Sibi and Nasirabad are in the west and Jaffarabad district in the south.

The district comprises of a major mineral reserve of natural gas at Sui, which was discovered in 1963. The first natural gas supply plant was established at Sui in 1963. There are four major gas fields: Sui gas field, PirKoh Gas field, Loti Gas field and Uch Gas field. In addition to these four fields, gas is also believed to be present in other parts of the Dera Bugti district. The terrain of district comprises vast plains in the south and hilly area in the north: elevation varies between 57-1,400 meters above sea level.

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Dera Bugti

Tehsil	Union Council
Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti, Saddar Dera Bugti, Sangseela
Phellawagh	Baiker, Lope Sherani, Patra Lope, Phellawagh, Shum Kalchas
Sui	Gandoi, Gulzar, Loti, Sui

There are total 3 Tehsils and 12 union Councils in the district

(Local Government, Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

The Bugti territory was one of the last territories to fall to the British Colonial rule. The Bugtis defied the British imperialism's force with great courage and fought a number of battles against the British troops during the 19th century. They, however, came to a truce in the last quarter of the century when the British Government's rule was extended to present DeraBugti. The later constituted then a part of a wider administrative unit, Sibi District, until 1974. In 1974, the Dera Bugti Agency was reorganized to create Nasirabad district and Kohlu Agency. This territory was included in Kohlu Agency from which it was detached in July 1983 to form DeraBugti Agency. (District Profile Quetta)

I. Archaeological Sites

Discovery of a mammal fossils "Baluchitherium" in DeraBugti area in final quarter of the last century has further added a piece of geological marvel to the credit of Balochistan. This creature was the largest land animal that ever lived on the earth and was restricted only to Asia.

Geological Survey of Pakistan in the year 1985 discovered complete fossilized jaw of a pre-historic animal in Chitarwata formation in the Bugti hills, north of Sui. The animal, accordingly, was named Bugtitherium that was later changed to Baluchitherium. Further work in the area, in collaboration with a French team of National History Museum Paris, unearthed almost a complete fossil remains of the Baluchitherium, the largest land mammal that ever lived. The animal belonged to Rhinoceros family but it was without a horn and it was of gigantic size as compared to the closest modern



descendants.

Petrified remains of the animal indicate that the beast measured up to 8 meters long and 5.5 meters high at the shoulders and weighted over 20 tons — more than 2.5 times heavier than the African elephant. It comparatively had a long neck and pillar-like tall legs. The herbivorous creature is believed to consume close to two tons of feed every day that this the beast acquired from twigs and branches high up in the trees. Habitat of Baluchitherium is now dry and barren land but in late Oligocene and early Miocene epochs (20–30 Ma ago), when the animal roamed around, there must be abundant trees to meet the food requirements of the animal.(Mahmood & Uzma, 2008)



1.2. Tribes Ethnic Groups and Languages

The principal tribe of the area is Bugti, which is a Baloch tribe. The tribe is further divided in to various clans The Bugti tribe claims to be a clan of the Rind tribe. Similar to the Marris, the Bugtis are considered fine horsemen and good fighters. Marri and Bugti both are blood-related tribes. In fact, it is said that Marri, Bugti, Khetran and Rind have the same origin.

The Bugti *Nawab* is the supreme leader of the entire Bugti tribe. The chiefs of sub-tribes of Bugti are formalized as chiefs by the *Nawab* himself. This is done upon the formal request of that sub-tribe in the event of death, paralysis or simply the loss of majority support from and within that particular sub-tribe. The Chieftains of Sub-tribes are also known as *waderas* in Balochi. Following are the names of Bugti tribes, sub-tribes:

- Mundarani
- Ferozani
- Mohaarkanzai
- Rahija (Rahija is the tribe of Nawab Bugti Sobazai, Salamaanzai, Lal Khan Zai, etc. (sub-tribes of Rahijas.)
- Masuri
- Nauthani
- Kalpar
- (Kalpar) Deenari
- (Kalpar) Hothkani
- Shambani
- Maretha
- Mandhwani

1.3. Climate

The climate of Dera Bugti is hot and dry during summer and dry and mild in winters. Rainy season is mostly in the months of July, August, and September.

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean
Rainfall	2.7	6.6	9.2	n/a	n/a	5.3	3.2	5.3	5.4	n/a	0.4	21.4	6.6
Maximum	21	24	33	39	44	43	39	37	36	34	30	24	33.6
Minimum.	8	9	17	23	28	30	29	28	27	20	14	9	20.1

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

1.4. Topography

Environmental problems faced by Dera Bugti include soil erosion and grey pollution i.e. the pollution caused by garbage and stagnant water in the rural and urban habitats. This district is largely rural. In 1995 and 1996, two small French

expeditions prospected the syncline of Dera Bugti. They established strati- graphical sections and discovered many fossils, mainly reptiles and mammals. On top of the Eocene marine limestone of the Kirthar, there laid a Burdigalian marine falun. Above, almost 250 meters of continental marls, sands and sandstones are deposited. The first 100 meters have yielded five fossiliferous levels of MN3 b in age, and one of MN4, surrounded by a more sandy series. These specimens were mixed with typical Miocene mammals.

During the last few years, it has established a stratigraphical section in the syncline of Dera Bugti. This section encompasses all Miocene levels directly deposited on the marine Eocene of the Kirthar. Many fossils were found but none from the Oligocene genera. The analysis, specimen by specimen of these contested species shows that they were either erroneously determined or that they proceeded from a narrow band of sediments situated along the north edge of the Gandoi syncline. However, the structural trends in the Bela Block and in the Khude Range Fold Belt, parts of the southern Kirthar Fold Belt, indicate more complex tectonics with some faults parallel to the sinistral Ornach-Nal Fault having dextral displacements. A possible explanation is that the oceanic lithosphere of the Arabian plate partly under thrusts the continental lithosphere of the Indian plate and has ripped off thin slivers of the latter.

2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

Dera Bugti is a tribal society with male dominating in almost every walk of life. Most of the Dera Bugti is rural.

The principal tribe of the district is Bugti, which has many sub-tribes. Social set of all sub-tribes is almost same. According to the Census of 1998, 98.9% population is Muslim. Minorities include Hindu, schedule caste and Christians. The Bugti *Nawab* is the supreme leader of the entire Bugti tribe. The Chiefs of Sub-Tribes of Bugti are formalized as chiefs by the *Nawab* himself. The Chieftains of Sub-tribes are also known as *waderas* in Balochi. The decision of the family head is final in all domestic affairs and the tribal chiefs enjoy the power of decision-making at community and tribal level.

2.2. Food

Food eating habits are almost the same to that of other districts. Breakfast, lunch and dinner are three meals that people take. The normal composition of breakfast is Roti (bread) and tea. The lunch and dinner normally consist of Roti, pulses or vegetables, and occasionally mutton. Late morning tea is taken mostly by people at work. Evening tea is taken by most people. The family members eat together.

2.3. The Family

Like other districts of Balochistan, Dera Bugti too has joint family system in which parents keep their married sons with them. Girls are married away. In urban areas, the nuclear family system is preferred to a joint family system. The proportion of nuclear families to joint families is very small.

2.4. Marriage

Marriages, in district Dera Bugti, are arranged exclusively by parents. Choice of son or daughter with regard to their life partner is hardly taken into consideration. In Dera Bugti too, the custom of *vulvur* (bride's price) is practiced. However, *vulvar* is not viewed as a price for the bride. It is considered rather as a customary/traditional contribution of the bridegroom towards marriage expenses and as a token expression of his financial condition. The *vulvar* is normally used to pay for marriage feast, the bride's ornaments, clothing etc; and the bride's parents also make financial contribution from their side for such expenses. Amount of *vulvur* is not uniform among families: it varies from family to family or even within family. Deciding factors can be status of families, physical features of girl to be married.

2.5. Social Organization

The age old institution of Sardari system is fully intact in Dera Bugti. The area is inhabited by the Bugti tribe which has eight main sub-tribes and twenty eight further sub-divisions. Each sub-division has its own Sardar. Similarly, each of the eight main sub-tribes has a Chief or Sardar. Besides, there are notables or *Waderas* in each main section. Actually each level in the tribe has its own names for their heads. Sardari or Chief ship is normally on hereditary basis. The Sardari system evolved over several centuries and doesn't appear to have lost much strength till now. In so far as commoners (among Balochis) are concerned, they view their Division's respective Sardars as their tribes' administrators while the provincial administration's functionaries are viewed as outside the tribal system.

2.6. Customs of Co-operation

Customs of cooperation, especially in times of agriculture activities and distress like deaths, is still intact. People cooperate with each other when there is harvesting season. Cooperation by on party is fully reciprocated. The extent of communal cooperation varies from tribe to tribe and from locality to locality. On the whole this institution is firmly rooted in the Dera Bugti's social system.

2.7. Religious Beliefs

The majority of the people of the area are *Sunni* Muslims. According to the Census of 1998, 98.87% of the population was Muslim. Minorities include Hindus, scheduled castes and Christians. Muslim population follows Sunni Sect. It is not necessary that a Bugti Baloch has to be Muslim - though all but a few are. Non-Muslims too can join the Bugti tribe and use the surname of Bugti as done by many Hindus in Dera Bugti. Religious festivals are celebrated with extreme joy.

2.8. Conflict Resolution

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

The government system functions through civil and *Qazi* courts. Very few people file suit in courts to resolve their disputes. People prefer the *jirga* system, where they take their issues to a senior and influential person of the community and after a lengthy discussion their disputes are settled. In tribal setup disputes go to extremes resulting in killing of many on both sides of the conflicting parties.

2.9. Arms

Keeping arms is very common: every household keeps arms, which are usually without any license. Categories of arms vary according to the financial status of the family. Effluent families have latest and sophisticated weapons. In rural arms are displayed in public commonly. Generally, *wadera* (chief) of tribe or sub-tribes move around with his close associates carrying arms.

2.10. Role, Position and Status of Women

The role, position and status of women in Dera Bugti is not any different from the Baloch women in other parts of Balochistan. They perform very productive roles at home and on family farms, but their role as decision makers in family matters is rather limited. They have little or no role in decisions concerning investment, acquisition of property etc. However, in case marriage affairs elder women may play influential role. Home is considered their proper domains. They enjoy respect at home and outside, but, as stated above, have no status in the sense that in most matters they have no decision making role. There is no concept or tradition of granting right of inheritance to women. Their economic role is that of allies, but they do not have their own income, hence are economically dependent. Their access to health care and education is often denied (female literacy in the district is the lowest in Balochistan – only 1.3%).

2.11. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

As there are no industries in the district and mostly population is rural, child labor is not visible. At household level, children's work participation is limited to light farm work and attending to animals.

2.12. Conclusion

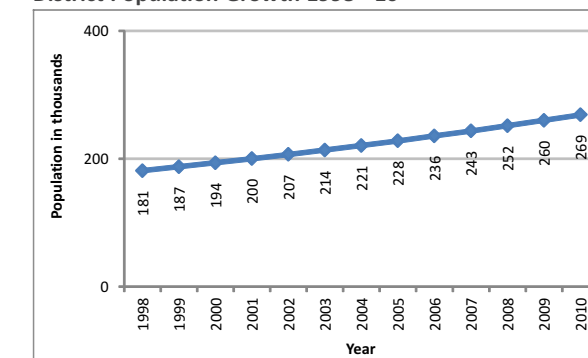
Dera Bugti district with its rural set up has strong tribal system where each tribe or sub-tribe is headed by Wadera (Chief). Joint family system is intact. Though in different walks of life, decisions are male dominated the influence of elderly women in the house in marriage and other minor affairs is visible. Women are respected in the family. Custom of cooperation is mostly limited to agricultural activities and the events of distress like deaths. Carrying arms in public is common in rural areas. In case of conflicts, jirga system is used to resolve disputes. Decision of the jirga is binding upon the conflicting parties.

3

DEMOGRAPHY AND HOUSING

Demography details 2010 (Projected Population)	
Total Population (in thousands)	269
- Male	144 (54%)
- Female	124 (46%)
- Urban	23 (9%)
- Rural	246 (91%)
Sex Ratio (males/ 100 females)	116
Dependency Ratio	101
Population Density (person per sq. km)	26
Average Annual Growth Rate	3.33%
Census 1998	
Total Population (in thousands)	181
Population Density (person per sq. km)	18
Average Household Size	6
Housing Units & Rooms	
Housing Units in thousands	29
Rooms per housing unit	1.8
Housing Tenure	
Owned	91%
Rented	1%
Rent Free	8%
Marital Status	
Never married	16%
Married	82%
Widowed/ Divorced	2%
Other	
N.I. Card Obtained	53%
Muslim	99%
Non-Muslim	1%

District Population Growth 1998 - 10



(Census, 1998)

3.1. Population

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

	1961	1972	1981	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population	n/a	n/a	104	181	269
Male Population	n/a	n/a	51 (49%)	97 (54%)	144 (54%)
Female Population	n/a	n/a	53 (51%)	84 (46%)	125 (46%)
Urban Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	15 (9%)	23 (9%)
Rural Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	166 (91%)	246 (91%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	n/a	n/a	96	116	116
Number of households (in '000')	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

3.2. Population Growth Pattern

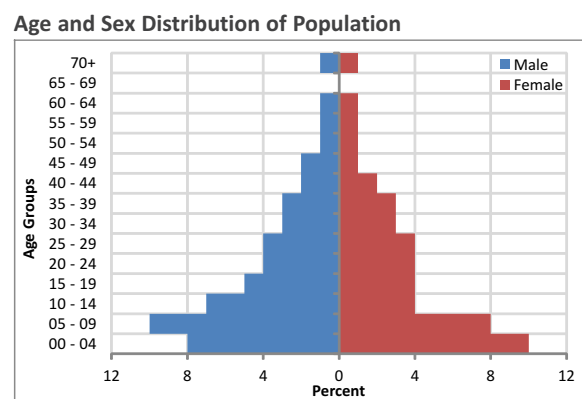
According to the Census of 1998, the reported population of district Dera Bugti was 181 thousand and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to be 3.33%. Evidently, population growth rate of district Dera Bugti remained significantly low as compare to the other districts of Balochistan.

The data reflects an inconsistent pattern of population growth rate in Dera Bugti in last two Censuses. Between Censuses of 1981 to 1998, the population increased by 74% and then a massive decrease to 48% was observed in 2010 estimation. Dera Bugti is a sparsely populated area. Projected population in 2010 was 268, 620, this showed an increase of about 87,000 people when compared with population of 1998 Census. This estimation was made with an average growth rate of 3.33% per annum. The district's population had an uneven growth pattern. In 1981, the growth rate was 3.3%. It was expected that the population would grow with an annual rate of 2.8% but in 1998, there was a slight increase from the projected estimate. Thus, the district population did not follow a regular growth pattern. Population in 2010 is 159% and 48% more than what it was in 1981 and 1998 respectively.

3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

The population is characterized by high growth rate (3% per annum) with 48% population under 15 years and more than one-half (50%) is working age (15-64 years). The percentage of people with vote eligibility (over 21 years) was 43%. Three-fourth (74%) of the women of reproductive age (15-49 years) was married, and of these married women, 85% had children.

Sex ratio was tilting towards male population, where for every 100 females, there were 116 males. The most plausible explanation of low female statistics could be under-reporting of females in the tribal setups and societies.



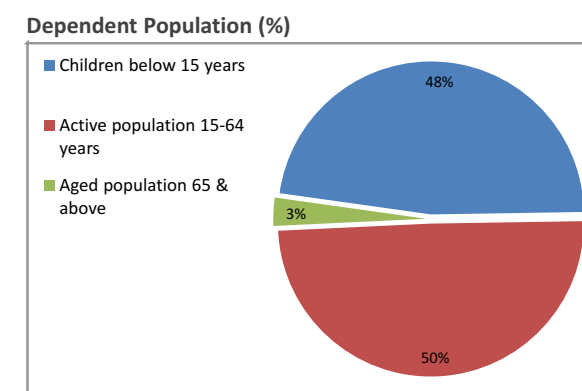
(Census, 1998)

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 Census 1998, nearly half (50%) of the

population in the district was dependent including youth (under 15 years) dependency of approximately 48% and old age dependency at 3%, with 2% 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 increases 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.



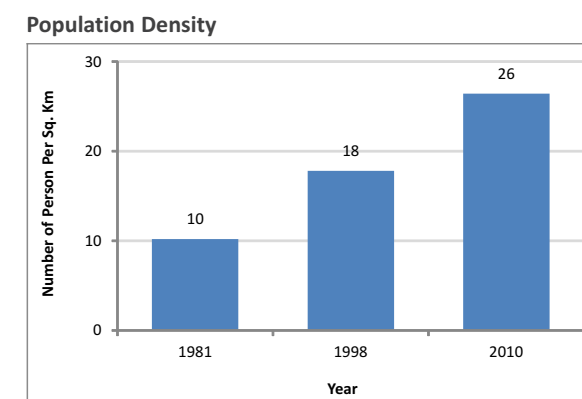
(Census, 1998)

3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

Over the period of time, the proportion of urban population was on the rise and increased to 37% in Census of 1998, whereas it was 3, 7, and 6 percent reported in Censuses of 1961, 1972 and 1981 respectively. Nearly two-third of the population was still reported to be in rural areas, which is 63%. The male female ratio in urban areas was 111:100, whereas in rural area it was 123:100. Overall, the district is a rural locality. Majority (91%) of the population lived in villages. Total urban population was estimated at 15,495. Females make up 46% of the population for both rural and urban areas. Several localities have started acquiring semi-urban characteristics but on the whole the process of urbanization is very slow.

3.5. Population Density

Balochistan is well known for wide spread geographical area with large vacant lands that has no population. Consequently having low population density per square kilometer in most of the districts and Dera Bugti is also one of them. In 1998, approximately 18 people resided per square kilometer area in the district, whereas in 2010 only about 26 persons lived per square kilometer, which means merely 8 persons increased per square kilometer in the past 12 years.



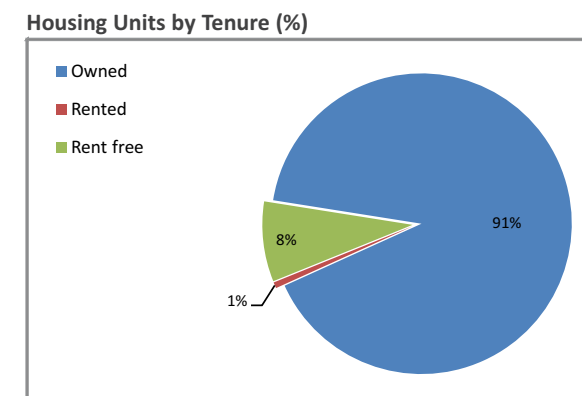
(Census, 1998)

3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size was 6.2 persons per household according to the Census of 1998.

3.7. House Tenure

According to 1998 Census, most of the houses (91%) were owned by the residents. The percentages of rented and rent-free were 1% and 8% respectively.



(Census, 1998)

4.1. Administrative Division

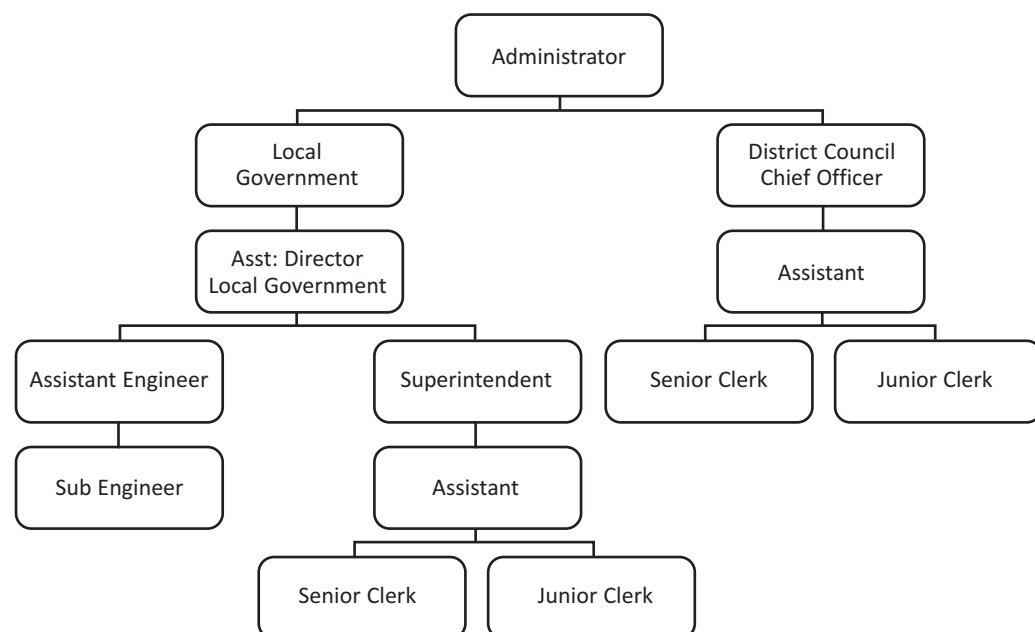
Dera Bugti started functioning as a district in July 1993. Formerly, Dera Bugti Agency was administered as a part of Sibi until 1974. Latterly, it was under administration of district Nasirabad as a sub-division of Kohlu Agency. Main reason to grant Dera Bugti the status of district was to provide basic civic services at grassroots level by establishing government offices. The district, under Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) 2001 comprises of three *Tehsils* viz. Dera Bugti, Phellawagh and Sui.

4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

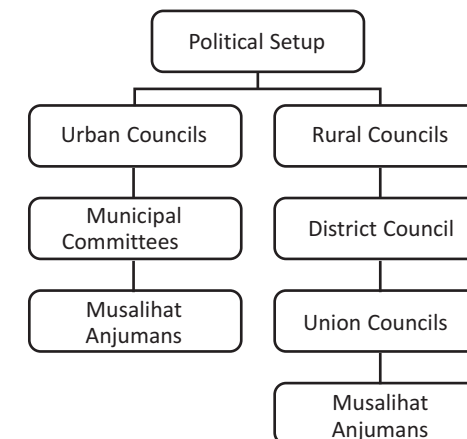
After the division of the Sub-Continent, the System of Local Government inherited from the British Empire continued in Balochistan. Over the period of time, the system was restructured in 1962, through a change in the structure and function of local bodies. The local government institutions were reorganized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

The Local Government System was introduced in 1979 by following the establishment of department, with the aim to provide the local population full involvement 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 Dera Bugti had 3 *Tehsils* and 12 Union Councils. The district was administrated from a single line of administration covering both the rural as well as the urban areas. The system remained intact for two tenures and later was modified through the approval of BLGA 2010. The present system under the Local Government Act 2010 is similar to BLGO 1980 and stresses upon the rural-urban division.

Local Government Administration Organogram (Administrative Setup)



Local Government Organogram (Political Setup)



4.3. Local Government Administration

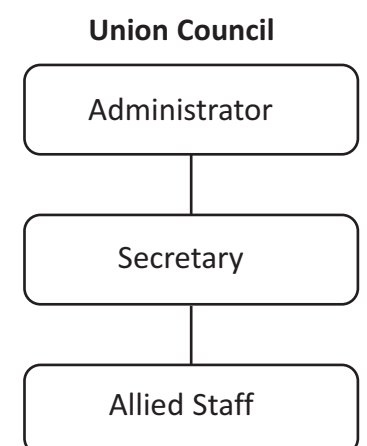
The Local Government Institutions in urban areas of district Dera Bugti include Municipal Committees headed by chairman and ward members. Their size depends on the number of people living in the area. The Government is represented by one Chief Officer who assists the chairman and members in routine working.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

Under BLGA 2010, there are 12 Union Councils in Dera Bugti. 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%), for worker and peasants (5%).

4.4. Functions of Local Government

4.4.1. Union Council

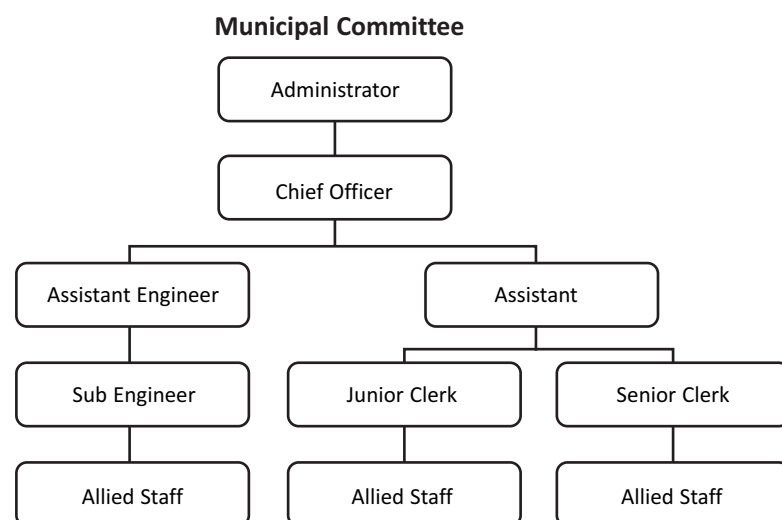
There are 12 Union Councils in the district, where each Union Council serves a population ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 persons. Women representation, in each Union Council, is 33% and that of peasant/worker is 5%. The Union Councils are supposed to undertake the development works related to public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink, issuance of birth and death certificates. At present, they are not functioning as Local Government elections have not been held under BLGA 2010. Every Union Council is allowed to generate its own sources of revenue by levying 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 in bottom right:



4.4.2. Municipal Committee

There are two Municipal Committees working in the urban areas of District Dera Bugti. These include Municipal Committee Dera Bugti and Municipal Committee Sui. According to the rules of BLGA, Municipal Committees have been constituted in the areas, where population ranges from 2,000 to 2,500. Women and workers/peasants have 33% and 5%

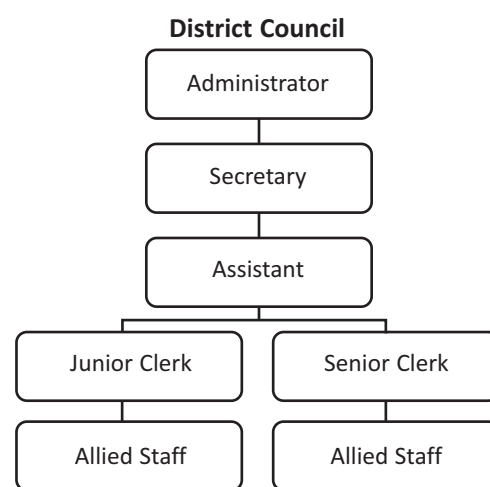
representation respectively. The minorities' representation is determined through government's notification, based on the population of minorities living in the area. The Municipal Committees are responsible to provide services related to public health, water supply, drains, articles of food and drink, animals and cattle, education, public safety, town planning, building control, streets and arboriculture. The Municipal Committees collect taxes and rates as determined under part III of the second schedule of BLGA 2010. The administrative setup of Municipal Committee is given ahead:



4.4.3. District Council

There are 12 Union Councils in District Council of Dera Bugti, one from each Union Council. Special seats are allocated to representatives of worker/peasants (5%), women (33%) and minorities' representation is notified by the government on the basis of population. All elected chairmen of the Municipal Committees are also members of the District Council.

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



4.5. Local Government in Dera Bugti

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

4.6. Electoral System

4.6.1. Elections

The total number of registered voters as per Local Government elections 2005 list was 95,416. The number of male registered voters was 59,080, whereas the female registered voters were 36,336. The figure reflects a significant gender gap in the number of registered voters at the district level.

4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district has one Provincial Assembly seat PB-24. The National Assembly representation is through the constituency NA 265.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

A total of 183 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 pooling booths are set-up for male and female in most instances to provide facilitation in mobility to the female population.

4.7. Federal and Provincial Government Services

A number of Federal and Provincial Government departments are providing services at the district level.

Table 4.1: Federal and Provincial Government Services

Offices and Departments	No. of Offices	Location
Federal		
Election Commission (EC)	1	Dera Bugti
NADRA ¹	2	Dera Bugti, Sui
Utility Stores	2	Dera Bugti, Sui
Post Office	2	Dera Bugti, Sui
Provincial		
Population Welfare	1	Dera Bugti
Zakat	1	Dera Bugti

(DC office, Election Commission of Pakistan, 2010)

4.8. Complaints and Accountability Mechanism

The district has no complaints and accountability mechanism. The office of Ombudsman is not devolved to provide services at the district level. Similarly, District Public Safety and Police Complaints Commission to be established under police order have also not been notified yet.

¹ 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 also suffered, which is a limitation. The findings, however, are presented in the following sections.

5.1. Administration of Municipal Services and Assets

5.1.1. Assets

The Municipal administration of District Dera Bugti owns decent number of properties, which helps in generating some revenue for the Local Government. The assets possessed by 2 *Tehsil* Municipal Authority (TMAs) include 5 Union Council offices and 10 buildings. The exact number of TMAs possessed markets, vehicles and parking's was not available.

5.1.2. Public Health

The most important duty of Municipal Committee is to provide service relating to public health, proper sanitation system, supply of clean drinking water and control of infectious diseases, hygiene and building control facilities. The sanitation services are provided in Dera Bugti urban area supported with a total staff of 26. The record on available equipment and vehicles was not available. No proper steps have been taken so far for hygienic measures, services for solid waste disposal, facility of prevention and cure of infectious diseases in the district.

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.

5.1.4. Articles of Food and Drink

The outlet facilities of food and drink are not reported in the district.

5.1.5. Public Safety

Firefighting facility and Crisis Management Cell functionality is not reported in Dera Bugti district. In Civil Defense, public has to be trained on initial precautions under challenging circumstances but it was reported that no civil defense measures have been taken so far.

5.2. Town Planning

Dera Bugti like Kohlu has remained one of the neglected districts of Balochistan with regard to development activities. In order to bring it at par with other districts, special development package was announced and is under implementation (Federal PSDP), but as far as town planning is concerned nothing has been done so far

5.3. Building Control

There is no reported outlet facility about regulation of construction building to provide services in Dera Bugti. Hence, the allocated budget amount, staff, equipment and vehicle needed to perform building control activities could not be known.

5.4. Other Municipal Services

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 some of the important responsibilities of municipality services. The graveyard maintenance is available only in the town area, assisted by 1 human resource. There is one park for community in Dera Bugti for recreational activities. Total number of human resources reported is 6. Fumigation was not reported at all.

5.5. Projects Concerned with Municipal Services

The municipal administration is running 2 projects of PCC and utility store, funded by Federal Government (when data was being collected).

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

6.1. Geographical Coverage

There are two main law enforcement agencies, regular police and a paramilitary police force named "levies". There are 2 police stations, which mostly cover the urban/town areas, whereas the rest of the district is patrolled by the levies force having 8 levies *Chowkis*. For further details, please see table A1 Annexure A.

6.2. Human Resource

In District DeraBugti, there are a total of 490 policemen, which include a Deputy Police, Officer (DPO), 7 Deputy Superintendents (DSPs), 30 Sub-Inspectors, 49 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 199 Head Constable and 194 Constables. The Provincial and Federal Levies force has the total strength of 673 personnel, including 2 *Risaldars*, 2 *Naib-Risaldars*, 1 *Defedar*, 3 *Hawaldar*, 2 *Mohrar*, 36 *Sipais*, 2 trackers and a runner. The Federal Levies include 2 *Risaldars*, 17 *Naib-Risaldars*, 24 *Defedars*, 4 *Hawaldars*, 17 *Mohrar*, 247 *Sipais* and a tracker. For further details, please see table A2 Annexure A.

6.3. Resources

The police force in the district was provided with 3 vehicles and the Provincial Levies with 3 vehicles, for their emergency maneuvering and maintaining law and order situation. The police force has 235 arms, 6,000 ammunitions, 6 number of tear gas and 40 rubber sticks. The Provincial Levies has 80 arms, and 1800 ammunition resources. However, the Federal Levies had 4 vehicles, 400 arms and 9,000 ammunitions.

6.4. Major Cognizable Crimes

In the last five years, the reported cases of explosions were 188. The cases of rioting, kidnapping, illegal trade or smuggling, murder, blasphemy and terrorism remained unknown. For year wise detail of reported crimes, please see table A3 Annexure A.

6.5. Judicial Services

The judicial services available are being rendered through one (1) Judicial Magistrate. The High court bench, *Qazi* court, *Majlis-e-shoora*, Anti-terrorist court, Juvenile and Banking courts are not available. For cases suitable for courts not available in the district, people normally refer to Provincial Headquarter Quetta. Consequently, the Bar Association and registered lawyers do not exist. For further details, please see table A4 Annexure A.

6.6. Jails and Prisons

No prison or jail is there in the district.



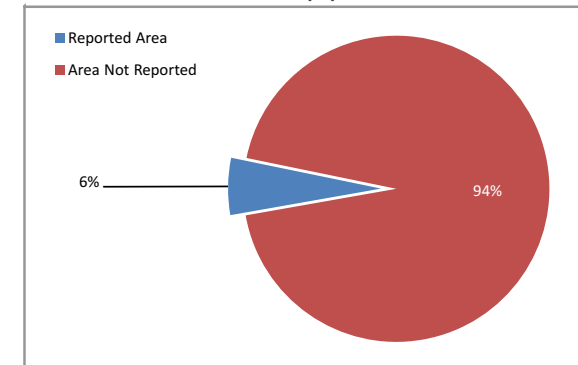
SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

7

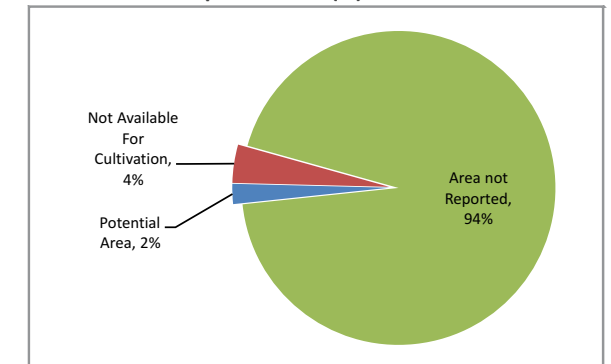
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Distribution of District Area (%)



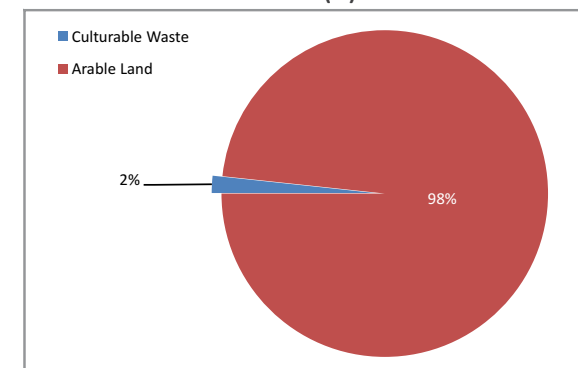
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total reported area of the district is 6%

Distribution of Reported Area (%)



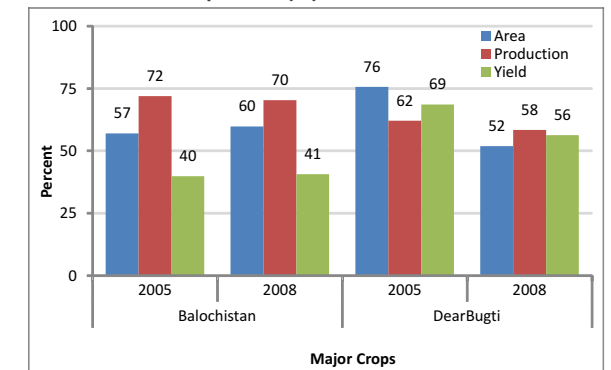
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Potential Area of the district is 2%

Distribution of Potential Area (%)



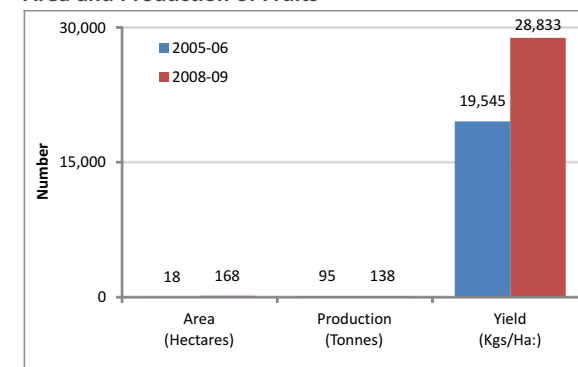
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Arable Land of the district is 98%

Growth Rate Comparison (%)



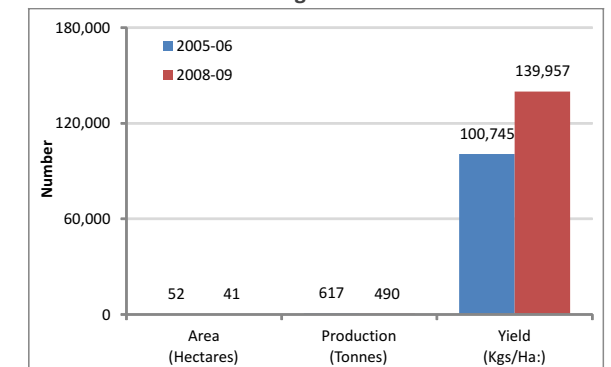
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Fruits

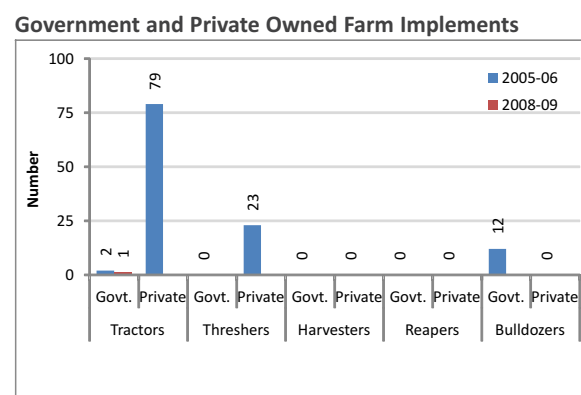


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2005-06 & 2008-09)
The fruits production increased in 2008-09

Area and Production of Vegetables



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



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Sector Highlights

- 2.1% of the total geographical area was reported Potential Area available for cultivation (Agricultural Statistics 2009), which comprised of approximately 21,014 hectares.
- The Current Fallow Land was reduced from 54% to 25% between 2005 and 2009, which means more area was made available for cultivation and Net Sown Area was improved from 46% to 75%.
- Major Rabi crop was Wheat followed by Mustard sharing 93% and 3% of the total Rabi crop area respectively.
- Major Kharif crop was Sorghum followed by Millet sharing 34% and 27% of the total Kharif crop area respectively.
- The Wheat with production of 12,709 tons remained the highest for the year 2008-09 followed by Fodder at 2,465 tons.
- Among the fruits, Citrus produce was the highest with 15,000 yield kg per hectare.
- Other major fruit produce was Mangoes and Citrus.
- Major irrigation sources included tube wells (63%) and wells (24%).
- There are 495 tube wells, which were all installed privately.

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. Agro - Ecological Zone

Dera Bugti falls in the tropical and sub tropical agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 21,014 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 2.1% of the total geographical area of the district. The recommended crops for the district according to its ecological zone are given in the table below:

Table 7.1: Agro-Ecological Zone and Recommended Crops

Ecological Zones	Name of district	Altitude (Feet)	Recommended Crops
Tropical	Gwadar, Turbat, Sibi, Lasbela, Bolan, Jhalmagsi, Dera Bugti, Nasirabad and Jaffarabad, Harnai.	0-1500	Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed & Mustard, Canola, Castor Seed, Gram, Mutter Pulse, Masoor Vegetables, Fodders, Sunflower, Safflower, Rice, Jowar, Maize, Sesame, Pulses, Onion, Potato, Melons, Chilies, Coriander, Garlic, Guar Seed, Sugarcane, Cotton, Pear, Dates, Mangoes, Citrus, Banana, Guava, Loquat, Papaya, Chickoo and Fig.
Sub-Tropical	Kohlu, Chaghai, Kharan, Turbat, Panjgur, and Dera Bugti, Nushki, Washuk.	1500-3000	Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed & Mustard, Canola, Cumin, Gram, Masoor Vegetables, Fodders, Sunflower, Safflower, Rice, Jowar, Maize, Sesame, Pulses, Onion, Potato, Melons, Chilies, Coriander, Garlic, Cotton, Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peaches, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Dates, Mangoes, Citrus, Banana, Guava, Papaya, Chickoo and Fig.

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2. Land Utilization

The share of land used for agriculture in District dera Bugti is gradually increasing every year. The overall land utilization of district Dera Bugti is presented in the table below:

Table 7.2: Land utilization of District by Year

Land Utilization	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Mean
Total Geographical Area	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	
Total Arable land	20 (96%)	20 (96%)	21 (98%)	21 (98%)	97
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	21 (2%)	21 (2%)	21 (2%)	21 (2%)	2
Net Sown Area	9 (46%)	9 (46%)	15 (72%)	16 (75%)	57
Current Fallow Land	11 (54%)	11 (54%)	6 (28%)	5 (25%)	43
Culturable Waste	1 (4%)	1 (4%)	0 (2%)	0 (2%)	3
Forest	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0
Area Unavailable for Cultivation	40 (4%)	40 (4%)	40 (4%)	40 (4%)	4

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

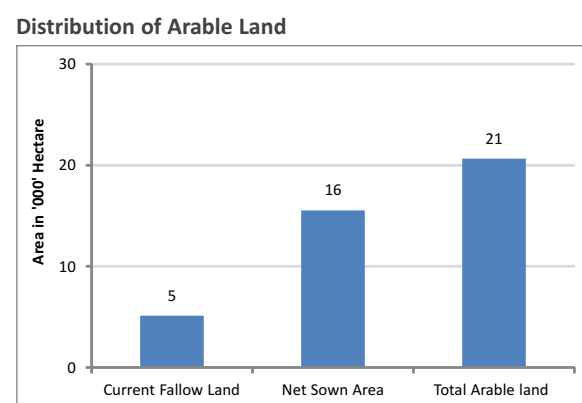
7.2.1. Land Classification

The geographical area of the district Dera Bugti is 1,016 thousands hectares out of which 3.9% (40,000 hectares) are not available for cultivation. The Potential Area of 2.1% available for agricultural crops cultivation is 21,014 hectares. Hill torrents can be stored at appropriate locations to support irrigation requirement of agriculture sector. Though building dams is very costly, Federal government is financing construction of a number of small and medium dams in Balochistan. For agriculture activities all tube wells (495) are installed by the land owners themselves. From the given data it is evident that the trend of Mean Fallow Land has been at 42.6% for the last five years. Similarly, the trend of Mean Net Sown Area had been above 57%.

The area under Culturable Waste Land decreased between 2005-06 to 2008-09 from 3.9% to 1.7%. This most probably indicates the lack of availability of irrigation water that the ratio of cropping intensity increased during the *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons. However, the difference of increase in the Culturable Waste Land ranged from 356 hectares to 810 hectares

between the years 2004-05 to 2008-09.

Out of total Potential Area for cultivation (21,014 hectares.), the data on total Arable Land for the past five years ranged from 20,204 hectares to 20,658 hectares between the years 2004 and 2009. At the availability of total Arable Land, the share of current Fallow Land for the last five years decreased at percent height from maximum 53.7% to a minimum 24.8%. However, for a good crop raising and earning, practice on horizontal crop yield increase is made possible within the framework of available farm resources, not only the farm and farmers' community income increases but also the overall economy of the country would flourish. Therefore, each year in both *Rabi* and *Kharif* cropping season, more and more area needs to be brought under cultivation, if irrigation sources allow. The Net Sown Area during 2008-09 increased almost 18% as compared to the figure of the previous four years. The area under total Arable Land was 20,658 in the last year.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Crops

Dera Bugti valley has two cropping seasons:

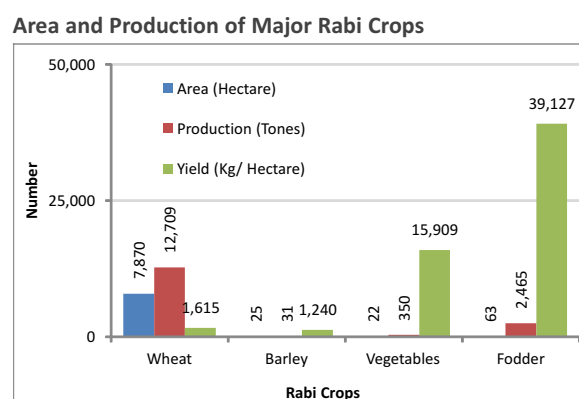
- Rabi Crops:** *Rabi* crops include Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed/Mustard, Gram, Mutter pulse, Lentil (*Masoor*), Vegetables and Fodder. These crops are sown in the winter or during early summer and harvested in the late summer. For further details, please see table B1 Annexure B.
- Kharif Crops:** *Kharif* crops include Rice, Sorghum (*Jowar*), Millet (*Bajra*), Maize, Sesame, Mung bean, Mash bean, Moth, fruits, Onion, Potato, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder and Cotton. All these crops come under cash crops and they are sown in the summer and harvested in the late summer or early winter. For further details, please see table B2 Annexure B.

7.2.2. Major Crops, Area and Production

Under the area of major *Rabi* crops, wheat occupied the maximum area of 7,870 hectares, which is 93% of the total area (8,447 hectares), followed by rapeseed/mustard having shared 3% of the area. More than 36% of wheat crop was under un-irrigated condition in district Dera Bugti. The area under barley and chickpea (gram) remained at 0.3% and 1.8%. Technically, chickpea/gram (especially desi (local) varieties) is fit for cultivation in the District Dera Bugti as compared to Lentil/*Masoor*). As Lentil/*Masoor* is basically a cool season winter pulse crop and it requires cool nights to flourish. Therefore, the farmers should focus only on the area where increase for chickpea/gram cultivation is possible.

The production yield of wheat crop at 1,615 Kg/hectares for the year 2008-09 and it remained the highest produce among all *Rabi* crops, but it is not impressive when compared to the average yield of high yielding wheat genotypes for irrigated wheat cultivation in Balochistan, which is at 2,368 Kg/hectares.

Under the area of major *Kharif* crops, sorghum (*Jowar*), occupied a maximum area of 2,502 hectares which is 34% of the total area (7,311 hectares), followed by millet (*bajra*) harvesting, which shared 27.4% of the area. The area under cotton remained at 24%. However, among the *Kharif* crops, the percent area occupied by various crops was recorded as; Rice: 0.2%, Maize: 0.3%, Sesame: 0.3%, *Mung* bean: 0.6%, Mash bean: 0.6%, Moth:



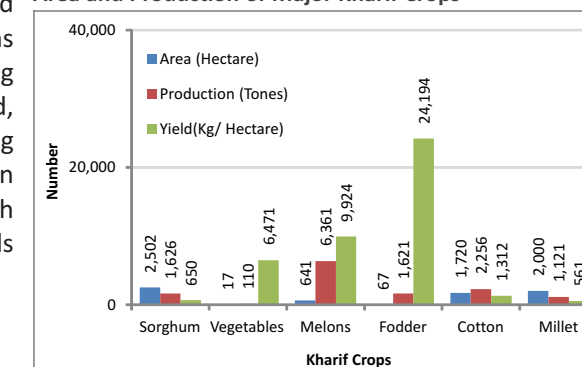
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

0.3%, fruits: 2.3%, Onion: 0.3%, Potato: 0.03%, vegetables:0.2%, Melons: 9%, Chilies: 0.03% and Fodder: 0.9%.. Melon production (6,361 tons) is very important and dominant in the district. 9% of the irrigated area was under Melons production.

Fruit production (138 tons) occupied 1% of the total irrigated. Mangoes and Citrus are the leading fruits of the District Dera Bugti. However, from the data it was revealed that 3,600 Kg/hectares in Rice, Sorghum (*Jowar*) 650 Kg/hectares, Millet (*Bajra*) 561 Kg/hectares, Maize 800 Kg/hectares, Sesame 520 Kg/hectares, *Mung* bean 600 Kg/hectares, Mash bean 643 Kg/hectares, Moth 1,240 Kg/hectares and Cotton 1,312 Kg/hectares, respectively. The yields are very low at Dera Bugti.

The causes for low yield production in the district could be the seed varieties being grown are not of certified quality. Other reasons could be improper follow up of agronomic practices such as sowing time, balanced fertilizer application, type of fertilizer to be applied, seed bed preparation, irrigation intervals, hoeing and weeding operations, and proper insect and disease control measures. In order to improve the existing low yield, newly developed high yielding varieties of seeds shall be introduced. For further details please see table B2 Annexure B.

Area and Production of Major Kharif Crops



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

The Provincial Seed Certification Department may be addressed to 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 of mixed and uncertified seeds. Moreover, both Agriculture Research and Extension Wings should participate in the field days and provide updated information to farmers of the area on how to follow the crop husbandry. Effective dissemination of written guidelines, pamphlets and newsletters about proper management and handling of various crops be ensured and activated in the best interest and economic prosperity of growers.

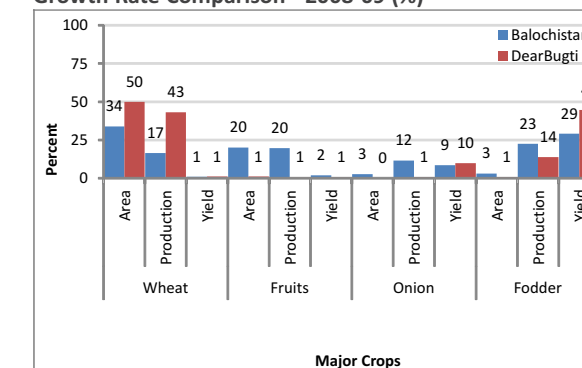
7.2.3. Discussion on Production Trends

a) *Wheat*: At the district level, wheat covered 93% of the area under *Rabi* crops. More than 36% of wheat was grown under un-irrigated condition during the year 2008-09. Wheat being the staple food of the district, contributed 50% of the total wheat area in Balochistan at 34% having a production ratio of 43% against the 17% with a yield Kg/hectares having a growth rate of 1% against the 1% at the provincial level. Hence the wheat cultivation is capable of keeping the current pace in the existing cropping system.

b) *Fruit*: At the district level, fruits contributed to 2.3% of the area under *Kharif* crops. The area growth rate of 1.1% < 20% and production growth rate of 0.5% < 20% for fruit remained lower as compared to wheat crop followed by a growth yield Kg/hectares at 0.6% against the 2% at the provincial level.

c) *Onion*: At the district level, onion covered 0.3% of the area under *Kharif* crops. However, the area growth rate of (0.1 > 3%) was less than wheat and fruits but the production growth rate of 1 < 12% for onion remained higher than fruits at the district level. Moreover, the growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 10% against the 9%. It remained higher than wheat and fruits both at the district and provincial levels.

Growth Rate Comparison - 2008-09 (%)



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

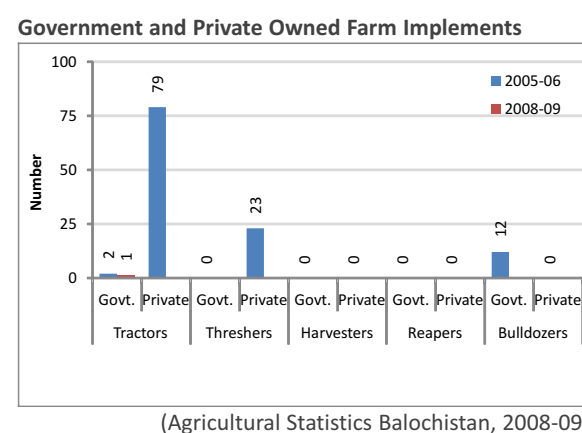
d) *Fodder*: At the district level, fodder contributed to 0.9% of the area under both *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons. However, the area growth rate of $0.8 < 3.1\%$ remained higher than onion and lower than wheat and fruits, whereas production wise the growth rate of $13.9 < 22.5\%$ for fodder remained higher than fruits and onion at the district level. Moreover, the growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 44.7% against 29% at the provincial level. For further details, please see table B3 Annexure B.

7.2.4. Discussion of Cropping Patterns

Single Cropping: For the following, single cropping is practice: Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed/Mustard, Gram, Mutter pulse, Lentil (*Masoor*), Rice, Sorghum (*Jowar*), Millet (*Bajra*), Maize, Sesame, *Mung* bean, Mash bean, Moth, fruits, Onion, Potato, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder and Cotton. Inter cropping, mixed cropping, crop rotation, fallow land are not practiced.

7.3. Farm Implements and Inputs

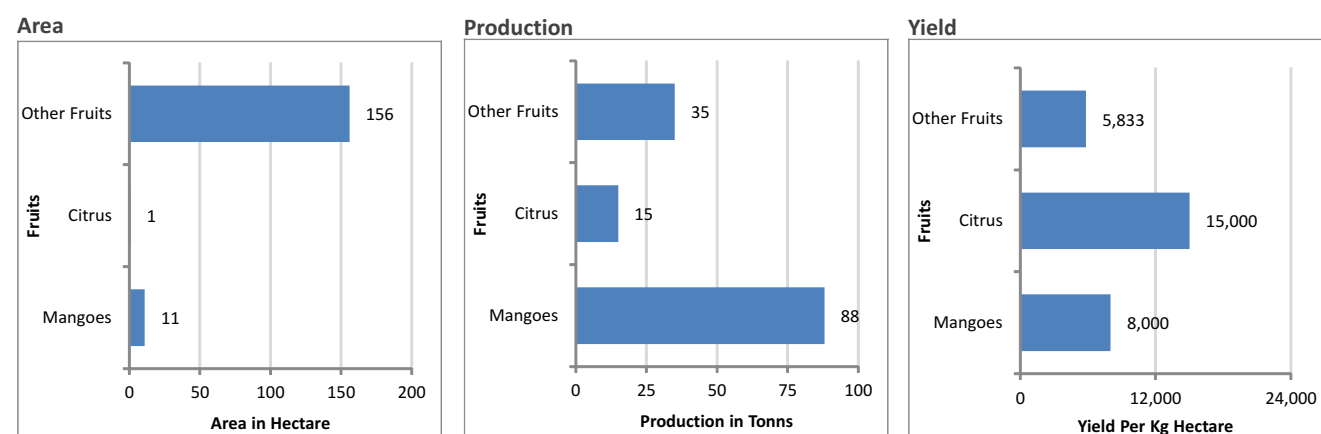
According to the statistics, most of the farm implements were owned by the private sector. Government may contribute in provision of some tractors and bulldozers for land leveling. Provision of farm implements by the government may help boost the agriculture production in the district. For further details, please see table B4 Annexure B.



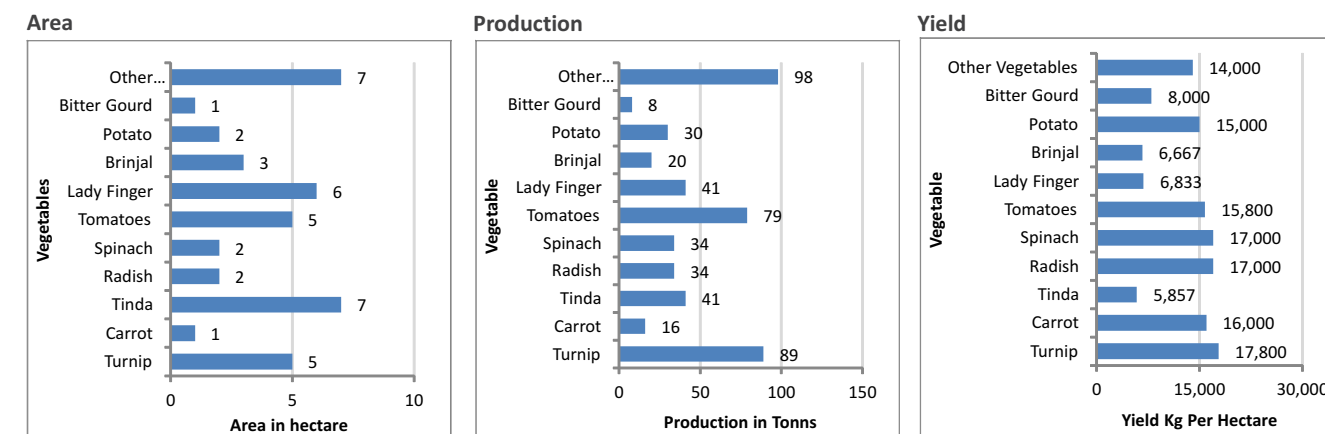
7.4. Horticulture Inputs

7.4.1. Area and Production of Fruits and Vegetables

The district has great potential for fruit farming. Presently, Mangoes and Citrus are the fruits produced in the area. For further details, please see table B5 Annexure B.



Among all the vegetables, Tinda fruits occupied the maximum area of 7 hectares. Lady finger (6 hectares) remained 2nd followed by tomatoes and turnip (5 hectares each). However, the lowest area of 1 hectare was recorded for bitter gourd and carrot in all the vegetables at district level during the year 2008-09. For further details, please see table B6 Annexure B.



7.5. Land Ownership and Tenure System

The total Arable Land (98%) recorded was 20,658 hectares. The Culturable Waste Lands were at 1.7% (356 hectares) during the year 2008-09. In tenancy contracts, tenants get 25% of the total yield in case of irrigated land. For *Sailaba* (rain fed) lands, they get half of the total yield. About 30% of the farm area is cultivated by tenants. The remaining area is cultivated by the land owners themselves. The tenants cultivate land on share produce basis.

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

Shared Tenancy

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

Cash Tenancy

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

Crop Sharing System

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

7.6. Agriculture Marketing

Marketable surpluses are low. Bulk of the surplus produce is sold by the farmers within their villages. Small quantities of cereals and vegetables find their way to Dera Bugti town and to other *Tehsil* headquarter towns. The farm produce is either sold to retailers or offered for auction through commission agents. Direct marketing gives the growers better returns; however, they prefer not to do this because they may face difficulties in getting a good price in the market when they have surplus produce. Commission Agents play a major role in the marketing of fruits and vegetables. They work either on behalf of the growers for which they charge a commission or by contracting crops. Fruit orchards are contracted to the interested parties at the beginning of the season. Once the contract is made, the fruit grower has no responsibility for the volume of the production. The proclivity of the farm producers is divided to marketing system at varying angles because the prices fixed for different agricultural commodities by the Government are not effectively implemented across the province. This is one of the basic reasons for daily increase in prices that the majority of the farm produce is directly sold into the hands of brokers (other terms used for broker are *dalal* or *beopari*) contractors or intermediaries. Normally the following options are available for selling the produce by the growers and these options are available for all the growers.

- Sale of produce at farm gate and this kind of sale obviously does not bring much income for growers.

- b) Sale of produce at the nearest market -if available-at the district level: This kind of sale has certain transportation charges which are to be met by the growers. In the market, again there is a hold of intermediaries. They buy the farm produce on the spot and resell it to the whole sellers at a price set at their own discretion. The wholesalers' in turn sell to merchandisers, dealers, brokers or retailers. Then it comes to the shopkeepers from where the end consumer is able to purchase these commodities. But every entity involved this chain sets their own profit margins fixed at its own discretion. There is absolutely no check upon these intermediaries, they are in total command.
- c) Sale of produce across the boundaries of district or province: Onwards, same intermediaries are to be faced by the producers/growers again.

There is another way of earning more money/profit that the produce purchased from the growers is hoarded in ware houses and stores waiting for time when the prices go high and the profit is maximum.

7.6.1. Share of Population Employed in Major Agricultural Activities

There are three categories of farmers in the district:

- 1) Owner cultivators.
- 2) Owner-cum-tenants.
- 3) Tenants.

The owner cultivators accounted for 72% of the farm area in the district. The corresponding figures for owner-cum-tenant' and tenants' are 8 - 20% respectively. The farm household itself is the chief source of farm labor. Casual labor is mainly hired at sowing and harvest time. Employment of permanent farm labor is very rare. The majority of the farm labor force is provided by the farm households' themselves. Both men and women take part in farming.

7.6.2. Role of Women in Agricultural Activities

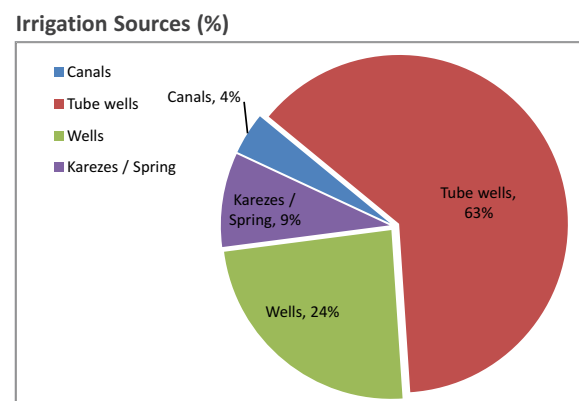
Both men and women take part in farming. Women also participate in cleaning the food grains. Women are involved in planting, harvesting and threshing of crops. They are also involved in the cleaning and packing of fruit and vegetables. Women are considered as unpaid family helpers and are not acknowledged as formal laborers.

7.7. Irrigation

7.7.1. Irrigation System and Sources

The four main sources of irrigation including tube wells, dug wells, Karezes/ springs and canals are commonly used in the district. Privately owned tube-wells are maintained by the owners themselves.

The majority of the crop cultivation with an area of (5,625 hectares.) is irrigated by means of tube wells, encompassing the 62.59% of the total irrigation sources, followed by dug wells irrigation which covers 2,125 hectares at 23.65% of the total irrigation sources in the district Dera Bugti. However, Karezes/Springs contribute to 9.25% of the area at 831 hectares in all. Under canal irrigation, 406 hectares area was irrigated at 4.52%. For further details, please see table B7 Annexure B.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.8. Structure and Functions of the Department

Table 7.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Number of Agriculture Extension Departments
Number of Sub Offices	3
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	86
Actual Filled Posts	71
Vacant Posts	15

(Agriculture Department)

7.9. Development Project

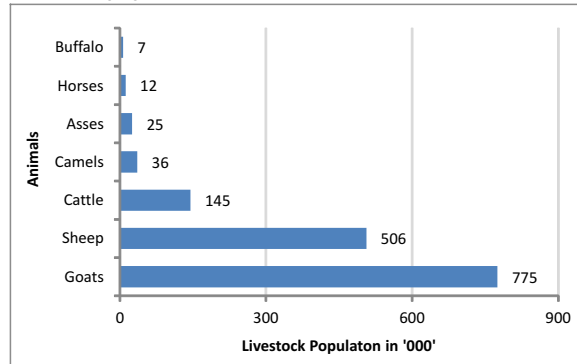
The following is project reflected in the PSDP 2011-12:

- Construction of Sangsila Irrigation Scheme, DeraBugti.

7.10. Some Key Findings

- As agriculture is main source of income in rural areas especially, both ground and surface water be used optimally.
- Supply of certified seeds of all major crops at subsidized rates to the growers can enhance productivity.
- Agricultural loans on easy installments for purchase of farm implements can contribute in alleviating poverty.
- Arrangements for field days, seminars, lecture on pest management and demonstration of improved package of technology by the concerned department will improve overall condition of agriculture in the district.

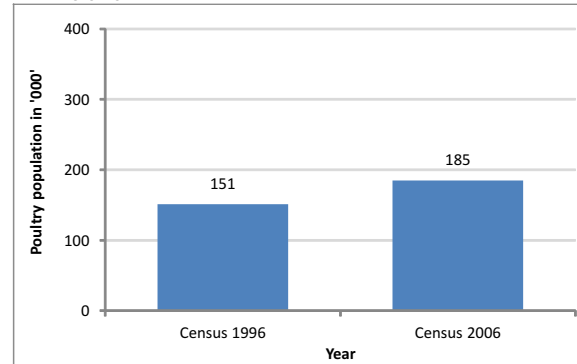
Livestock population



(Livestock Census, 2006)

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

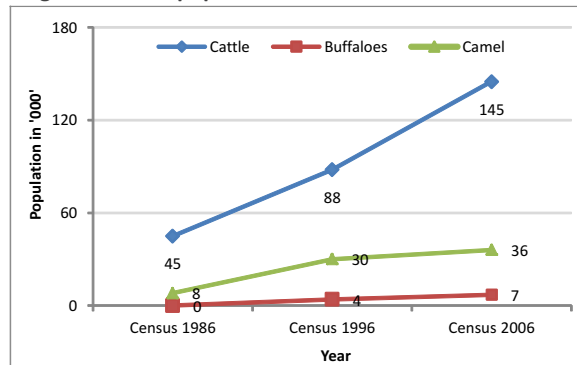
Poultry population



(Livestock Census, 1996 and 2006)

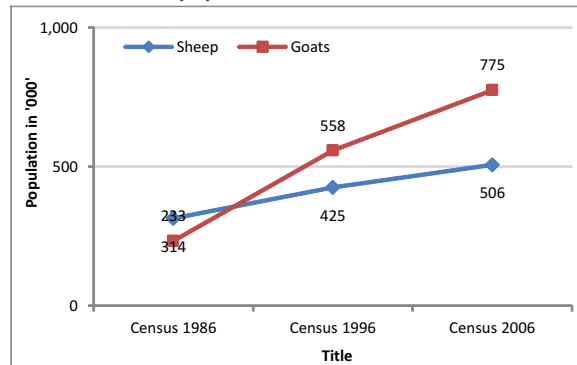
No major increase in poultry population.

Large ruminants population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 and 2006)

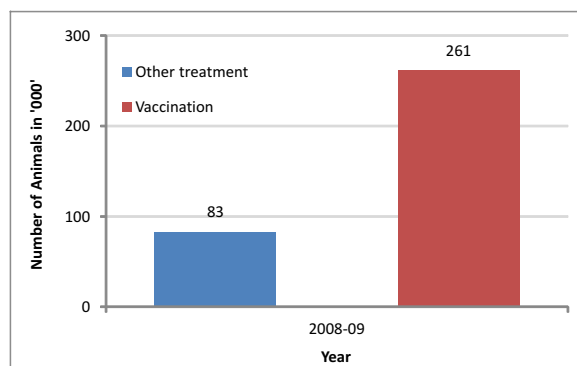
Small ruminants population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 and 2006)

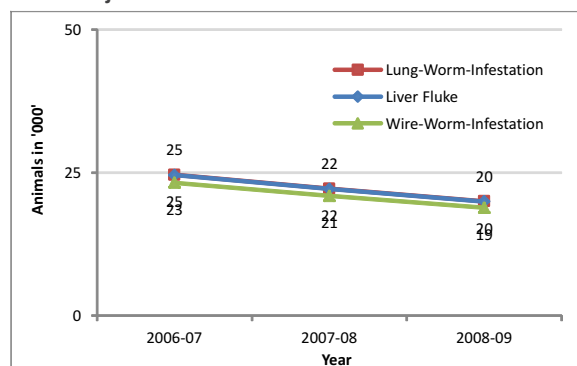
Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district.

Animals Treated and Vaccinated in 2008-09



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

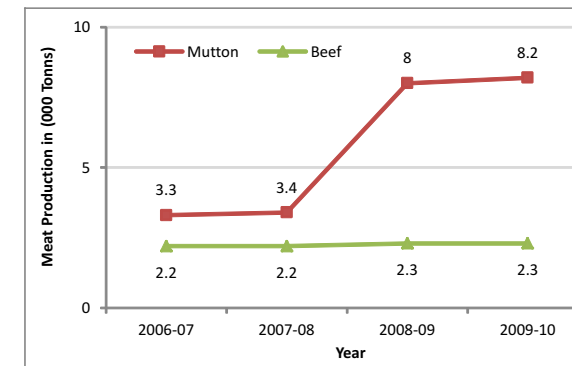
Three Major Animal Diseases in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

The incidence of major diseases is on decline.

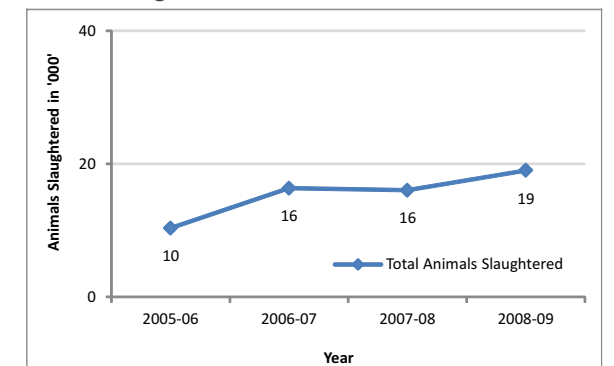
Meat Production in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

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

Sector Highlights

- Livestock Census comparison indicates that the population of livestock in the district has increased by a large percentage.
- Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district. Quite a few numbers of buffaloes and camels are also present.
- A network of Public Sector Veterinary Institution, comprising 1 veterinary hospital, 40 veterinary dispensaries, is present in the district.
- Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.

8.1. Introduction

Historically, agriculture and livestock have been main sources of income for population of the district. Due to insufficient grazing facilities, the nomads along with their livestock have to migrate to Sindh, which causes much financial loss to livestock owners and also cause contagious diseases among livestock. These problems will end or at least minimized if pastures are developed. Livestock farming is a traditional activity in the district and comprises mostly goats, sheep, cows, buffaloes, cattle, camels and asses. Goat constitutes major portion of the livestock population. Traditionally, the whole families are involved in the livestock sector (young boys and old men attend to livestock for grazing.), women and children are engaged at home in supervision and management of livestock activities such as watering, feeding, cleaning the abodes. Women are also involved in making home dairy products such as yogurt, butter and ghee which are mostly used within the family.

Balochistan has a rangeland based livestock production system and a sustainable livelihood for the people of Balochistan. Small ruminants, such as sheep and goats, are better adapted to Balochistan's harsh climatic conditions and greatly outnumber cattle, camels and buffaloes. Their numbers, however also, far outstrips the actual carrying capacity of the rangelands, thus having 6 to 7 times the pressure than the carrying capacity. Thus poor nutrition of livestock results in considerable mortality, high incidence of parasitic loads in livestock and stunting growth of young lambs causing enormous losses to the livestock owners. It is however still considered a means of financial security and can be converted into cash in the case of failure of crops by selling few animals to purchase food and other household requirements. A family without the livestock is considered to be the poorest. Other than their land, it is the last item that a family will sell.

8.2. Livestock Population

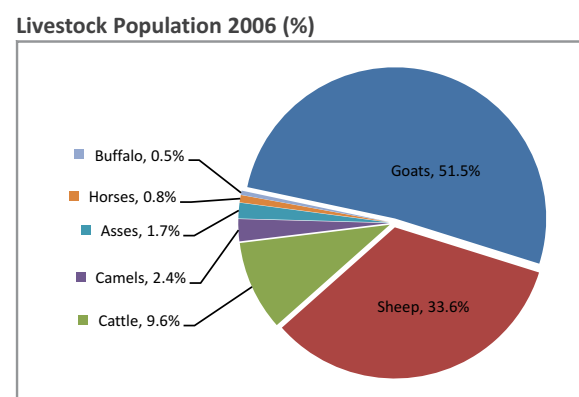
The highest reported population among all the ruminants was 775 thousand of goats (Livestock Census, 2006). This shows goats are the preferred farm animals that people like to keep and grow as compared to any other livestock species probably due to the suitable weather conditions and the ease of keeping it. The livestock population reported over the last three decades of all categories is presented in the table below:

Livestock Type	1986	1996	2006
Goats	233	558	775
Sheep	314	425	506
Cattle	45	88	145
Camel	8	30	36
Buffaloes	n/a	4	7
Poultry	n/a	151	185

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

8.3. Large Ruminants

Large ruminants found in the district include cattle, buffaloes and camels. The cattle are 9.6% followed by camels' share of 2.4%, whereas buffaloes are only 0.5% of the total livestock of District Dera Bugti. The male cattle are mostly slaughtered and their beef is sold to fulfill food purpose.



(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.4. Small Ruminants

Dera Bugti has strong livestock sector. More than 80% of the livestock population comprises small ruminants, which shows that people prefer small ruminants as compared to large ruminants, it is because small ruminants, such as sheep and goats, are better adapted to climatic conditions and therefore greatly outnumber cattle, camels and buffaloes. Small livestock farmer usually have herd size up to 5-7 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 unconsumable 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 the 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.

8.5. Poultry

Poultry is kept mostly at household level and that too mainly for domestic use. There is one government poultry farm and small scale private/commercial poultry farms of broiler and layer breeds may exist in the district but data could not be collected.

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: Livestock Population (Historical and Projection)

Livestock Category	G. Rate	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cattle	6.8	144,860	154,710	165,231	176,466	188,466
Buffalo	9.9	6,795	7,468	8,207	9,020	9,912
Sheep	1.8	506,095	515,205	524,478	533,919	543,530
Goats	2.6	775,361	795,520	816,204	837,425	859,198
Camels	1.5	35,573	36,107	36,648	37,198	37,756
Horses	4.3	11,812	12,320	12,850	13,402	13,979
Mules	10.7	64	71	78	87	96
Asses	2.4	25,135	25,738	26,356	26,989	27,636
Poultry	2.6	185,429	190,250	195,197	200,272	205,479

(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

8.7. Veterinary Institutions

There is a network of 1 veterinary hospital, 40 veterinary dispensaries, 1 slaughter house, 1 poultry farm and 1 dairy farm owned by the government. Under a Federal Project "Fight against Congo Virus" dipping stations were established, where animals are dipped for medication of external ticks and ecto-parasites. The 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 substantially to the income of livestock farmers.

The physical condition of the government veterinary institution's building and equipment is not promising. There is an immediate need to renovate the buildings and provide latest equipment for appropriate health services. Details of veterinary institutions are presented in the table 8.3:

Table 8.3: Veterinary Institutions (Numbers)

Name of Health Services	2009-10
Veterinary Hospitals	1
Veterinary Dispensaries	40
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 most prevalent diseases among the livestock in district Dera Bugti are:

- Worm-infestation
- Liver fluke
- Ticks and Mange

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

Table 8.4: Livestock name of diseases (Numbers)

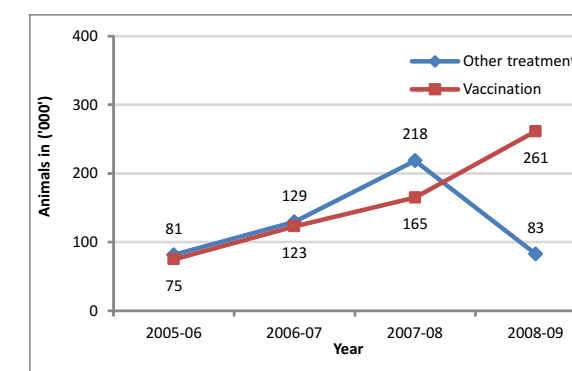
Name of Diseases	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Lung-Worm-Infestation	27,322	24,615	22,175	19,978
Wire-Worm-Infestation	25,759	23,206	20,906	18,834
Liver Fluke	27,265	24,563	22,129	19,936
Mange/Mites	18,123	16,327	14,709	13,251
Ticks	18,621	16,775	15,113	13,615
Contagious	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Non-Contagious	9,350	8,423	7,589	6,836
Systematic	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Metabolic	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Others	8,600	7,748	6,980	6,288

(Civil Veterinary Hospital)
n/a: Data not available

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 of treatment and vaccination moved on the lower and upper side respectively. Currently, Livestock department is facing difficulties in managing its assets and at the same finding it hard to provide services to its potential due to financial resource constraints. For further details, please see table C1 Annexure C.

Animals Treated and Vaccinated at Veterinary Health Services



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

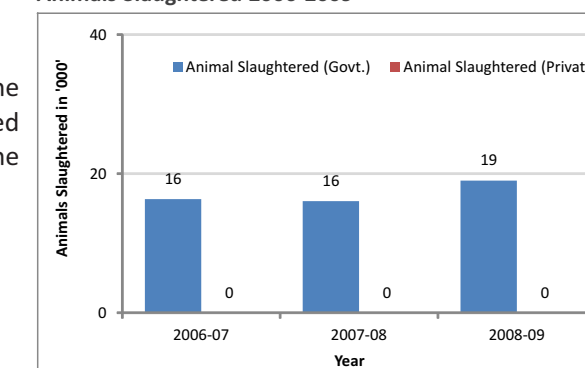
8.9. Meat and Dairy Production

The mutton production in the district has been on a high rise after 2007-08: there was a significant rise from 3,400 tons to 8,000 tons. The beef production has remained between 2,100 tons to 2,300 tons in the last five years. Milk production has risen gradually along with the increase in population of large ruminants. Poultry meat and egg production has also gradually increased, as there was no significant change seen in the last five years. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

8.10. Slaughtering

The most number of animal slaughtering was performed by the government in the year 2008-09. However, the animals slaughtered could not be matched with meat production because the slaughtering conducted privately remained unknown.

Animals Slaughtered 2006-2009



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

Table 8.5: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	205
Actual Filled Posts	205
Vacant Posts	0

(Livestock Department)

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

Government Livestock Department has a leading role in District Dera Bugti. Provincial Livestock Department is involved in providing services including animal husbandry, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, input supplies and dairy development. Livestock Dairy Development Board is now working on lamb fattening and milk collection. Credit facility is not much available.

8.13. Some Development Projects

The projects funded by different sources are:

Table 8.6 : Current 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. Major Development Issues

- There are a number of factors which constrain the productivity of animals. These include diseases, inadequate feed supplies, improper management and poor genetic stock. Most of the livestock farmers do not have adequate knowledge about animal nutrition, disease control and breed selection. One of the most important constraints in production is periodic spell of drought that causes feed scarcity. This scarcity badly affected fertility, weight gain of animals and causes diseases and production losses. It also increases cost of production and decreases breeder's interest. There are however a number of technical, traditional, marketing and financial constraints to animal production
- Livestock department has severe financial constraints to maintain its assets and continue providing services efficiently and sufficiently
- The following building infrastructures requires repair:
 - Office of the Deputy Director, Livestock
 - CVH Dera-Bugti
 - Government Dairy Farm, Dera-Bugti
 - Government Poultry Farm, Dera-Bugti
 - Artificial Insemination Centre Dera-Bugti
- Budget constraints limit operation of Livestock department in the district
- There is a need of computerized monitoring and evaluation system at district and provincial level for timely reporting and decision making.
- Awareness regarding timely vaccination of livestock needs advocacy.
- Marketing and transportation in the district are the major issues to be addressed.
- Artificial insemination centre has not yet established in the district.

9 FISHERIES

Note: This sector is not applicable in this district.

10 FORESTRY

Total Forest Area	n/a
Number of Sub Offices	1
Total Sanctioned Posts	25
Filled Posts	25

Sector Highlights

The type of forests found in the district is “Dry sub-tropical scrub Forests” merging downwards with the Tropical Thorn Forests. The district is an intermediate of moderately high range to descending foothills, piedmonts and plains. Rains are scanty and irregular, droughts are common and summers are hot; the vegetation therefore resembles more or less with that of adjoining districts of Kohlu, Sibi, Nasirabad, parts of Punjab in its east and Sindh in the south-east. Most of the south-east and south-west parts of the district consist of semi-desert terrain that contains a reasonable amount of Xerophytes. The area in the north is the extension of Kohlu piedmonts, therefore, replicates vegetation of the Kohlu district.

As a result of ever-increasing human population and its corresponding dependence on natural forests for fuel wood, coupled with thriving grazing pressure, the district has remarkably become deficient in forest resources. Due to lack of awareness and inadequate political stability, people are still reluctant to opt for public-private partnership in forest management and conservation; that is the reason no area has been conserved as State Forest or Wildlife Protected Area. Under the situation, overall natural vegetation, including shrubs, bushes and grasses can be termed as moderately potential rangelands. These rangelands are substantially contributing to the ecological stability of important ecosystems and economic uplift of the district through livestock rearing.

A number of factors like lack of awareness, traditionally monopolized tribal system, adverse climatic conditions and livestock farming have restricted option for raising artificial plantations in the district. By virtue of its occurrence, type, density and use, forests in the district can be defined as moderately potential but poorly managed rangelands.

Mesquit (*Prosopis juliflora*), both in bush and tree forms, is gradually encroaching the outskirts of human settlements and now has become a substantial source of fuel wood to the local consumers.

It is a well known fact that Dera Bugti district has been under insurgency over years due to political instability, therefore, forestry practices could never be initiated adequately in the interior parts. However, a small scale Forest Nursery over 2 acres was established at Bakher in the year 1981; plants produced were utilized locally and the program could not be extended. Similarly, 2 acres of land was procured at Dera Bugti in the year 1980 under a special development program, when Marri-Bugti Agency was declared a Project Area, Dera Bugti being part of it. Necessary infrastructure like residential and office accommodation for forestry staff was established.

There is no protected area for wildlife conservation in the Dera Bugti District. Due to insurgency that prevailed over years, most of the ungulates have fled to other adjoining areas or killed by casual hunters. Deep pools or *kumbs*, which are found in stream beds and in many other parts, are common. These water bodies provide not only drinking water to both man and animals but also serve as camp sites for a number of migratory waterfowls during their migration.

10.1. Introduction

Forests play an important role in the maintenance of environmental balance. It is a well established fact that life on earth is the function of a number of direct, indirect, tangible and intangible naturally active forestry factors; these may include emission of life-sustaining oxygen and absorption of poisonous carbon dioxide. Forests are the main source of food, timber, firewood, shelter and a variety of medicinal herbs and also serve as baseline for food-web, thereby sustaining life on earth. We need to know 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 type of forest found in the area is “Dry sub-tropical scrub Forests” merging downwards with the Tropical Thorn Forests. In view of their present condition, we can term the entire district moderately degraded rangelands which bears an open tree cover and a moderate amount of bushes, herbs and grasses. In the upper parts of valleys, both Olive (*Olea cuspidate*) and Phulai (*Accacia modesta*) are found. The foothills and piedmont plains are occupied by *Zizyphus nummularia*, *Periploca aphylla*, *Capparis aphylla*, *Accacia jecquemontii*, *Grewia zizyphus nummularia*, *Accacia lencophloae*, *Withania cougulansm*, *Rhazya stricta*, *Perpuk (Tecoma undulata)*, *Nannorhops ritichiana*, *Narium odorum*, *Saccharum ciliare*, *Akh (Calotropis procera)*, *Suaeda fruticosa*. Ghaz (*Tamarix articulate*, *Tamarix orientalis* and *Tamarix pallasii*) is found in streambeds.

10.2. Major Vegetation

Forests in the district could be referred to as rangelands. General terrain of the district is hilly and accommodates a diversified flora, including trees, bushes, herbs and grasses etc. Phulai (*Acacia modesta*) occurs as the dominating tree species generally along with Olive (*Olea cuspidate*) in the north. Other vegetation include *Zizyphus nummularia*, *Periploca aphylla*, *Capparis aphylla*, *Accacia jecquemontii*, *Grewia zizyphus nummularia*, *Accacia lencophloae*, *Narium odorum*, *Withania cougulansm*, *CrotalariaRhazya stricta*, *Alhaji camelorum*, *Crotalaria burhia*, *prosopis specigera*, *Perpuk (Tecoma undulata)*, *Nannorhops ritichiana*, *Saccharum ciliare*, *Akh (Calotropis procera)*, *Suaeda fruticosa* and several species of *Tamarix* like *Tamarix articulate*, *Tamarix orientalis* and *Tamarix pallasii* etc. Musquet (*Prosopis juliflora*), both in bush and tree forms, is gradually encroaching the outskirts of human settlements and now has become a substantial source of fuel wood to the local consumers.

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

Table 10.1: Vegetation Zones

Vegetation Zone	Brief description
Mountains	Tree formation reflects Olive (<i>Olea cuspidate</i>) downwards mixed with Phulai (<i>Acacia modesta</i>) at certain places. It is also occupied by <i>Zizyphus nummularia</i> , <i>Capparis aphylla</i> , <i>Accacia jecquemontii</i> , <i>Grewia zizyphus nummularia</i> , <i>Accacia lencophloae</i> , <i>Accacia senegal</i> , <i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Foot hills and Piedmont plains	It is the country in the north which is the extension of Koh - e-Siah and Nisau piedmonts, therefore, more or less, replicates vegetation of the Kohlu district; it may include Malam, Baker and Loti, mostly modified by the local community for agriculture and other land uses. It consists of more or less flat to undulating slopes and plains. Vegetation include <i>Zizyphus nummularia</i> , <i>Capparis aphylla</i> , <i>Periploca aphylla</i> , <i>Accacia jecquemontii</i> , <i>Grewia zizyphus nummularia</i> , <i>Accacia lencophloae</i> , <i>Zizyphus jujube</i> , <i>Accacia senegal</i> , <i>Alhaji camelorum</i> , <i>Crotalaria burhia</i> , <i>prosopis specigera</i> , <i>Rhazya stricta</i> , <i>Withania cougulans</i> , <i>Peganum harmala</i> , <i>Perpuk (Tecoma undulata)</i> , and several species of <i>Tamarix</i> like <i>Tamarix articulate</i> and <i>Tamarix pallasii</i> .
Dry stream beds	Commonly found in the entire district where <i>Tamarix Spp.</i> mixed with <i>Akh (Calotropis procera)</i> , <i>Narium odorum</i> , (<i>Withania Cougulans</i>), (<i>Peganum harmala</i>), and (<i>Rhazya stricta</i>) is commonly present

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

10.3. Forestry Land use

10.3.1. Notified Forests

There is no area notified as state or protected forests in the district.

10.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

There is no notified protected area in the district.

10.3.3. Rangelands

Most of the rangelands in the district belong to communities living around them. Due to communal ownership, usually these are accessible to all members of the community. 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 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 being degraded. In areas where ownership is monopolized by tribal lords, range conditions are still promising because intervention by grazers is limited and controlled.

10.4. Forest Production

The useful plants fall mainly in the categories of fodder; fuel wood for energy purpose and construction wood for roofing and small implements, medicinal plants for people and livestock. However, timber is not produced on commercial basis. Wood extracted from natural forests, is used by local consumers. Mazri or Peash (*Nannorrhops ritchieana*) is also an important forest product which has become a source of livelihood in the district.

10.5. Non-Timber Forest Produce

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

10.6. Wildlife

Wildlife habitat type is “Dry Sub-Tropical Scrub Forests”. There are no historical bench marks to determine the status of wildlife in the area. However, according to the local community, the number of wildlife species has declined; which could be possibly the result of over hunting and other adverse climatic factors. Key wildlife species are listed as under:-

Table 10.2: Wildlife Common Species

Wildlife Type	Common Species
Mammals	Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>), Hill fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes griffithii</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Stripped Hyaena (<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>) Cape hare (<i>Lepus capensis</i>), Porcupine (<i>Hystrix indica</i>), Afghan Hedgehog (<i>Hemiechinus auritus megalotis</i>), Afghan Pica (<i>Ochotona rufescens</i>) and Stone Marten (<i>martes foina</i>) etc.
Birds	Chukar (<i>Alectoris chukar</i>), See see partridge (<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>), Kestrel (<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>), Magpie (<i>Pica pica</i>), Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos daphanea</i>), a number of Finches, buntings, seasonal/migratory waterfowls, hawks, bustards and sand grouse etc.
Reptiles	Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agrionemys horsfieldii</i>), Afghan Agama (<i>Trapelus megalonyx</i>), Indian Cobra (<i>Naja naja naja</i>), Saw-scale viper (<i>Echis carinatus</i>), Dwarf Dark-headed racer (<i>Eirenis persica walteri</i>) Levantine viper (<i>Macrovipera lebetina</i>), etc.

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

10.6.1. Wildlife Statistics

There were no statistics available on wildlife in the district.

10.7. Wetlands

Deep pools or *Kumbs*, which are found in stream beds and in many other parts, being the main source of drinking water, are commonly present. *Bagi* and *Loha* in Zen hills range, the *Hargahi*, the *Khajuri* near Loti and *Chillo* in the Giandari hills, are worth mentioning among such *Kumbs*. These water bodies provide not only drinking water to both man and animals but also serve as camp sites for a number of migratory waterfowls during their migration.

10.8. Commercial Forestry (Plantations)

Tree species planted for amenity and farm forestry purpose are included in this category, which are mostly planted along water channels, water storage ponds, around farmlands and household compounds. The common species are Sinjit (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*), Sirin (*Albizzia lebbek*) Sufeda (*Populous spp.*) and *Eucalyptus spp.* Wood extracted from such plantations and natural forests is used by local consumers. It is either collected directly or through paid laborers. No large scale trade of the wood and related medicinal plants is undergoing in the district.

10.9. Bee Keeping

Due to absence of professional know how of the activity, bee-keeping is not practiced as an economic activity. Honey is generally collected from natural forests for local consumption and sometimes, for sale in the adjoining districts of the province.

10.10. Marketing and Processing

In the district, wood obtained from the forests is mainly used for fuel purposes because other sources of fuel are either unavailable or if available, are too expensive. There was no data available about the quantity of wood exploited.

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

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

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

Table 10.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	25
Actual Filled Posts	25
Vacant Posts	0

(Forest Departments)

10.12. Development Projects

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

10.13. Some Key Findings

- Area under forest reserves in district Dera Bugti is very small. The proportion of the planted forest vis a vis natural forest is even lower. Judging from international standard, forest reserves are rare.
- Female involvement in the forest activities is rare and limited to some jobs like collecting herbs, bushes and shrubs. Sometimes, they also collect fuel wood.
- In the development of forestry, the participation of Local and Federal Government and NGOs is very low.
- Forest reserves have depleted due to unavailability of cheap sources of fuel energy other than wood.
- Wildlife management is very poor and needs substantial improvement.
- The environmental and ecological balance is impaired due to soil erosion, depletion of rangeland and population pressure.
- The institutional capacity of Forestry Department needs restructuring. Management needs vigor so that effective control on the degradation of overall environment will be possible.
- Lack of awareness and aptitude towards conservation of forests, rangelands and wildlife.
- Climate change.
- Low development investment.
- For immediate financial gains, unplanned agriculture activities have subsided the natural vegetation.
- Lack of alternate energy source.
- No community system in place for management of wastelands.
- Deficiency of alternate sources of forage for livestock feeding.
- Wildlife being hunted for fun, food and out of necessity for status and prestige.

11 MINING

This sector is not applicable in this district.

12 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

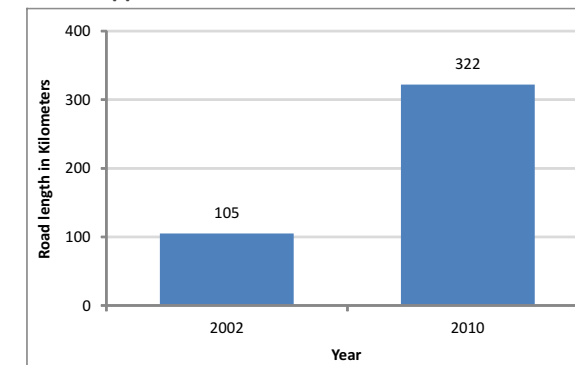
There are no activities worth mentioning in relation to Industry and Manufacturing.

13 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

<i>Economic Infrastructure and Communications</i>	
Total Length of metalled roads	322 Km
Total Length of shingle roads	602 Km
Number of Telephone connections	1,374
Internet Users	n/a
Mobile phone providers / connections	n/a
Number of post offices	3
Hotels	n/a
Motels	n/a
Guest Houses	n/a
Rest Houses	n/a
Public Banks	1
Private Banks	1

n/a: data not available

Black Topped



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

13.1. Introduction

It is a recognized concept that a communication network is not a goal in itself. However, it is a fundamental factor in striving for socio-economic development: wherever a piece of communication link leads, the human progress follows in that direction. It has been found empirically that a strong relationship exists between communication (especially roads and rails) and socio-economic development. The overall situation with respect to economic infrastructure and communication is not satisfactory in the district. Travelling from outside and also from inside Dera Bugti is difficult and time consuming except on Kashmor-Sui-Dera Bugti road which is black topped. The situation with regards to transportation is not good, same case applies to telecommunication, electricity and rest house facilities etc. Black topped road density per square kilometer in Dera Bugti is 0.0312 and that of shingle road is 0.048.

13.2. Roads and Highways with Surface Classification and Length

The total length of road in Dera Bugti is 924 km, out of which 322 km is black topped road (metalled road). Major portion of the total roads comprises of shingle roads. In respect of total length of black topped roads, Dera Bugti has better situation than Sibi, Ziarat, and Kohlu. The table given below shows the length of various roads.

Table 13.1: Road Type and Length (Kilometers)

Length by Surface Type	Black Topped	Shingle	Total Length
2002	105	602	707
2010	322	602	924

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008 -09)

13.3. Transport

There are no official statistics available on the number of vehicles registered or working in Dera Bugti but good proportion of the vehicles are seen in the area which belong to government departments and the Sui Gas Company and the rest belong to the private persons and these number of vehicles stand no comparison with the number found in Sibi or Ziarat.

Wagons are the most widely used means of transportation for the passengers. The number of wagons working in the district is not known but is visibly much less than needed as indicated by overloading. Trucks, tractors, and camels are used for carriage of goods. Small consignments are also carried by wagon.

13.4. Railway, Harbor and Airports

No railways and airways services exist in the district.

13.5. Radio and Television Stations

Dera Bugti has a radio station and a Pakistan Television station. There are small numbers of radios and televisions in Dera Bugti but the exact figure is not known.

13.6. Telecommunication and IT Services

Telephone and telegraph services are available in the district and are concentrated in Dera Bugti town and Sui. However, data for number of internet users and cell phone users could not be collected. There are two telephone exchanges in the district and number of year-wise telephone connections is listed in the table below:

Table 13.2: Telephone line, Exchange and Internet users (Numbers)

Category	1998	2009
Telephone Lines /connections	693	1,374
Exchange and Tele -density	2	2
Mobile Phone	n/a	n/a
Internet users	n/a	n/a

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

13.7. Post Offices / Courier Services

There are 3 post offices and several sub post offices. There is no courier service.

13.8. Banking and Financial Institutions

There are only two branches of commercial bank in Dera Bugti:

Table 13.3: Number of Bank and Branches

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

(State Bank of Pakistan, 2010)

13.9. Energy

13.9.1. Electricity (Supply and Demand)

Electricity is provided with only two grid stations and total number of electricity connections is 1,006.

13.9.2. Gas (Supply and Demand)

Gas is provided to the industrial and domestic area of Dera Bugti. The number of natural gas consumers is 765, 763 domestic and only two industrial.

13.10. Hotels and Resorts

There is only one government rest house.

13.11. Some Development Projects

The following projects were being implemented under the PSDP 2009:

- Construction of structures on Lehri Sangsila Dera Bugti Road.
- Black topping of road from Sui Road 238 to village Haji Juma Khan Bugti from km 0 to 49.
- Construction of black topped Road, Bugti Colony Gate No 4 via Bogra Colony, Deemari Colony and Tuta Colony and Sui, Dera Bugti.

13.12. Some Key Findings

- Road density is very low (0.045 per square kilometer), combined with poverty ranking (18th), situation looks further bleak.
- Though data about telecommunication infrastructure is not available, it appears that situation is not encouraging in this field too.
- Proper repair and maintenance is equally important besides constructing new roads.
- It is important to prioritize roads construction in the district as financial resources are limited and requirements too many.
- Extension of outreach electronic infrastructure can contribute in many ways towards progress of the district.



SECTION III Social Infrastructure

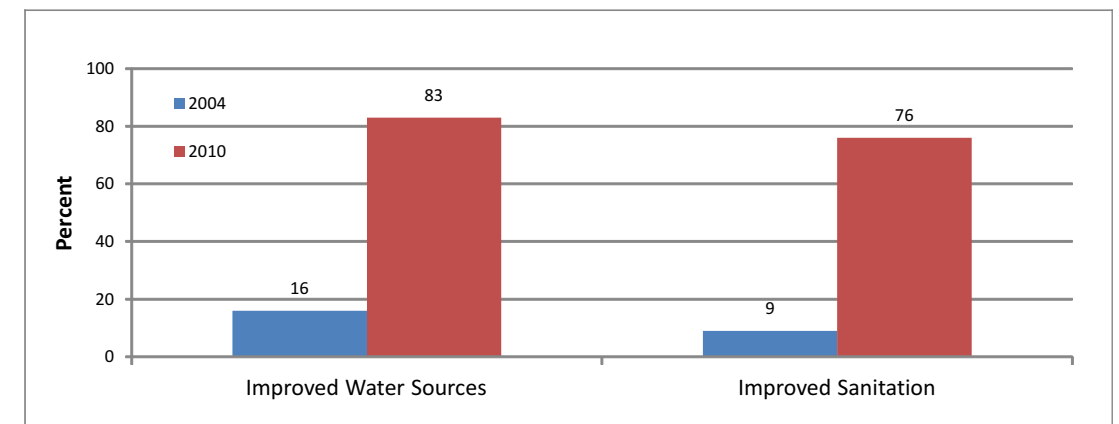
- 14 Water Supply and Sanitation
- 15 Health and Nutrition
- 16 Education

14 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

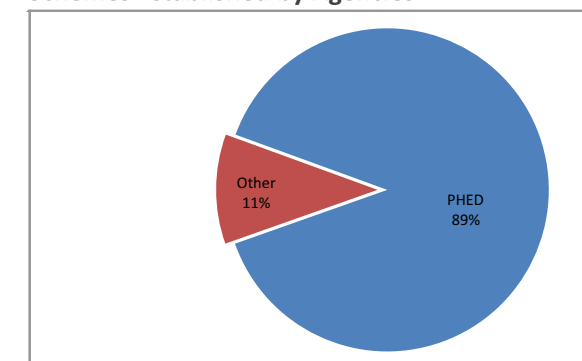
MDG Indicators	
Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability	
7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source	83%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	76%

Water Schemes		Purification Plants	
Functional	49	Functional	4
Non- functional	23	Non -functional	3
Total	72	Total	7
Water Sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	38	Latrines	n/a
Spring	24	Sewerage Schemes	n/a
Open Sources	11	Solid waste Management	n/a
Canal	n/a	Others	n/a

n/a: data not available



Schemes Established by Agencies



(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- There is very promising rise in use of improved water resources as well as improved sanitation facilities. PHED, under its CDWA program, is the major role player in water supply schemes.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, 7 water filtration plants have been installed at various locations of which 4 are functional.
- Rise in different water and sanitation indicators needs to be examined closely for drawing lessons for future course of action.

14.1. Introduction

Indicators relating to water and sanitation can help social and economic situation in a particular area to a great extent. Both have varying degree of influence on health indicators. Expenditure on water and sanitation facilities has multiplying effect on sector like health and education. Provision of water facilities on premises or near premises frees women and children from the drudgery of water carrying and thus save time for them to engage in other activities.

The water and sanitation indicators for Balochistan are far lower compared to the national average and this disparity increases further in rural areas. Situation in district Dera Bugti is much better when compared to rest of the province. Recent surveys have shown marked increase in the use of drinking water and sanitation facilities. Dera Bugti ranks 4th with regard to having improved water source and improved sanitation. 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	16	83
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	9	76

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

14.2. Drinking Water

A recent household survey² conducted in 2010, has shown that 83% population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, tube well/boreholes (35%) constitutes major source, followed by protected dug well (25%) and piped water (17%). Whereas other minor improved sources include: rain water collection (3%) and protected spring (2%). Major unimproved sources are cart with small tanker/drum (7%), tanker trucks (5%), surface water (3%) and approximately 2% of unimproved water source belonged to other categories as mentioned in the graph. For details, see table F1 Annexure F.

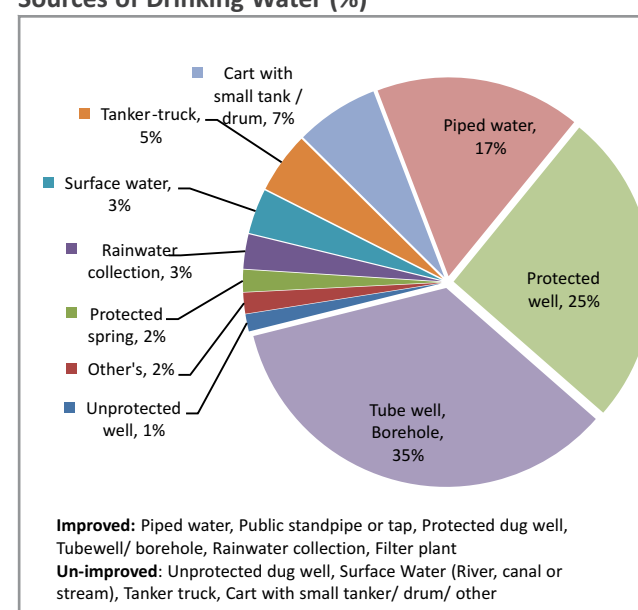
About 38% household population have no water on their premises and have to travel distances to fetch water, which is usually the responsibility of women or children of the household.

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

14.3. Water Supply Schemes

Overall use of improved drinking water sources has remarkably improved since 2003-04, when access to improved water sources was only 16%. This improvement may be due to the water supply schemes carried out in the district by the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Government of Balochistan. The table below shows the number of schemes implemented by PHED and other institutions:

Sources of Drinking Water (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table 14.2: Schemes Established by Institutions

Type of Agency	Total Schemes
PHED	65
Other	8

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Majority of these schemes were implemented by PHED, of which, as per recent information, 23 schemes were reported as non-functional. The 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	38
Spring	24
Open Surface	11

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The sources of the schemes are mainly dependent on direct pumping from dam or water followed by groundwater tanks as mentioned in the table below:

Table 14.4: Distribution of Schemes by Sources

Type of Sources	Total Schemes
Groundwater Tank	18
Overhead Tank	8
Combine (Gravity / Pump)	2
Direct Pumping From Dam Or Water	27
Gravity	14
Storage Tank	4

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The above mentioned schemes are being run using various energy sources. Out of total 73 PHED schemes, 44 are being run using electricity, whereas in electricity shortage areas around 26 schemes are being run on diesel engines and 3 are using generators.

14.4. Water Purification Plants

PHED is implementing "Clean Drinking Water for All" program that aims to install water purification plant in every Union Council and some *Tehsils* of the districts. So far 7 water purification plants have been installed, out of which 3 are not functioning as shown in the table below:

Table 14.5: Number of Water Purification Plants

Water Purification Plants	Status		
	Functional	Non-Functional	Total
Water Purification Plants Established by CDWA -PHED	4	3	7
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)

² Balochistan Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS), 2010. Planning and Development Department, GoB

14.5. Currently in Progress Projects

The following project was reflected in the provincial PSDP 2011-12 with an estimated cost of Rs. 412.231 million. The project was allocated Rs. 75 million for financial year 2011-12.

- Water Supply Scheme Sui Town.

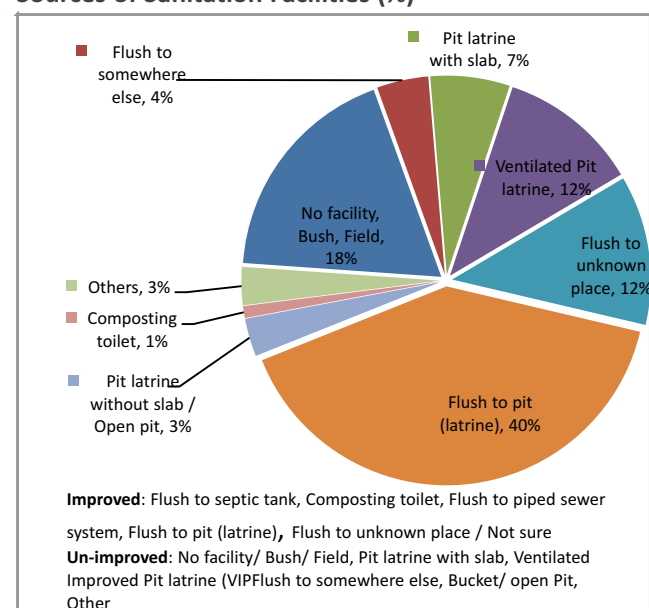
14.6. Sanitation

Sanitation situation on the whole in Balochistan: primarily due to the reason that this sector has never been on the priority list of the provincial or district governments. Poor sanitation facilities affect the poor as they don't get these from government side and don't have own resource to improve sanitation in their homes or in their vicinity. 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 three-quarter (76%) of households in the districts are using improved sanitation facilities for human excreta disposal. Of those, 57% has any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 18% have no toilet facility and defecating in the open fields/bushes, raising the risk of disease transmission through air, insects/fly or other means. For details, see table F2 Annexure F.

Sources of Sanitation Facilities (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

15 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	23%
TT2 Vaccination	0%
Vaccination (BCG. Fully)	0%, 0%
Institutional deliveries	10%
Skilled attendants at birth	14%
Diseases (MICS 2010)	
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks < 5 yrs	53%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	1
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	2
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	24
Dispensaries	26
MCH Centers	3
TBC	1
Others	1
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	21
Nurses	2
Paramedics	170

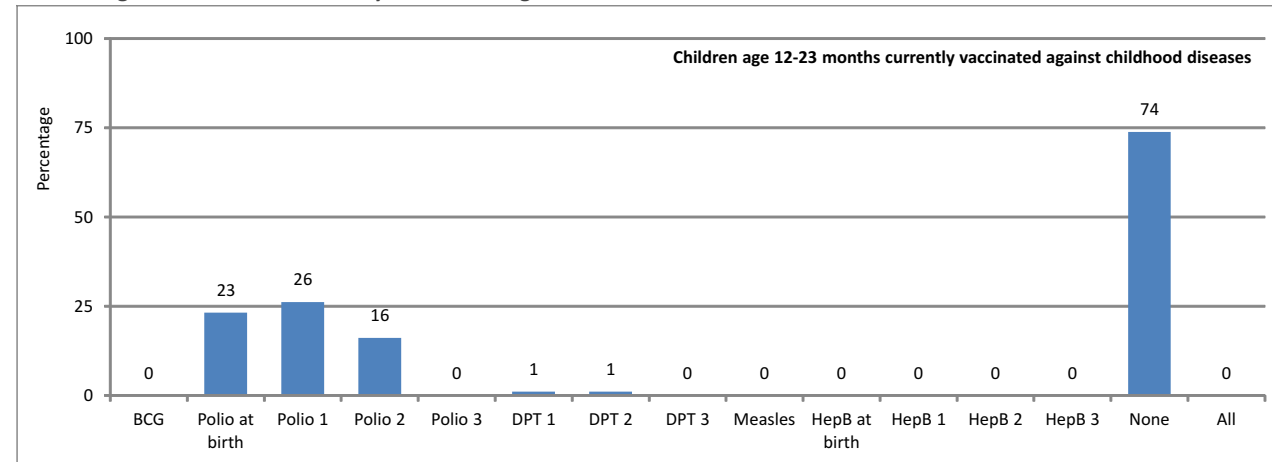
(MNCH and diseases indicators, MICS, 2010) And
(Health Facilities and Human Resources, 2010).

MDG Indicators	
<u>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</u>	
1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs) – 73%	(2004)
<u>Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality</u>	
4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (Sibi Division) – 71	
4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (Sibi Division) – 59 (2010)	
4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage – 0%	(2010)
<u>Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health</u>	
5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth – 14%	(2010)
5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate – 0.3%	(2010)
5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate – 47%	
5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage – 23%	(2010)
5.6: Unmet need for FP – n/a	
<u>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases</u>	
6.3: Correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS – among young women (15-24y) – 0%	(2010)
6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN – 0.7%	
6.8: Children treated with Anti-malarial Drugs – 69%	
6.9: TB Case Detection Rate – 0%	(2009)
6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate – 0%	(2008)

(Infant and Under-five mortality figures are regional)

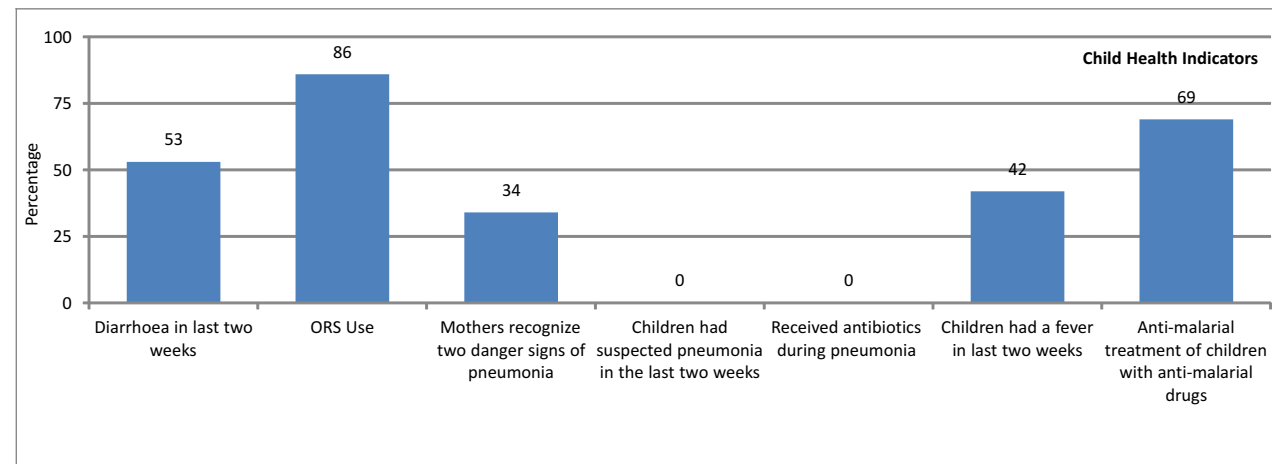
The following are the MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators

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:

- One doctor for 12,791 persons
- A total of 104,631 new cases of common illnesses reported in the government health facilities during 2009-10
- 22.6% pregnant women had at least one ANC visit while only 3.8% had 4 or more ANC visits
- 33.9% of women / caretakers recognized two danger signs in children (age 0-59 months) requiring immediate referral to health facility

15.1. Health Needs

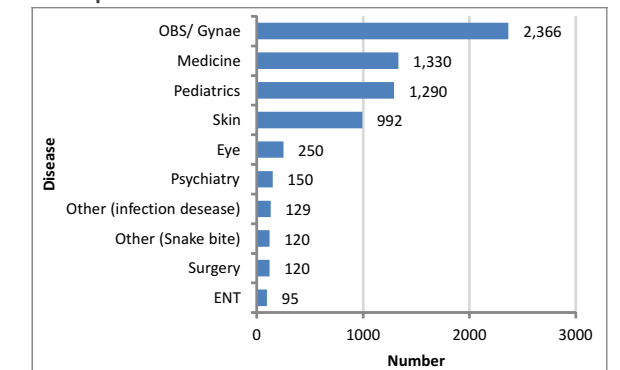
For every 1,000 live births, 59 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 12 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women, who experience fertility rate of TFR: 0.5 as compared to the provincial average TFR: 4.7 have poor access to skilled providers for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance: 22.6% pregnant women had at least one ANC visit while only 3.8% had 4 or more ANC visits. 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: 90.1% of pregnant women had deliveries at home.

According to Health Management Information System (HMIS) reports, a total of 104,631 new cases of common illnesses, visited the government health facilities during 2009-10. Respiratory Tract Infections, Gastro Intestinal, Skin Diseases were the most common diseases reported from health facilities. Other diseases included Eye Infections, Psychiatry Problems. Top ten new priority health problems are presented in chart below:

Another 4,509 new cases of common illnesses visited outpatient departments (OPD) of the secondary health facilities. The distribution of top 10 disease cases is presented in the chart below:

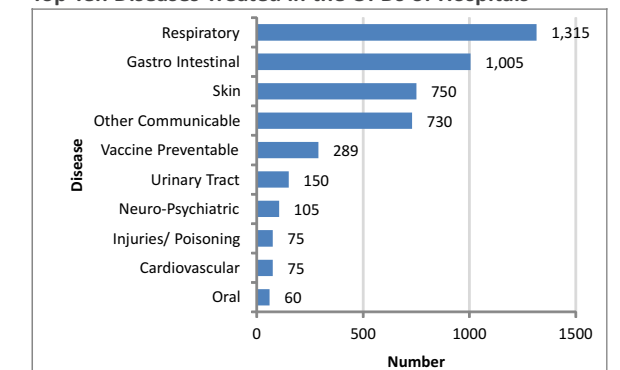
There have been 1,430 patients hospitalized during the year 2009-10. The distribution of indoor admission by disease category is presented in the chart below:

Ten Top New Cases



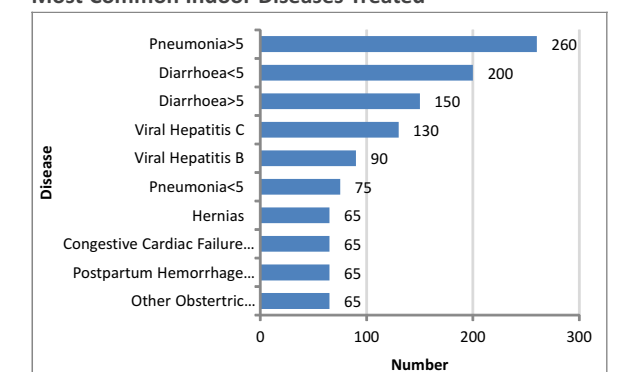
(District Health Information System, 2009-10)

Top Ten Diseases Treated in the OPDs of Hospitals



(District Health Information System, 2009-10)

Most Common Indoor Diseases Treated



(District Health Information System, 2009-10)

15.2. Health System and Resources

15.2.1. Health Facilities

The highly subsidized public healthcare system is major provider of curative and preventive care services to the local population. The health facility infrastructure includes: 1 Hospital, 2 Rural Health Centres (RHCs), 26 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 25 Civil Dispensaries (CDs), 3 Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCHCs) and 1 TB Clinic. RHCs have 20 beds out of

total 42 beds in the district..There is also one (1) private (Sui Gas field) Hospital with 10 beds .

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

15.2.2. Human Resources

There were 21 doctors for about 268,620 population i.e. One doctor for 12,791 persons. The posts of dental surgeon are lying vacant at both DHQ Hospital and Rural Health Centre levels which means that whole population of the district have no access to the dental care. The bed and paramedical staff population ratio has been calculated in the following table:

Table 15.1: Health Staff and Facilities (Number)

Health Facilities	Health Staff and Facilities in 2010				
	Doctors M/F	Nurses M/F	Para-medical M/F	Beds M/F	Health Facilities
Hospitals	9/2	0/2	27/2	22	1
RHCs	2	0	14/2	20	2
BHUs	8	0	65/15	0	26
CDs	0	0	39/-	0	25
MCH Centers	0	0	0/3	0	3
TBC	0	0	0	0	1
Other	0	0	3	0	1
Total	21	2	170	42	59
Unit/population ratio	12,791	134,310	1,580	6 105	4 631

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

15.2.3. Administration of Health:

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

15.2.4. Reporting and Surveillance Systems

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

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

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

15.3. Health Services / Activities

The utilization pattern varies amongst the 43 reporting facilities throughout the district (HMIS Report). The aggregated average of new patients for whole district was 9.2/day, while in 22 facilities (51% of total 43) daily OPD were less than 10 patients a day on average.

According to HMIS the overall utilization of health facilities during the reporting year was 707 new cases per 1000population. 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.

15.4. Special Health Programs / Initiatives

15.4.1. Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

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

BCG: (26%), Panta-3: (20%), Measles: (10%) and TT-2+: (14%)

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 EDOH. The number of T.B Patients registered under T.B DOTS program is given below:

Table 15.2: Number of registered TB patients

Year	No. of TB Patients Registered
2006	0
2007	66
2008	19
2009	0
2010 (up to 3 rd qtr)	0
Total	85

(Balochistan Health Department)

The success of the program is measured through two indicators: TB Case Detection Rate (CDR) and Treatment Success Rate (TSR). These are also MDG indicators related to Goal 6. According to Program's reported data, the CDR and TSR during 2008-09 were 0% each.

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.

Note: District wise data not Available.

15.4.4. Hepatitis Prevention Control Program

Viral hepatitis is a serious global public health problem. At present, five distinct type of pathogenic hepatitis virus (A, B, C, D, and E) have been identified. In Pakistan, Hepatitis E remains endemic, mainly affecting the adult population. The Hepatitis prevention and control program was launched in 2005 and provides the vaccination and treatment of Hepatitis B & C through a sentinel site established at DHQ Hospital in other districts but this facility is not available in Dera Bugti.

15.4.5. AIDS Control Program

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

15.4.6. National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care

National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care provides the missing linkage between health care outlets and health services users. The linkage is provided through a network of Lady Health Workers (LHWs), who are especially trained in PHC, family planning and community organization. There are 55 LHWs and 2 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) in the district covering a population of 6%.

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

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

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

15.5. Nutritional Status

The situation with regards to nutritional status among children under-five years is not very promising, as the MICS 2003-04 reported 73% children under-five were moderately or severely malnourished. Only 90% infants were on breast milk.

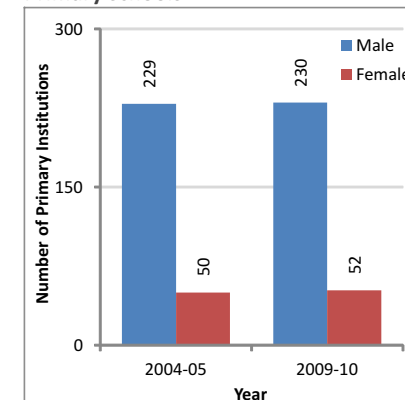
In micro-nutrition, the situation is also not very encouraging. Vitamin A supplementation during Polio immunization drives could hardly reach half of the target children population of 6-59 months age. 60.5% households did not have iodized salt (0 PPM).

15.6. Some Key Findings

- Status of health indicators is not satisfactory in the district
- Results of MICS 2004 and 2010 for Dera Bugti be analyzed critically to prepare programs / projects for improving health status of women and children
- Vaccination in the district needs a lot of improvement for extensive coverage of children
- Strong monitoring and effective administrative steps are needed to protect investment done or to be done in health sector in the district
- Supply of medicine related to OPD be ensured

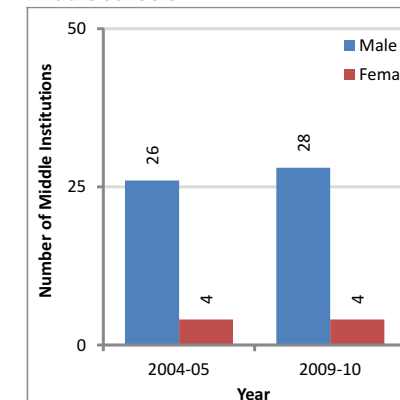
16 EDUCATION

Primary schools



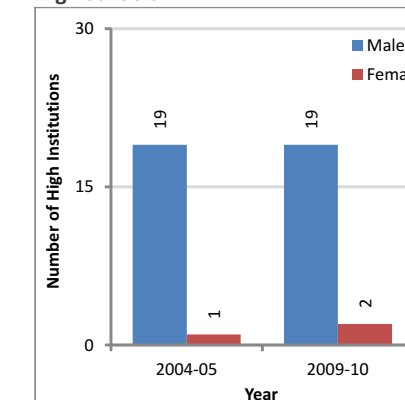
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 and 2009-10)

Middle schools



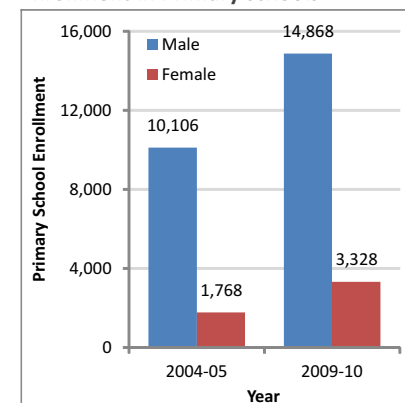
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 and 2009-10)

High schools



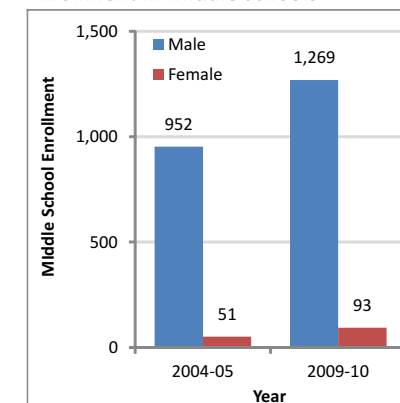
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 and 2009-10)

Enrollment in Primary schools



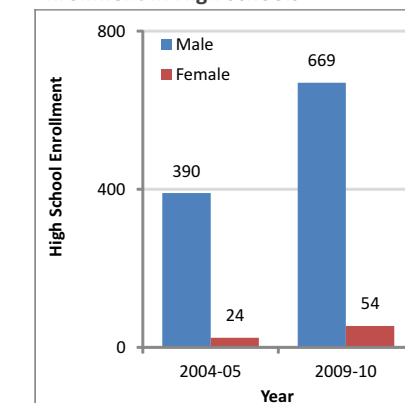
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 and 2009-10)

Enrollment in Middle schools



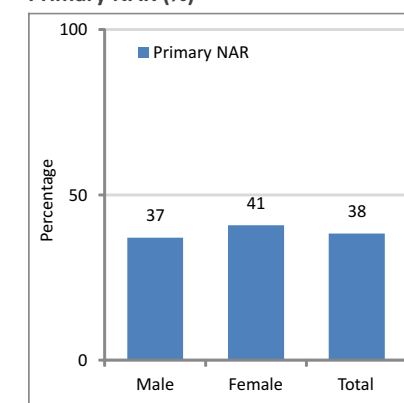
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 and 2009-10)

Enrollment in High schools



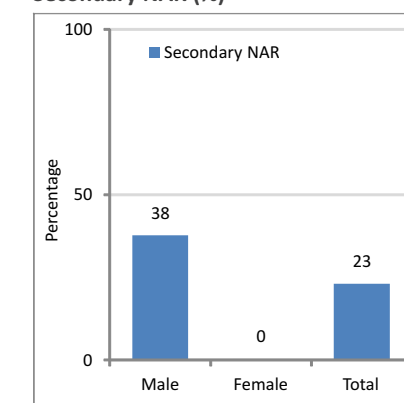
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 and 2009-10)

Primary NAR (%)



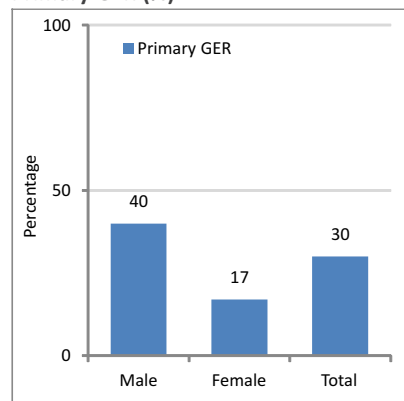
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Secondary NAR (%)



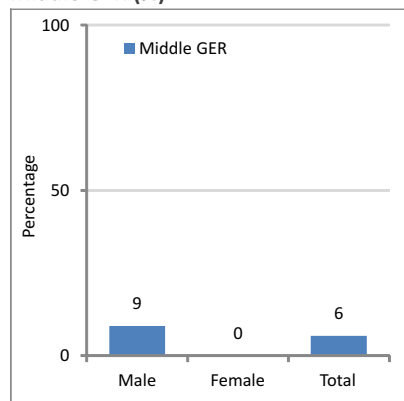
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Primary GER (%)



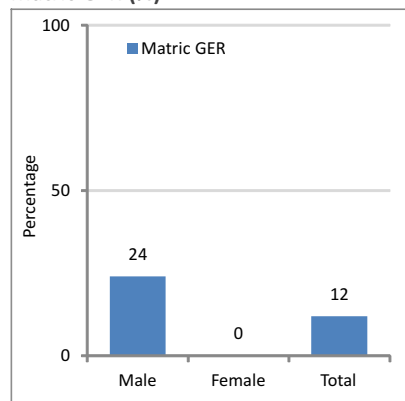
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Middle GER (%)



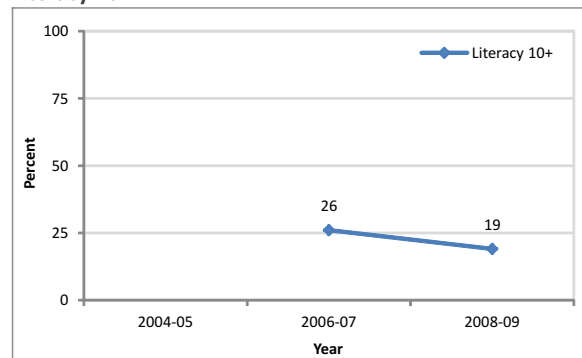
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Matric GER (%)



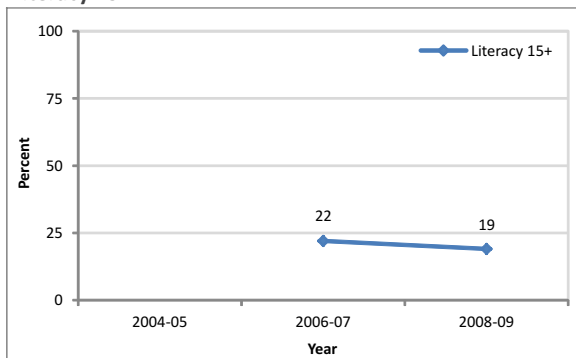
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 10+



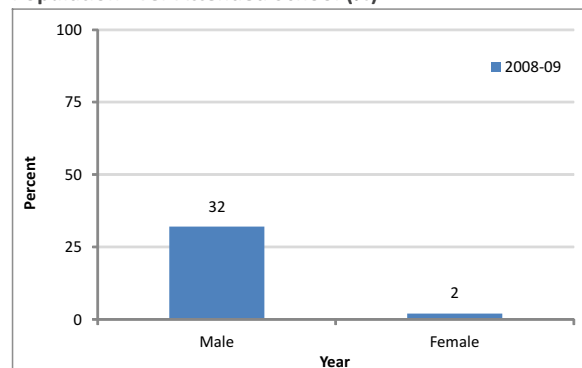
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Literacy 15+



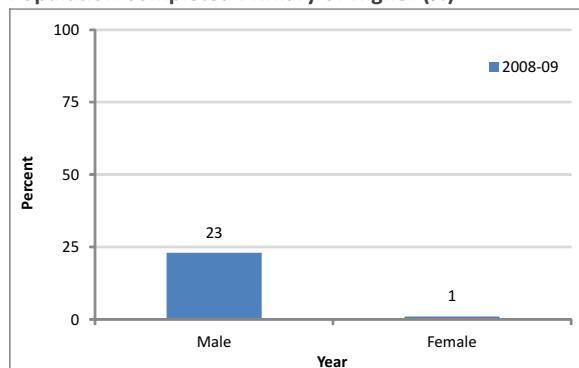
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Population Ever Attended School (%)



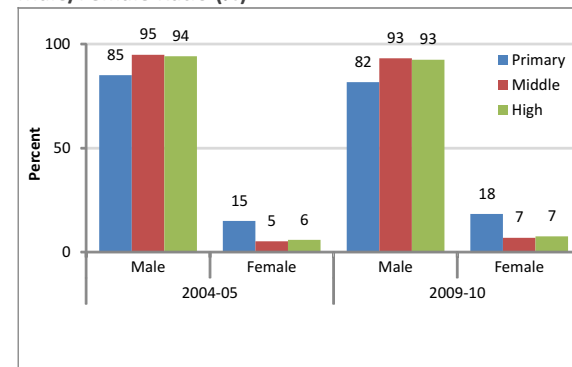
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Population Completed Primary or Higher (%)



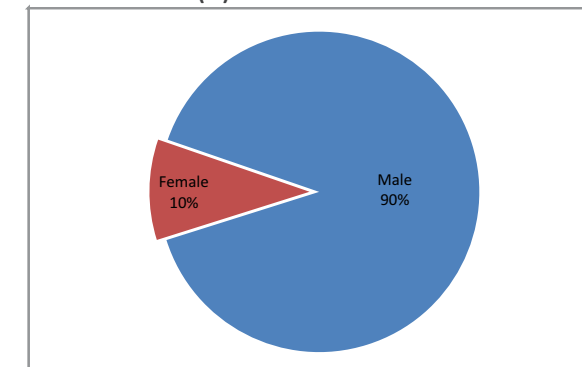
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Male/Female Ratio (%)



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

Overall Teachers (%)



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

MDG Indicators

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

2.1: Net primary enrollment ratio – 38% (2010)

2.2: Primary Completion rate – 47% (2010)

2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs) – 19% (2009)

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development

3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary – 1.1 (2010)

3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary – 0.01 (2010)

3.3: Youth Literacy GPI – n/a

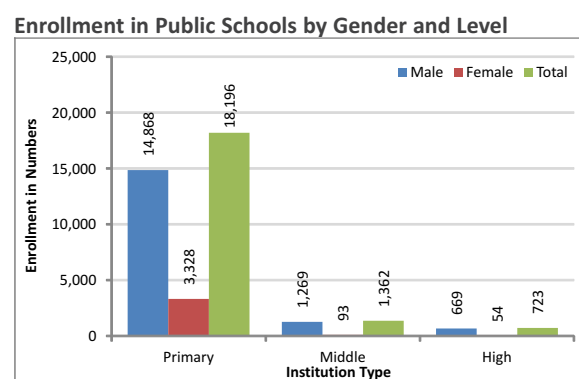
Sector Highlights

- Gender gap increases with advancement in years of schooling
- 62% of school-going age children were still out of school
- Gross Enrollment Rate of primary and middle schools were also very low (at 30% and 6% respectively)
- 82% population aged 10 years and older never attended any school
- Only 1% of rural females ever-attended any school
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment in secondary levels is non-availability of schools. Against 282 primary schools in the district, there are only 32 middle and 21 high schools.
- .
- Primary school completion is also very low (47%).

16.1. Introduction

16.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates

According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 335 public primary, middle and high schools is 20,281, whereas 192 students were enrolled in colleges, of which, 172 were boys and 20 were girls.

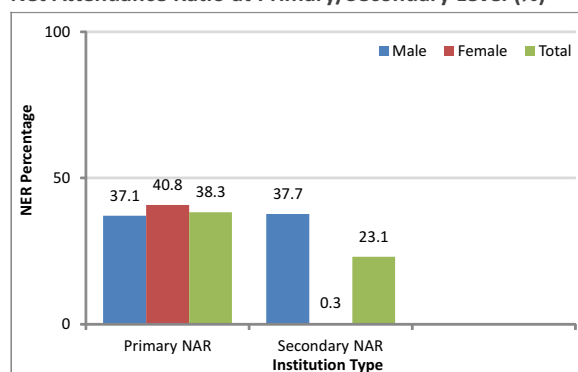


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.3. Enrollment Rates

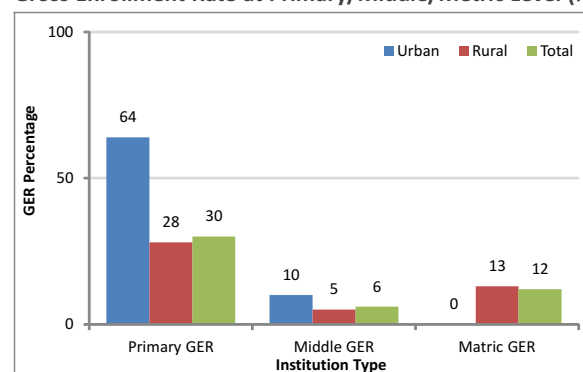
MICS Balochistan conducted in 2010 has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 38% with girls slightly higher than boys (41% versus 37%). This indicates that 62% children were still out of school, which will either join late, or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in secondary school NAR (total: 23%, boys: 38%, girls: 0.3%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Similarly, Gross Enrollment Rate of primary and middle schools were also very low (at 30% and 6% respectively). For details, please see table H3 and H4 Annexure H.

Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

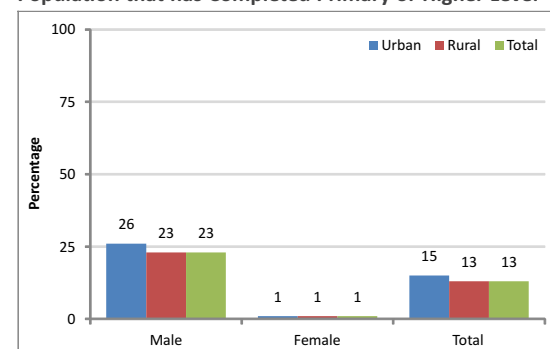


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.4. Educational Attainment

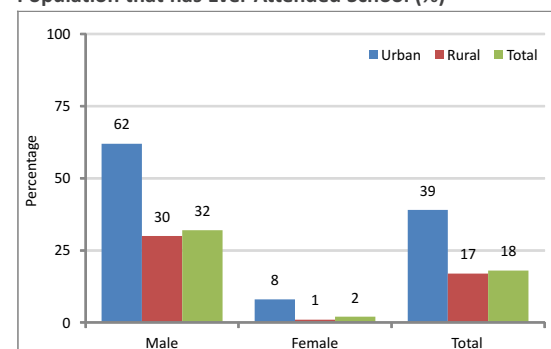
Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 82% population aged 10 years and older never attended any school, while only 13% reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 1% had ever-attended any school and only 1% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with urban males, where nearly 62% ever attend and 26% complete primary levels. For details, please see tables H5 and H6 Annexure H.

Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Population that has Ever Attended School (%)

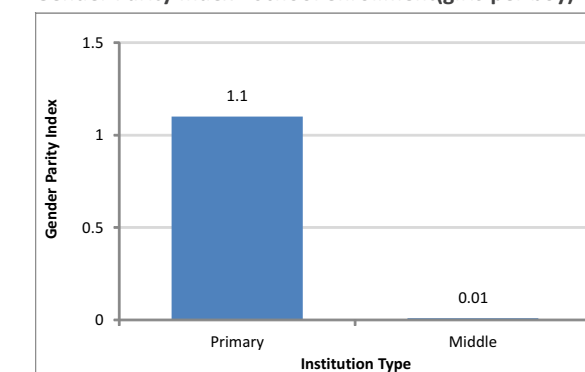


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.5. Gender Disparities

This graph shows 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)

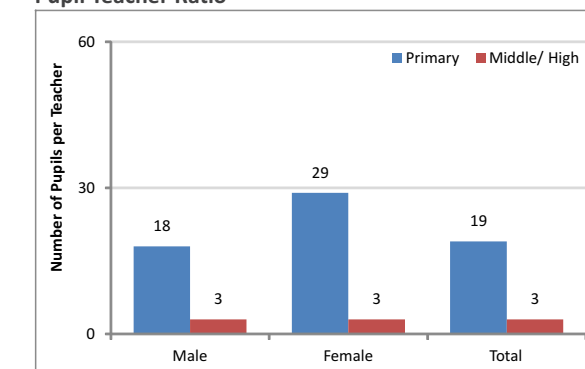


(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

16.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 18 primary school boys and 29 primary girls. Whereas there are sufficient teachers per students for middle level. For details, please see table H7 Annexure H.

Pupil Teacher Ratio



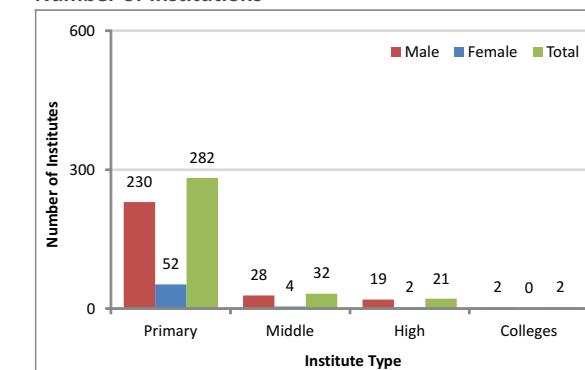
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7. Institutions

16.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school Census 2009-10, there are 282 primary schools (230 male and 52 female), 32 middle schools (28 male and 4 female), 21 high schools (19 male and 2 female), 1 Inter college (male only) and 1 degree college (male only). For details, please see table H8 Annexure H.

Number of Institutions



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7.2. Primary Schools

The total enrollment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 18,196, of which, 14,868 were boys and 3,328 were girls, which means that 81.71% of primary school students were boys. In each primary school, a senior Junior Vernacular Teacher (JVT) is assigned the charge of Head Master or Head Mistress. The costs of primary schools are borne by government, in the case of government run schools. They have a uniform curriculum and examination system.

As per Government of Pakistan's National Education Policy (NEP), now redundant after 18th Amendment, the primary education will be provided to all the children in the age group of 4-9 years. School facilities will be provided to every child within a radius of 1.5kilometer so that no child is deprived of basic education. Promotion of girls' education will be assigned high priority. However, considering the geographic spread, this policy may not be applicable in letter and spirit as it would require 6,772 schools to cover the district map. Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 10 community schools to promote primary education in Dera Bugti.

16.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8, with the primary section included. In 2009, there were 32 middle schools in Dera Bugti, of which, 28 were for boys and 4 for girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 1,362, which included 1,269 boys and 93 girls. This means that 93.17% of middle school students are boys. The Government has sanctioned 15 posts for a middle schools, of which, one post is of SST (Gen), SST (Sc), JAT, PTI, D.M, M.Q each; two posts of JET, JVT and 4 posts of *Naib Qasid*. A Senior Secondary School Teacher, SST (Gen), is posted as Head Master/ Head Mistress of the middle school. The district has 32 middle schools functioning against 282 primary schools, means, 8.81 primary schools feed into one middle school, which explains the low continuation rates.

16.7.4. High Schools

High schools comprise grades up to 10 with primary and middle classes included. Humanities and sciences are taught in these schools. When a middle school is upgraded from middle level to high level, more staff is sanctioned as one Head Master or Head Mistress, a Secondary School Teacher (general science), a junior English teacher, a Junior Clerk and a class IV employee. In 2009, there were 21 high schools in Dera Bugti, 19 for boys and 2 for girls. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 723, of which, 54 were girls and 669 were boys.

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

16.7.5. Intermediate College

There is 1 Inter college functioning properly in the district. 112 students are enrolled in 1 Inter college, in which, 100 students are boys and 12 students are girls.

16.7.6. Degree Colleges

According to Directorate of Education Colleges information, there is 1 Degree college is functioning properly. In Degree College, 80 students are enrolled in which, 72 students are boys and 8 students are girls. Due to non availability of Girls Degree College, the girl students of the area are admitted in Boys Degree College.

16.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

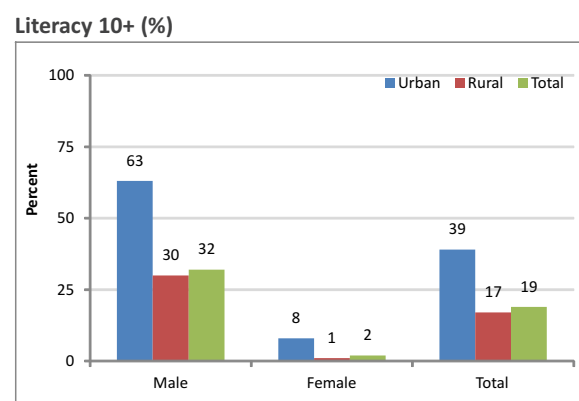
16.8.1. School Buildings

No data of basic facilities in schools is available.

16.9. Literacy

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

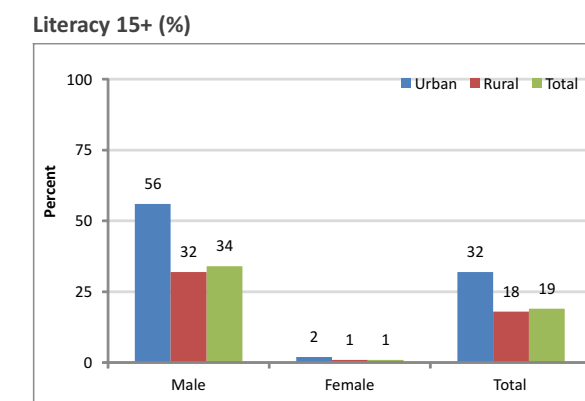
According to Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, the literacy rate of age 10+ in district Dera Bugti was 32% among males and 2% among females, with an overall



(PSLM, 2008-09)

literacy rate at 19%. 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 H9 Annexure H.

Currently, 30 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for males and females by NCHD for over 800 beneficiaries.



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table 16.1: Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

Description	Centers	Enrolment
Male Centers		
Literacy Centers - NCHD	20	567
Female Centers		
Literacy Centers - NCHD	10	241
Total	30	808

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.
- National Commission for Human Rights
- Prime Minister Literacy Cell and Asian Development Bank through the Government of Pakistan.

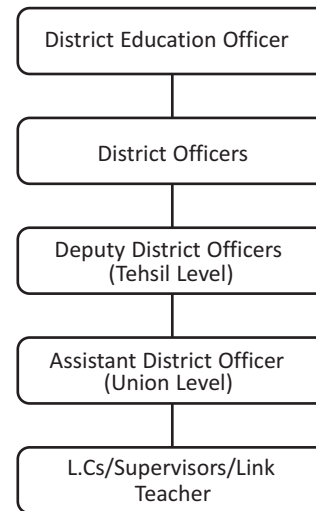
In the fiscal year 2007-2009, the Balochistan Education Foundation, with coordination of World Bank, established 10 community schools in Dera Bugti district through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. (SCOPE). The enrollment was 518, of which, 237 were girls and 281 were boys. These schools have been established in urban and semi-urban areas of the district. According to an approved agreement, the following criteria were followed by BEF authority:

- Community will provide shelter or one room on voluntary basis.
- Teacher shall belong to that area and only in case of non-availability, the teacher may be appointed within radius of 4 km.
- There should be at least 20 school children of age-group 5-9 years.
- There should not be any girls' school within a radius of 2 km but a minor amendment was made in phase III, which stated that in which there should not be any boys or girls school within a radius of 2 km.

16.11. Education Department

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

District Education Management Structure



16.12. Currently in Progress Projects

Following were the projects reflected in the PSDP 2009:

- Construction of Hostel for Old Gallion School, Baiker.
- Construction of additional rooms for Boys High school, Baiker.

16.13. Some Key Findings

- Female literacy is only 1.3%³ (15 years and above) as compared to male literacy of 39.4%
- There are 52 girls' primary schools while that of boys are 230. There are only 4 girls' middle and 2 girls' high schools
- There is no inter or degree college for girls in the district
- Insufficient education facilities infrastructure appears to be a major cause of low literacy levels especially for girls. In case of boys, under-utilization of the education facilities may be worrying factor
- District Education plans like that of NCHD be implemented to raise literacy. Resources be pooled in by all stakeholders including development partners to make such programs successful

³ Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, Balochistan 2010



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

No information on sport could be collected

18 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

18.1. Introduction of Social Welfare

Social welfare is a vital phenomenon of societal development focusing on the quality of life and promotes an effective role of vulnerable segments of community. In Balochistan, Social Welfare Department was established in 2004. Formerly, this department stayed functioning with the Women Development Department and Special Education. In 2009, Women Development Department was separated from Social Welfare & Special Education Department. In Balochistan region, certain developmental schemes were initiated by the Social Welfare Department aiming at the improvement of social environment by providing the opportunities to underprivileged strata through policies, programs and projects in order to alleviate poverty and dependency. These projects included community development centers, community halls, income support programs and registration of the marginalized persons etc. For this purpose budget allocated to Social Welfare Department, Dera Bugti was Rs. 776,000/- in fiscal year 2009-10. This amount increased to Rs. 800,000/- in the year 2010-11.

18.2. Community Development Centers

These Community Development Centers were established with the motive to enhance living skills of the unprivileged strata and have performed quite well in enrolling the people and train them in the past few years. These centers were receiving their grants through donations and Zakat funds.

Table 18.1. Community Development Centers

	Year	Purpose	Achievements
Computer training center for males	Not reported	To develop creative skills of young men in computer	60 Computer Trained young men and boys of the district under the supervision of one computer instructor
Training and Rehabilitation Centre For Mustehqueen -i-Zakat male and females	Not reported	To provide tailoring skills to male and females such as cutting and stitching	Facilitated 30 trainees at a time under the supervision of three instructors

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

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 in all over Pakistan with the objective of poverty alleviation and women empowerment among the deprived segment of Pakistani society, which includes, particularly, widows and women headed households.

18.4. Zakat & Pakistan-Bait-ul-Maal

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

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

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

18.5. Structure & Functions of Department

Main functions of Social Welfare Department are as follows:

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

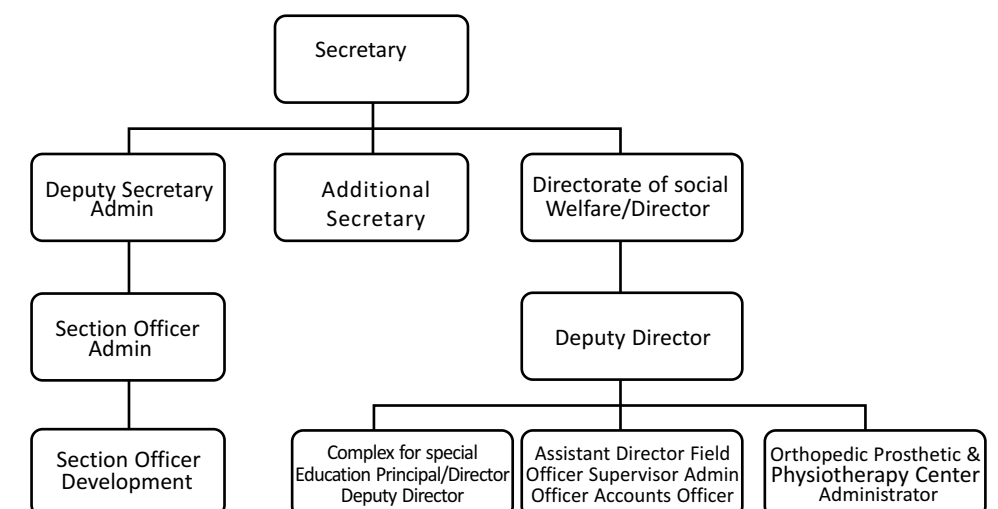
The Department of Social Welfare, Dera Bugti has total 9 posts and all are filled. The detail of staff is given below:

Table 18.2: Number of Posts (Filled and Vacant) in EDO Office

Total posts & bps	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS -17.	1	1	0
Total number of posts of below BPS -16.	8	8	0
Total Posts.	9	9	0

(Social Welfare Department)

Social Welfare Department Organogram



18.6. Some Key Findings

- Social and economic indicator of Dera Bugti indicate that communities in the district are living a life of primitive age
- Updated data appears to be deficient with regard to exact performance of community development centers
- Enhanced funding and better management can result in improved community development services
- Maintaining close contact with NGOs will help learning from experience of NGOs with blend of government support
- For vulnerable segment of society

19

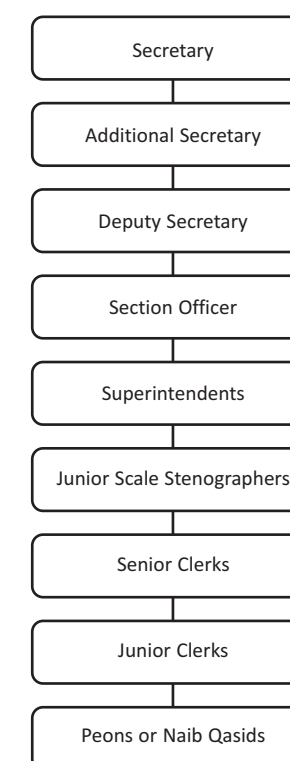
WOMEN/GIRL CHILD DEVELOPMENT

19.1. Structure of Women Development Department

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

Structure of provincial Woman Development Department is as under:

Structure of Provincial Woman Development Department



19.2. Situation of Women

Women were 46% of the overall population whereas 53% of them were above 15 years of age. Their economic dependency over males persists high due to the patriarchal norms.

According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls is slightly higher than boys (41% compared to 37%). However, traditionally girls' education is not much encouraged due to poverty and cultural issues. Girls, even if enrolled in schools have high possibility of dropouts or discontinue education after primary level. The secondary Net Attendance Ratio is 23% in total, out of which boys dominate with 38% and girls stand at mere 0.3%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was also very low, 30% and 6% respectively.

Dera Bugti has poor maternal health facilities as there were only 2 lady doctors while 55 LHWs and 2 LHSs. Consequently, women have poor access to skilled attendants for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. Subsequently, only 1% pregnancies were assisted by the professionals in the year 2010.

The issues related to women are considered as matter of honor and discouraged to be reported at police stations. To resolve such issues, the *Jirga* system is preferred. For this reason, cases of violence and crimes against women in the district remain unreported. This situation raises the need of women police station and women police in the district.

Women are employed mostly in the health, education sectors.. In the health sector, there were only 2 doctors, only 2 nurses and 22 paramedic staff in the district. Besides, 55 LHWs & 2 LHSs were employed under National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care. Pre and ante natal care data of MICS Balochistan show that there is not only need to strengthen health services infrastructure but women too need to be made aware of their right to education and health services Only one female is employed in the deputy commissioners' office among 151 males while 1 in Social Welfare Department among 6 male employees. Literacy and education should be promoted in the district to have qualified females for various jobs.

19.3. Available Facilities

Some national level programs in health sector, though subject of health has been devolved to the provinces but these programs are still being funded under Federal PSPD, these are:

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

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

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

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

- Rural Community Center, Dera Bugti.
- Social Welfare, Training & Rehabilitation Center, District Dera Bugti.
- Industrial Homes.
- Idara-i-Bahali Mustehqueen-i-Zakat for Females, District Dera Bugti.
- Training and Rehabilitation Center for Mustehqueen-i-Zakat.
- Distribution of 1,500 sewing machines among the poor women of District Dera Bugti.
- Benazir Income Support Program.
- Community Halls for lady Councilors were established under Gender Resource Action Plan (GRAP).
- Non-Formal Education system for those who have missed regular schooling.
- Awareness Programs for Women's Rights & Empowerment is currently pursuing.
- The establishment of Gender Resource & Career Development Centers at district level is also under way.

19.4. Vocational Trainings

There is one Vocational Training Center for females in urban area, where they are given training in cutting, stitching, etc.

19.5. Recreational Facilities

There are no recreational facilities for women in the district.

19.6. Women Development Initiatives

The Government of Pakistan is committed to several international obligations on the status of women such as Beijing Platform of Action 1995 and CEDAW. With initiatives such as National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) and GRAP to take strategic actions for women development in general, gender equality, gender mainstreaming and empowerment. The Provincial Woman Development Department was entrusted to implement and monitor such action plans. At provincial level GRAP could not take off. The GRAP project, having been reflected in provincial PSDP for a few year without any substantial progress, was deleted.

19.7. Some Key Findings

Some of issues and needs related to women in Dera Bugti are as following:

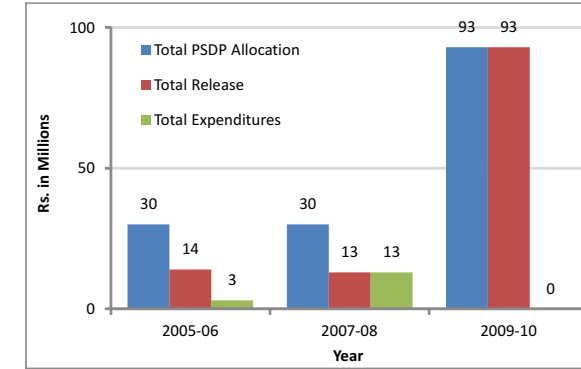
- Social sector indicators do not reflect well on status of women in Dera Bugti
- Almost all women in Dera Bugti are illiterate, consequently, women representation in services is invisible
- Women Development department needs to make special programs for improving lot of women in Dera Bugti
- Extending outreach of electronic media to raise awareness should be ensured as enrolment needs will of the community besides infrastructure support.
- Situation can only improve if all development partners join hands with government to initiate different interventions
- Certain gender equity programs are essential to involve women in the development sector

20 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Data not available on disaster in this district.

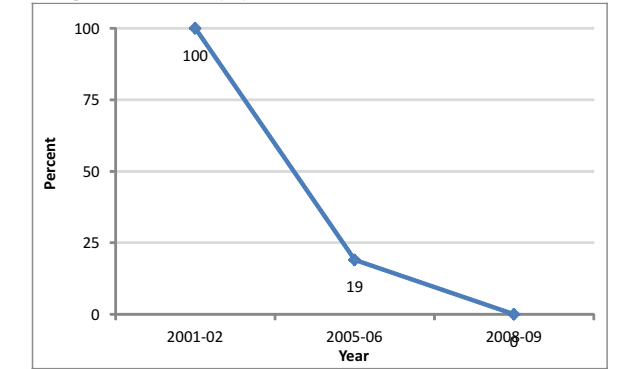
21 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

District Accounts Budget



(PSDP, Public Sector Development Program , 2010)

Budget Utilization (%)



(PSDP, 2010)

21.1. Introduction

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

21.2. District Accounts - Budgetary Allocations/Expenditures

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

21.3. Development Funds

Most of the development activities in the district are funded through the Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). Development funds from federal and provincial resources are only partly administered at the district level. Historically, due to paucity of resources in Balochistan, the Government has no option but to opt for Revenue Deficit Budgeting to finance PSDP relying mainly on the budgetary support provided by the Federal Government. Moreover, in case of block allocations at the provincial level, accurate break-down at the district level is not possible. The following table presents data on allocation, releases, and expenditures of PSDP in Dera Bugti. However, the percentage of utilization of resources was high till 2007-08.

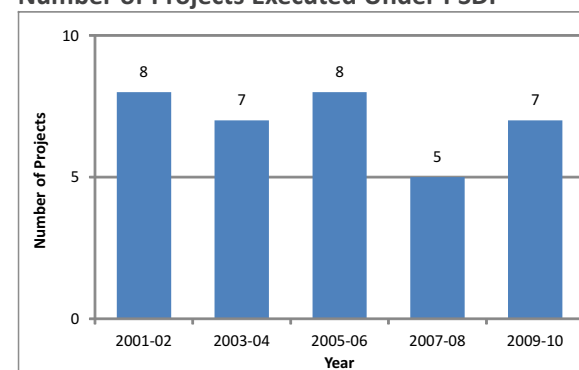
Table 21.2: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total PSDP Allocation GOB	50	75	30	14	30	23	93	247
Total Release	50	75	12	14	13	23	93	247
Total Expenditures	50	65	9	9	13	23	93	247
Percentage Utilizations	100%	86.6%	3%	62.3%	43.3%	100%	100%	100%

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

The graph shows the number of projects reflected in PSDP for execution in Dera Bugti. Number of project, reflected each year, is not an indicator of more or less investment due to two reasons: size of project is unknown and secondly number of projects does not mean that all reflected projects are completed in a particular year. For details, see table J1 Annexure J.

Number of Projects Executed Under PSDP



(PSDP, 2010)



ANNEXURE TABLES

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

Annexure A: LAW AND ORDER

Table A1: Type of law enforcement agencies and geographical coverage

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Police Station / Thana / Chowki		Geographical Coverage
	Number	Name	
Police	2	n/a	15 Km
Levies	3	n/a	n/a
Sub Tehsil	5	n/a	n/a

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

Table A2: Strength of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Agency	Available Human Resource								Total	
	DPO/Risaldar	DSP/Naiab Risaldar	SI/Dafedar	ASI/Havaldar	PDSP/Mohrar	PI/Saphi	IP/Tracker	Head Constable/Runner		Constable
Police	1	7	30	49	1	2	8	199	194	491
Levies Provincial	2	2	1	3	2	36	2	1	n/a	49
Levies Federal	2	17	24	4	17	247	1	0	n/a	312
Total	5	26	55	56	20	285	11	200	194	852

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

Table A3: Available Resources of Law enforcement Agencies

Type of Agencies	Available Resources							Total
	Armored Vehicles	Vehicles	Arms	Ammunition	Mob Control Equipment			
					Tear Gas	Rubber Sticks	Armored Suits	
Police	n/a	3	235	6,000	6	40	n/a	6,284
Levies Provincial	n/a	3	80	1,800	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,883
Levies Federal	n/a	4	400	9,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	9,404
Total		10	715	16,800	6	40		7571

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

Annexure B: Agriculture and Horticulture

Table A4: Major Cognizable Crimes Reported Year Wise

Category of Crimes	Number of Incidents					Total
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Explosion Incidents	56	28	40	42	22	188
Total	56	28	40	42	22	188

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

Table A5: 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	N	0
Majlis-e-Shoora	N	0
Juvenile Court	N	0
Banking Court	N	0

(Registrar High Court/District & Session Judge)

Table B1: Area and Production of Major Rabi Crops (Number)

Major Rabi Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (kg/Hectare) Average
Wheat	7,870	12,709	1,615
Barley	25	31	1,240
Rapeseed/Mustard	257	103	401
Gram	150	76	507
Mutter Pulse	50	27	540
Lentil (Masoor)	10	5	500
Vegetables	22	350	15,909
Fodder	63	2,465	39,127
Total	8,447	15,766	59,839

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008 -09)

Table B2: Area and Production of Major Kharif Crops (Number)

Major Kharif Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (kg/Hectare) Average
Rice	15	54	3,600
Sorghum (Jowar)	2,502	1,626	650
Maize	20	16	800
Mung bean	45	27	600
Mash bean	42	27	643
Fruits	168	138	821
Onion	20	280	14,000
Potato	2	30	15,000
Vegetables	17	110	6,471
Melons	641	6,361	9,924
Chilies	2	3	1,500
Fodder	67	1,621	24,194
Sesame	25	13	520
Cotton	1,720	2,256	1,312
Millet	2,000	1,121	561
Moth	25	31	1,240
Total	7,311	13,714	81,836

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008 -09)

Table B3: Growth Rate Comparison - 2008-09 (Percent)

	Wheat	Fruits	Onion	Fodder
Dera Bugti				
Area	49.9	1.1	0.1	0.8
Production	43.1	0.5	0.9	13.9
Yield	1.1	0.6	9.9	44.7
Balochistan				
Area	33.9	20.1	2.7	3.1
Production	16.5	19.7	11.6	22.5
Yield	1.0	2.0	8.6	29.1

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008 -09)

Table B4: Number of Government and Private Owned Farm Implements (Number)

Owner	Tractors	Threshers	Harvesters	Reapers	Bulldozers
Govt.	2	0	0	0	12
Private	92	42	0	0	0
Total	94	42	0	0	12

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008 -09)

Table B5: Area, Production and Yield of All Fruits -2008-09 (Number)

Fruits	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Mangoes	11	88	8,000
Citrus	1	15	15,000
Other Fruits	156	35	5,833
Total	168	138	28,833

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008 -09)

Table B6: Area, Production and Yield of All Vegetables (Rabi and Kharif) - 2008-09 (Number)

Vegetables	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Turnip	5	89	17,800
Carrot	1	16	16,000
Tinda	7	41	5,857
Radish	2	34	17,000
Spinach	2	34	17,000
Tomatoes	5	79	15,800
Lady Finger	6	41	6,833
Brinjal	3	20	6,667
Potato	2	30	15,000
Bitter Gourd	1	8	8,000
Other Vegetables	7	98	14,000

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008 -09)

Table B7: Area Irrigated by Different Source of Irrigation

Sources of Irrigation	Area (Hectare)	Percent (%)	Total No. of Tube Wells	
			Govt.	Private
Canals	406	4%	0	0
Tube wells	5,625	63%	0	495
Wells	2,125	24%	0	0
Karezes / Spring	831	9%	0	0
Total	8,987	100%		495

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Annexure C: LIVESTOCK

Table C1: Health Services Activities (Number)

Activities	2005 06	2006 07	2007 08	2008 09
Vaccination	74,986	123,000	164,860	261,300
Treatment	81,451	129,477	218,469	82,795
Animals Castrated	1,691	85	2,561	66
Animal Slaughtered (Govt.)	10,343	16,358	16,051	19,023
Animal Slaughtered (Private)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(Directorate of Animal Husbandry)

Table C2: Meat, Milk and Dairy Production - Year Wise

Total Meat Production	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Mutton	(000) Tones	3.3	3.3	3.4	8.0	8.2
Beef	(000) Tones	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Milk	(000) Liters	90.4	92.2	94.1	96.0	97.9
Poultry	(000) Tones	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9
Eggs	Million Numbers	45.2	46.4	47.6	48.8	50.1

(Directorate General Livestock and Livestock Census, 2006)

Annexure D: FORESTRY

Table D1 : Forest Department Designations and Posts

Designation	Grade (BPS)	Post (Number)
Divisional Forest Officer	17	1
Range Forest Officer	16	1
Assistant	14	1
Senior Clerk	9	1
Forester	7	2
Junior Clerk	7	1
Forest Guard	5	7
Tractor Driver	5	1
Jeep Driver	4	1
Game Watcher	1	2
Naib Qasid	1	3
Chowkidar	1	3
Sweeper	1	1
Total		25

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

Annexure E: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS

Table E1: Number of Post Offices and Courier Services (Number)

Services Category	1998	2009
Post Offices	9	3
Courier Services OCS, TCS, TNT, SpeedX	n/a	n/a

(Post Master General)

Annexure F: WATER AND SANITATION

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

Type and Source of Drinking Water	MICS 2010
Improved Sources	82.9
Piped water	16.7
Public standpipe or tap	0.8
Hand pump	0
Donkey pump/turbine	0
Protected dug well	25.6
Tube well/ borehole	34.7
Protected pond/ Tank	0
Protected spring	1.8
Rainwater collection	2.8
Filter plant	0.6
Un-Improved Sources	16.9
Unprotected dug well	1.4
Unprotected Spring	0.1
Unprotected Pond	0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	3.6
vendor provided	0
Tanker, Tract or Donkey Cart	0
Tanker truck	5.0
Cart with small tanker/ drum	6.8
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0
Other	0

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Annexure G: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

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

(Percent)

Access of water sources	MICS 2010
Improved sanitation facilities	76.3
Flush to piped sewer system	0.4
Flush to septic tank	0.5
Flush to pit (latrine)	40.3
Flush to somewhere else	4.2
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	12.2
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	11.4
Pit latrine with slab	6.5
Composting toilet	1.0
Un-Improved sanitation facilities	
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	3.1
Bucket	0.7
Public/ communal latrine	0.6
Other	0.0
Missing	0.9
No facility, Bush, Field	18.4

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table G1: 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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicine	-	-	-	860	470	1,330
Surgery	-	-	-	120	-	120
Pediatrics	-	-	-	800	490	1,290
ENT	-	-	-	95	-	95
Eye	-	-	-	250	-	250
Orthopedics	-	-	-	36	13	49
Psychiatry	-	-	-	150	-	150
Dental	-	-	-	80	-	80
Skin	-	-	-	950	42	992
OBS/ Gynae	-	-	-	1,800	566	2,366
Emergency/ Causality	-	-	-	78	-	78
Cardiology	-	-	-	10	-	10
Other (Specify)/ Infection Diseases	-	-	-	95	34	129
Other (Specify)/ Snake Bite	-	-	-	75	45	120
Total				5 399	1 660	7,059

(Blochistan Health Department)

Table G2: Outdoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Eye & ENT	30
Oral	60
Cardiovascular	75
Injuries/ Poisoning	75
Neuro-Psychiatric	105
Urinary Tract	150
Vaccine Preventable	289
Other Communicable	730
Skin	750
Gastro Intestinal	1,005
Respiratory	1,315

(Blochistan Health Department)

Annexure H: EDUCATION

Table G3: Indoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Prolonged/Obstructed Labor	25
Cholelithiasis / Cholecystitis	25
Hyperplasia of Prostate	25
Ectopic Pregnancies	30
DNS	30
Meningitis	30
Neonatal Tetanus	30
Ante partum Hemorrhage (APH)	35
Galucoma	35
Other Obstetric Complications	65
Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	65
Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	65
Hernias	65
Pneumonia<5	75
Viral Hepatitis B	90
Viral Hepatitis C	130
Diarrhea>5	150
Diarrhea<5	200
Pneumonia>5	260

(Blochistan Health Department)

Table H1: 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	10,106	1,768	11,874	14,868	3,328	18,196
Middle Section	952	51	1,003	1,269	93	1,362
High Section	390	24	414	669	54	723
Inter Colleges	30	0	30	100	12	112
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	72	8	80
Total	11,478	1,843	13,321	16,978	3,495	20,473

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

Table H2: Primary Level Enrollment in Government Schools a Percentage of Total Enrollment (Percent)

	Urban			Rural			Total			Percentage of
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	100	100	100	96	89	95	97	90	95	Total
	100	100	100	97	89	95	97	90	95	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table H3: Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (Percent)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	37.1	40.8	38.3
Secondary	37.7	0.3	23.1

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table H4: 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	72	25	52	33	13	24	35	14	25	Including
5-9	97	27	64	37	17	28	40	17	30	Excluding
6-10	80	22	52	32	16	26	35	16	27	Excluding
10-12	18	0	10	9	0	5	9	0	6	-
11-13	33	0	22	17	0	10	18	0	11	-
13-14	0	0	0	26	0	13	24	0	12	-
14-15	0	0	0	12	0	6	11	0	6	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table H5: Population that has Ever Attended School (Percent)

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	62	8	39	30	1	17	32	2	18

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table H6: Percent Distribution of Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level (Percent)

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	26	1	15	23	1	13	23	1	13

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table H7: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	18	29	19
Middle and High Level	3	3	3

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Table H8: Type and Number of Institutions - Year Wise (Number)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary schools	229	50	279	230	52	282
Middle schools	26	4	30	28	4	32
High schools	19	1	20	19	2	21
Inter Colleges	1	0	1	1	0	1
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	1	0	1
Elementary Colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cadet Colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polytechnic Institute	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	275	55	330	279	58	337

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

Table H9: Literacy Rate by Urban and Rural (Percent)

Literacy	Gender	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
Literacy 10+	Male	63	30	32
	Female	8	1	2
	Total	39	17	19
Literacy 15+	Male	56	32	34
	Female	2	1	1
	Total	32	18	19

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table H10: Male/Female Ratio of Students (Percent)

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	82	93	93
Female	18	7	7

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Annexure I: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Table I1: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in EDO Office

Total posts & bps	No. of Posts	Filled Posts	Vacant Posts
EDO (CD), (B-17).	1	1	0
Social Welfare Officer . (Male). (B-17).	1	0	1
Multi-Purpose Worker . (Male). (B-08).	1	1	0
Multi-Purpose Worker . (Female). (B-08).	1	1	0
Needle & Craft Instructor . (Female) (B-08).	1	1	0
Junior Clerk . (B-07).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	2	2	0
Chowkidar . (BPS-02).	1	1	0
Sweeper (Part -Time). (B-01).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Annexure J: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table J1: Projects Executed Under PSDP

Year	Projects in Numbers
2001-02	8
2002-03	7
2003-04	7
2004-05	7
2005-06	8
2006-07	6
2007-08	5
2008-09	4
2009-10	7

(PSDP, 2010)

Annexure K: LIST OF VILLAGES (RURAL), DERA BUGTI, CENSUS 1998

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	DERA BUGTI	BASPANCH	566	109
2	DERA BUGTI	BELAJ	280	54
3	DERA BUGTI	BHAGSAR	671	106
4	DERA BUGTI	CHAMB KHIAZAI	92	15
5	DERA BUGTI	CHAMBRAHEJA	363	48
6	DERA BUGTI	CHEEL	108	18
7	DERA BUGTI	DEEGH	366	88
8	DERA BUGTI	DUDAR	98	10
9	DERA BUGTI	GADHAI	186	42
10	DERA BUGTI	KALADOOR	224	62
11	DERA BUGTI	MARAO	469	88
12	DERA BUGTI	RAYI	123	26
13	DERA BUGTI	SHAMSAR	337	65
14	DERA BUGTI	SHEHTHAL	188	40
15	DERA BUGTI	SIAHIAN KACH	97	23
16	DERA BUGTI	SOHAR	188	26
17	DERA BUGTI	SURA	63	12
18	DERA BUGTI	BARDASHT	46	5
19	DERA BUGTI	BHARI	153	22
20	DERA BUGTI	BURAZ BALL	220	45
21	DERA BUGTI	DASHAT GORAN	512	58
22	DERA BUGTI	DASHAT GORAN KACHH	616	81
23	DERA BUGTI	DASHAT GORAN(CHANRA ZAI)	571	122
24	DERA BUGTI	DHAD	250	39
25	DERA BUGTI	DHEPAL	153	13
26	DERA BUGTI	DOMBAND	109	23
27	DERA BUGTI	DONANI	439	90
28	DERA BUGTI	HABIB RAHI	1151	221
29	DERA BUGTI	HAJI	104	26
30	DERA BUGTI	HAZARA	288	36
31	DERA BUGTI	HODO	105	25
32	DERA BUGTI	JUARI	566	129
33	DERA BUGTI	KALO KUSHTAG	351	73
34	DERA BUGTI	KANTOR	86	21
35	DERA BUGTI	KARGAZ	740	199
36	DERA BUGTI	KASHI GHARBI	249	38
37	DERA BUGTI	KASHI SHARQI	81	19
38	DERA BUGTI	KAURDAN	1367	190
39	DERA BUGTI	KHURDAN PUSHTA	118	27
40	DERA BUGTI	KUKKI	279	30
41	DERA BUGTI	KUKRANI	173	19
42	DERA BUGTI	KUMBANI	672	155
43	DERA BUGTI	LENDI	365	59
44	DERA BUGTI	NIAM RAIKH	0	0
45	DERA BUGTI	PAKHT	139	34
46	DERA BUGTI	PESHI	431	84

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
47	DERA BUGTI	PITOKH	1036	181
48	DERA BUGTI	POHLI	179	46
49	DERA BUGTI	RANTA	333	61
50	DERA BUGTI	SANRI BALA	56	8
51	DERA BUGTI	SANRI ZERIN	560	90
52	DERA BUGTI	SOORANI	262	62
53	DERA BUGTI	SOUR	1289	168
54	DERA BUGTI	TARKAGH	136	26
55	DERA BUGTI	TARKAI	276	58
56	DERA BUGTI	ABTARBAH	876	116
57	DERA BUGTI	BAND THAL	1068	131
58	DERA BUGTI	DAURJAH	626	120
59	DERA BUGTI	GADRI	352	35
60	DERA BUGTI	GAISO	330	30
61	DERA BUGTI	GUZGAR	471	89
62	DERA BUGTI	JUMBAND	510	60
63	DERA BUGTI	KAHER BAND	1334	273
64	DERA BUGTI	KUMBI	384	41
65	DERA BUGTI	LADHANI	633	93
66	DERA BUGTI	LEGHAR	231	23
67	DERA BUGTI	MALEER	398	51
68	DERA BUGTI	MITOKACH	280	49
69	DERA BUGTI	SANGSILLA	683	74
70	DERA BUGTI	SARTHAF	679	88
71	DERA BUGTI	SIHAF KAND	558	60
72	DERA BUGTI	THANGWANI	383	52
73	DERA BUGTI	TOBA NOHKANI	923	112
74	DERA BUGTI	ZAINKOH	2887	462
75	DERA BUGTI	ZARMAGHAZ	94	19
76	PHELAWAGH	BAKER	980	214
77	PHELAWAGH	DANB BORE	60	14
78	PHELAWAGH	GURAN THAL	1194	136
79	PHELAWAGH	HOTAKMARI SHUMALI	126	25
80	PHELAWAGH	JALLE MARI BORE	805	177
81	PHELAWAGH	KANDH MURUNJ BORE	785	85
82	PHELAWAGH	KUWAN MAT	188	26
83	PHELAWAGH	LAINDA	280	43
84	PHELAWAGH	PERPAGO BORE	90	15
85	PHELAWAGH	PIR MUHAMMAD KUND	410	76
86	PHELAWAGH	THANGWANI	185	38
87	PHELAWAGH	WASHAAF	202	32
88	PHELAWAGH	ASHAQ BHAHA	885	122
89	PHELAWAGH	BAGLAR SHAM	927	179
90	PHELAWAGH	BAGLARH KALCHAS	349	60
91	PHELAWAGH	BARAMDI	718	149
92	PHELAWAGH	BEGUM BAHA	561	90
93	PHELAWAGH	CHAT	1647	195
94	PHELAWAGH	KALCHAS KAHOR	636	107
95	PHELAWAGH	KARBARSHAM	1804	308
96	PHELAWAGH	KUP THAL	766	139

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
97	PHELAWAGH	LAGH	2535	312
98	PHELAWAGH	PAR KAHOUR	1311	206
99	PHELAWAGH	PATTI	1166	148
100	PHELAWAGH	QALANDRI	1884	280
101	PHELAWAGH	SOHLANI	1386	210
102	PHELAWAGH	CHOTO	1683	234
103	PHELAWAGH	DILGOSH	1360	239
104	PHELAWAGH	KANDELI	2412	465
105	PHELAWAGH	KHALARA	1324	263
106	PHELAWAGH	MAKHI NALA	516	95
107	PHELAWAGH	SHARKHALA	603	107
108	PHELAWAGH	BOR GARANI	1116	160
109	PHELAWAGH	DAGARO BORE	359	61
110	PHELAWAGH	GAZANIGAL	1792	256
111	PHELAWAGH	HOTAKMARI JANOobi	99	20
112	PHELAWAGH	KANDH BORE GARRANI	709	99
113	PHELAWAGH	KUPRI	523	86
114	PHELAWAGH	LINDERA	825	81
115	PHELAWAGH	NARIAL JALWALA	811	209
116	PHELAWAGH	SARAWANDOR	421	55
117	PHELAWAGH	BANDER THAL	278	71
118	PHELAWAGH	CHABDAR	1050	192
119	PHELAWAGH	DOI	2195	296
120	PHELAWAGH	GORPAN	54	9
121	PHELAWAGH	LARHO PATI	543	84
122	PHELAWAGH	MADAGH	209	40
123	PHELAWAGH	PATRA	596	91
124	PHELAWAGH	SHERANI	1017	140
125	PHELAWAGH	THAL PIR KOH	9233	1500
126	PHELAWAGH	TUSAL THAL	318	84
127	PHELAWAGH	ABTARI	309	66
128	PHELAWAGH	BAGHI	432	82
129	PHELAWAGH	BOBI	210	48
130	PHELAWAGH	DACHI LAK	164	40
131	PHELAWAGH	GATRANI	328	44
132	PHELAWAGH	HAN	190	30
133	PHELAWAGH	JAMAL BANDI	535	66
134	PHELAWAGH	KAKARI	372	59
135	PHELAWAGH	LAGHARI	0	0
136	PHELAWAGH	MASORI LAK	241	51
137	PHELAWAGH	MURGH MARI	380	79
138	PHELAWAGH	PIR THAL	922	158
139	PHELAWAGH	SHANK	393	90
140	PHELAWAGH	SOLE	225	47
141	PHELAWAGH	UMRI	41	6
142	PHELAWAGH	AHO THAL	176	47
143	PHELAWAGH	BURZAIN	136	22
144	PHELAWAGH	CHIBTANI	223	61
145	PHELAWAGH	GAVI	255	49
146	PHELAWAGH	GUJRO	269	92

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
147	PHELAWAGH	HAJANI	522	103
148	PHELAWAGH	INJEER GORANI	282	61
149	PHELAWAGH	JAGANI	210	38
150	PHELAWAGH	KALAIRI	796	193
151	PHELAWAGH	KISHAK	233	44
152	PHELAWAGH	MITHA	315	39
153	PHELAWAGH	MOHEET	461	80
154	PHELAWAGH	PASHAINI	168	39
155	PHELAWAGH	PESHANI	503	111
156	PHELAWAGH	PHATOO	210	45
157	PHELAWAGH	PINGORA	704	105
158	PHELAWAGH	ROSHOSH	598	142
159	PHELAWAGH	SARNAIN	274	50
160	PHELAWAGH	SODO	297	67
161	PHELAWAGH	SOTOKH	208	42
162	PHELAWAGH	TAKRA	509	107
163	PHELAWAGH	TANGO KOCHI	0	0
164	SUI	BEEH JUNUBI	228	51
165	SUI	BEEH SHUMALI	369	67
166	SUI	JATA MARRI	392	86
167	SUI	JISTKANI KAAKARI	353	63
168	SUI	KEHLENI	372	62
169	SUI	KUNRANI	246	57
170	SUI	LASHKARANI	791	120
171	SUI	LOTI	406	58
172	SUI	MANDO KAND KHAJOORI	257	62
173	SUI	MURGHA ZAI	330	72
174	SUI	NEELAGH GHARBI	1082	213
175	SUI	NEELAGH SHARQI	581	102
176	SUI	POGANI	181	25
177	SUI	RASIL	338	82
178	SUI	SHAMBANI KAKARI	210	42
179	SUI	SIAHLAF	220	45
180	SUI	SOORI ZERIN	572	139
181	SUI	SOORIBALA	361	102
182	SUI	TREEP	398	77
183	SUI	TUSSO	316	75
184	SUI	WATOO	321	64
185	SUI	WAZANI	167	42
186	SUI	BUSHT GO	636	166
187	SUI	GO	637	148
188	SUI	GULZAR	1488	198
189	SUI	KHATTAN	3354	215
190	SUI	LAKHA MARRI	744	133
191	SUI	LUNDO	469	81
192	SUI	SEENDHAL	2240	147
193	SUI	SHADAIN	1644	232
194	SUI	BADRING	847	194
195	SUI	GAZI JANOobi	524	126
196	SUI	GAZI SHAMALI	409	91

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
197	SUI	GOVER	452	98
198	SUI	MAZOI	1679	250
199	SUI	PINHAN	297	68
200	SUI	TOBA SUNDRANI	529	154
201	SUI	UCH	1041	189
202	SUI	ASREELY THAL	354	82
203	SUI	BHAGSIR	487	106
204	SUI	BIAMSHAHI	1102	235
205	SUI	DILBAR	1445	352
206	SUI	GANDOI	1216	351
207	SUI	GAZZI	529	106
208	SUI	PESH BOGI	1129	237
209	SUI	SIFRI	664	182
210	SUI	SOORI KUSHTAGH	876	231
211	SUI	SUNHAIRI	808	213
212	SUI	THANGWANI	338	69
213	SUI	THIKKA	324	81
214	SUI	THUNI	1161	220
215	SUI	ASHKANI SHESHI	887	201
216	SUI	GANJA	302	71
217	SUI	LANJOO	317	61
218	SUI	LUNJA	456	99
219	SUI	MACHI GORANI	1036	226
220	SUI	MARI	671	110
221	SUI	RAIS TOKH	392	80
222	SUI	SIGHARI	2639	338
223	SUI	TOWNSUI	26604	2948

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