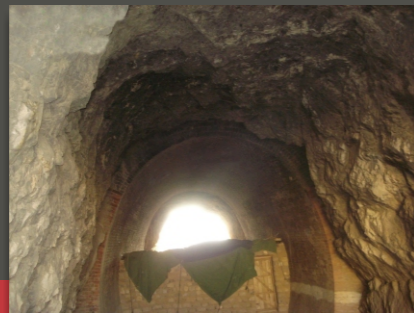


District Development P R O F I L E 2 0 1 1

Harnai

Harnai - District Development Profile 2011



Planning & Development Department
Government of Balochistan, Quetta



United Nations Children's Fund
Provincial Office Balochistan, Quetta



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



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

Harnai

Prepared by



Planning & Development
Department, Government
of Balochistan, Quetta

in Collaboration with



United Nations
Children's Fund
Provincial Office
Balochistan, Quetta

July 18, 2011

Message

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

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

Foreword

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

Development planning in Balochistan has always been challenging for planners due to its difficult and rugged terrain, remote and sparsely populated regions. This generally inhibits an informed planning process due to limited knowledge of the areas targeted for development. An effort has been made to collate and present information regarding socio-cultural, economic and demographic status, status of productive & social sectors and district resources. This effort can be considered unique for the Balochistan Province when seen in connection with GIS-based mapping in the form of detailed datasets. 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.

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

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

Aslam Shakir Baloch
Joint Chief Economist

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| MESSAGE | ii |
| FOREWORD | iii |
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENT | iv |
| ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS | vi |
| DISTRICT AT A GLANCE | ix |
| DISTRICT MAP | xi |
| SECTION I | 1 |
| 1 Introduction and Background | 3 |
| 2 Social Organization | 6 |
| 3 Demography and Housing | 9 |
| 4 District Government | 12 |
| 5 Municipal Services | 16 |
| 6 Law and Order | 18 |
| SECTION II: Productive sector | 21 |
| 7 Agriculture and Horticulture | 23 |
| 8 Livestock | 24 |
| 9 Fisheries | 25 |
| 10 Forestry | 26 |
| 11 Mining | 32 |
| SECTION III: Social infrastructure | 35 |
| 12 Water Supply and Sanitation | 37 |
| 13 Health and Nutrition | 41 |
| 14 Education | 48 |
| SECTION IV | 59 |
| 15 Sports | 61 |
| 16 Community Development and Social Welfare | 62 |
| 17 Women/Girl Child Development | 65 |
| 18 Disaster Risk Reduction | 67 |
| 19 District Accounts and Development Funds | 68 |
| ANNEXURES | 71 |
| Annexure A: District Government | 73 |
| Annexure B: Law and Order | 74 |
| Annexure C: Forestry | 76 |
| Annexure D: Water Supply and Sanitation | 77 |
| Annexure E: Health and Nutrition | 79 |
| Annexure F: Education | 81 |
| Annexure G: Community Development and Social Welfare | 82 |
| Annexure H: List of Villages (Rural) | 83 |
| Some Websites | 85 |
| Bibliography | 86 |

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

| | |
|----------|--|
| GER | Gross Enrollment Rate |
| GO | Government Organization |
| GoB | Government of Balochistan |
| GPA | Gwadar Port Authority |
| GRAP | Gender Reforms Action Plan |
| ha | Hectares |
| HIV/AIDS | Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| HIV/STIs | Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Sexually Transmitted Infections |
| IT | Information Technology |
| IUCN | International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| JICA/SCC | Japan International Cooperation Agency/State Customs Committee |
| JVT | Junior Vernacular Teacher |
| K.M | Kilo Meters |
| KESC | Karachi Electric Supply Corporation |
| KPIs | Key Performance Indicators |
| LG | Local Government |
| LHW-MIS | Lady Health Worker - Management Information System |
| LIEDA | Lasbela Industrial Estates Development Authority |
| M.C.C. | Metallurgical Corp of China Ltd |
| MCB | Muslim Commercial Bank |
| MCHCs | Maternal & Child Health Centers |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MHI | Muslim Hands Informatics |
| MICS | Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey |
| MNA | Member National Assembly |
| MPA | Member Provincial Assembly |
| MS | Medical Superintendent |
| MSA | Maritime Security Agency |
| MSL | Mean Sea Level |
| NADRA | National Database and Registration Authority |
| NAR | Net Attendance Ratio |
| NDMA | National Disaster Management Authority |
| NEP | National Education Policy |
| NGOs | Non-Governmental Organizations |
| NHA | National Highway Authority |
| NOC | National Occupational Classification |
| OPD | Outpatient Department |
| PCD | Passive Case Detection |
| PDMA | Provincial Disaster Management Authority |
| PEC | Pakistan Engineering Council |
| PEMRA | Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority |
| PHED | Public Health Engineering Department |
| PRCS | Pakistan Red Crescent Society |
| PSDP | Public Sector Development Program |
| PSLM | Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey |
| PTA | Pakistan Telecom Authority |
| PTC | Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation |
| PTCL | Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited |
| PVC | Polyvinyl Chloride |
| RHC | Rural Health Center |
| SHO | Station House Officer |
| SI | Sub-Inspector |
| SME | Small and Medium Enterprises |

| | |
|----------|--|
| SP | Superintendent of Police |
| SSP | Senior Superintendent of Police |
| TB | Tuberculosis |
| TB DOTS | Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course |
| TMA | Tehsil Municipal Administration |
| U/C, UCs | Union Councils |
| UBL | United Bank Limited |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Program |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund |
| WWF | World Wildlife Fund |

DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Major Facts

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| District Status | Mid-2007 |
| Geographical Area | 3,075 square kilometer (Census 1998) |
| Geographical Points | 67°13'12"-68°24'34" East longitudes and 29°41'59"-30°23'2" North latitudes |
| Administrative Units | There are total 2 <i>Tehsils</i> and 6 Union Councils (LG Balochistan) |
| Archaeological Sites | Data could not be collected |
| Shrines | Sheikh Zeerak, Sheikh Musa (Shahragh), Mula Dadu, Brmako Musa Jan |
| Major Tribes/sub-tribes | Spin Tareen, Abdullani, Khadrani, Aspani, Miani, Shaikhan, Waraisi, Marazai, Bazani, Marpani |
| Languages | Tareeno- a dialect of Pashtu (90%), Census 1998 |
| Climate | The minimum and maximum winter temperatures of the area are -2°C & 20°C. The summer is extreme in the area and the minimum and maximum temperatures range between 20°C to 48°C. Harnai has rainy season during the monsoon season that is very beneficial for agriculture. |

Demography

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| District Population in 1998 | 76,652 Total, 41,151 Male, 35,501 Female (Census 1998) |
| Projected Population in 2010 | 121,314 Total |
| Population Annual Growth Rate | 3.9% (Census 1998) |
| Household Size | 6.1 (Census 1998) |
| Housing Units | 12, 565 approximately (calculated basing on household size) |

Law & Order

1 Police stations, 1 District and Session Court, 1 Jail (District Police Officer)

Productive Sector

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Agriculture Ecological Zone | Tropical |
| Land Area Used for Agriculture | Though Harnai got status of district in 2007, agriculture data yet not separated from that of Sibi's |
| Major Crops | (refer of District Development Profile of Sibi) |
| Major Fruits | (refer of District Development Profile of Sibi) |

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Total Livestock Population | last livestock census conducted in 2006 when Harnai was part of Sibi district, separate data is not available (refer to District Development Profile of Sibi) |
| Veterinary Institutions | 08 civil veterinary dispensaries |
| Major Diseases in Animals | Lung-Worm-Infestation, Wire-Worm-Infestation, Liver Fluke |

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Total Forest Area | 41,161 ha. |
| Wild Life | <p>Mammals: Suleiman Markhor, Wolf, Common Red Fox, Blanford's or Afghan Fox, Asian Jackal, Striped Hyena, Indian Crested Porcupine, Cape Hare, Hedgehog, Migratory Hedgehog, Beech or Stone Marten, Marbled Pole Cat, Afghan Pika, House Mouse, Long-tailed Hamster, Grey Hamster, Persian Jird etc.</p> <p>Birds: Accentor, Bulbul, Bunting, Chat, Chough, Chukar Partridge, Eagle, Falcon, Lark, Magpie, Owl, Shrike, See-see Partridge, Vulture etc.</p> <p>Reptiles: Lizards (Agama, Monitor), Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agriemys horsfieldii</i>), Saw-scale Viper (<i>Echis carinatus</i>), Levantine Viper (<i>Macrovipera lebetina</i>) etc.</p> |

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Major mineral deposits | Coal |
| Major mineral Production | Data is not available |

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Major roads | Data is not available |
| Tele-density | Data is not available |
| Courier services | Data is not available |
| Banks | Data is not available |

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Social Sector | |
| Drinking Water Sources | 67% Improved, 33% Un-improved (MICS 2010) |
| Sanitation Facilities | 48% Improved, 52% Un-improved (MICS 2010) |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Health Facilities | 1 Hospital (Public Sector), 1 RHC, 6 BHUs, 9 CDs, 1 MCH centers, 1 Mobile Dispensary |
| Health Facilities Staff | 12 Doctors , 54 Para-medical staff |
| Antenatal Care (ANC) | 48.1% for Sibi Division |
| Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) | Ante natal care provider: 48.9% for Sibi Division |
| Major Priority Diseases | ARI, Diarrhea / Dysentery, Fever (Clinical Malaria), Gastrointestinal, Urinary Tract, Skin, Eye & ENT, Injuries / Poisoning, Respiratory |
| 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) |

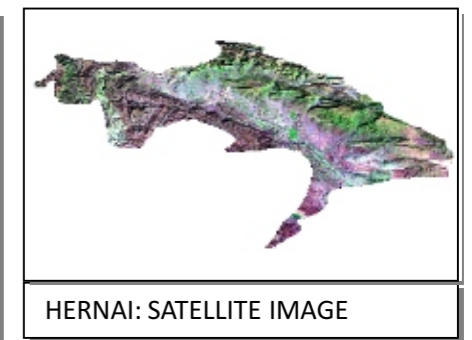
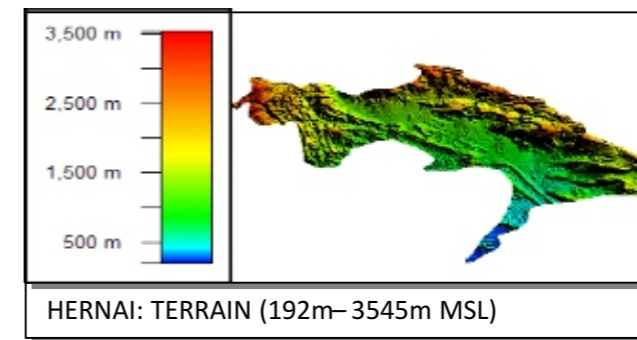
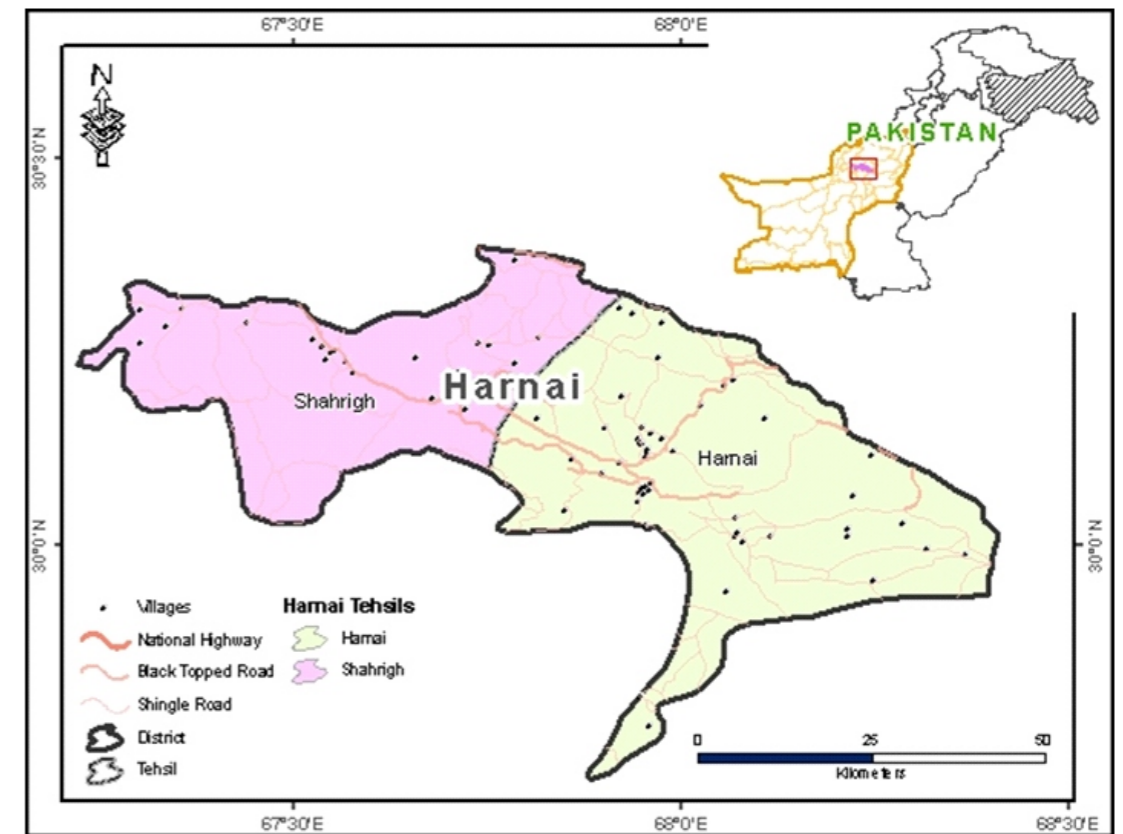
| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Education | Literacy (10+): (i) male: 40%, (ii) female: 15.3%; Literacy (15+): (i) male 41.8%, (ii) female:14.2%;primary school gender parity index: 0.6; secondary school parity index: 0.5; Primary NAR: 37.8%, Secondary NAR: 16.2% (MICS Balochistan 2010) |
| Number of Schools | Primary: 148, Middle: 15, High: 7 (BEMIS 2009-10) |

| | |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| Disasters | Data is not available |
|-----------|-----------------------|

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| District Accounts | Total Budget Allocation (2009-10): Rs. 129 million, Total Release Rs. 126 million. |
|-------------------|--|

DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Harnai the 3rd smallest district in Balochistan and has an area of 3,075 square kilometers, Harnai district lies between 67°13'12"-68°24'34" East longitudes and 29°41'59"-30°23'2" North latitudes consisting of 2 *Tehsils* and 6 Union Councils. Location of Harnai is at 630 km (aerial distance) south-east (232 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 90 km north-west (97 degrees bearing) from Quetta, the provincial capital of Balochistan.





SECTION I

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

1

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Harnai was separated from Sibi and got district status in 2007. The name Harnai originates from an influential Hindu personality named Harnam Das Harnai. Harnai is also the name of an important town in the district. The district shares its boundaries with district Mastung and Quetta (the provincial capital of Balochistan), in the west and Loralai in the east. District Sibi is in the south-west and Ziarat in the north.

Harnai has been very significant due to its strategic geographical location. The district is surrounded by the encircling hills, having resounding names, Khalifat and Zarghoon. The terrain elevation varies from 192 to 3,545 meters above Mean Sea Level.(District Harnai)

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Harnai

| Tehsil | Union Council |
|----------|--|
| Harnai | Babihan, Saddar Harnai, Harnai, Nakus, |
| Shahrigh | Shahrigh and Khost |

There are total 2 Tehsils and 6 Union Councils in the district

(Local Government, Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

Harnai District was previously a part of the Sibi District. The history of the Harnai District can be seen in the same perspective as that of the Sibi District. Close to the end of the fifteenth century the Sibi District was a dependency of Multan. It formed a part of the Ghaznavid Empire, and was ruled by a petty chief. During the rule of Nasir-ud-din Kubacha, about 1500, it was taken by Shah Beg Arghim and thus passed onto Kandahar under the Mughal Empire; it again came under the power of Multan. Harnai was taken by the Kalhoras of Sindh in 1714; however, they had to retire before the power of the Durranis, who were the local governors, selected from the Barozai clan of the Panni Afghans, it still retains a lot of the influence. During the last two years of the first Afghan War, an Assistant Political Agent was posted to Sibi and on its conclusion the district was handed over to Kalat. Once again the Sibi District came under Barakzai rule in 1843.

In the succeeding years the Marris acquired ground in the district and their depredation were not checked until Sibi, Shahrigh and Duki were assigned to the British, in 1879, by the Treaty of Gandamak. The Marris and Bugtis had been controlled from the Dera Ghazi Khan District of the Punjab prior to the establishment of the Balochistan Agency in 1877; and this charge was devolved on the Political Agent in Thal-Chotiali, the name first given to the district on its establishment in 1879. The Kwat Mandai valley, which belongs to the Marri tribe, had been held since 1881 as security for the payment of a fine inflicted after the Marri expedition of 1880.

Owing to disputes between the Zarkun Afghans and the Marris, the Kohlu valley was brought under British protection. Nasirabad was a nadbal of the Kalat State till 1903, and then it was taken over on a perpetual lease for an annual payment of Rs 115,000, increased by Rs. 2,500 in April, 1904. The name of the district was changed to Sibi in 1903, at that time the Sanjawi, Duki and Barkhanlahsals also formed part of the old Thal Chotiali District, were transferred to the new Loralai District.

The British Colonial influence started extending to Sibi region in the late forties of the 19th century, when in 1839, Misri Khan, the head of Panri tribe, tendered his services to Shah Shuja and was taken into British service with a number of his followers, they were referred to as the "Baloch Levy". Subsequent events are a story of long and intense tribal wars that

paved the way for ultimate annexation of the Sibi region to the British Colonial Empire. An entertaining account of the political events after Misri Khan's induction into British service is given in an old (undated) Gazetteer of Sibi; of which relevant excerpts are presented below:

"In March 1841, Mr. Ross Bell, the Political Agent in upper Sind, deputed one of his assistants with a detachment of troops, under the command of Colonel Wilson of the Bombay Cavalry, to collect the arrears of revenue due from Khajaks of Sibi on behalf of Shah Shuja. The detachment was accompanied by Misri Khan. The Khajaks, on refusing to comply with the demands, attacked the town but were repulsed with heavy loss. Reinforcements from Bagh were sent under General Brooks. Before they arrived, the Khajaks abandoned their town, the defense of which was then demolished. The Khajaks were permitted to return during the following year and the town was rebuilt. From November 1841 to September 1842, an Assistant Political Officer resided at Sibi. When the British troops were withdrawn from Afghanistan on the termination of the war, the district was handed over by the British to the Khan of Kalat, however it does not appear to have been occupied by him, and in 1843 again it came under the Baruzai rule.

Up to the second Afghan war, Sibi continued to be held by the Baruzai chiefs as governors of the Afghan rulers but owing to the constant raids and encroachments of the Marris, the country was, at the request of the Sardars and people, occupied at the commencement of the war by a detachment of troops from Jacobabad. In November 1887 the Kach-Kowas and Harnai valleys, Sibi, Duki and Thal-Chotiali were declared parts of British India. Owing to the disputes between the Zarkuns and the Marris, Kohlu was brought under the British protection and added to the Thal-Chotiali District in 1892. In February 1891 Sanjawi was again transferred to Thal-Chotiali and Barkhan was added in April 1892. On reconstruction of the district in October 1903, the Barkhan, Duki and Sajawi *Tehsils* were transferred to the new Loralai District, and the name of the Thal-Chotiali District was changed into Sibi District."

The district underwent reorganization in the post-independence period to create Nasirabad Division, Dera Bugti District, Kohlu District and Ziarat District. Following the post-1947 administrative re-organization, the district's territorial jurisdiction was reduced from 11,390 square miles in 1903 to 7,796 square miles. The old description of it being a district covering vast and varied climatological zones, as it once was, is no longer true.

Harnai was a *Tehsil* till 2007 but now it has become a well-known district. The people of Harnai are proud of making it a district. It became a district in the mid-2007.

The most famous personalities of Harnai are Malik Sultan Tareen, Minister Jail KhanaJaat, Sardar Nawab Khan Tareen, the famous son of a famous personality, who did a lot of beneficial work for the benefit of Harnai and Spintangi. Haji Malik Kareem Dad Khan son of (Late) Malik Siraj Khan and now his sons Professor Dr. Rasool Bakhsh Tareen, Chairman DOB University of Balochistan Quetta, a visiting Professor to Bahadur Khan Women University, a member and visiting Professor to Asian Institute Of Technology Bangkok Thailand. Post-Doctoral Fellow of Royal Botanic Gardens Richmond Surrey London U.K. Haji Malik Qadir Bakhsh a well-known personality Of the Shireen Village Ziarat and Harnai District, his Brother Haji Malik Siraj Khan Tareen; Council Zakat Committee Chairman who has helped a lot of poor from the Harnai District. And in others Shaheed Malik Gul Shah Khan, Abdul Wahid Khan Tareen Director General - Chief Engineer Public Health Engineering Department Government of Balochistan who have credit many developmental projects for Harnai. Harnai is also popular due to the legendary Pushtu lovers 'Gul Makai' and 'Musa Jan'. A lot of epic stories are associated with these lovers of the ancient times. Their Ziarat (*mazar*) is situated in Sarkhan Village of Harnai. Both of them are buried in the same grave. (The Imperial Gazetteer of India)

1.2. Tribes Ethnic Groups and Languages

The dominated tribe of District Harnai is Tareen. Majority of the population is Pushtoon and Afghans, which belongs to Tareen tribe. Baloch tribes that live in the area are Marris and Sailachis. The major language spoken in the district is known as Tareeno, which is different in dialect from Pushto, spoken in most parts of the province. There are a large number of heterogeneous groups. The Abdullani, Khadrani, Aspani, Miani, Shaikh, Waraisi, Maraizai and Bazani etc are the minority tribes.

1.3. Climate

The climate of District Harnai is akin to Sibi. The climate category can be placed in to extremely hot in summer and hot to pleasant winters. The rainy season is mostly in monsoon.

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

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Mean | Total |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|------|------|-------|
| Rainfall | 6.6 | 9.8 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 2 | 75.2 | 65.3 | 6.7 | 14.4 | 0 | 0 | 22.7 | 17.2 | 206.5 |
| Maximum Temp. | 20 | 25 | 36 | 38 | 44 | 43 | 41 | 39 | 39 | 37 | 31 | 25 | 35 | - |
| Minimum Temp. | 4 | 7 | 16 | 31 | 27 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 25 | 22 | 12 | 9 | 20 | - |

(RMC, Karachi, 2008)

1.4. Topography

Harnai has been very important due to its strategic location on the map. The district is surrounded by encircling Khilafat and Zarghoon hills. The Harnai valley extends from Chappar Mountain to Spintangi. The terrain elevation varies from 192 - 3,545m above Mean Sea Level.

2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

Like other districts of Balochistan, social organization in Harnai is also tribal and the social structure is patriarchal. Close kinships woven in a number of tribes and sub-tribes define fabric of Harani society.

The dominated tribe of District Harnai is Tareen and majority of the population is Pushtoon and Afghans, which belongs to Tareen tribe. Baloch tribes' living in the area is Marris and Sailachis. The major language spoken in the district is known as Tareeno. There are a large number of heterogeneous groups. The Abdullani, Khadrani, Aspani, Miani, Shaikh, Wanaichi, Maraizai and Bazanietc include the minor tribes.

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. The people are predominantly dependent on agriculture and livestock.

2.2. The Family

The mode of living in rural Balochistan differs widely from urban areas. In rural areas people live under tribal system, where joint and extended family system is order of the day. If a family is living jointly their strength is appreciated and recognized by the society. This reality shapes the household characteristics like the level of congestion and persons living in a household etc. Harnai is mostly rural where joint family system has strong roots. Family relations are highly respected and elders, especially head of the family (male member) is held in high esteem. Decisions concerning major affairs of the family are made by the elder of the family. In town of Harnai, nuclear families exist but in small number.

2.3. Marriage

Harnai has traditional style of living. Marriage is only a formation of a new family but it is considered as a religious and social contract between the bride and groom and their families or clans, tribes or sub tribes. The occasion is celebrated joyfully by all the relatives and friends of the two families involved in the marriage.

The mate is selected by the parents and in rare cases the marriage is arranged by the partners themselves. The arranged marriage system is common in the area. Marriages are preferred to be fixed in the near relation for the reason that it could be easily arranged as well as the bride price is compensated in relationships. Marriage generally takes place when the male is able to pay the *Vulvar* (money given by bridegroom or his family to male elders of the bride for buying household articles for the bride and the new family). Amount of vulvar varies from family to family. It is relatively low, when the marriage takes place within the clan or near relatives. The amount is higher if the two families are from different tribes. Among the other determinants are the girl's age, her beauty and her personal qualities.

2.4. Social Organization

As the society is predominantly patriarchal, decision-making is in the hands of men but in family affairs voice of elderly women is also valued. Society is structured on kinship bases and each tribe / sub-tribe is attached to its particular traditions. Most of these rules and traditions have undergone a considerable transformation over time. Tribe or sub-tribe identity is widely respected and has a strong attachment for individuals and families.

2.5. Customs of Co-operation

The people of Harnai co-operate and assist each other at the time of marriage by giving gifts and cash to the groom. People also assist the family of the deceased by providing them with food for three days till the *Soaum (the third day)*. People co-operate in case of any emergency in the area, or at the time of harvesting and sowing.

One of the age-old institutions of communal cooperation, still persisting in undiminished force, is that of helping and protecting the members of one's tribe against the threats to lives from another. When members of two tribes fight, it becomes a tribal conflict and the target is any member of the opponent tribe, until the conflict is settled.

2.6. Religious Beliefs

The majority of the people of the area are Muslims. They are regular in their prayers and observe religious injunctions in their daily lives. Learning reading and recitation of the Holy Qur'an starts at early age both for boys and girls. It is considered mandatory to be able to read Qur'an. Main festivals are *Eid-ul-Fitar and Eid-ul-Azha*, which are celebrated with a lot of fervor.

2.7. Conflict Resolution

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

Conflicts between different tribes and also between members of the same tribe are usually resolved in traditional ways, by invoking the intervention of the elders within a clan or taking issue to the *jirga* (a group of elders in the area, which is given authority by people to decide cases of conflict). Resort to Qazi and civil courts is made exceptionally.

2.8. Arms

To possess arms is part of tradition and culture of the area. In rural areas, the tribal chiefs move with several bodyguards carrying weapons such as rifles, kalashnikovs and kalakovs. Carrying weapons is considered a reflection of tribal power and position among tribes

2.9. Role, Position and Status of Women

Women in rural areas are heavily burdened with household work and are active participants in several farming operations. Whereas earning for the family is considered to be the responsibility of the male members, household affairs are in the hands of women. They are considered to be responsible for looking after children as well cooking meals for whole family. In the ordinary business of life, they have little or no role in decision-making. Their mobility is restricted to the four walls of the house. In matters such as marriage, consent of the girl is not taken into account. The parents decide for their girls. Society is highly male dominated.

Women residing in Harnai town are relatively in better position. As compared to women in general in the district, their mobility is less restricted, they have greater access to education and they participate more widely and freely in the family's socio-economic management than their rural counterparts. In all ethnic groups, women of relatively well educated families enjoy a better status than women in general. In the matter of right to inheritance, all women are treated alike; that is none has a right to inheritance.

2.10. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

MICS Balochistan 2010 shows that participation rate in labour (children in the age group 5-14 years) activity was highest (26 percent) in Sibi Division. District level data is not available in MICS 2010 report but it can be had from MICS data in SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences). Child labor is higher in males and in rural areas. In rural areas it is agriculture and livestock while in Harnai town various businesses employ children. The prime cause of child labor is of course poverty. According to ranking by Child Well Being Index¹, Harnai has 26th position among 30 districts. In rural areas, the male and female children usually help their families in fodder cutting, collection of wood and bushes. Whereas, girls are exclusively engaged in household activities, water fetching, cleaning the house and doing embroidery work.

2.11. Some Key Findings

- Harnai's tribal society is moving towards modernism but at a very slow pace. Means of communication, education, increased use of print and electronic media can bring about development at much faster pace
- Role of women in every walk of life will be prominent once awareness about their rights is highlighted (extending outreach of electronic media is necessary)
- Poverty alleviation programs coupled with education facilities' support can reduce child labor, which is highest in Sibi Division.
- Conflict resolution system, whether JIrga or official, can play its role in maintenance of peace in the society

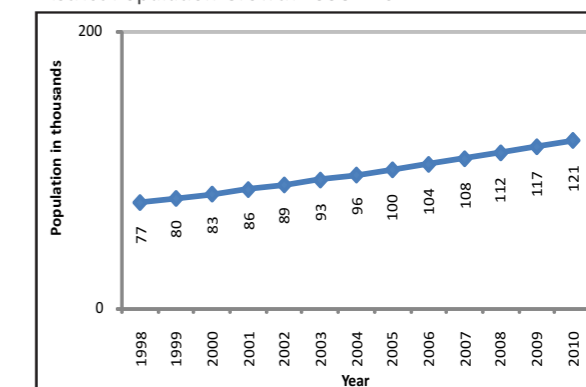
¹ The Child Well-being Index has been measured by using the following indicators: skilled birth attendance at delivery, underweight prevalence, % of children fully immunized, NAR primary, NAR middle and secondary, gender parity ratio, unimproved source of drinking water, no toilet facility, child labor, birth registration, children residing in one-room dwelling, access to information - no access to radio.

3

DEMOGRAPHY AND HOUSING

| Demography details 2010 (projected Population) | |
|---|-----------|
| Total Population (in thousand numbers) | 121 |
| -Male | 65 (54%) |
| -Female | 56 (46%) |
| -Urban | 15 (12%) |
| -Rural | 107 (88%) |
| Sex Ratio (males/ 100 females) | 116 |
| Dependency Ratio | 84 |
| Population Density (person per sq. km) | 49 |
| Area Square Kilometer | 2,492 |
| Demography details 1998 | |
| Total Population (in thousand numbers) | 77 |
| Population Density (person per sq. km) | 31 |
| Average Household Size | 6 |
| Housing Units & Rooms | |
| Housing Units(calculated basing on household size) | 12,565 |
| Rooms per housing unit (Sibi) | 3.7 |
| Housing Tenure (Census, 1998, Sibi district) | |
| Owned | 82% |
| Rented | 9% |
| Rent Free | 9% |
| Marital Status (15 years and above), Census 1998 | |
| Never married | 26.7% |
| Married | 70.29% |
| Widowed/ Divorced | 3.01% |
| Other (Census 1998) | |
| N.I. Card Obtained (Sibi District) | 57% |
| Muslim | 99.11% |
| Non-Muslim | 0.89% |

District Population Growth 1998 - 10



(Census, 1998)

3.1. Population

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

| | 1961 | 1972 | 1981 | 1998 | 2010 (Projected) |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|----------|------------------|
| Total Population | n/a | n/a | n/a | 77 | 121 |
| Male Population | n/a | n/a | n/a | 41 (54%) | 65 (54%) |
| Female Population | n/a | n/a | n/a | 36 (46%) | 56 (46%) |
| Urban Population | n/a | n/a | n/a | 9 (12%) | 15 (12%) |
| Rural Population | n/a | n/a | n/a | 68 (88%) | 107 (88%) |
| Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females) | n/a | n/a | n/a | 116 | 116 |
| Number of households (in '000') | n/a | n/a | n/a | 12 | n/a |

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

3.2. Population Growth Pattern

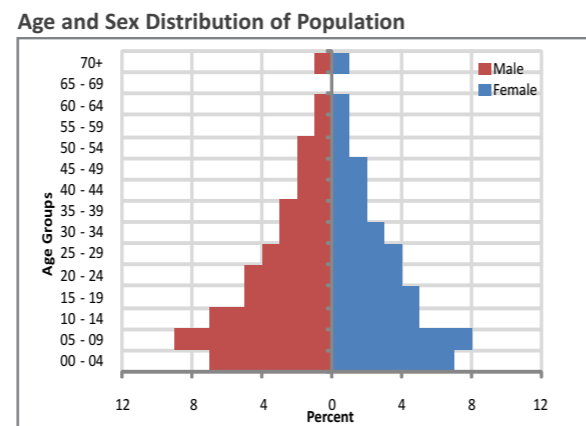
According to the Census of 1998 the reported population of District Harnai was 76,652 and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to 3.9%.Population growth is on a higher side in the district in contrast to other districts of Balochistan. By applying the annual growth rate (3.9%) of Census 1998 the projected population in 2010 is estimated to be 121 thousand, which shows a significant increase of almost forty four thousand in population over the last 12 years.

3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

The population is characterized by high growth rate (3.9% per annum) with 43% population under 15 years.

Almost half (47.2%) was between the ages of 0 and 18 years and over half (52.8%) were older than 18.Those aged 65 or older were estimated at 2.8%. The population able to work or the essentially active population (15-64 years) was estimated at 54.4%. Infant population and population eligible to vote were 1.2% and 43.4% respectively. From this age structure, it is clear that there is relatively a strong dependence.

Regarding sex ratio female population account for almost half (46.3 percent) of the total population, where for every 100 females, there were 116 males.

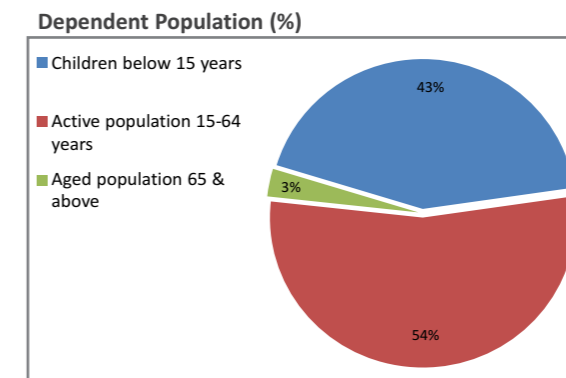


(Census, 1998)

3.3. Dependent Population

The economically dependent population is considered to be less than 15 years of age and 65 years and above. According to the Census 1998, almost half (45.6%) of the total population was dependent, including youth (< 15) dependency of approximately 43% which was very high with 8 dependents for every 10 persons of age 15-64.

The dependent population in the district is quite high, which indicates a greater economic burden for the economically active dwellers of District Harnai.



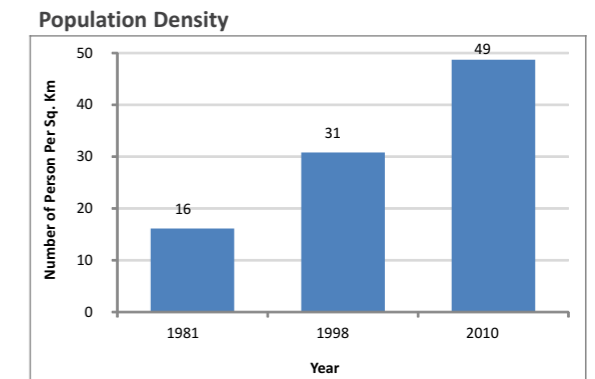
(Census, 1998)

3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

Nearly one tenth (12%) of the population lived in urban areas while most of the population (88%) lived in rural areas. The male-female ratio in urban areas was 124:100, whereas in rural area, it was 115:100. According to the 1998 population Census, no substantial difference was observed in male and female proportions of both urban and rural population.

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. Harnai being area-wise small had relatively higher population density per square kilometer. In 1998, approximately 31 persons resided per square kilometer area, whereas in 2010 about 49 persons lived per square kilometer, which means 18 persons increase per square kilometer in the past 12 years.



(Census, 1998)

3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size was 6 members according to the Censuses of 1998. However, the household size is decreasing over time. The trend towards a smaller family is rising, this is apparent from an increase in the construction and expansion of new housing units.

3.7. House Tenure

The census of 1998 does not provide house tenure information at sub-division level, hence, this information for Harnai is not available. The figures for Sibi district, which included Harnai as its sub-division in 1998, show that most of the houses (82%) were owned by the residents. The percentages of rented and rent-free were 9% and 9% respectively.

4 DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

4.1. Administrative Division

District Harnai was notified as a district in 2007.

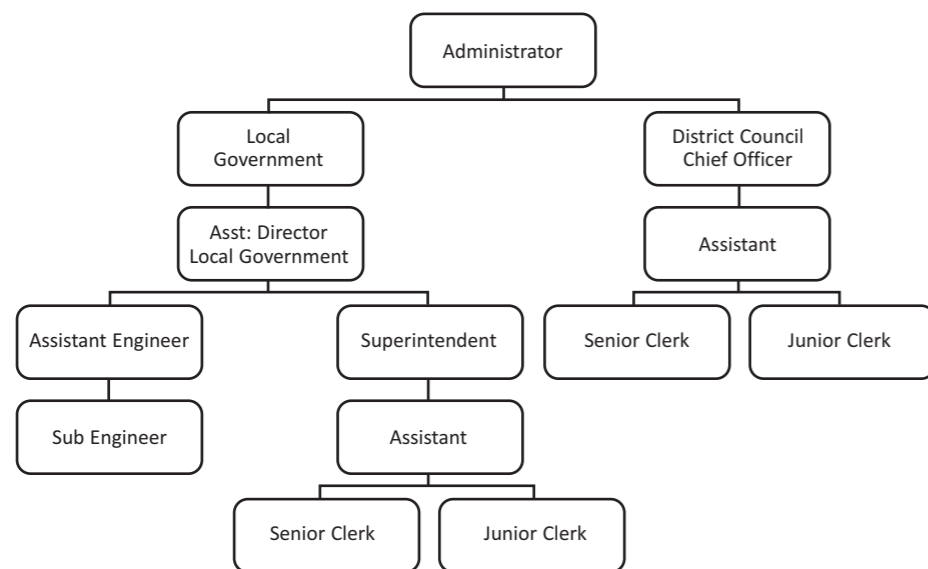
The district under Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) 2001 consisted of two *Tehsils* viz. Harnai and Shahriq.

4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

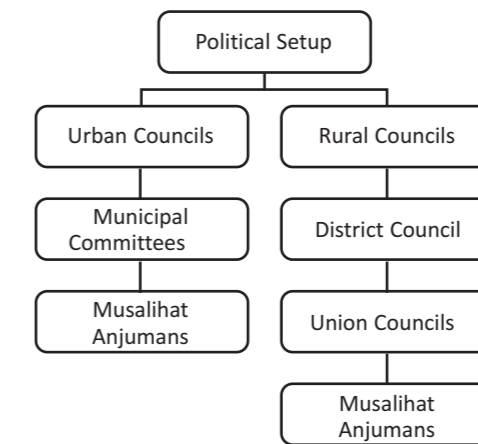
After the division of the Sub-Continent, the system of Local Government inherited from the British Empire continued in Balochistan. Over the period of time, the system was restructured in 1962, through a change in the structure and function of local bodies. The Local Government Institutions were re-organized in the form of Union Committees, Union Councils, Town Committees and Municipalities. The tiers consisted of *Tehsil* Council and District Council. The third tier was formed by the Divisional Councils; wherein rural and urban areas 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 Harnai had 2 *Tehsils* and 6 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

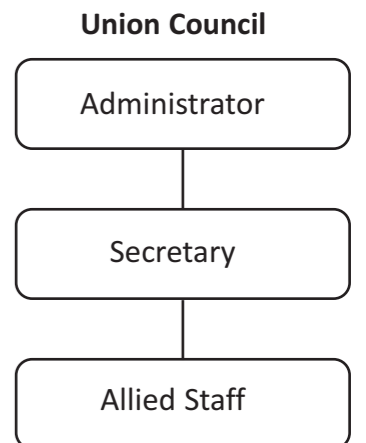
The Local Government institutions in urban areas of Harnai include Municipal Committees, headed by a chairman and have ward members. Their size depends on the number of people living in the area. The Government is represented by one Chief Officer who assists the chairman and members in routine working.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

Following BLGA 2010 there are 6 Union Councils in Harnai. The Union Councils constitute a District Council, in which each Union Council is represented by 01 member in the District Council. In addition, there is special representation of women (33%) and that of worker and peasants (5%).

4.4. Functions of Local Government

4.4.1. Union Council

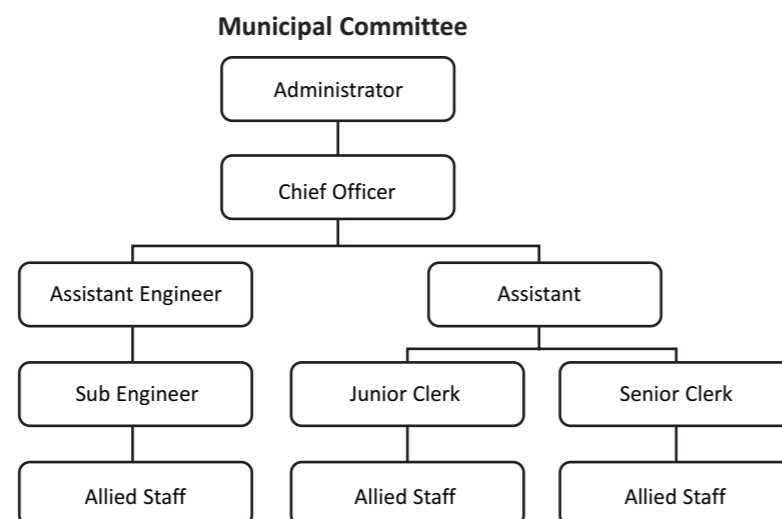
There are 6 Union Councils in the district, where each Union Council serves a population ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 persons. There are 33% women and 5% peasant/worker representation in each Union Council and this percentage is based on the number of general seats in the Council. The Union Councils are supposed to undertake the development works 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 duty taxes and fee as specified in the second schedule of the BLGA 2010. They also resolve conflicts among the villagers through *Musalihat Anjumans* and are independent to make decisions within their jurisdiction. However, some of the decisions pertaining to finances have to be formally approved by the District Council. The administrative structure of Union Council is given in bottom right:



4.4.2. Municipal Committee

Only 1 Municipal Committee is working in the urban areas of District Harnai named Municipal Committee Harnai. 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'

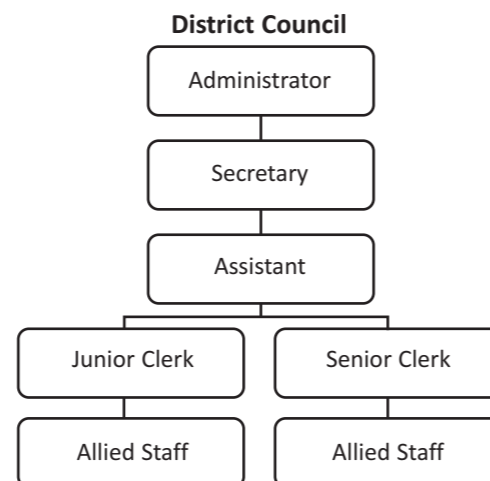
representation is determined through government's notification, based on the population of minorities living in the area. The Municipal Committees are responsible to provide services related to public health, water supply, drains, articles of food and drink, animals and cattle, education, public safety,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



4.4.3. District Council

There are 6 Union Councils in District Council of Harnai, 01 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. 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 as given ahead:



4.5. Local Government in Harnai

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

4.6. Electoral System

4.6.1. Elections

The total number of registered voters as per Local Government elections 2005 list was 38,865. The number of male registered voters was 22,984, whereas the female registered voters were 15,881. The figure reflects a slightly 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-22. The National Assembly representation is through the combined constituency of Harnai, Dera Bugti, Kohlu and Sibi i.e. NA-165.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

No information regarding number of polling booths during the last LG Elections was available.

4.7. Federal and Provincial Government Services

None of the provincial and federal services are available at the district level.

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.

Municipal services reported in the district include medicines for diseases, civil defense, town planning, building control, sanitation system, markets and streets etc. Due to on going changes in the LG structure, availability of data from the appropriate sources also suffered some limitations. The findings are presented in the following sections:

5.1. Administration of Municipal Services and Assets

5.1.1. Assets

The Municipal administration of District Harnai owns decent number of properties, which helps in generating some revenue for the Local Government. There is 1 reported mutton market in the town of District Harnai. It is located at Gharibabad Road, Harnai. The reported revenue generated in the year 2010 was Rs. 90,000/-

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 facility of sanitation exists only in urban area of the District Harnai. Merely, 1 *Bazar* is reported in the urban area, with 1 tractor and 17 staff members.

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

There are no outlet facilities of food and drink but that of one slaughter house, having 9 persons to run the the facility.

5.1.5. Public Safety

No data is available pertinent to the facilities of public safety in the district.

5.2. Town Planning

There is no master plan for Harnai town, which is growing out on its own.

5.3. Building Control

No data is available regarding the facility of building control.

5.4. Streets

One of the major responsibilities of Municipal administration is to look after the street issues such as streets provision and maintenance, measures for prevention of encroachments, proper street lighting, public communication and regulation of traffic. Street lights exist only in urban areas, supported by some electrical equipments and 1 staff member to manage affairs.

5.5. 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. There is facility of fumigation in urban area with 18 *bailchas*, ETC and 10 staff members and the facility of control over dangerous animals with 150 gram poison and one staff member.

5.6. Revenue Generation

The municipal office has also generated some revenue through property transfer fee, licensing fee, birth and death certificates, parking fee, slaughter house tax and different types of other fines. The license fee reported in 2010, as per financial year was Rs. 5,000/- In the year 2009 and 2010, the revenue generated was Rs. 600 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. Another source of revenue generation was clean-tax, which is Rs. 20-50 per shop as per financial year (2010). In the year 2009 and 2010, the revenue generated was Rs.10,000 and 14,000 respectively.

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, police and levies. There is only 01 police station, which mostly covers the urban/town area. As most part of the district is controlled by levies, therefore, it is equipped with 6 *Chowkis* and 7 *Thanas*. The levies are bound to look after the B-area. For further details, please see table B1 Annexure B.

6.2. Human Resource

Police has a total of 47 staff members, which include 1 SP, 4 *Jamadars*, 01 SHO, 01 ASI and 40 Constables. Most part of the district is supervised by the levies force, therefore, the strength of levies is greater than that of police. There are 19 personnel in Provincial Levies: 1 *Hawaldar* and 18 *Sipai(s)*. Similarly, the strength of Federal Levies is 128, which includes 1 *Tehsildar*, 15 *Hawaldars*, 5 *Jamadars* and 107 *Sipais*. For further details, please see table B2 Annexure B.

6.3. Resources

The police force in the district is equipped with 5,116 staff members having 3 vehicles, 90 arms, 5,000 ammunition, 3 tear gas and 20 armored suits. . As far as Federal Levies is concerned, there are a total of 7,124 staff members with 01 armored vehicle, 03 vehicle, 120 arms and 7,000 ammunition. All these facilities support the forces for their mobility. For further details, please see table B3 Annexure B.

6.4. Major Cognizable Crimes

In the last five years, the reported major cognizable crimes were: explosions: 05, murder: 09, rioting: 69, blasphemy: 09; drug: and terrorism: 95 . No case of kidnapping is reported in last five years. For further details, please see table B4 Annexure B.

6.5. Judicial Services

The judicial services in the district are: 01 District and Session Court, 01 Judicial Magistrate and 01 Mc Court. There is only 01 Bar Association with 05 registered lawyers. For further details, please see table B5 Annexure B

6.6. Jails and Prisons

In the District Harnai, there is 01 prison cell, with 03 bathrooms and 1 communication room. The sub-jails have capacity to cater for 50 prisoners.



SECTION II Productive Sectors

- 7 Agriculture and Horticulture
- 8 Livestock
- 9 Fisheries
- 10 Forestry
- 11 Mining

7

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Data for Harnai is not available separately by now. Kindly refer to District Development Profile of Sibi

8

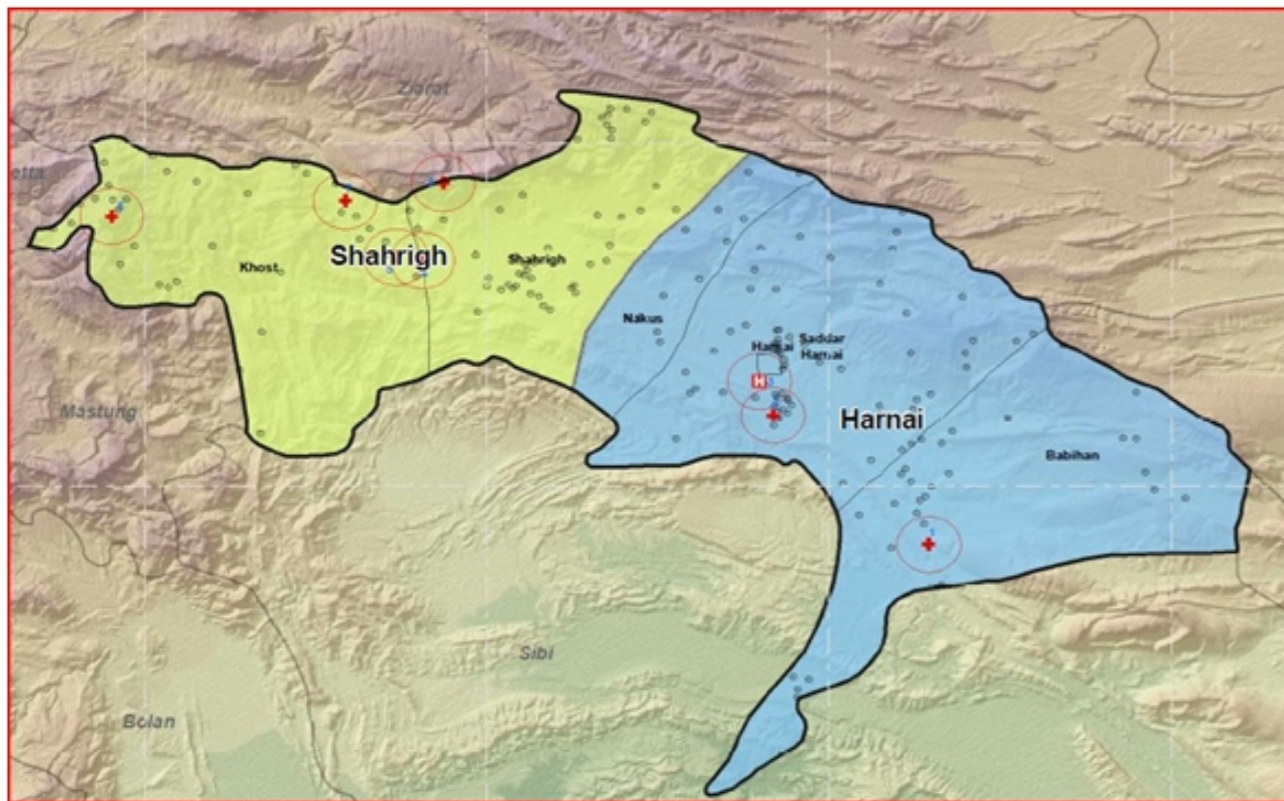
LIVESTOCK

There are 07 civil veterinary dispensaries in the district providing services. There is need to construct the following in Harnai:

1. Office of the Deputy Director Livestock with accommodation
2. Civil Veterinary Hospital
3. Artificial Insemination Centre

With regard to number of veterinary dispensaries infrastructure in Balochistan, Harnai ranks 25th, area wise the district is the third smallest district. Harnai. List of veterinary facilities is as under:

| S.No. | Name |
|-------|--|
| 1. | Civil Veterinary Dispensary, Spin Tangi |
| 2. | Civil Veterinary Dispensary , Basti Raheem |
| 3. | Civil Veterinary Hospital , Harnai |
| 4. | Civil Veterinary Dispensary , Sharan |
| 5. | Civil Veterinary Dispensary , Khost |
| 6. | Civil Veterinary Dispensary , Looni |
| 7. | Civil Veterinary Dispensary , Zardalu |
| 8. | Civil Veterinary Dispensary, Kakar |



Medicine and All equipment are required for effective service delivery. Operation and maintenance budget constraints limit operation of these dispensaries. *Since district was notified after Livestock Census of 2006, data for this district is not available. Kindly refer to District Development Profile of Sibi for livestock data.*

9

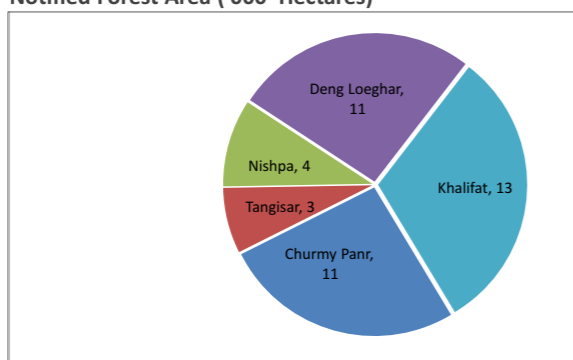
FISHERIES

There are no inland fisheries in the district.

10 FORESTRY

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Total Notified Forest Area | 41,161 Hectares |
| Number of Sub Offices | 1 |
| Total Sanctioned Posts | 44 |
| Filled Posts | 44 |

Notified Forest Area ('000' Hectares)



(Forest Department)

Sector Highlights

Characterized significantly by monsoon showers, the district has a reasonable and diversified forest cover out of which a considerable area has been notified as State Forest; while rest of the area is unclassified wasteland (mostly community owned). Juniper forests of Thore Shore at the western areas of the district and Olives along its northern boundary, running from Chapper Rift to Spin Thangi, are the prime ecosystems.

Overall natural vegetation, including shrubs, bushes and grasses, can be aptly termed as rangelands. These rangelands are substantially contributing to the local economy of the district as a source of forage for their livestock. Moreover, a considerable number of livestock belonging to seasonal migrants, including both Afghan Nomads and Marries from Kohlu, Kutmandai, Spin Thangi and Baber Kachh, are grazed on these rangelands. Piedmont terrains of Koh-e-Khalifat and Deng Loeghar are the favorite pastures for these grazers.

In District Harnai, Notified forests are five (5), which include Deng Loeghar, Churmy Parn, Thangi Sar (includes Tore Mana and Wam Kachh areas), Nishpa and Khalifat measuring 41,161 hectares. Olive Forests of Tore Mana and Tore Khan were the prime forest patches which provided shelter to a number of local and migratory wildlife Species like black bear, ibex, Chinkara deer, Chakar partridges. As a result of general environmental degradation, some of these species are either endangered to extinction or have changed their traditional migratory routes. Black bear is not found anymore.

Similar is the status of once naturally growing, Shisham forests of Wam Thangi Sar which have been brutally removed for commercial purposes and now only young remnants of the species are found in ravines and other inaccessible narrow valleys. Dwarf palm or Mazri has a significant presence in almost 60 % area of the district and is a substantial source of livelihood for the local inhabitants.

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 a 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 toxic carbon dioxide. Forests are the main source of food, timber, firewood, shelter and a variety of medicinal herbs and also serve as baseline for food-web, thereby sustaining life on earth. It should be noted that forests are instrumental in 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 forests found in the area is Balochistan Dry Temperate Semi-evergreen Scrub (Steppe) Forest. In its western parts, it is dry temperate climax formation of juniper and wild pistachio. Trees of juniper and wild pistachio are still present as a remnant in State Forests. In certain areas the climax formation reduced to scrub condition due to grazing and fuel wood pressures. Currently, it is with open cover and an adequate amount of grasses and herbs. Along northern boundaries, the district is characterized by dry sub-tropical and temperate semi-evergreen scrub formation and major vegetation include *Olea cuspidate* (Olive), *Acacia modesta* (Phulai or palosa) and *Ticoma undulate* (Rorae), forests.

10.2. Major Vegetation

Major tree species are Obusht (*Juniperous excelsa polycarpus*), Wild Ash (*Fraxinus Xanthoxyloides*), Shinay or Wild pistatio (*pistatia khinjjak*), Surai (*Rosa beggeriana*), Anjir (*Ficus johannis*), Olive (*Olea cuspidate*), Rorae (*Ticoma undulate*), (*Accacia Senegal*), Palosa (*Accacia modesta*) etc. In the valleys, Ghaz (*Tamarix spp*) is found in streambeds. The main shrubs and bushes are Anang (*Lonicera hypoleuca*), Chank (*Cerasus rechingrii*), Delako (*Convolvulus spinosus*), Gringosehchob (*Spiraea brahuica*), Makhi (*Cartagena ambigua*), Mateto (*Salvia cabulica*), Malaghune (*Daphne oleoides*), Sparea (*Lonicera quinquelocularis*), Shenalo (*Astragalus stocksii*), Tharkha (*Artemisia maritime*), Oman (*Ephedra nebrodensis*), Wild almond (*Prunus ebernea*), Zralg (*Berberis lyceum*), etc. The ground cover is constituted mainly by herbs like: Weezha (*Pennisetum orientale*), Washta (*Stipa pennata*), Margh (*Dicenthium annulatum*), Sagarrai (*Cymbopogon schoenanthus*), Shezgi (*Eremurus aurantiacus*), etc. Vegetation zones of the district consist mainly of the following categories:-

Table 10.1: Vegetation Zones

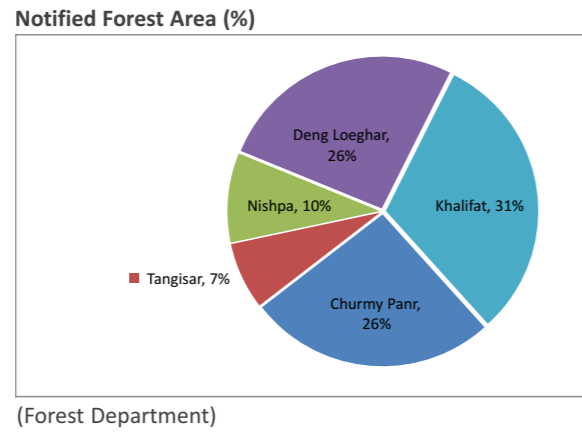
| Vegetation Zone | Brief description |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Uphill steep rocky cliffs | These may include Zarghoon hills (Tore Shore), where <i>Juniperus Excelsa polycarpus</i> is the predominantly climax species associated with <i>Pistacia khinjjak</i> and <i>Fraxinus xanthoxyloides</i> . Along northern boundaries of the district, Deng Loeghar, Khaliphat and Thore Khan hills are major pockets to meet this category of distribution; here, Olive forests monopolize the overall vegetation cover. |
| Foot hills and Piedmont plains | Mostly modified for urbanization, agriculture and other land uses. However, where ever the area is still undisturbed, it is dominated by a variety of shrubs like <i>Artemisia meritima</i> (Tharkha), <i>Prunus ebernea</i> (Wild almond), <i>Caragana ambigua</i> (Makhi), <i>Berberis lyceum</i> (Zralg) and <i>Sophora grifithii</i> (Ghuzaira) associated with a number of herbs and grasses. Mazri (<i>Nannorrhops ritchiena</i>) mixed with the palatable grass of Sargari (<i>Cymbopogon schoenanthus</i>), dominates the ecosystem. |
| Dry stream beds | <i>Tamarix</i> Spp. is commonly found. |

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

10.3. Forestry Land use

10.3.1. Notified Forests

For details, see table C1 Annexure C.



10.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

There are no notified protected areas in the district.

10.3.3. Rangelands

The type of rangeland present in the district is classified as Central Balochistan Ranges. It has species like: Gung (*Vitex agnus-castus*), Ghureza (*Sophora lopusoides*), Tharkha (*Artemisia maritime*), Zawal (*Achillea santolina*), Zoz (*Alhagi camalorum*), Spanda (*Peganum harmala*), Washta (*Stipa pennata*), Weezh (*Pennisetum orientale*), Sargarai (*Cymbopogon jawarancusa*), Margha (*Pennisetum annulatum*) etc. The productivity is sufficient with average productive capacity of 160 kg per hectare. The rangelands have degraded due to overgrazing and fuel wood collection and the only remnants are less palatable and poisonous plants like Ghuzera (*Sophora grifithii*). The degradation has been aggravated by the traditional nomadic migrants.

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 and also to nomads passing through the area on their traditional routes of migration to new areas. On the management side, no one assumes the responsibility for undertaking any activity aimed either at restoration of depleted areas or for improvement to increase the forage production and other tangible and intangible benefits. There is no limit on the number, type, season and period/duration of grazing. This free access to range resource by everyone and absence of responsibility on 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. With the degradation of rangelands and resulting erosion, soil has lost its water holding capacity; it has reduced not only the potential for tube well-fed agriculture remarkably, but also led to an acute shortage of water for drinking and other household activities. Indiscriminate mining for coal in the district has also led to an irreparable damage to rangelands. Travelling from Chapper Rift, towards Harnai town in the east, one can see a continuous patch of mining holes in the south of main highway over a distance of about 60 Km in length and 10 Km in width; about 600 Sq Km area of rangelands has been extremely damaged. It is a clear indication of a state of non-coordination between the stakeholders including both the Mining and Forest Department.

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 and medicinal plants for people and livestock. However, timber is not produced on commercial basis. Wood from Juniper, Olive, Wild Pistachio and other related trees is utilized for fuel wood and construction of huts and hedges in areas near forests. However, under the provision of relevant Forest Act, Balochistan Forest Department is not authorized to issue permits for juniper wood at all and its utilization is totally illegal and prohibited. Mazri (*Nannorrhops ritchiana*) is a forest produce that has been providing a substantial livelihood to the local inhabitants of the district.

10.5. Non-Timber Forest Produce

Resident communities also make use of some of the Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), mostly medicinal plants, for household consumption and sometimes also for sale in the local market. The important species are:

- Juniper (*Juniperus excelsa polycarpus*).
- Artemisia (*Artemisia meritima*).
- Ephedra (*Ephedra nebrodensis*).
- Ephedra (*Ephedra intermedia*).
- Morae /Ajwain (*Thymus surphyllum*).
- Zralg (*Berberis lycium*).
- Surai (*Rosa beggeriana*).
- Shinshobae (*Perowskia abrotanoides*).
- Sursanda (*Hymenocrater sessilifolius*).
- Kala Zira (*Carum bulbocastanum*).
- Spandae (*Paganum hermala*).
- Valanae (*Mentha sylvestris*).
- Walaghunai (*Dephne oleoides*).
- Gung (*Vitex agnus-castus*).

10.6. Wildlife

There are no notified protected areas in this district. Common wildlife species found in the district are listed as under:

Table 10.2: Wildlife Common Species

| Wildlife Type | Common Species |
|-----------------|--|
| Mammals | Suleiman Markhor, Wolf, Common red fox, Blanford's or Afghan fox, Asian jackal, Striped hyena, Indian crested porcupine, Cape hare, Hedgehog, Migratory Hedgehog, Beech or stone marten, Marbled pole cat, Afghan pika, House mouse, Long-tailed hamster, Grey hamster, Persian jird, etc. |
| Birds | Accentor, Bulbul, Bunting, Chat, Chough, Chukar partridge, Eagle, Falcon, Lark, Magpie, Owl, Shrike, See see partridge, Vulture etc. |
| Reptiles | Lizards (<i>Agama</i> , <i>Monitor</i>), Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agriemys horsfieldii</i>), Saw-scale viper (<i>Echis carinatus</i>), Levantine viper (<i>Macrovipera lebetina</i>), etc |

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

10.6.1. Wildlife Statistics

No official statistics on Wildlife was available for the district. Black bear was once seen in abundance in the areas of Deng Loeghar and Tangi sar (Tore Mana area), but it is now gone to extinction. Chakar Partridges are also seldom seen in their traditional ecological niches.

10.7. Wetlands

There is no wetland of national or international importance located in the district. However, it is a traditional route for a number of migratory bird species during seasonal migration.

10.8. Commercial Forestry (Plantations)

Harnai District once had a reasonable area under natural Shisham Forests in Wam Tangi area along ephemeral water courses and ravines. Unfortunately, being unaware of the environmental significance of this nature gifted species, local notables through political influence, removed almost the entire chunk of large trees and shifted the timber to Sibi, Sukker and other railway linked stations for commercial purposes. Patches of young trees can still be found along seasonal rivers and in inaccessible ravines. Mazri (Nannorrhops ritchiana) is another forest commodity that has been providing a substantial livelihood to the local inhabitants of the district. In the past, when Sibi-Harnai railway section was intact, huge quantities of the Mazri were exported to Sibi, Punjab and Sindh for commercial purposes. Mazri leaves are used for weaving of baskets, mats, purses, hats etc. Its roots and fruits both are edible. Although its movement through railway has stopped, people still use it as a commercial commodity through road-links by means of trucks.

10.9. Bee Keeping

Bee-keeping is not an economic activity in the district.

10.10. Marketing and Processing

In Balochistan Province, Quetta city is the marketing hub of medicinal plants and construction wood. Medicinal plants collected from all over the province are either sold in traditional herbal medicine stores or collected by merchants for marketing to other provinces. Tore Shore forests of Harnai District are one of the main source areas for medicinal plants from where huge quantities are extracted and brought to Quetta market for commercial purposes.

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

The Forest Department in the district is under the administrative control of the Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), who comes under the Chief Conservator of Forests in the province. 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.

The table given below reflects details of administration of the Forest Department in Harnai District:

Table 10.3: Structure and Functions of Department

| Structure | Numbers |
|---|---------|
| Number of Sub Offices | 1 |
| Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total) | 44 |
| Actual Filled Posts | 44 |
| Vacant Posts | 0 |

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

10.12. Currently in Progress Projects

There is no development project (District Government, PSDP/ADP) under implementation in the district. A Federal Government development project under the title of "Multi Sectoral Project for Conservation of Juniper Forests in Balochistan" was initiated but because of devolution of subject of environment to the provinces, it is suffering due to lack of funding. The provincial government did not reflect devolved projects in its PSDP of 2011-12. The project was under implementation in Tore Shore Juniper forests of the district.

10.13. Major Development Issues

- Area under forest reserves in the district is sufficient.
- The afforestation, plantations works need to be accelerated.
- Female involvement in the forestry activities is 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 low.
- Lack of awareness and aptitude towards conservation of forests, rangelands and wildlife.
- Climate change.
- Low development priorities and investment.

A general view of rangelands of Harnai district



A view of Olive Forest



A healthy Mazri plant



A flowering branch of juniper tree



11 MINING

This sector is not applicable in this district.



SECTION III Social Infrastructure

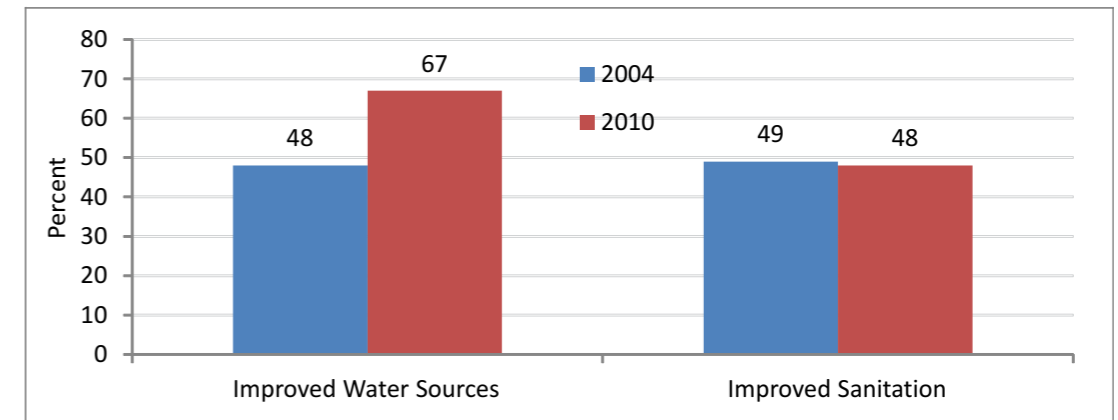
- 12 Water Supply and Sanitation
- 13 Health and Nutrition
- 14 Education

12

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

| MDG Indicators | |
|---|-----|
| Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability | |
| 7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source | 67% |
| 7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility | 48% |

| Water Schemes | | Purification Plants | |
|----------------|----|------------------------|---|
| Functional | 04 | Functional | 7 |
| Non-functional | 10 | Non-functional | 1 |
| Total | 14 | Total | 8 |
| Water sources | | Sanitation Schemes | |
| Tube well | 08 | Latrines | 1 |
| Spring | - | Sewerage Schemes | - |
| Open Sources | 05 | Solid waste Management | 1 |
| Canal | - | Others | - |

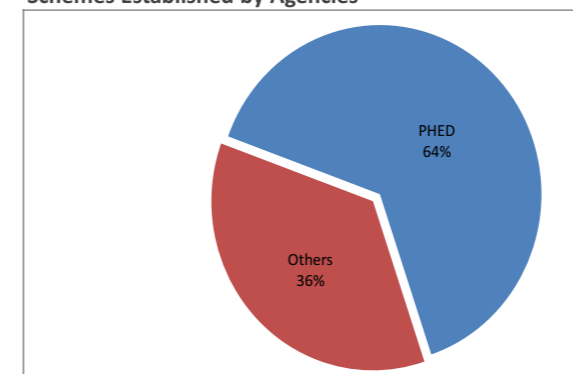


Data for 2004 reflects the combined values for Sibi and Harnai, whereas, the data for 2010 particularly reflects the percentage for Harnai.

Sector Highlights

- Provision of drinking water has improved in the recent years while quality and sufficiency of quantity of drinking water remain aspects yet to be analyzed.
- PHED, under its CDWA program, is the major role player in water supply schemes.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, 8 water filtration plants have been installed at various locations of which 7 are functional.
- There has been no improvement in the use of sanitary toilets by households.

Schemes Established by Agencies



(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

12.1. Introduction

The water and sanitation indicators for Balochistan are far lower compared to the national average and this disparity increases further in the rural areas. Situation with regard to access to improved water sources has improved while sanitation facilities have not expanded in the district. As awareness rises among masses, sanitation facilities development will increase. The government has not played any role in extending sanitation facilities across Balochistan. In provincial PSDP over last decade there was hardly any project of sanitation. Only Quetta got sanitation projects and that too from block allocation placed at the discretion of MPAs. 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 | 48 | 67 |
| Access to safe means of excreta disposal | 49 | 48 |

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

12.2. Drinking Water

A recent household survey² conducted in 2010, has shown that 67% population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, protected dug well (23%) constitute major source followed by piped water (19%) and protected springs (18%). Whereas, other minor improved sources include: tube wells / boreholes (6%) and public standpipe (2%). Major unimproved sources are unprotected springs (15%), unprotected dug wells (8%), surface water (7%) and approximately 1% of unimproved water source belong to other categories as shown in the graph. For details, see table D1 Annexure D.

About 41% household population have no water on their premises and have to travel distances to fetch water, which is usually the responsibility of adult women followed by adult men. Children are also involved in fetching water to a lesser extent.

MICS Balochistan 2010 offers water treatment data division-wise. In Sibi division, which includes Harnai district, 72.5% households do not treat water by any method (like boil, add bleach or strain through cloth).

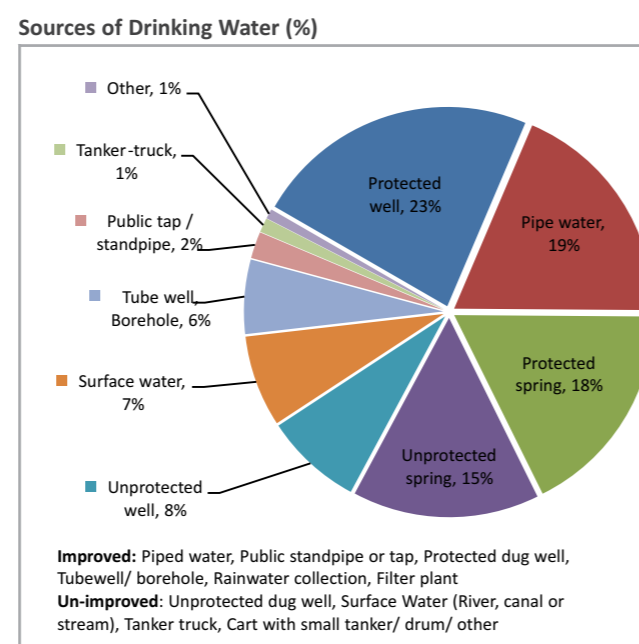
12.3. Water Supply Schemes

Overall use of improved drinking water sources has improved since 2003-04, when the improved water sources were 48%. The table below shows the number of schemes implemented by PHED and other institutions.

Table 14.2: Schemes Established by Institutions

| Type of Agency | Total Schemes |
|----------------|---------------|
| PHED | 9 |
| Other | 5 |

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

Majority of these schemes were implemented by PHED, of which, as per recent information, 10 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 | 8 |
| Open Surface | 5 |
| Dam | 1 |

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

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

Table 14.4: Distribution of Schemes by Sources

| Type of Sources | Total Schemes |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Groundwater Tank | 4 |
| Direct Pumping From Dam Or Water | 2 |
| Gravity | 7 |
| Other | 1 |

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The above mentioned schemes are being run using various energy sources. All 14 schemes of PHED are being run by using electricity.

12.4. Water Purification Plants

PHED is implementing "Clean Drinking Water for All" program that aims to install water purification plant in every Union Council and some *Tehsils* of the district. In District Harnai, so far 8 water purification plants have been installed, out of which, only 1 is 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 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Water Purification Plants Established by NGOs | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Water Purification Plants Established by Others | n/a | n/a | n/a |

(CDWA) n/a: Data not available

12.5. Sanitation

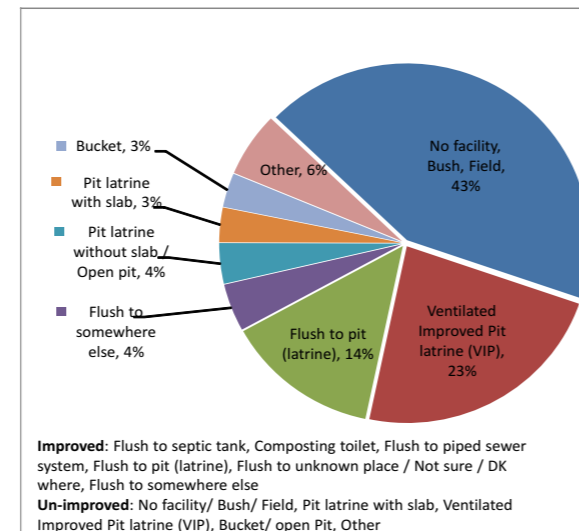
Poor sanitation and hygiene has emerged as major problem in Balochistan. Indicators for sanitary means of excreta disposal, solid waste management and hand washing after defecation and before taking meals are not promising. Urban rural, inter-region and inter-district disparities further take these indicators down. Unfortunately, government has not paid serious attention to this sector, however some development partners and NGOs have been contributing to improve sanitation in Balochistan along with solid waste management.

. 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.

12.5.1. Use of Sanitary Means of Excreta Disposal

About 48% households in the districts are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those, only 22% has any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 43% have no toilet facility and defecate in the open fields/bushes, raising the risk of disease transmission through air, insects/flies or other means. For details, please see table D2 Annexure D.

Sources of Sanitation Facilities (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

12.5.2. Available Facilities / Schemes Established in Sanitation Sectors

The *Tehsil* Municipal Authority has established 1 public latrine and 1 solid waste management scheme whereas, no sewerage scheme is reported in the district. Similarly, no activity is reported by District Local Government, Public Health Engineering Department and NGOs.

Table 14.6: Number of Schemes Established in Sanitation Sector

| Type of Scheme | Number of Schemes Established by | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----|-----------|------|-----------------|-------|
| | LG Dept. | TMA | PHE Dept. | NGOs | Others (if Any) | |
| Latrines | n/a | 1 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 |
| Sewerage Schemes | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Solid Waste Management Schemes | n/a | 1 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 |
| Others | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |

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

| Maternal, Newborn and Child Health | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Antenatal Care | 35% |
| TT2 Vaccination | 5% |
| Vaccination (BCG. Fully) | 19% |
| Institutional deliveries | 14% |
| Skilled attendants at birth | 17% |
| Diseases (MICS 2010) | |
| Suspected pneumonia <5 yrs | 4% |
| Diarrhea in last 2 weeks<5 yrs | 24% |
| Health Services Infrastructure | |
| Hospitals | 1 |
| Rural Health Centers (RHCs) | 1 |
| Basic Health units (BHUs) | 6 |
| Dispensaries | 12 |
| MCH Centers | 1 |
| TBC | 0 |
| Others | n/a |
| Human Resource for Health | |
| Doctors | 12 |
| Nurses | 0 |
| Paramedics | 54 |

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

MDG Indicators

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs) (Sibi District) –29% (2004)

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (Sibi Division) – 71

4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (Sibi Division) – 59 (2010)

4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage – 20% (2010)

Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health

5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth –17% (2010)

5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate – 14% (2010)

5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate – 5%

5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage – 35% (2010)

5.6: Unmet need for FP – n/a

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

6.3: Correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS – among young women (15 -24y) –3.2% (2010)

6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN – 0%

6.8: Children treated with Anti-malarial Drugs – 6.5%

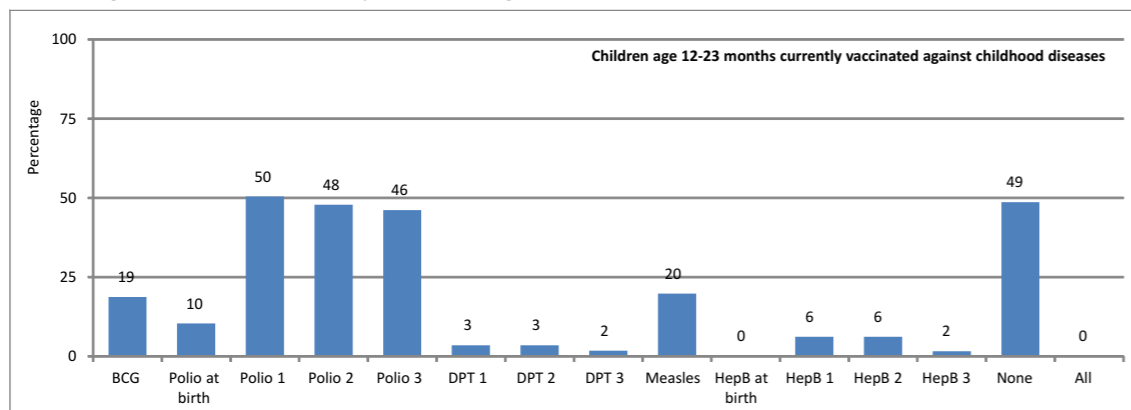
6.9: TB Case Detection Rate – 98% (2009)

6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate – 60% (2008)

(Infant Mortality and Under five Mortality estimates are regional)

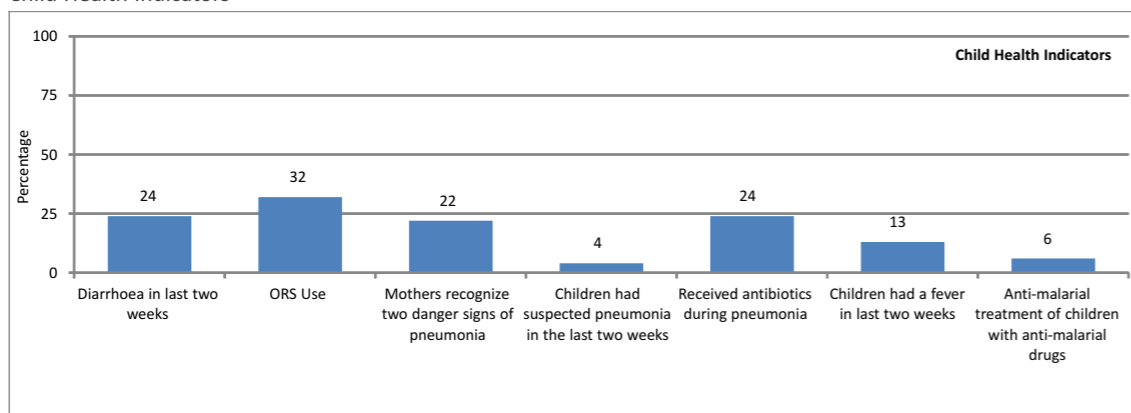
The following are the MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators:

Children age 12-23 Months Currently Vaccinated Against Childhood Diseases



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Child Health Indicators



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Sector Highlights:

- There is shortage of health services personnel in the district.
- A total of 69,504 new cases of common illnesses visited the government health facilities during 2009-10.
- There are 12 doctors for population of about 121,314 heads
- There only 2 dentists for 61,000 (approx) persons
- EPI vaccination coverage is significantly high.
- TB Control Program has made significant achievement under its TB-DOTS strategy with an achievement of Case Detection Rate (CDR) 98% and Treatment Success Rate (TSR) 60%.

13.1. Health Needs

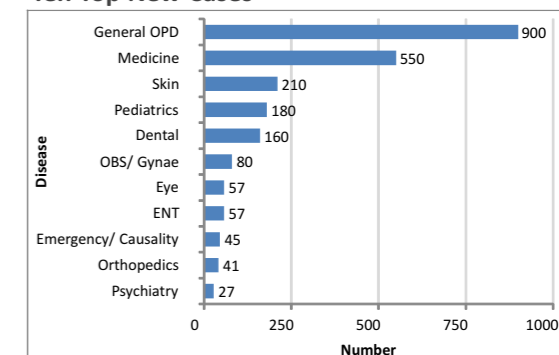
For every 1,000 live births, 59 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 12 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women, who experience a high fertility rate (TFR: 2.6), as compared to the provincial average (TFR: 4.7), have poor access to skilled providers for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. Other than the resourceful and affluent ones, most women are left to deliver at home by local untrained *dais* at best, or by neighbors or relatives. There is no ambulance facility and people have to make their own arrangements in case of medical and obstetric emergencies. In Harnai, like the rest of the province, community social structures and belief systems are dominated by men, which contribute to poor outcomes in fertility behavior.

According to Health Management Information System (HMIS) reports, a total of 69,504 new cases of common illnesses, visited the government health facilities during 2009-10. Acute Respiratory Infections, Gastro Intestinal, Diarrhea/ Dysentery were the most common diseases reported from health facilities. Other communicable diseases included Malaria, Meningitis, Fever and Scabies. Top ten new priority health problems are presented in chart, top right:

Another 4,101 new cases of common illnesses visited outpatient departments of the secondary hospitals. The distribution of top 10 disease cases is presented in the chart mid right:

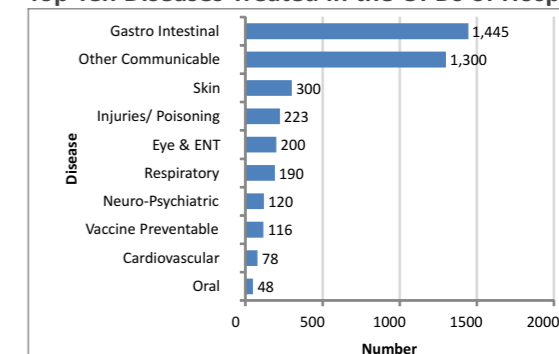
2,879 patients were hospitalized during the year 2009-10. The distribution of indoor admission by disease category is presented in the chart bottom right:

Ten Top New Cases



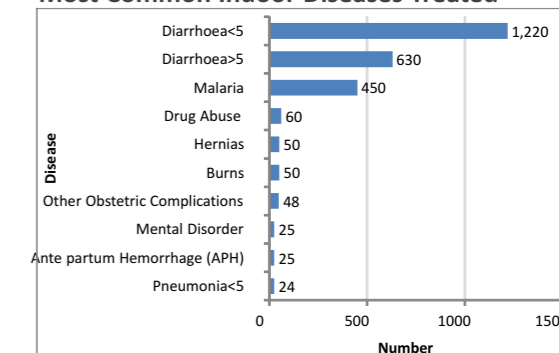
(District Health Information System, 2009-10)

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)

13.2. Health System and Resources

13.2.1. Health Facilities

The highly subsidized public healthcare system is the major provider of curative and preventive care services to the local population. The health facility infrastructure includes: 1 Hospital, 1 Rural Health Centre (RHC), 6 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 9 Civil Dispensaries (CDs), and 1 Maternal & Child Health Centre (MCHC). There are 44 beds, out of which, 14 are in RHCs.

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

13.2.2. Human Resources

There are 12 doctors for a population of about 121,314 i.e. one doctor for 10,110 persons and only 2 dentists for 61,000 (approx) persons. The ratio of bed/population and staff has been calculated in the following table:

Table 15.1: Health Staff and Facilities (Numbers)

| Type of Health Facility | Health Staff and Facilities in 2010 | | | | Health Facilities |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------------|----------|-------------------|
| | Doctors M/F | Nurses M/F | Para-medical M/F | Beds M/F | |
| Hospitals | 4/1 | 0 | 14/1 | 30 | 1 |
| CDs | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 9 |
| RHCs | 2/- | 0 | 12/5 | 14 | 1 |
| BHUs | 5 | 0 | 7/1 | 0 | 6 |
| MCH Centers | 0 | 0 | 0/1 | 0 | 1 |
| TBC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 12 | 0 | 54 | 44 | 18 |
| Unit/population ratio | 10,155 | 0 | 2,257 | 2,770 | 6,770 |

(Balochistan Health Department)

13.2.3. In Service Training

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

Table 15.2: Training of PHC Staff

| Topic | Participant No's | Organized by |
|--|------------------|----------------------------|
| PHC Staff Management Training for FLCF | 20 | Human Resource Development |

(Balochistan Health Department)

13.2.4. Administration of Health Department

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

13.2.5. Reporting and Surveillance Systems

A computerized Health Management Information System for First Level Care Facilities (HMIS/FLCF) is implemented in the district in late 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 (NPF&PHC) has also setup a comprehensive management information system to monitor performance of Lady Health Workers deployed at the

community level. The system collects data from each LHW, consolidate and send up in the management hierarchy.

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

13.3. Health Services / Activities

The utilization pattern varies amongst the 15 reporting facilities throughout the district (HMIS Report). The aggregated average of new patients for whole district was 14.7/day while in six (6) facilities (40% of total 57) daily OPD was less than 10 patients a day on average.

Overall 17% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), whereas 6% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel in the whole district. Similarly, 84% of the delivered women had one or more post natal visits. The data also reveals that out of 27 family planning visits 78% were new clients. No Growth monitoring services has been extended to the children during the year. Out of total 16 visits recorded for Growth Monitoring, 24% were observed as malnourished (falling below two standard deviation curve based on weight for age).

13.4. Special Health Programs / Initiatives

13.4.1. Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

District Superintendent of Vaccination (DSV) manages the EPI under the supervision of the EDO (H) in the district. 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: (100%), Panta-3: (92%), Measles: (54%) and TT-2+: (10%)

Monitoring of immunization rates, using finger markings, in connection with the renewed outbreak of polio in the province showed that Balochistan had a 91 per cent coverage rate as of November 2011. However, a large number of districts were identified as having union councils with less than 95 per cent coverage; Harnai had only 29% coverage³.

13.4.2. 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 15.3: Number of Registered TB Patients

| Year | No. of TB Patients Registered |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2006 | 0 |
| 2007 | 0 |
| 2008 | 6 |
| 2009 | 24 |
| 2010 (up to 3 rd qtr) | 13 |
| Total | 43 |

(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 was 98% and TSR was 60% during 2008-09.

³ World Health Organization and Government of Pakistan Polio Eradication Initiative, National Polio Eradication Bulletin, issue 11, November 2011.

13.4.3. 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: *No report received.*

13.4.4. Hepatitis Prevention Control Program

Viral hepatitis is a serious global public health problem. At present, five distinct type of pathogenic hepatitis virus (A, B, C, D and E) have been identified. In Pakistan, Hepatitis E remains endemic, mainly affecting the adult population. The program for Hepatitis prevention and control has not yet been launched in the district.

13.4.5. 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 after importing training on screening methodology, quality assurance and monitoring to the laboratory staff (Pathologist, Laboratory Technician / Assistant) to reduce transmission of HIV/STIs. Provincial AIDS Control Program supplies screening kits with all accessories and centre regularly submit quarterly feedback report. In Sibi Division, which includes Harnai district, only 22.2% women (age 15-49 years) have heard about AIDS⁴.

13.4.6. 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 70 LHWs and 1 Lady Health Supervisor (LHS) in the district covering 19% of population.

13.4.7. 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:

- 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.

A Community Midwives School has been established, which functional. No other intervention has been reported from MNCH program.

13.5. Nutritional Status

The situation with regards to nutritional status among children under-five years is not very promising as the MICS 2003-04 reported 29% children (Sibi District data) under-five were moderately or severely malnourished. Only 96% infants were on breast milk while just 49% were exclusively breastfed.

In micro-nutrition, the situation is also not very encouraging. Vitamin A supplementation during Polio immunization drives could hardly reach half of the target children population of 6-59 months age. Similarly, only 7% households in the district were found consuming adequate iodized salt.

⁴ MICS Balochistan 2010

13.6. Development Projects

Health projects reflected in the PSDP 2011-12 are:

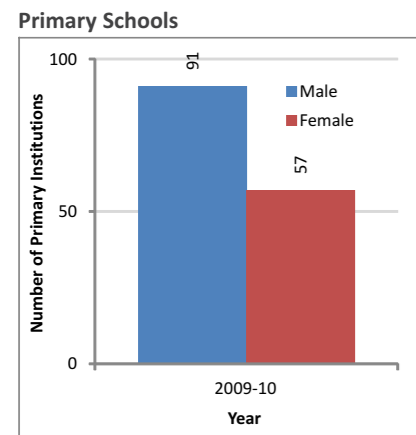
1. Construction of 2 BHUs At Killi Tangi Sar And Killi Tore Shore, District Harnai.
2. Strengthening DHQ PB-22

13.7. Major Development Issues

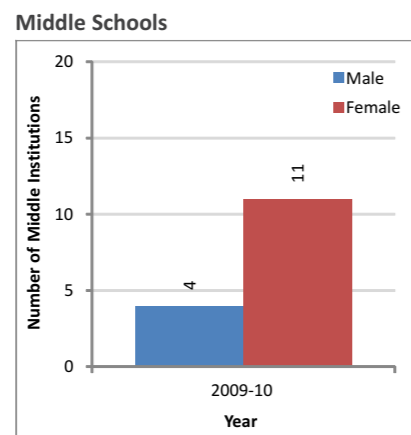
- Health systems are too weak and services too under-resourced to support targeted reduction in disease burden and achieve universal access
- Health interventions often do not match the scale of the problem (number of doctors and other health staff in the district are insufficient)
- People are not sufficiently empowered to improve their health nor adequately involved, while cultural factors play a role in health seeking behavior (Deliveries are mostly by untrained persons and ANC visits are few).
- The benefits of health services do not equitably reach those with the greatest disease burden i.e. the vulnerable groups (rural women and children suffer the most)
- Insufficient action on the inter-sectoral factors impacting on health.



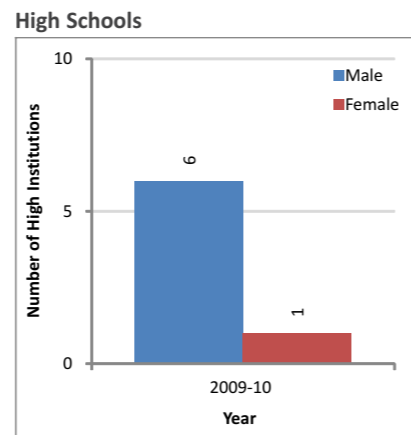
14 EDUCATION



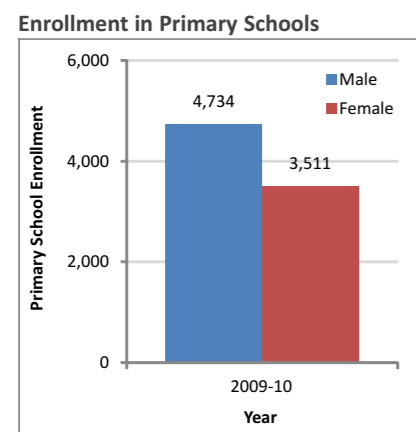
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)



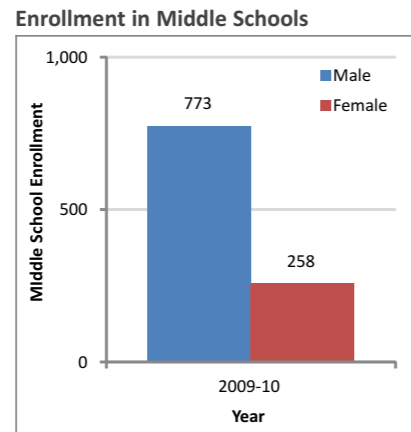
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)



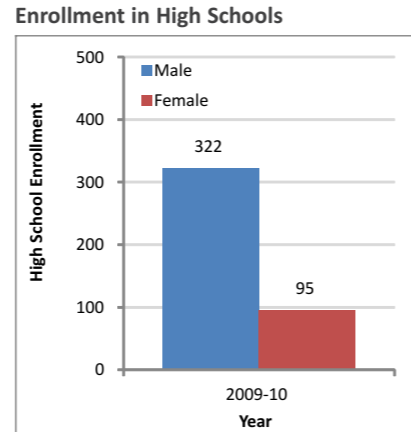
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)



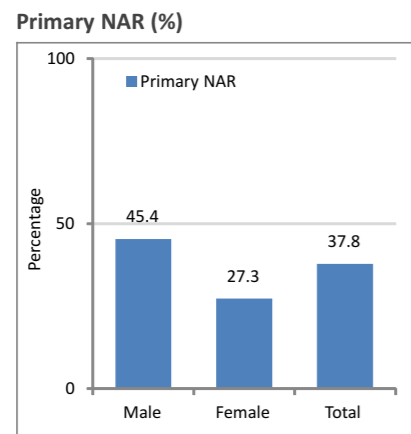
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)



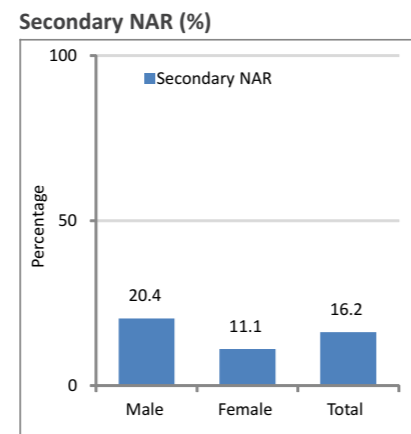
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)



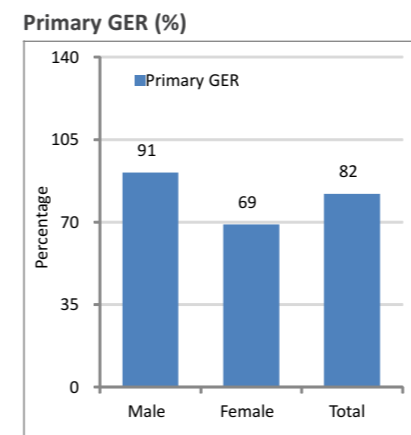
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)



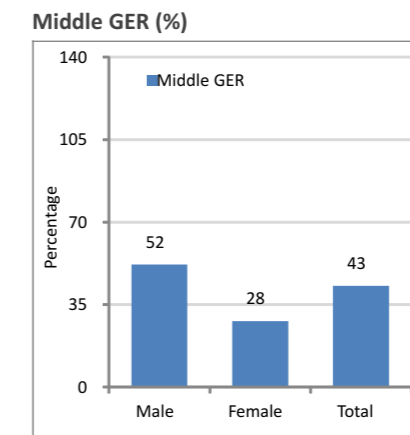
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)



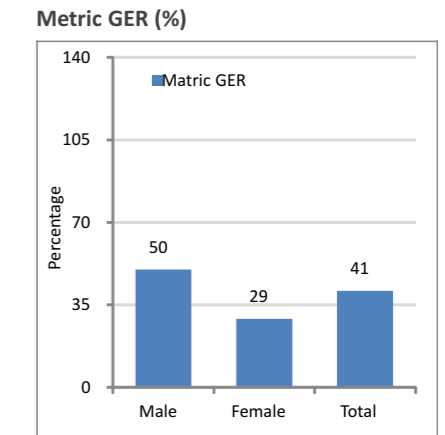
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)



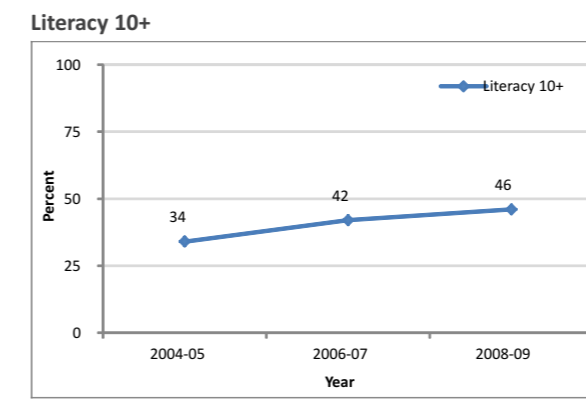
(PSLM, 2008-09)



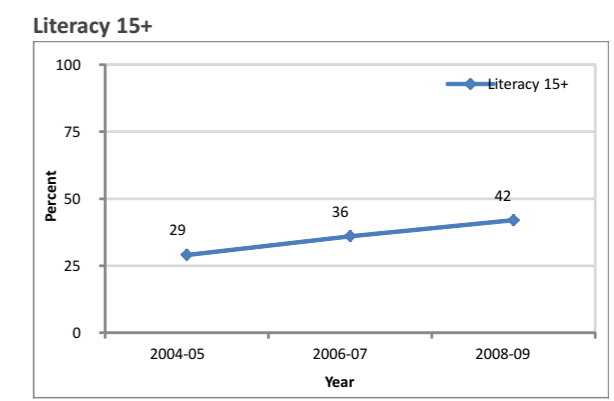
(PSLM, 2008-09)



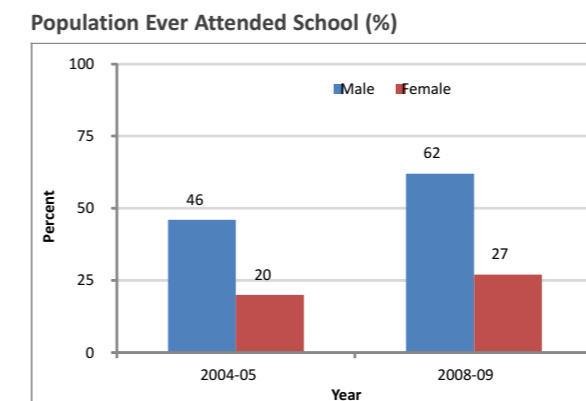
(PSLM, 2008-09)



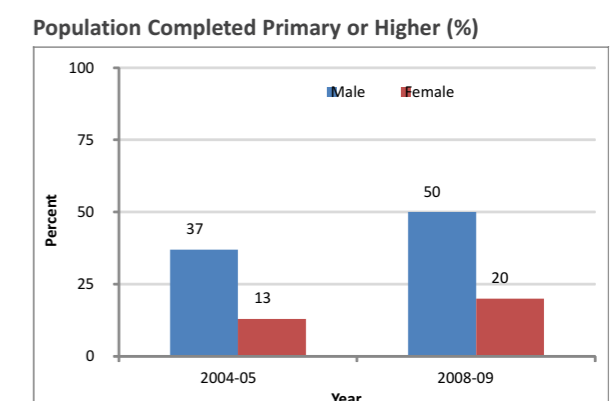
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



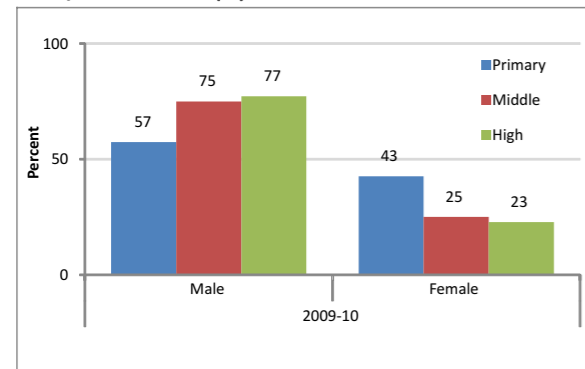
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

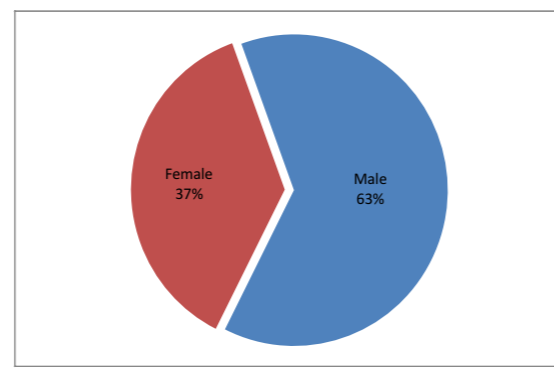
Note: Data of PSLM 2004-05, 2006-07 & 2008-2009 refers to Sib District.

Male/Female Ratio (%)



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

Overall Teachers



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

MDG Indicators

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- 2.1: Net primary enrolment ratio – 38% (2010)
- 2.2: Primary Completion rate – 64% (2010)
- 2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs)- 40% male, 15.3% female (2010)

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development

- 3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary - 0.6 (2010)
- 3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary - 0.55 (2010)

Sector Highlights

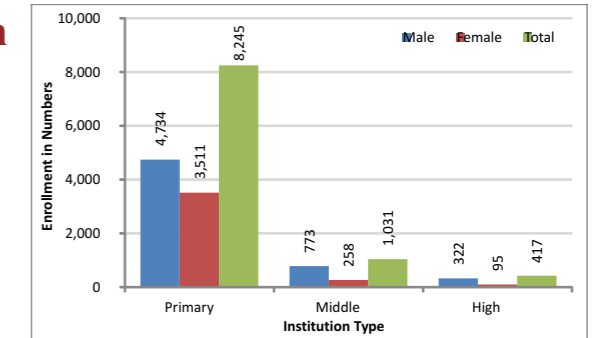
- Gender disparity is visible in all education indicators. Gender parity index for primary school is 0.6 and for secondary school is 0.5.
- Most children do not continue education beyond primary and this is more pronounced in case of girls.
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment in secondary levels is unavailability of schools. Against 148 primary schools in the district, there are only 15 middle and 7 high schools.
- On average there is one female primary teacher per 25 pupils.
- Primary school completion is also low (64%).

14.1. Introduction

14.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates

According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 170 public primary, middle and high schools is 9,693, whereas, 353 male students were enrolled in degree college.

Enrollment in Public Schools by Gender and Level

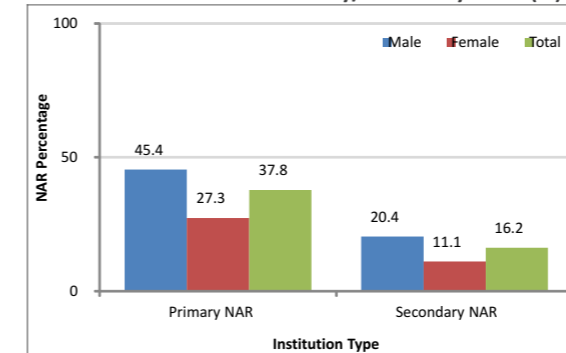


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

14.3. Enrollment Rates

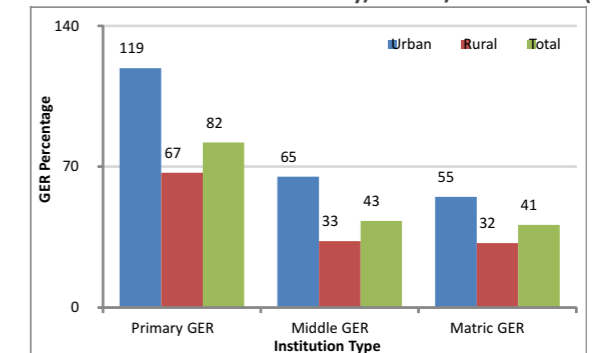
MICS Balochistan conducted in 2010 has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 38% with girls significantly lower than boys (27% versus 45%). This indicates that 62% children were still out of school, which either joined late or probably never enrolled. Significant decline in secondary school NAR (total: 16%, boys: 20%, girls: 11%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Similarly, Gross Enrolment Rates of primary and middle schools were also very low (at 82% and 43% respectively); however this data refers to Sibi, the parent district from which Harnai was separated. Gross Enrollment Rate for Harnai is not available.

Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

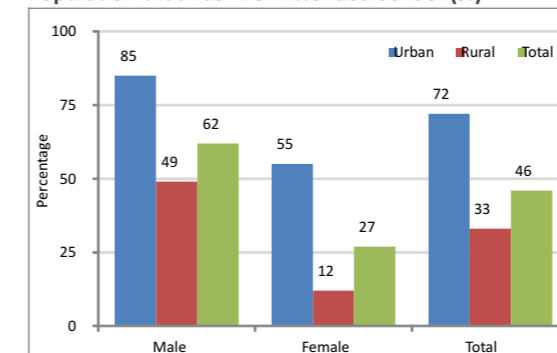


(PSLM, 2008-09)(Data refers to Sibi District)

14.4. Educational Attainment

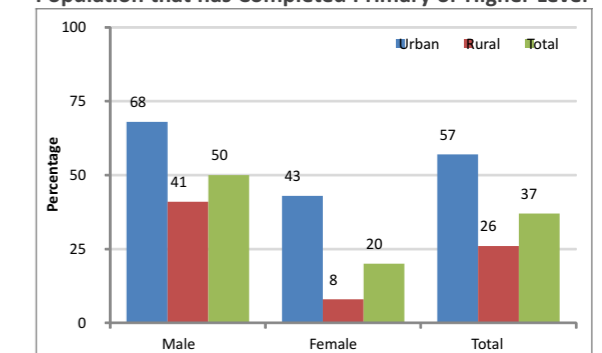
Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 54% population aged 10 years and older never attended any school while only 37% reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 12% had ever-attended any school and only 8% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with urban males, where nearly 85% ever attended and 68% completed primary levels.

Population that has Ever Attended School (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)(Data refers to Sibi District)

Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level

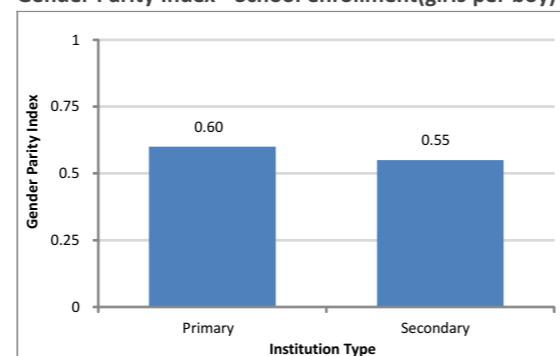


(PSLM, 2008-09)(Data refers to Sibi District)

14.5. Gender Disparities

This graphs shows the percentage of male and female students by school level, according to which 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)

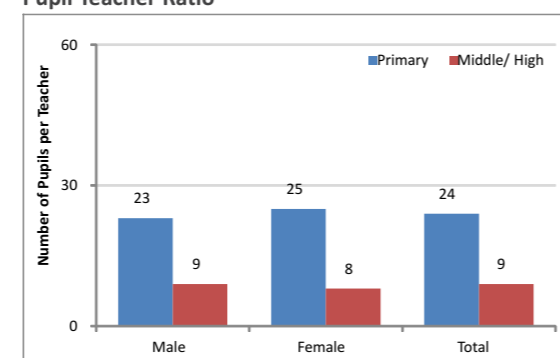


(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 23 primary school boys and 25 primary school girls. Whereas, there are sufficient teachers per students for middle level. For details, please see table F5 Annexure F.

Pupil Teacher Ratio



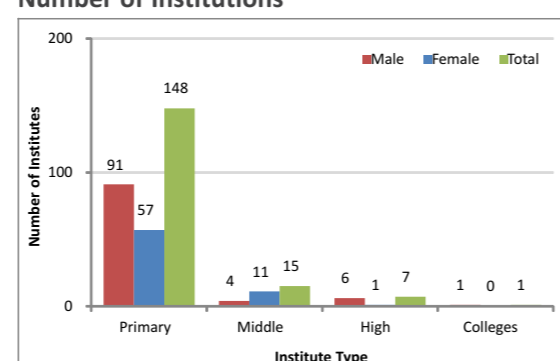
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

14.7. Institutions

14.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school census 2009-10, there are 148 primary schools (91 male and 57 female), 15 middle schools (4 male and 11 female), 7 high schools (6 male and 1 female) and 1 degree college (male only). For details, see table F2 Annexure F.

Number of Institutions



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

14.7.2. Primary Schools

Primary schools comprise of six classes. In 2009, there were 148 primary schools in Harnai, 91 for boys and 57 for girls. The total enrollment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 8,245, of which 4,734 were boys and 3,511 were girls, which means that 57.4% 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 to the letter and spirit as it would require 1,390 schools to cover the district map. Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 16

community schools to promote primary education in Harnai.

The following table computes the budget based on the information provided by the Provincial Education Department. The number of new primary schools budgeted is based on the requirements for new primary schools minus the number of non-functional schools activated. Priority has been given to activating non-functional schools before budgeting for establishing new primary schools⁵.

| Budget-Establish New Primary Schools | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Description | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Boys' Schools | | | | | |
| Primary Schools Required | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Activate NF Schools | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Establish New Primary Schools | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Budget | | | | | |
| Establish New Primary Schools | 6.378 | 8.504 | 8.504 | 8.504 | 8.504 |
| New Schools-Teachers Salary | 1.080 | 2.520 | 3.960 | 5.400 | 6.840 |
| Total (Rs. in millions) | 7.458 | 11.024 | 12.464 | 13.904 | 15.344 |
| Girls' Schools | | | | | |
| Primary Schools Required | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Activate NF Schools | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Establish New Primary Schools | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Budget | | | | | |
| Establish New Primary Schools | 12.756 | 10.630 | 12.756 | 12.756 | 12.756 |
| New Schools-Teachers Salary | 2.160 | 3.960 | 6.120 | 8.280 | 10.440 |
| Total (Rs. in millions) | 14.916 | 14.590 | 18.876 | 21.036 | 23.196 |

14.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8, with the primary section included. In 2009, there were 15 Middle Schools in Harnai, of which 4 for boys and 11 for girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 1,031, which included 773 boys and 258 girls. This means that 74.9% of middle school students were 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 15 middle schools against 148 primary schools, which means that 9 primary schools feed into one middle school: this explains the low continuation rates.

14.7.4. High Schools

High schools comprise grades up to 10 classes with primary and middle classes included. Humanities and science subjects are taught in these schools. When a middle school is upgraded from middle level to high level, more staff is sanctioned 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 are 7 high schools in Harnai, 6 for boys and 1 for girls. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 417, of which 95 were girls and 322 were boys.

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

14.7.5. Degree Colleges

According to Directorate of Education Colleges information, there is 1 Degree college (Male) with 353 male students enrolled.

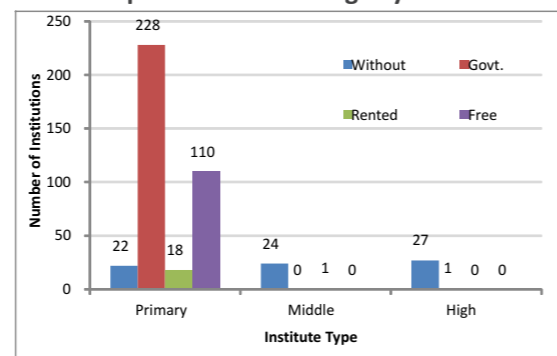
⁵ District EFA Plan, Harnai 2011-2015, NCHD

14.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

14.8.1. School Buildings

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

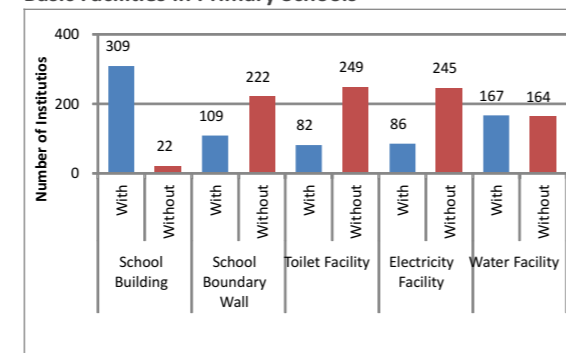
Ownership of School Buildings by Level



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Almost 67% of primary schools are without boundary walls.

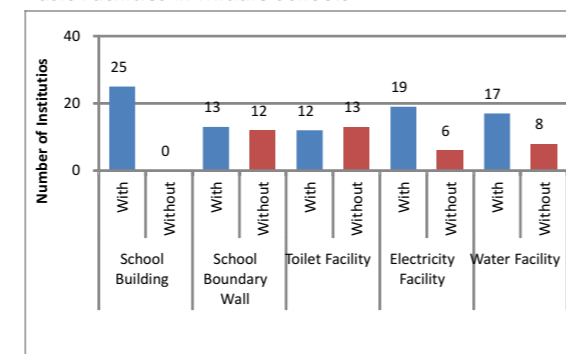
Basic Facilities in Primary Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

About 74% of primary schools do not have electricity. Percent of middle and high schools without electricity is 24% and 11% respectively.

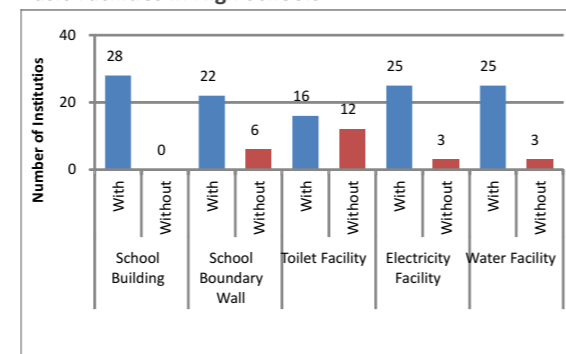
Basic Facilities in Middle Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Situation is not much different with regard to toilet facility. 75% of primary schools are without basic toilet facility; this situation is almost the same in middle and high schools.

Basic Facilities in High Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Water is the basic necessity and almost 50% of primary schools are without water facility. Middle and high schools face similar situation.

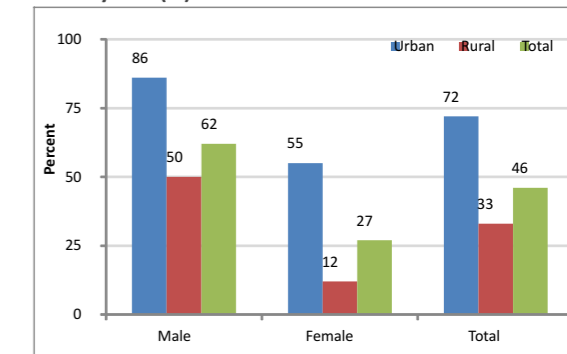
The missing facilities constitute reasons for students drop out of schools, especially in case of girls students. Parents too get disenchanted.

14.9. Literacy

Literacy rates, for Harnai district, are 40.0% and 15.3% for males and females (for age group 10 and above) respectively and 41.8% (male) and 14.2% (female) for age group of 15 years and above⁶.

Currently, 60 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for males and females by the NCHD for more than 1,200 beneficiaries. An overwhelming majority of the adult literacy centers are for females⁷.

Literacy 10+ (%)

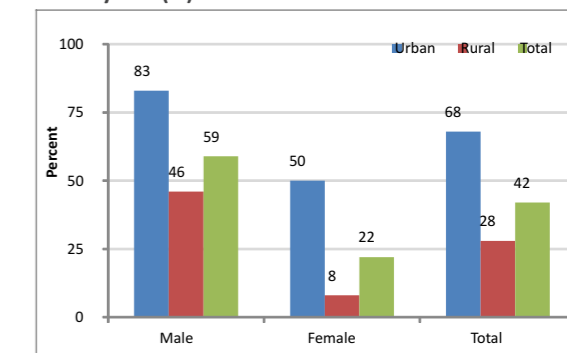


(PSLM, 2008-09)(Data refers to Sibi)

Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

| Description | Centers | Enrolment |
|------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Male Centers | | |
| Literacy Centers -NCHD | 10 | 201 |
| Female Centers | | |
| Literacy Centers -NCHD | 50 | 1,046 |
| Total | 60 | 1,247 |

Literacy 15+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)(Data refers to Sibi)

14.10. 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. 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 Development
- Prime Minister Literacy Cell and Asian Development Bank through the Government of Pakistan.

In the fiscal year 2007-2009, the Balochistan Education Foundation, with coordination of World Bank, established 16 community schools in Harnai District through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. WESS. The enrollment was 462 of which, 242 were girls and 220 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.

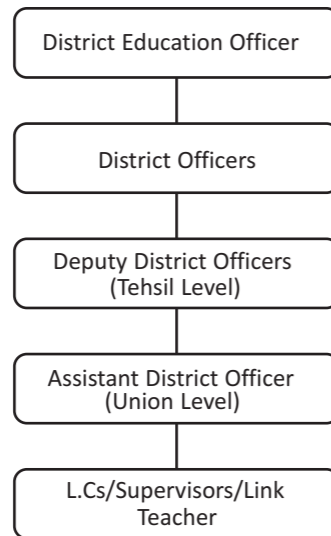
⁶ MICS Balochistan 2010

⁷ District EFA Plan, Harnai 2011-2015, NCHD

14.11. 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 have close contact with the (head) teachers.

District Education Management Structure



14.12. Development Projects

The following project is reflected in the provincial PSDP 2011-12.

- Construction /provision of Water Tanks and Bathrooms along with White Wash In Schools of PB-22. Cost of the project: Rs. 35 million

14.13. Major Development Issues

- Development of education facilities (schools, colleges and literacy centers) should be carried out keeping in view gender disparities
- Data of MICS Balochistan 2010 can be further analyzed for getting additional information about status of education in Harnai
- Non-formal education facilities should be taken full advantage of to raise literacy in the district
- More allocation funds is needed for provision of missing facilities in schools
- More community based schools and involvement of communities will help ease pressure on government



SECTION IV

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

15 SPORTS

All sports like Cricket, Hockey, Football and Volleyball etc are popular and commonly played. However, Cricket remains the most popular. The people also take a lot of interest in football and often make these sports eventful by conducting local tournaments, which pulls in a lot of crowd for encouragement and applause. Proper playgrounds and other required sports facilities are not available in the district.

15.1. Major Development Issues

Sports never remained the development preference of any government as the major portion of Provincial Budget is always designated for other priority issues such as infrastructure, health and education. From 2000 to 2008, sport and tourism could get only allocation of Rs. 345.632 million in the provincial PSDPs and of which 33% funds could not be utilized.

16 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

16.1. 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 secretariat was established in Quetta city in the year 2004. Formerly, this department stayed functioning with the Women Development Department and Special Education. In 2009, Women Development Department was separated from Social Welfare and Special Education Department.

The projects and tasks of Social Welfare Department were devolved to Community Development Departments at districts level during the tenure of Local Government structure. Community Development Departments are known as Social Welfare Departments at districts level.

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 the purpose budget allocated to Social Welfare Department, Harnai was Rs. 1,741,004/- in fiscal year 2009-10. This amount decreased to Rs. 1,161,000/- in the year 2010-11.

16.2. Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)

BISP was commenced by the Government of Pakistan with initial allocation of Rs.34 billion (US \$ 425 million approximately) for the fiscal year 2008-09. This project was started all over Pakistan with the objective of poverty alleviation and women empowerment among the deprived segment of Pakistani society those includes widows and women headed households particularly. District wise statistics of the beneficiaries of BISP could be obtained.

16.3. 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 & vocational setups.
- Sponsor and promote self-employment schemes.

16.4. Community Halls

The Gender Resource Center or Community Halls were established to provide appropriate place for lady Councilors, where they could conduct their meetings. Therefore, one Community Hall was established in Harnai under Gender Reforms Action Plan (GRAP). For this purpose, each district was allocated with sufficient budget throughout Pakistan. GRAP was reflected in the provincial PSDP for few years but was deleted later as it could not take off.

16.5. 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.

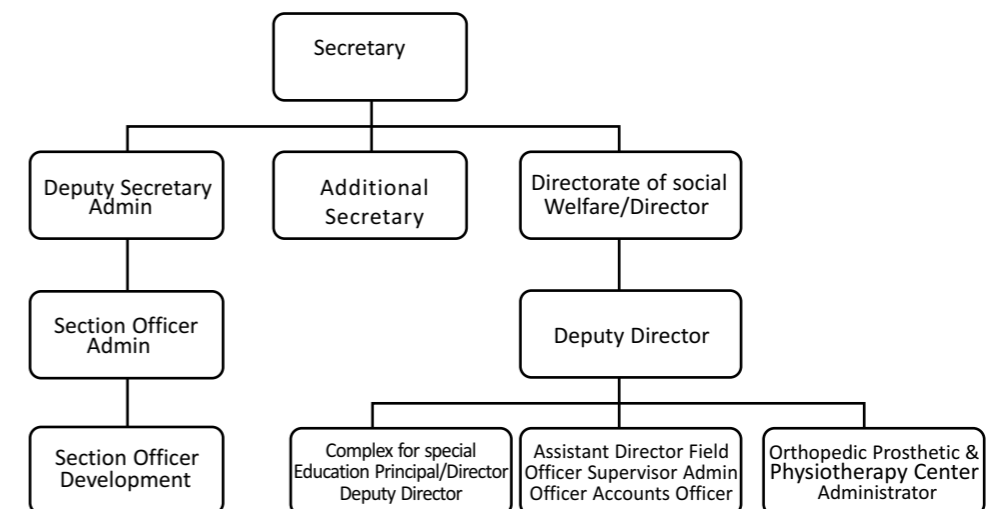
The Department of Social Welfare District Harnai is newly established and has no staff until now.

Table 18.1: Structure of Department

| Structure | Numbers |
|---|---------|
| Number of Sub Offices | 1 |
| Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total) | 8 |
| Actual Filled Posts | 7 |
| Vacant Posts | 1 |

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Social Welfare Department Organogram



16.6. Major Development Issues

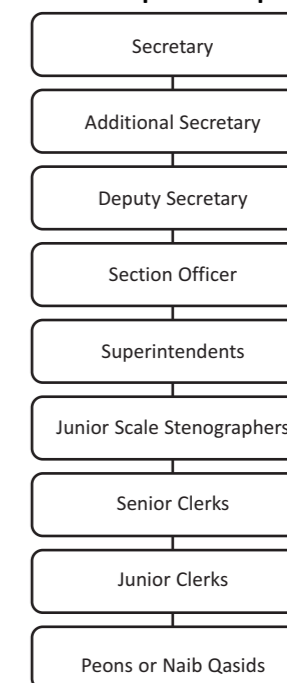
- A sufficient amount of budget is obligatory to allocate toward Community Development Centers for their apt performance.
- Affirmative safety net plans in Harnai are required for the well-being of aged persons, orphans and rehabilitation of the drug addicts as well.
- Certain projects on education and rehabilitation of the persons with impairments and transsexuals are utmost essential to be initiated for the welfare of marginalized strata.
- SMEDA needs to focus on its role for community development as well as in establishing small industries so the poor could be able to generate income competently.
- Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal needs to expand its role to acquire improvement and growth of community.
- Sufficient budget allocation is requisite to fulfill the requirements of community development schemes and projects.
- 18 NGOs were registered with Social Welfare Department in which 10 NGOs were not working. Appropriate liability and monitoring of CCBs and NGOs working is essential for community development.

17 WOMEN/GIRL CHILD DEVELOPMENT

17.1. 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 and Special Education on 03rd November, 2009.

Structure of Provincial Woman Development Department



17.2. Situation of Women

Women were 46% of the overall population and 57% of them were above 15 years of age (Census 1998). According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls is significantly lower than boys (27% compared to 45%). 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 16% in total, out of which boys dominate with 20% and girls stand at mere 11%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was also very low, 82% and 43% respectively. (PSLM data refers to Sibi). District Harnai has poor maternal health facilities as there was only 1 lady doctors while 70 LHWs and 1 LHS. Consequently, many women have poor access to skilled attendants for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. In the year 2010, overall 17% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), whereas only 6% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel in the whole district. Similarly 84% of the delivered women had one or more post natal visits. Besides, insufficient number of lady doctors, lack of essential Primary Health Care equipment and services aggravates their problems, particularly at the time of maternal emergencies.

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

Women are employed mostly in health and education sectors in Harnai. Overall female teachers employed in the district were 142. Whereas, women employed in the health sector was 1 doctor and 8 paramedical staff. Besides, National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care employed 70 HHWs and 1 LHS: this fewer number raises the need of more doctors and LHSs appointment in the health sector in order to improve women health situation.

17.3. Available Facilities

Though subject of health has been devolved to the provinces, all vertical programs have been retained the Federal PSDP and are being funded. These programs include:

- 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 and Primary Health Care.

Besides, MNCH Program aims to improve the Health of Women and Children with focus 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.

A Community Midwives School has been established and delivering services in the district. No other intervention has been reported from NMCH program. Recently, Harnai is given the status of separate district. Formerly it was a *Tehsil* of District Sibi.

17.4. 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.

17.5. Major Development Issues

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

- Women in District Harnai are unaware of their rights because of illiteracy and man dominancy over power and decisions.
- There is an immense need of women empowerment programs to be initiated by Government and NGOs.
- District hospitals are needed to be equipped with essential equipments for on time primary health care services particularly in emergencies.
- There is an immense need of set up Primary Health Care facilities and doctors' & LHSs engagement in hospitals to reduce infant mortality and improve maternal health.
- Women representation is needed to raise their demands on the district level.
- SMEDA further needs to focus on role of women in industries.
- Community awareness is obligatory to curtail girls drop out and increase female literacy in the district.
- Women are not considered as farmers or the paid labor in agriculture and livestock endeavors. The payment of their work can help in the betterment of their livelihoods and economic empowerment.
- Certain gender equity programs are essential to involve women in the development sector to improve women empowerment.

The district has frequent coal mines accidents, there were floods and earthquakes then how chapter is not applicable to this district.

Some disaster data below

*Earthquake in 1997 measuring Over 5 on Richter scale
Earthquake in 2000, measuring 6 on Richter scale*

On March 19, 2011, it was reported that at least seven miners were killed and 41 others trapped underground when three explosions triggered a collapse in a coal mine in Pakistan's Baluchistan province. The miners were working around 1,200 metres underground in the far-flung Sorange district of an insurgency-torn province. Officials said the chances of the missing surviving were slim. The mine was poorly ventilated, allowing poisonous gases to accumulate and, officials believe, causing the three blasts. The coal mine is run by the state-owned Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation. Baluchistan is plagued by an insurgency wanting more jobs and royalties, with hundreds of people dying in the violence since 2004. Most coal mines in the impoverished province are notorious for poor safety standards and facilities, with similar deadly accidents having occurred in the past.

On March 22, 2011, it was reported that 43 were presumed dead, all bodies were recovered. Iftikhar Ahmed, a government mine inspector, said the mine was declared dangerous two weeks prior because of methane gas, but the warning was ignored by the contractor. A total of nine miners were rescued. State officials promised action against those they deemed responsible for ignoring warnings to stop mining due to methane buildup inside the mine shaft.

HARNAI, Aug 29, 2005 (Online): Three miners died and five were seriously injured, due to excess of gas in a coal mine in Shahrag near Harnai.

HARNAI Apr 10, 2009 (PPI): Two mine workers were killed when a coal mine caved in Methane gas sparked an explosion inside a coal mine in Quetta's Sorang area of Balochistan, trapping **around 50 miners on Sunday, a government official said.**

The blasts took place in the mine as poor ventilation led to the accumulation of gases in the shaft. The mine is run by the state-owned Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC) in Sorang range, some 35 km (22 miles) east of the provincial capital, Quetta

19 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

19.1. Introduction

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

19.2. District Accounts - Budgetary Allocations/Expenditures

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

19.3. Development Funds

Most of the development activities in the district are funded through the Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). Development funds from federal and provincial resources are only partly administered at the district level. Financing of the Provincial PSDP is normally done through surpluses accruing from the revenue and capital accounts of the Provincial Government. Historically, due to paucity of resources in Balochistan, the Government had no option but to opt for Revenue Deficit Budgeting to finance PSDP, relying mainly 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 Harnai.

Table 21.1: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

| | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Provincial PSDP Allocation GOB | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 129 |
| Total Release | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 126 |
| Total Expenditures | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Percentage Utilizations | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |

(PSDP, 2010) n/a: Data not available

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.



ANNEXURE TABLES

- Annexure A: District Order
- Annexure B: Law and Order
- Annexure C: Forestry
- Annexure D: Water Supply and Sanitation
- Annexure E: Health and Nutrition
- Annexure F: Education
- Annexure G: Community Development and Social Welfare
- Annexure H: List of Villages (Rural)
- Some Websites
- Bibliography

Annexure A: DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Table A1: Provincial/National Assembly Seats

| | Constituency No | Number of Seats |
|--------------|---|-----------------|
| Provincial | PB-22 | 1 |
| National | NA-165, Harnai, Kohlu, Dera Bugti, Sibi | - |
| <i>Total</i> | - | <i>1</i> |

(Provincial and District Election Commission of Pakistan)

Annexure B: LAW AND ORDER

Table B1: Type of Law Enforcement Agencies and Geographical Coverage

| Type of Law Enforcement Agencies (Police/Levies/Others FIA) | No. of Police Stations/ Thana/ Chowkis | Geographical Coverage |
|---|--|------------------------|
| Police | 1 Thana | All A Area of District |
| Levies | 6 Chowki/ 7 Thana | B Area of District |

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

Table B2: Strength of Law Enforcement Agencies

| Type of Agency | Available Human Resource | | | | | | | Total |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|----------|--------------|------------|
| | SSP(s)/ Tehsildar/Subaidar | SP(s)/ Hawaldar | DSP(s)/ Jamadar | SHO(s)/ Sipai | SI(s) | ASI(s) | Constable(s) | |
| Police | n/a | 1 | 4 | 1 | n/a | 1 | 40 | 47 |
| Levies Provincial | n/a | 1 | n/a | 18 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 19 |
| Levies Federal | 1 | 15 | 5 | 107 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 128 |
| Total | 1 | 17 | 9 | 126 | | 1 | 40 | 194 |

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

Table B3: 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 | 90 | 5,000 | 3 | n/a | 20 | 5,116 |
| Levies Provincial | n/a | n/a | 19 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 19 |
| Levies Federal | 1 | 3 | 120 | 7,000 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 7,124 |
| Total | 1 | 6 | 229 | 12,000 | 3 | | 20 | 12,259 |

(District Police Office (A-Area), Deputy Commissioner Office, IG Police/Provincial Home Dept./DC Office)

Table B4: Major Cognizable Crimes Reported Year Wise

| Category of Reported Crimes | Number of Incidents | | | | | Total |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| Explosion Incidents | 1 | 1 | 3 | n/a | n/a | 5 |
| Brutal Murder & Manslaughter | 2 | 2 | 5 | n/a | 1 | 10 |
| Rioting | 20 | 19 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 69 |
| Blasphemy | n/a | 2 | 3 | 4 | n/a | 9 |
| Drug Trade/Smuggling | 5 | 8 | 9 | 1 | n/a | 23 |
| Thefts reported as terrorism | 24 | 18 | 15 | 19 | 19 | 95 |
| Total | 52 | 50 | 47 | 34 | 28 | 211 |

(Registrar High Court, DIG (investigation) & District Police Office)

Table B5: Number of Courts and Benches

| Type of Court/ Bench | Available Y/N | Numbers |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------|
| High Court Bench | N | 0 |
| District & Session Court | Y | 1 |
| Judicial Magistrate | Y | 1 |
| Anti-Terrorist Court | N | 0 |
| Qazi Court | N | 0 |
| Majlis-e-Shoora | N | 0 |
| Juvenile Court | N | 0 |
| Banking Court | N | 0 |
| C.Court | Y | 1 |

(Registrar High Court, District & Session Judge)

Annexure C: FORESTRY

Table C1: Notified Forests Areas

(‘000’ hectares)

| Forest Name | Area (Hectares) | Status |
|--------------|-----------------|---|
| Churmy Panr | 11 | Part of the main grazing land that is overgrazed due to haphazard grazing approach. |
| Tangisar | 3 | Olive forests are brutally lopped to provide stall feeding to the animals and hedges around agricultural fields. |
| Nishpa | 4 | Most of the Olive and Wild pistachio trees have been removed by the surrounding population of Wam Tangi, Sazoo, Peeri etc, for fuel wood purposes. |
| Deng Loeghar | 11 | Is Comparatively intact, but Pechy syeds are the main dependant community who uses the resource for domestic and commercial purposes. They sell the fuel wood extracted from these forests, in the markets of Harnai, Shahrih etc. |
| Khalifat | 13 | Mazri Shore Olive Forests, in the foot hills of Khaliphat mountain, are the best example of once well protected Forest areas; these have also become highly vulnerable pockets due to thriving population of the surrounding areas. |
| Total | 41 | |

(Forest Department)

Table C2: Forest Department Designations and Posts

| Designation | Grade (BPS) | Post (Number) |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Deputy Conservator of Forests | 18 | 1 |
| Range Forest Officer | 16 | 1 |
| Assistant | 14 | 1 |
| Deputy Ranger Forest | 9 | 1 |
| Senior Clerk | 9 | 1 |
| Forester | 7 | 2 |
| Deputy Ranger Wildlife | 5 | 2 |
| Forest Guard | 5 | 21 |
| Jeep Driver | 4 | 1 |
| Game Watcher | 1 | 7 |
| Naib Qasid | 1 | 3 |
| Chowkidar | 1 | 2 |
| Sweeper | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | 44 |

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

Annexure D: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Table D1: Improved & Un-improved Sources of Drinking Water

(Percent)

| Type and Source of Drinking Water | MICS 2010 |
|--|-------------|
| Improved Sources | 67.6 |
| Piped water | 18.7 |
| Public standpipe or tap | 2.2 |
| Hand pump | 0 |
| Donkey pump/turbine | 0 |
| Protected dug well | 23.1 |
| Tube well/ borehole | 6.0 |
| Protected pond/ Tank | 0 |
| Protected spring | 17.6 |
| Rainwater collection | 0 |
| Filter plant | 0 |
| Un-Improved Sources | 32.5 |
| Unprotected dug well | 7.9 |
| Unprotected Spring | 15.2 |
| Unprotected Pond | 0 |
| Surface Water (River, canal or stream) | 7.4 |
| vendor provided | 0 |
| Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart | 0 |
| Tanker truck | 1.2 |
| Cart with small tanker/ drum | 0.6 |
| Bottled water/ can/ vessel | 0 |
| Other | 0.2 |

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Annexure E: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Table D 2: Improved & Un-improved Sources of Sanitation Facilities (Percent)

| Access of water sources | MICS 2010 |
|--|-----------|
| Improved sanitation facilities | |
| Flush to piped sewer system | 2.7 |
| Flush to septic tank | 0.4 |
| Flush to pit (latrine) | 13.7 |
| Flush to somewhere else | 4.3 |
| Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where | 1.1 |
| Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) | 23.0 |
| Pit latrine with slab | 3.2 |
| Composting toilet | 0.0 |
| Un-Improved sanitation facilities | |
| Pit latrine without slab / Open pit | 3.7 |
| Bucket | 3.1 |
| Public/ communal latrine | 0.0 |
| Other | 1.2 |
| Missing | 0.6 |
| No facility, Bush, Field | 43.0 |

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table E1: 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 | - | - | - | 600 | 300 | 900 |
| Medicine | - | - | - | 400 | 150 | 550 |
| Surgery | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pediatrics | - | - | - | 140 | 40 | 180 |
| ENT | - | - | - | 40 | 17 | 57 |
| Eye | - | - | - | 50 | 7 | 57 |
| Orthopedics | - | - | - | 30 | 11 | 41 |
| Psychiatry | - | - | - | 20 | 7 | 27 |
| Dental | - | - | - | 100 | 60 | 160 |
| Skin | - | - | - | 150 | 60 | 210 |
| OBS/ Gynae | - | - | - | 60 | 20 | 80 |
| Emergency/ Causality | - | - | - | 45 | - | 45 |
| Cardiology | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other (Specify) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other (Specify) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | - | - | - | 1,635 | 672 | 2,307 |

(Balochistan Health Department)

Table E2: Outdoor Diseases at District Hospitals

| Name of Diseases | Number of Cases |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Endocrine | 30 |
| Urinary Tract | 35 |
| Oral | 48 |
| Cardiovascular | 78 |
| Vaccine Preventable | 116 |
| Neuro-Psychiatric | 120 |
| Respiratory | 190 |
| Eye & ENT | 200 |
| Injuries/ Poisoning | 223 |
| Skin | 300 |
| Other Communicable | 1,300 |
| Gastro Intestinal | 1,445 |

(Balochistan Health Department)

Annexure F: EDUCATION

Table E3: Indoor Diseases at District Hospitals

| Name of Diseases | Number of Cases |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Eclampsia | 2 |
| Chronic Liver Diseases | 4 |
| Meningitis | 5 |
| Vesico - Vaginal Fistula | 6 |
| Head Injuries | 8 |
| Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH) | 8 |
| Complications of Abortion | 10 |
| CVA/Stroke | 10 |
| Fractures | 10 |
| Uterine Prolapse | 10 |
| Ischemic Heart Diseases (IHD) | 12 |
| Viral Hepatitis B | 12 |
| Hypertension | 15 |
| Chronic Renal Diseases | 16 |
| Pneumonia>5 | 16 |
| Viral Hepatitis A & E | 16 |
| Acute Appendicitis | 18 |
| Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF) | 20 |
| Fibroid Uterus | 20 |
| Typhoid | 20 |
| Cataract | 20 |
| PID | 24 |
| Pneumonia<5 | 24 |
| Ante partum Hemorrhage (APH) | 25 |
| Mental Disorder | 25 |
| Other Obstetric Complications | 48 |
| Burns | 50 |
| Hernias | 50 |
| Drug Abuse | 60 |
| Malaria | 450 |
| Diarrhoea>5 | 630 |
| Diarrhoea<5 | 1,220 |

(Balochistan Health Department)

Table F1: 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 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 4,734 | 3,511 | 8,245 |
| Middle Section | n/a | n/a | n/a | 773 | 258 | 1031 |
| High Section | n/a | n/a | n/a | 322 | 95 | 417 |
| Inter Colleges | n/a | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Degree Colleges | n/a | n/a | n/a | 353 | 0 | 353 |
| Total | n/a | n/a | n/a | 6,182 | 3,864 | 10,046 |

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

Table F2: Type and Number of Institutions– Year Wise

| Institute Type | 2004-05 | | | 2009-10 | | |
|-----------------------|---------|--------|-------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Primary Schools | n/a | n/a | n/a | 91 | 57 | 148 |
| Middle Schools | n/a | n/a | n/a | 4 | 11 | 15 |
| High Schools | n/a | n/a | n/a | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Inter Colleges | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Degree Colleges | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Elementary Colleges | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1 | n/a | 1 |
| Cadet Colleges | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Polytechnic Institute | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Total | | | | 102 | 69 | 171 |

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

Table F3: Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/ Secondary Level (Percent)

| | Male | Female | Total |
|------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Primary | 45.4 | 27.3 | 37.8 |
| Secondary | 20.4 | 11.1 | 16.2 |

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table F4: Male/Female Ratio of Students

| School Gender | Primary | Middle | Secondary |
|---------------|---------|--------|-----------|
| Male | 57 | 75 | 77 |
| Female | 43 | 25 | 23 |

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Table F5 : Pupil Teacher Ratio

(Number)

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Primary Level | 23 | 25 | 24 |
| Middle and High Level | 9 | 8 | 9 |

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Annexure G: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Table G1: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in EDO Office

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

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Annexure H: LIST OF VILLAGES (RURAL)

| S.No. | Villages | Population | Households |
|-------|----------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | ANDARH | 688 | 116 |
| 2 | DALLO JALL | 89 | 18 |
| 3 | GULLO SHAH | 304 | 53 |
| 4 | ISPINKI | 73 | 9 |
| 5 | JURANI KUND | 39 | 14 |
| 6 | KOR YAK | 786 | 157 |
| 7 | MIAN KACH | 581 | 134 |
| 8 | MOHAK | 61 | 10 |
| 9 | PHOOR | 217 | 52 |
| 10 | PURH | 1349 | 185 |
| 11 | TANDURI | 23 | 6 |
| 12 | ARBOOZ | 578 | 83 |
| 13 | BAND | 17 | 4 |
| 14 | BASTI RAHIM | 109 | 18 |
| 15 | BASTI SHEIKHAN | 952 | 163 |
| 16 | GACHEENA | 2833 | 480 |
| 17 | GADA GHOZA | 527 | 118 |
| 18 | GHUND | 407 | 76 |
| 19 | ISPANI | 976 | 240 |
| 20 | KAN | 1135 | 137 |
| 21 | KHAS HOOB | 329 | 60 |
| 22 | KHIDRANI | 980 | 168 |
| 23 | KHOZRRI | 2617 | 392 |
| 24 | KILLA GHOZA | 795 | 83 |
| 25 | KILLAM GHORMI | 609 | 60 |
| 26 | KILLI LAL KHAN | 351 | 80 |
| 27 | KOTI | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | LUNDI | 258 | 38 |
| 29 | MAR PANI | 390 | 71 |
| 30 | MERZA KILLI | 552 | 92 |
| 31 | MIANI TAKRI | 531 | 78 |
| 32 | NASHPO | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | NAZI | 278 | 73 |
| 34 | NUSAK | 1677 | 280 |
| 35 | PIERO KACHI | 870 | 168 |
| 36 | PISWAI | 68 | 9 |
| 37 | QASIM KILLI | 390 | 72 |
| 38 | ROGHI | 359 | 63 |
| 39 | SAHRA | 472 | 70 |
| 40 | SEHAN | 210 | 25 |
| 41 | SHAMLOK | 302 | 37 |
| 42 | SHOR SHEHR | 926 | 173 |
| 43 | TARRO | 217 | 37 |
| 44 | TOR GHARNAWAR | 393 | 55 |

| S.No. | Villages | Population | Households |
|-------|------------------|------------|------------|
| 45 | URAK | 616 | 112 |
| 46 | WAM TUNGI | 1673 | 403 |
| 47 | ZARMANA | 1758 | 321 |
| 48 | ZAWI | 446 | 69 |
| 49 | ANBOH | 687 | 101 |
| 50 | BASTI SHEIKHAN | 1316 | 273 |
| 51 | CHARGHOZA | 69 | 11 |
| 52 | CHONGI | 1339 | 142 |
| 53 | DOM KACH | 258 | 49 |
| 54 | DORAN TANGI | 1208 | 217 |
| 55 | DURGHI | 660 | 147 |
| 56 | GHUNDI | 0 | 0 |
| 57 | KALO TANGI | 708 | 104 |
| 58 | KAMAL KACHH | 205 | 34 |
| 59 | KANOKI | 30 | 4 |
| 60 | KHOST | 1129 | 125 |
| 61 | LOONI | 0 | 0 |
| 62 | MUNCIPAL SHARIGH | 2673 | 357 |
| 63 | MURGHA | 192 | 32 |
| 64 | OZKI RAGHA | 542 | 73 |
| 65 | PARHI | 1862 | 322 |
| 66 | POONGHA | 2001 | 418 |
| 67 | RAGHNI | 1579 | 302 |
| 68 | SARLOZA | 490 | 93 |
| 69 | SAZOO | 1502 | 273 |
| 70 | SHARIG | 1692 | 297 |
| 71 | SHIN LEZA | 540 | 85 |
| 72 | SHOZGHI | 554 | 104 |
| 73 | SOOR DABAK | 46 | 3 |
| 74 | WAHAB TANGI | 189 | 41 |
| 75 | WANGHI | 355 | 80 |
| 76 | ZARGHUN GHAR | 2016 | 401 |
| 77 | ZAWAR | 588 | 120 |
| 78 | ZIARAT KACHH | 568 | 89 |
| 79 | ZIN KACHH | 172 | 14 |
| 80 | ASHKHUBI | 83 | 19 |
| 81 | BELLEY | 361 | 56 |
| 82 | CHHAP | 739 | 130 |
| 83 | DUB | 526 | 110 |
| 84 | GODH DARGHA SENI | 382 | 42 |
| 85 | KOT ALI KHAN | 514 | 86 |
| 86 | PIR SHEHAR | 360 | 100 |
| 87 | SANRHI | 1405 | 191 |
| 88 | SHIN KACH | 552 | 91 |
| 89 | SHOOPA | 421 | 79 |
| 90 | TALLO | 326 | 84 |
| 91 | TUKKA | 1857 | 300 |
| 92 | WARIKHA KALAN | 2097 | 317 |
| 93 | WARIKHA KHURD | 2625 | 239 |
| 94 | ZABAR WAL | 64 | 14 |

SOME WEBSITES

- www.balochistan.gov.pk
(Government of Balochistan: District Development Profiles and District Development Atlases available)
- <http://www.phedmis.gob.pk/phe1/index.aspx>
(Public Health Engineering Department, Balochistan)
- www.bemis.edu.pk/
(Education Department, Balochistan)
- http://www.ndma.gov.pk/publications_district_drm.html
(National Disaster Management Authority)
- <http://nchd.gov.pk/ws/>
(National Commission for Human Development)
- www.pc.gov.pk/
(Planning Commission of Pakistan)
- www.finance.gov.pk/
(Finance Division of Pakistan)
- www.ead.gov.pk/
(Economic Affairs Division, Pakistan)
- www.pbs.gov.pk/
(Pakistan Bureau of Statistics)
- www.census.gov.pk/
(Census Organization of Pakistan)
- www.pap.org.pk/statistics/population.htm
(Population Association of Pakistan)
- www.nips.org.pk/
(National Institute of Population Studies)
- www.gsp.gov.pk/
(Geological Survey of Pakistan)
- www.pide.org.pk/
(Pakistan Institute of Development Economics)
- <http://portal.punjab.gov.pk/portal/>
(Punjab Gateway-Government of Punjab, Pakistan)
- www.sindh.gov.pk/dpt/Planning-&-Development/index.htm
(Government of Sindh, P&D Department)
- www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/
(Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)
- www.childinfo.org
(for downloading MICS Balochistan 2010 report)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Balochistan Education Management Information System (BEMIS) Statistical Profile. (2004-05 & 2009-10), Quetta: Directorate of Education (School) Balochistan.

Balochistan Health Department. (n.d.).

Census. (1998). *Population of Pakistan*. Retrieved from Population Association of Pakistan: <http://www.pap.org.pk/statistics/population.htm#tabfig-1.1>

Clean Drinking Water for All (CDWA). Project in Public Health Engineering Department (PHED). (2010)

Community Development and Social Welfare Department (n.d). Government of Balochistan

Directorate General Livestock and Livestock Census. (2006).

Directorate of Animal Health Balochistan. (n.d)

Directorate of Animal Husbandry. Quetta. (2010)

Directorate of Fisheries. (n.d). Government of Balochistan.

Directorate of Livestock Planning. (2010). Spiny Road, Quetta.

District Accounts. (n.d)

District Development Statistics, Balochistan. (2008-09). Retrieved from Provincial Buildings and Roads Division.

District Health Information System (DHIS). (2009-10). Health Department, Government of Balochistan.

District Revenue Office, Harnai (n.d)

District Harnai. (n.d.). Retrieved from Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sherani_District

Fisheries Statistics. (2009). Retrieved from Provincial Fisheries Department, Government of Balochistan.

Forest Department, Government of Balochistan. (2010)

Health Department. Government of Balochistan (2010)

Health Facilities and Human Resources. (2010), Health Department, Government of Balochistan.

Licensing Facilities. (2010). District Harnai.

Livestock Census. (1986, 1996, 2006). Livestock Department, Balochistan.

Local Government Balochistan. (2005). Retrieved from Balochistan.gov.pk: http://www.balochistan.gov.pk/index.php?option=com_content&task=category§ionid=4&id=39&Itemid=581

Local Governments, TMAS, LG Department, PHE Department and NGOs. (n.d.).

Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS). (2010), Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan.

Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS). (2004), Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan.

Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) (2004-05 & 2008-09). Federal Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan.

Pakistan Telecom Authority. (2004-05 & 2009-10).

Population Census Organization. (n.d.). Retrieved from Population by Province/Region Since 1951: <http://www.census.gov.pk/ProvinceRegion.htm>

Post Master General. (2009) Harnai

Provincial and District Election Commission. (2010).

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

Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA). (2010)

Provincial Home Department, Inspector General Police Office & Provincial and District FIA Office. (2010)

Provincial and District Election Commission of Pakistan. (n.d.)

Public Health Engineering Department, (2010). Government of Balochistan.

Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP). (2010).

Regional Meteorological Center (RMC) Karachi. (2008). (climate data retrieved from multiple websites.)

Registrar High Court, District & Session Judge. (2010). District {Harnai}

SMEDA-Gwadar. (n.d.). Retrieved from SMEDA Balochistan: <http://www.smeda.org/main.php?id=328>

Social Welfare Department. (2010). Government of Balochistan

State Bank of Pakistan. (2010). Retrieved from Quetta Office for All Banking Information.

The Imperial Gazetteer of India. (n.d). Retrieved from Internet Archive, http://www.archive.org/stream/imperialgazettee25greauoft/imperialgazetteoft_djvu.txt

