

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

Jaffarabad



Jaffarabad - District Development Profile 2010



Planning & Development Department
Government of Balochistan, Quetta



United Nations Children's Fund
Provincial Office Balochistan, Quetta



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



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Provincial Office
Balochistan, Quetta

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Message

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

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

Foreword

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

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

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

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

Shahid Pervez
Chief Economist

Acknowledgement

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

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

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

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

Aslam Shakir Baloch
Joint Chief Economist

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

QESCO	Quetta Electric Supply Company
RHC	Rural Health Centers
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	July 1987; later combined with Naseerbad but status restored in 2002
Geographical Area	2,445 square kilometer (Census 1998)
Geographical Points	67°37'36"- 69°07'39" East longitudes and 27°56'3"-28°40'26" North latitudes
Administrative Units	There are total 4 <i>Tehsils</i> and 45 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Archaeological Sites	Mela" (function) is held at the Faqir shrine, Tomb of Shoubat Khan Gola, Tomb of Sakhi Dur Mohammad,
Shrines	
Major Ethnic Groups	Maulvi Qadir Bakhsh, Faizal Faqir
Languages	Baloch, Jamoot, Brahvi
Climate	Balochi, Sindi, Saraiki, Brahvi, Urdu
	Weather becomes extremely hot and humid in the summer. In winter, it is pleasant across the district. Dust storms are common in hot weather: they appear in summer.

Demography

District Population in 1998	432,817 Total, 225,028 Male, 207,789 Female (Census 1998)
Projected Population in 2010	611,367 Total
Population Annual Growth Rate	2.92% (Census 1998)
Household Size	7.1 (Census 1998)
Housing Units	60864 (Census 1998)

Law & Order	13 Police Stations, 1 Jail (District Police Officer)
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Productive Sector

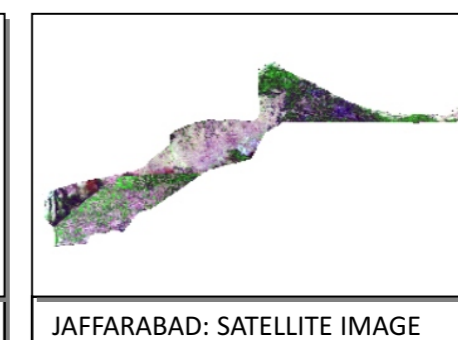
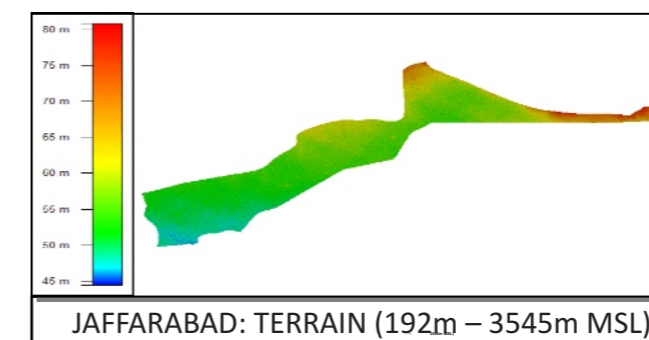
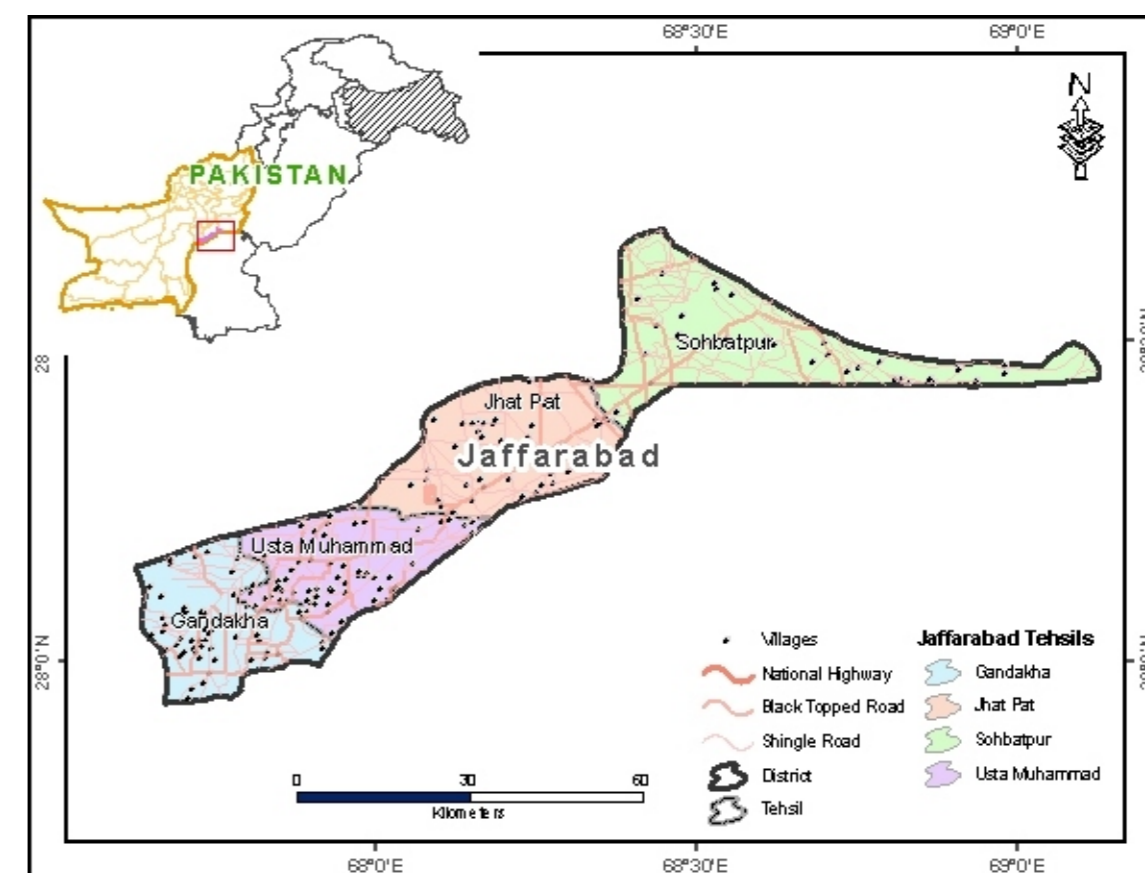
Agriculture Ecological Zone	Tropical
Land Area Used for Agriculture	Current Fallow 36,630 ha., Net Sown 17,670 ha., Arable Land 214,300 ha., Culturable Waste 5,721 ha., Potential Area 220,021 ha. (Agriculture Statistics 2008-09)
Major Crops	<i>Rabi</i> Crops: Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed/Mustard, Mutter Pulse, Lentil (Masoor), Chickpea (Gram), Vegetables, Fodder and Canola. <i>Kharif</i> crops: Rice, Sorghum (<i>Jowar</i>), Millet (<i>Bajra</i>), Maize, Sesame, <i>Mung</i> bean, Mash Bean, Moth, Fruits, Onion, Potato, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Coriander, Guar Seed and Sugar cane.
Major Fruits	Dates, Mangoes, Citrus, Guava

Total Livestock Population	1,016,926 (Livestock Census 2006) and 1,225,213 (Projected 2010)
Veterinary Institutions	6 Veterinary Hospitals, 20 Dispensaries, 3 Artificial Insemination Centers, 1 Slaughter House, 1 Dairy/ Cattle Farm, 1 Poultry Farm
Major Diseases in Animals	Lung-Worm-Infestation, Wire-Worm-Infestation, Liver Fluke, Mange/Mites, Ticks, Systematic, Metabolic, Non-Contagious.

Total Forest Area Wild Life	No State forest and no commercial forestry in the district Mammals: Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>), Common Fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Honey Badger (<i>Mellivora capensis</i>), Grey Mongoose (<i>Herpestes edwardsi</i>), Wild Boar (<i>sus scrofa</i>), etc. Birds: Kala Titar (<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>), Bhora Titar (<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>), Bateir (<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>), Houbara Bustard (<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>), Kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>), Hud Hud (<i>Upupa epops</i>), Common Mayna (<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>), Rose-ringed Parakeet (<i>Psittacula krameri</i>), Coppersmith (<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>), Whitechecked Bulbul (<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>), a number of seasonal/migratory Waterfowls, Sparrows, Crows etc. Reptiles: Goh (<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>), Sanda (<i>Uromastix hardwickii</i>), Indian Cobra (<i>Naja naja</i>), Sangchoor (<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>), Python (<i>Python molurus</i>), Soft Shell River Turtle (<i>Chitra indica</i>), etc.
Major Mineral Deposits	No mineral potential in the district
No. of Industries by Type Handicrafts	10 Rice Husking Industries, 13 Flour Mills, 1 Ice Factory, 1 Oil Expeller, 3 Cotton Ginning Industries Embroidery work, Needle work, Mat and Sheet designing
Roads' Length Tele-density Courier Services Banks	Metalled / Black Topped: 1100 Km; No Shingle 3489 Telephone line connections (2009) 31 Post Offices, Urgent Mail Service (UMS) and Courier service facilities are available 8 Public banks
Social Sector Drinking Water Sources Sanitation Facilities	57% Improved, 43% Un-improved (MICS 2010) 64% Improved, 36% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Health Facilities Health Facilities Staff Antenatal Care (ANC) Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) Deliveries at Home Major Priority Diseases Special Health Programs / Initiatives Reporting and Surveillance Systems	3 Hospitals (Public Sector), 1 RHC, 31 BHUs, 38 CDs, 7 MCH Centers, 1 Mobile Dispensary, 3 Health Auxiliaries, 1 TB Clinic, 2 under construction BHUs 74 Doctors, 13 Nurses, 306 Para-medical staff 35% (PSLM 2008-09) 12% (PSLM 2008-09) 88% (PSLM 2008-09) Malaria, Fever, Respiratory, Gastrointestinal, Skin. 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 HMIS and DHIS, LHW-MIS, Disease Early Warning System (DEWS)
Education Number of Schools	Literacy (10+): 38%, Literacy (15+): 33%, Primary GER: 71%, Middle GER: 25%, Metric GER: 23%, Population ever attended school: 38%, Completed primary or higher level: 27% (PSLM 2008-09) Primary NAR: 38%, Secondary NAR: 22% (MICS 2010) Primary: 824, Middle: 43, High: 34 (BEMIS 2009-10)
Disasters	Heavy rains and floods 2007: Human deaths: 2, Houses damaged: 3,551, Agriculture loses: 55,000 acres, Livestock lost: 1,100 heads. Heavy rains and floods July 2010: Human deaths: 16, Houses damaged: 57,142, Agriculture loses: 323,595 acres, Livestock lost: 22,000 heads
Development Budget	PSDP Budget Allocation(2009-10) 316.3 million, Budget Release 316.3 million, Total Expenditures 33.1 million by the time data was collected, Percentage Utilization 10.47%.

DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Jaffarabad ranks 2nd smallest district in Balochistan and has an area of 2,445 square kilometers, Jaffarabad District lies between 67°37'36"-69°07'39" East longitudes and 27°56'3"-28°40'26" North latitudes consisting of 4 *Tehsils* and 45 Union Councils. Location of Dera Allah Yar, the district's capital, is at 745 km (aerial distance) south-west (218 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 240 km (aerial distance) south-east (147 degrees bearing) from Quetta city, the provincial capital of Balochistan.





SECTION I

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

1

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Jaffarabad was separated from Nasirabad after granting district status in 2002. District Jaffarabad derives its name from a prominent and great leader of Pakistan movement, Mir Jaffar Khan Jamali. The district was amalgamated with District Nasirabad in 2000 and was restored to the status of a separate district in 2002. Jaffarabad is also the name of an important town in the district. The district is located in the south-east of the Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan, sharing its southern boundaries with Sindh Province Districts' Larkana and Jacobabad and Nasirabad in the north. District Dera Bugti is in the east of Jaffarabad and Jhal Magsi is in the north.

Jaffarabad was a princely sub division of District Sibi until 1975 (since 1970, after dissolution of One-Unit). This district is highly productive in agriculture sector and main source of water is canals from Indus River. All major towns and villages of the district are linked with a network of metallic roads. In addition, there is a railway station at Dera Allah Yar which connects Jaffarabad to the rest of Pakistan.(District Health Profile, 2005) & (Findings of Situational Analysis in Jaffarabad, 2008)

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Jaffarabad

Tehsil	Union Council
Gandakha	Ahmed Abad, Bagh Head, Gandakha, Karya Fairy, Nushki Jadeed, Sibi Jadeed, Sobdarani
Jhat Pat	Band Manik, Cattle Farm, Chalgari, Dera Allah Yar -I, Dera Allah Yar II, Dera Allah Yar III, Dera Allah Yar IV, Hafeez Abad, Nasirabad, Ramzey Pur, Rojhan Jamali, Roopa, Samoo, Soorah, Thul, Yet Garh
Sohbatpur	Dirghee, Gandar, Ghari, Hafeezabad 2, Hamid Pur, Khudaidad, Noor Pur, Noz Band, Saddar Sohbat Pur, Sanhree
Usta Muhammad	Ali Abad, Faizabad, Hadeera, Khan Pur, Mehrab Pur, Peeral Abad, Qaboola, Sameji, Usta Muhammad-I, Usta Muhammad -II, Usta Muhammad -III, Usta Muhammad -IV

There are total 4 Tehsils and 45 union Councils in the district

(Local Government, Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

The districts' name is derived from Mir Jaffar Khan Jamali, who was a Muslim League veteran from Baluchistan and a close friend of Quaid-e-Azam. Mir Jaffar contributed to the promotion of the Muslim League's cause in the area. He died on April 7, 1967 and was buried in Rojhan Jamali.

Formerly, this district was known as sub-division 'Jhatpat' and was a part of Jacobabad District of Sindh Province during "One-Unit" period. It was raised to sub-division level on 12 January, 1932 and Captain Hoc Bland was the first Assistant Commissioner. On the dissolution of "One-Unit" in 1970, it was included in the Sibi District and remained under the jurisdiction of Sibi till January 1975. In the same year, Nasirabad was demarcated as district and the area of Jhatpat was included in it.(District Jaffarabad) &(Hussain, 2003)

i. Shrines

Main shrines in the district are Maulvi Qadir Bakhsh and Faizal Faqir, tomb of Shoubat Khan Gola, and tomb of Sakhi Dur Mohammad.



1.2. Tribes Ethnic Groups and Languages

Jaffarabad District is ethnically / tribally heterogeneous. There are three main ethnic groups inhabiting the district: the Baloch, Jamoot/Jat and Brahvi. The predominant and leading Baloch tribes are Khosa and Jamali. The Khosa tribe mainly lives in the east of district and Jamali in the west. The Khosa tribe has a little numerical edge over Jamali followed by Jamoot, Brahvi and Sindhi. The other minorities in the district are Syeds, Gola, Sasooli, Lehri, Bungalzai, Shahwani and Kakar. Among the Brahvis sub tribes are Mengal, Jattak, and Rakhsani.

Politically, the Jamali tribe is more influential. Despite their strength, the Jamoots are less distinct. Most of them are tenants and petty tillers on the lands owned by Jamali, Khosa and Umrani. According to the District Gazetteer of 1901, they are said to "represent a congeries either of Muhammadans or Afghans or Baloch or Brahvis or Syeds. They were good cultivators and less extravagant than their Baloch neighbor".

Major language spoken in the district is Sindhi. Other languages spoken are Balochi, Saraiki and Brahvi. Umrani and Jamali tribes use Saraiki. Jamali tribe generally speaks Saraiki. Kakar and Syeds speak Sindhi while Jamoots are Sindhi and Saraiki speaking.

Urdu is a medium of education or communication between two persons belonging to different ethnic groups. (Hussain, 2003)

1.3. Climate

The climate of District Jaffarabad is extremely hot and highly humid in summer, particularly in the area adjacent to the Pat Feeder Canal, where rice cultivation takes place. Dust storms are also experienced in summers which lose intensity due to the increase of vegetation. Winters remain pleasant. The rainy season is mostly in the months of July and August.

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	5.3	7.6	9.2	10.9	8.3	6.3	48	22	3.7	1	0.9	4.8	10.6	128
Maximum Temp.	22	26	32	35	42	46	40	35	37	34	30	23	33	-
Minimum Temp.	9	12	19	19	27	30	26	19	27	22	14	10	19	-

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

2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

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

There are three main ethnic groups inhabiting the district: the Baloch, Jamoot/Jat and Brahvi. The predominant and leading Baloch tribes are Khosa and Jamali. The Khosa tribe has a little numerical edge over Jamali. They are followed by Jamoot, Brauhi and Sindhi. The other minorities in the district are Syeds, Gola, Mengal, Sasooli, Jattak, Lehri, Bungalzai, Shahwani and Kakar. Among the Brahvis sub tribes are Mengal, Jattak, and Rakhsa. 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 Hindus are mainly traders. They have also acquired land, by purchase or mortgage, which is cultivated by their tenants. The district has high productivity in the agriculture sector. The people are predominantly dependent on tenantry, small landownership, livestock raising, petty labor and low scale government employment. However, some people are engaged in industries, public services and the informal sector.

2.2. Family

The family set-up in the district is classified into rural and urban. The urban set-up, compared to the rural, is smaller. Two cities of Usta Mohammad and Dera Allah Yar have an urban population, but the majority of them still live in conditions similar to those in rural areas. A common family or household comprises a husband, wife and four to eight children. The joint family system is entrenched in rural areas. The dwellers prefer to be identified with a tribe or clan rather than the family they belong to. The nuclear family system is increasingly found in the households where its members are more literate.

2.3. Food

Food habits of the people are simple. Wheat is the staple food and is mainly used for making bread. Potatoes and onions are consumed as main vegetables in the district.

2.4. Dress

The people's dress consists of a cotton shirt and a pair of cotton trousers. The dress of women slightly differs from that of men. It includes loose trousers, but the shirt is much longer and has silk embroidery. Women also wear silver ornaments.

2.5. Marriage

Jaffarabad district, when compared to other areas of Balochistan, is by and large an open society. Male dominance is prevalent. Marriages are arranged. Particularly in the rural areas, a limited number of educated or working women may express their willingness or unwillingness for a match. Nevertheless, they still remain under the patriarchal set-up where their fate is determined by their fathers, brothers, or near male relatives. It is widely observed that when uneducated girls get married, they are not consulted. The age for the marriage of a girl generally ranges from 14 to 18 years. Early age and adolescence marriages are more commonly found in the group of uneducated girls.

Vulvar (bride-price) is practiced in the area. Money is paid by the groom for a proposal, but the amount is not very big. The amount of vulvar may be spent on buying dowry for the bride by her guardians/parents. There are no rules fixed about the amount of vulvar. It varies from case to case. It may be paid by the bridegroom, his parents / guardians or relatives. The demand for vulvar is usually raised, when a proposal is repeated to the bride's side or the girl being proposed is very beautiful or the proposer is very rich and/or the bride would become a second wife.

Similarly, another common practise is *Wata Sata* (exchange marriages: In this custom, girl of family A is given in marriage to the son of family B and girl of family B is given in marriage to son of family A.) It is practiced mostly in rural areas, where people are poor and cannot afford to pay bride's price.

It is observed that under the exchange marriages, husband may retaliate upon his wife in case, if his sister is not happy with her husband. An incidence of second marriage at one side may result in marriage break-up, ill-treatment of wife on the other side. Another form of reprisal upon the wife may result in *Siahkari*, where she is murdered for having entered into a sexual relationship with another man. Women are forced to flee from their homes because of ill-treatment and excessive beating and may be targeted for *Siahkari*. The incidents of *Siahkari* are quite often reported in Jaffarabad.

2.6. Social Organization

As the society is predominantly patriarchal, decision-making is in the hands of men and the decisions are binding upon the women. Women have little say in the decision-making process, though in some urban families due to increase literacy situation is turning in favor of women. Society is structured on kinship bases and each group is attached to a particular tradition, founded on different rules of social organization. Most of these rules and traditions have undergone a considerable transformation over time.

The political organization is built upon two principles, hereditary authority and personal bonds of allegiance in which protection is exchanged for loyalty. The hierarchical system of authority is vertical with downward flow from the *Sardar* to the younger men in the clan and family. The *Sardar's* position is supreme.

2.7. Customs of Co-operation

The traditional level of cooperation shrank with the development of the district. Co-operation at times of death and marriage still exists. People contribute to arrange for meals for a number of days in case of a death incidence. Other traditional institutions and norms, which existed in the past have either collapsed or are not functioning any longer. The sense of group homogeneity and self-reliance among a tribe or intra-tribe has ceased to a great extent and therefore the sense of common support for a problem is fading away. Factors responsible for that primarily include the people's reliance on government for fund and support. For example, in older days during the flood season, for the construction of a small safety spur around the village or the construction of a pool for storing water at a village, or to level agricultural fields for irrigation, everybody would join in the effort by bringing in oxen driven ploughs, labour force, etc. Now these practices exist no more. Due to the growing reliance on aid assured by the MNA / MPAs / Councilors, low per capita income and the tribal polarization, the attitude of the people is that of becoming indifferent towards their fellow tribesmen and others.

2.8. Religious Beliefs

People in District Jaffarabad follow diverse religious sects. Majority of the people living in Jaffarabad are *Sunni* Muslims. The population of Jaffarabad district, is comparatively less religiously conservative. It is religiously liberal and flexible. The main indicators therefore are the attendance in mosques, at routine prayers, in fasting and the religious knowledge. There is a big respect for "Pirs" (religious bigwigs) and "Syeds" amongst the Sindhi speaking population. Main festivals are *Eid-ul-Fitar* and *Eid-ul-Azha*, which are celebrated joyfully.

The district has a large number of Hindu people. They live in Dera Allah Yar and Usta Mohammad. A large number of Hindu shopkeepers in Dera Allah Yar go to Jacobabad, the hub of Hindus in Sindh, in the evening. They are indigenous to the land, and can speak native languages. They are predominantly Sindhi speaking. They celebrate their festivals of *Diwali* and *Holi*. They visit the temples regularly.

2.9. Conflict Resolution

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

The government system functions through judicial, civil and session courts at Dera Allah Yar and Usta Mohammad. Very few people file suit in courts to resolve their disputes. People prefer the *biradri* (brotherhood) / *Jirga* or *Mehr* system as it consumes relatively less time and cost and is considered as an effective way of dispute resolution. People take their issues to a senior and influential person of the community, after a lengthy discussion and debate the disputes are settled.

2.10. Arms

Though to possess arms is part of the tradition and culture of the area, the carrying of weapons in the area is restricted and less frequently encountered. The tribal chiefs move with several bodyguards carrying weapons such as rifles, klashinkovs and kalakovs. Carrying weapons reflects their tribal power and position in the tribe and the society. However, this tradition is now fading over time.

2.11. Role, Position and Status of Women

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

The literacy rate among females is very low (18.5% for age group 15 years and above¹) due to socio-cultural values in the area. However, in urban areas, it is an encouraging trend and can be seen that parents take an interest in their daughters' education.

Because of the illiteracy and unawareness, the women enjoy fewer civil amenities or fundamental rights than men. The human rights of women are violated. Women thus have a minor role in decision-making. They share the economic burden of the family as they contribute to the household and work outside the house in the fields. Nonetheless, their work is not considered an economic contribution and generally no credit is given to them by husband or elders for their significant contribution. They are commonly seen in rural areas looking after horses, camels and sheep; assisting in cultivation and doing the traditional embroidery. They play a small role in the family and in the tribe. Societal trends force them to remain illiterate and to endure problems related to polygamy and "vulvar" and to a generally low social status.

Cases of killing for "siakari" (literally means adultery) keep appearing. It is rather the pretence of siakari under which each year a number of persons, particularly women, are innocently put to death. Those who sustain injuries and survive carry the stigma for the rest of their lives, being disdained by society. The innocent victims of siakari receive little protection from law and society.

¹ MICS Balochistan, 2010

2.12. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

In District Jaffarabad, children work in bicycle/motorcycle repair shops, bricks kilns, garages, *chinaki* hotels, shoemakers' shops, petrol pumps and tailoring shops etc. The working conditions are generally poor and the wages are very low. About 50 children trainees, both boys and girls, receive training in Carpet Training Centers at Usta Mohammad and Dera Allah Yar. They also get formal education occasionally during their training.

2.13. Major Development Issues

The society of district Jaffarabad is less conservative and role of *sardar* is limited though it has its own characteristics of tribal society. Tribalism is fading away and losing its importance due to urbanization, spreading education and enhanced role played by mass media in creating awareness.

Inter-marriages between different ethnic groups will improve cooperation, understanding and socialization. Due to the development activities of the Government and NGOs, the custom of cooperation is disappearing in areas requiring collective financial resources including human resource, which are being replaced by the activities of the government institutions. Women's activities are limited to domestic affairs only. In town areas, some families allow their women to express their opinion in family affairs but to a very limited extent. The change can be brought about via education. Women can play constructive and productive role in the society if their full potential is utilized. As long as they are segregated and secluded from the society, pace of development will remain slow.

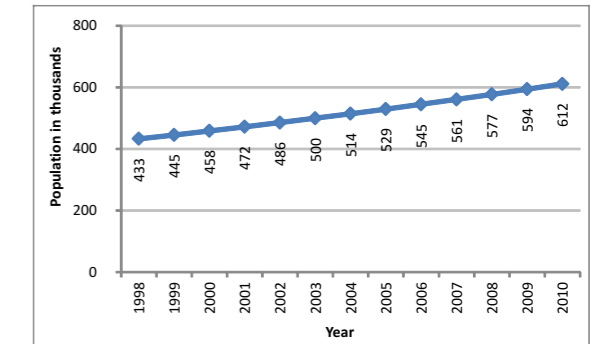
Mass media can play an imperative role in promoting awareness among the masses of the area. Child labor in the area is a social as well as an economic issue. There is a lack of government support for apprenticeship. Poor parents send their children to work to earn for and assist the family.

3

DEMOGRAPHY AND HOUSING

Demography details 2010 (Projected Population)	
Total Population (in thousand numbers)	612
-Male	318 (52%)
-Female	294 (48%)
-Urban	121 (20%)
-Rural	490 (80%)
Sex Ratio (males/ 100 females)	108
Dependency Ratio	90
Population Density (person per sq. km)	250
Area in Square Kilometer	2,445
Census 1998	
Total Population (in thousand numbers)	433
Population Density (person per sq. km)	177
Average Household Size	7
Housing Units & Rooms	
Housing Units in thousands	61
Rooms per housing unit	1.6
Housing Tenure	
Owned	60%
Rented	3%
Rent Free	37%
Marital Status	
Never married	22%
Married	74%
Widowed/ Divorced	4%
Other	
N.I. Card Obtained	40%
Muslim	98%
Non-Muslim	2%

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 K:

	1961	1972	1981	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population	n/a	n/a	265	433	612
Male Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	225 (52%)	318 (52%)
Female Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	208 (48%)	294 (48%)
Urban Population	n/a	n/a	19 (7%)	86 (20%)	121 (20%)
Rural Population	n/a	n/a	247 (93%)	347 (80%)	491 (80%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	n/a	n/a	103	108	108
Number of households (in '000')	n/a	n/a	37	27	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 Jaffarabad was 433 thousand and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to be 2.92%. Historically, the population growth has always been on a higher side in the district in contrast to other districts of Balochistan. Between 1981 and 1998, the population increased by 63.4%. By applying the annual growth rate (2.92%) of Census 1998 the projected population in 2010 is estimated to be 612 thousand which shows an increase of 41%, i.e. an increase of 178,550 persons over the last twelve years.

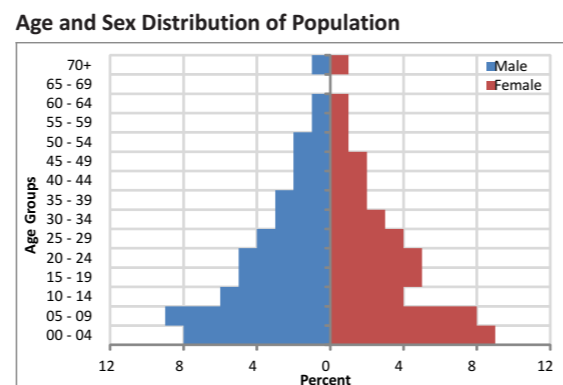
3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

The population is characterized by high growth rate (2.92% per annum) with 17% population of children under aged (5-9). Then, in each subsequent age cohort the population decreases progressively; especially female population decreased extensively than that of male's in the next two age bands. The five-year age distribution for both genders has a higher proportion at 54% of persons in the lower age groups (0-19 years) than those in the higher age group (20 and above) which is indicative of a youthful population. The results have shown that in spite of a slight reduction in the proportion of age 0-14 years old, the proportion is still high at (45%):. it has serious repercussion for social infrastructure as well as the economic development of the district. The proportion of elderly age group is very low, about 3%. Three-fourth (74%) of the women of reproductive age (15-49 years) was married and of these married women, 84.4% had children.

Sex tilted towards male population, where for every 100 females there were 108 males.

3.3. Dependent Population

The economically dependent population is considered to be less than 15 years of age and 65 years and above. In addition, the widowed or divorced women are also considered dependent. According to the 1998 Census, more than half (51%) of

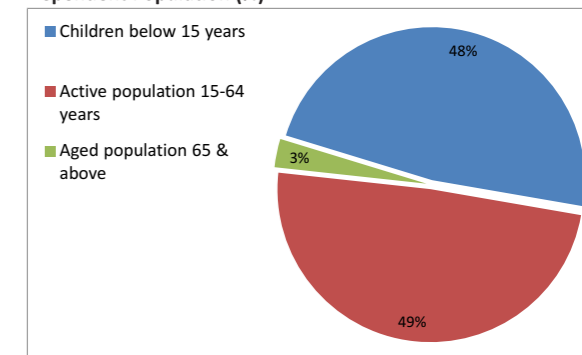


(Census, 1998)

the population in the district was dependent including youth dependency of approximately 48% and the old age dependency at 3%, with 4% dependent population of widowed or divorced women.

The dependent population has a significant burden on the earning population. This situation increases the economic pressure on the families, which may result in child labor and malnutrition of both the women and children, usually in the neglected strata of the society.

Dependent Population (%)



(Census, 1998)

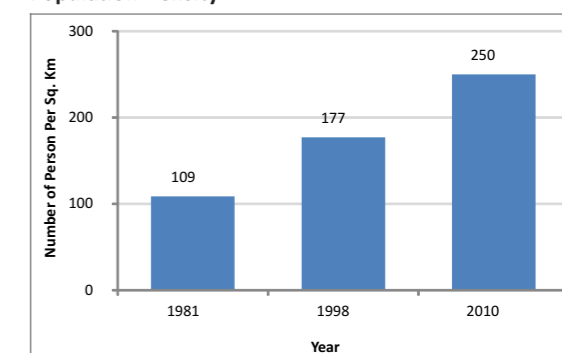
3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

20% of the population lived in urban areas when Census of 1998 was conducted, whereas it stood at 7% in Census of 1981. Almost 80% of the population was reported to be in rural areas. The male-female ratio in urban areas was 110:100, whereas in rural area, it was 108:100. The females share is approximately half (48%) of the population in both localities.

3.5. Population Density

Balochistan is well known for wide spread geographical area with large vacant lands that have no population. Consequently, there is low population density per square kilometer in most of the districts. Jaffarabad has significant population as compared to other geographically big districts. In 1998, population density was 177 persons per square kilometer area, whereas in 2010 it has increased to 250 persons per square kilometer,

Population Density



(Census, 1998)

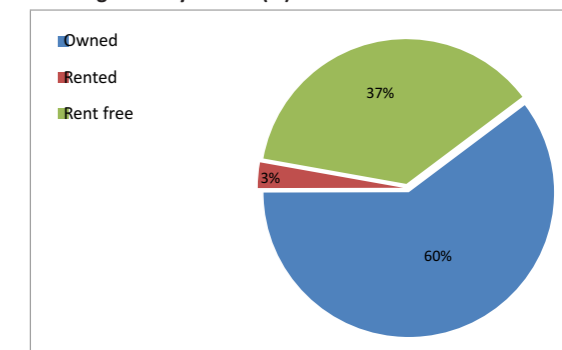
3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size was 7 persons per household according to the Census of 1998. Literate families and those having marriages outside family had relatively smaller households.

3.7. House Tenure

According to 1998 Census, 60% of the houses in the district were owned by the occupants. The percentages of rented and rent-free were 3% and 37% respectively. The availability of rented houses in the district is limited to Dera Allah Yar. Due to joint family system and close family / tribal setup, the number of rent free houses is large.

Housing Units by Tenure (%)



(Census, 1998)

4 DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

4.1. Administrative Division

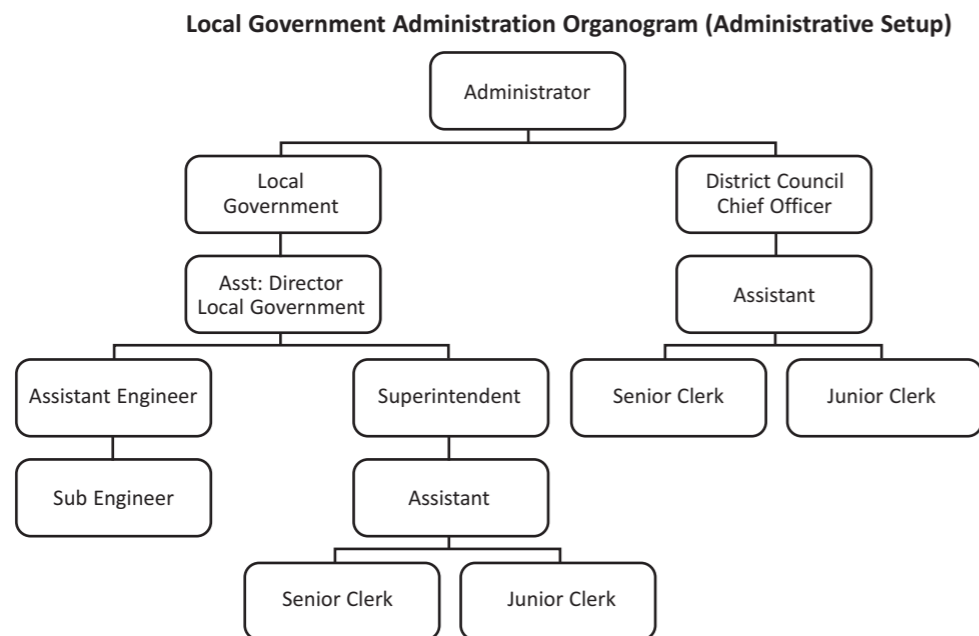
The basic purpose of Jaffarabad District government is to maintain law and order. With the changing concept of government, the role of district government has extended to the welfare of society. Now, socio-economic development is one of the top priorities of district's government institutions.

The district under Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) 2001 consisted of 04 *Tehsils* viz. Jhat Pat, SobhatPur, Usta Muhammad and Gandakha.

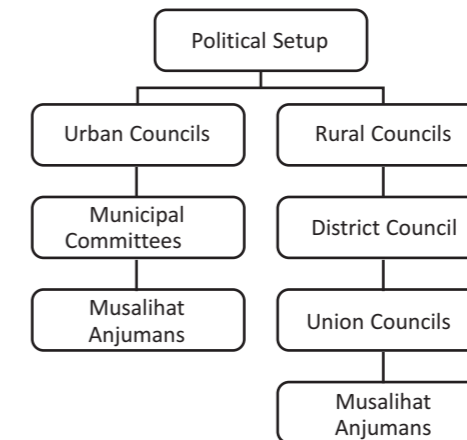
4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

The concept of Local government can be traced to the Basic Democratic System founded by the late President Ayub Khan. The institutions were dissolved after Z. A. Bhutto stepped into power in 1970. The Local government institutions were reactivated by President Zia throughout the country to elect the following tiers of the Local Unions and Tehsil Councils. Elections for the Local bodies in Balochistan were held in 1979, 1983, 1987, and 1991. On December 19, 1996, the local bodies were dissolved

Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) of 1980 was replaced by BLGO 2001 with the concept of district government. Under BLGO 2001 District Jaffarabad had 4 *Tehsils* and 45 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 was later 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 Organogram(Political Setup)



4.3. Local Government Administration

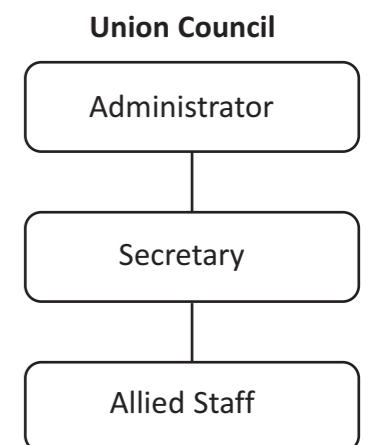
The local government institutions in urban areas of Jaffarabad include Municipal Committees, headed by a chairman and ward members. Its size depends on the number of people living in the area. The Government is represented by one Chief Officer, who assists the chairman and members in routine working.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

Under BLGA 2010, there are 45 Union Councils in Jaffarabad. 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 of workers and peasants (5%).

4.4. Functions of Local Government

4.4.1. Union Council

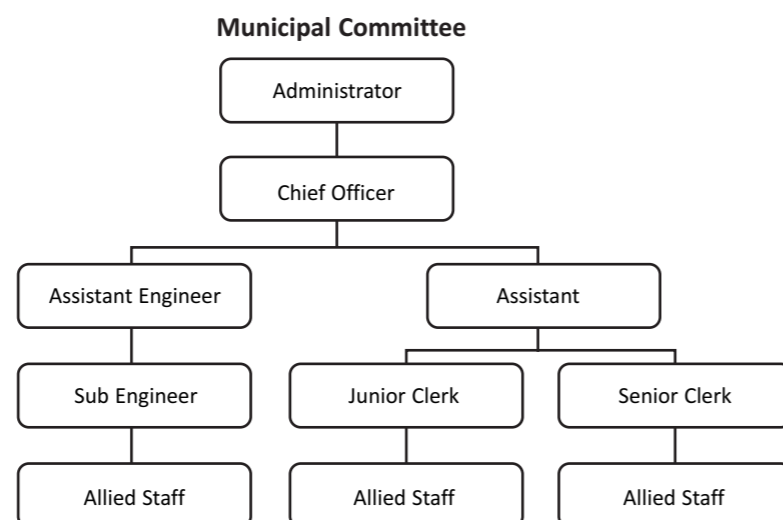
Under BLGA 2010, there are 45 Union Councils in the district where each Union Council serves a population ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 persons. The Union Councils are supposed to undertake the development works in different areas like public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink and issuance of birth / death certificates. Every Union Council is allowed to generate its own sources of revenue by duty taxes and fee as specified in the second schedule of the BLGA 2010. They also resolve conflicts among the villagers through *Musalihat Anjumans* and are independent to make decisions within their jurisdiction. However, some of the decisions pertaining to finances have to be formally approved by the District Council. The administrative structure of Union Council is given ahead:



4.4.2. Municipal Committee

There are 3 Municipal Committees working in the urban areas of Jaffarabad namely Municipal Committee Dera Allah Yar, Municipal Committee Sobhatpur and Municipal Committee Usta Muhammad.

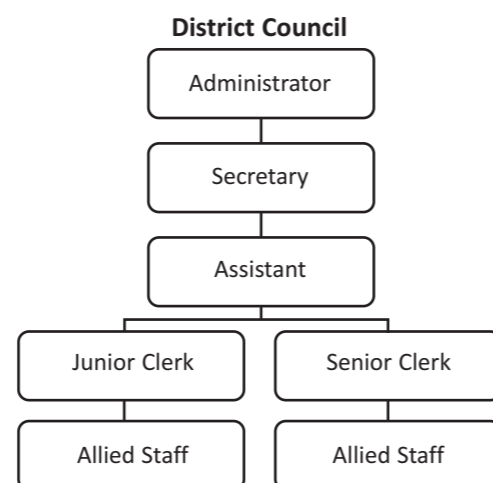
According to the rules of BLGA, Municipal Committees have been constituted in the areas where population ranges from 2,000 to 2,500. The minorities' representation is determined through government's notification, based on the population of minorities living in the area. The Municipal Committees pay taxes and rates as determined under part III of the second schedule of BLGA 2010. The administrative setup of Municipal Committee is given above:



4.4.3. District Council

There are 45 Union Councils in District Council of Jaffarabad, one from each Union Council. Special seats are allocated to representatives of workers/peasants (5%), women (33%) and minorities' representation is notified by the government on the basis of population. All elected chairmen of the Municipal Committees are also members of the District Council.

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



4.5. Local Government in Jaffarabad

The Balochistan Local Government Act 2010 provides for 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. These institutions will be in place following the announcement of the Local Government elections by the Provincial Government.

4.6. Electoral System

4.6.1. Elections

No information could be regarding number of registered voters at the district level when data was being collected for the District Development Profiles.

4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

Data regarding Provincial and National Assembly seat could not be collected.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

No information could be collected regarding number of polling booths during the last LG Elections.

4.7. Federal and Provincial Government Services

Like all other districts, there are two categories of administration at district level: the federal and the provincial administration. Local government comes under the provincial government. The role of the provincial government is substantial in reference to the management of district affairs. Some federal and provincial departments are as under:

Table 4.1: Federal and Provincial Government Services

Offices and Departments	Number of Offices	Location
Federal		
Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS)	1	DC Office Jaffarabad
Election Commission (EC)	1	Near Tehsil Coloney
NADRA ²	2	Near Tehsil Office Jaffarabad and Usta Mohammad
Post Office	6	Near Police Station Dera Allah yar
Provincial		
Bureau of Statistics (BOS)	1	Near Tehsil Coloney Jaffarabad
Excise and Taxation	1	Near Bus stand
Population Welfare	1	Main Quetta Road
Zakat	1	Near Forrest Coloney Dera Allah yar

(DC Office, Election Commission of Pakistan)

4.8. Complaints and Accountability Mechanism

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

4.9. Development Projects

The following is the development project (PSDP 2009):

- PCC and drainage of Usta Mohammad. City, Shaheed Murad Colony, Jan Colony, Bungalzai and Hussainabad, Tehsil Usta Mohammad.

² NADRA: National Database and Registration Authority

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

5.1. Administration of Municipal Services and Assets

5.1.1. Assets

The Municipal administration of District Jaffarabad possesses few buildings, vehicles and parkings but relevant data could not be collected.

5.1.2. Public Health

The most important duty of Municipal Committee is to provide services regarding public health, sanitation system, drinking water supply, control of infectious diseases and building control facilities. Relevant data was not found to see if any measures were taken to control the infectious diseases.

5.1.3. Water Supply

Clean drinking water supply is another necessary and important mandate of the municipal services, working under the Water Regulatory Authority. According of MICS Balochistan 2010, 57.4% of the population is using improved drinking water source. The same survey report tells that percent of population having improved water source and improved sanitation is only 34.3.

5.1.4. Articles of Food and Drink

Data on outlet facilities of food and drink could not be collected.

5.1.5. Public Safety

Data on facilities of public safety in the district could not be collected.

5.2. Town Planning

Town planning remains a neglected area in all districts of Balochistan. Towns are growing at their own without proper town planning: same is the case in district Jaffarabad.

5.3. Building Control

The outlet facilities of map approval and regulation of construction building have not been reported in the district.

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 but the encroachment measures, street light maintenance and traffic rules have not been reported at all.

5.5. Other Municipal Services

The display and hoarding, car parking, bus stands, graveyard maintenance, fumigation, control over dangerous animals and development and maintenance of community parks are also some of the important responsibilities of municipality services, but above mentioned municipal services have not been given due attention.

5.6. Revenue Generation

The municipal office has also generated some revenue through license fee, property tax, slaughter houses, *safai* tax etc. Revenue figures could not be collected.

5.7. Projects Concerned with Municipal Services

Some projects of the PSDP 2009 are:

- Supply of electricity, *Tehsil* Gandakha (13 villages). Infrastructure for model town in Jaffarabad.
- Construction of *Tehsil* Complex in Jaffarabad.
- Infrastructure for model town in Jaffarabad.

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

6.1. Geographical Coverage

In District Jaffarabad, there are two main law enforcement agencies, regular police and a paramilitary police force named "levies". There are 13 reported police stations, mostly covering the urban/town area of district which spreads over 12 km. Most part of the district is under jurisdiction of the levies force. For further details, please see table B1 Annexure B.

6.2. Human Resource

In Jaffarabad, the total reported strength of police was 1,942, including 01 SP, 05 DSPs, and 13 SHOs, 119 SIs, 154 ASIs and 1650 Constables. Since most of district is controlled and supervised by levies force, therefore its strength is much bigger than that of police but no data about levies could be collected. For further details, please see table B2 Annexure B.

6.3. Resources

The police force in district Jaffarabad is equipped with 65 vehicles. No data was reported about the resources allocated to levies force. For further details, please see table B3 Annexure B.

6.4. Major Cognizable Crimes

In the last five years, reported kidnapping cases were 24 and smuggling cases were 06. No cases were reported about explosions, murders, rioting, blasphemy and terrorism at all. For further details, please see table B4 Annexure B.

6.5. Judicial Services

The judicial services available in the district were: 2 District and Session courts, 3 Judicial Magistrates, 01 Anti-terrorist Court, 02 Juvenile Courts and 03 Family/Civil Judges. There is district Bar Association, Dera Allahyar, with 6 elected members and 6 registered lawyers. Another Bar Association, Usta Muhammad, exists with 6 elected members and 12 registered lawyers. For further details, please see table B5 Annexure B

6.6. Jails and Prisons

In district Jaffarabad, there is 01 prison cell with 02 barracks and 02 bathrooms. There prison has a capacity to cater 330 prisoners. At the time of data collection, there were 29 prisoners.



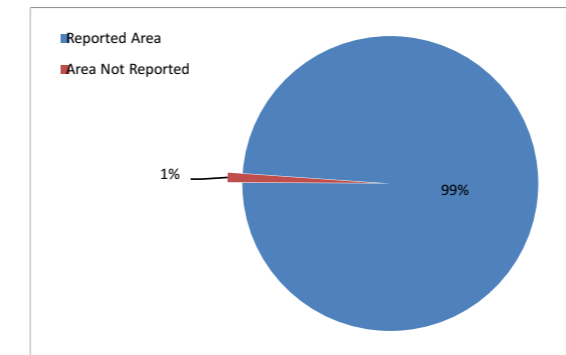
SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

7

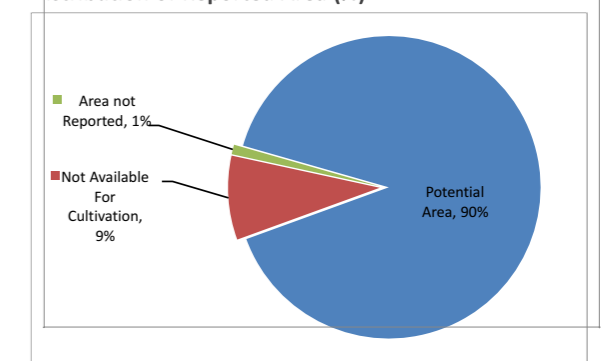
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Distribution of District Area (%)



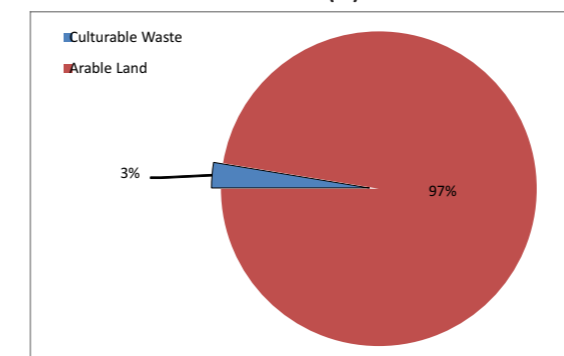
Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09
Total reported area of the district is 99%

Distribution of Reported Area (%)



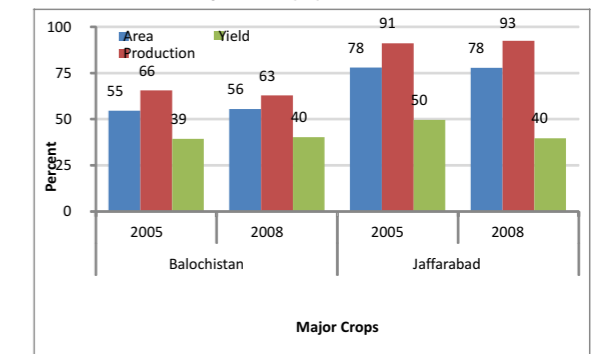
Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09
Total Potential Area of the district is 90%

Distribution of Potential Area (%)



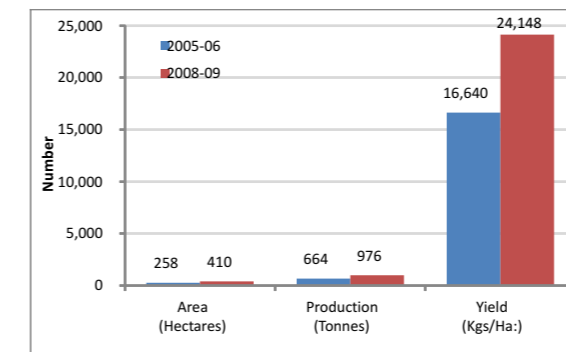
Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09
Total Arable Land of the district is 97%

Growth Rate Comparison (%)



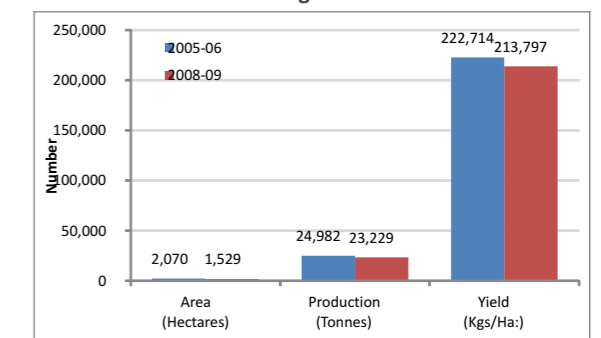
Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09

Area and Production of Fruits

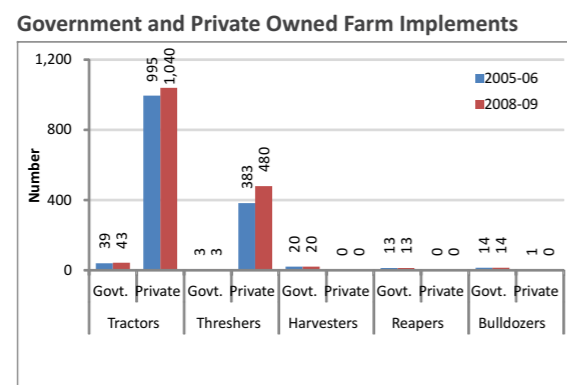


Agricultural Statistics Balochistan 2005-06 & 2008-09
Fruits production immensely increased in 2008-09

Area and Production of Vegetables



Agricultural Statistics Balochistan 2008-09
Vegetables production slightly decreased in 2008-09



Agricultural Statistics Balochistan 2008-09

Sector Highlights

- Potential area available for cultivation was 220,021 hectares (of the total geographical area reported) (Agricultural Statistics, 2009).
- Current Fallow Land was increased from 0.3% to 36% between 2005 and 2009, which means more area was made available for cultivation and Net Sown Area was improved from 64% to 99.7%.
- Major Rabi crop was wheat followed by chickpea (gram) sharing 46% and 24% of the total Rabi crop area respectively.
- Major Kharif crop was rice followed by fodder sharing 95% and 2% of the total Kharif crop area respectively.
- Rice production was 432,318 tons, which remained the highest for the year 2008-09 followed by fodder at 81,542 tons
- Among the fruits, dates' produce was the highest with 7,300 yield kg per hectare.
- Other major fruit produce was mangoes, citrus, and guava.
- Major irrigation sources included canals (99.8%) and tube wells (0.2%).
- Government installed tube wells were only 4 as compared to 33 privately installed.

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. Agro-Ecological Zone

Jaffarabad falls in the tropical agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 220,021 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 90% of the total geographical area of district Jaffarabad. The recommended crops for the district according to its ecological zone are given in the table below:

Table 7.1: Agro-Ecological Zone and Recommended Crops

Zone	Districts	Altitude (Feet)	Recommended Crops
Tropical	Gawadar, Kech, Sibi, Lasbela, Bolan, Jhal Magsi, Dera Bugti, Nasirabad and Jaffarabad, Harnai	0-1500	Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed & Mustard, Canola, Castor Seed, Gram, Muttar Pulse, Masoor, Vegetables, Fodder, Sunflower, Safflower, Rice, Jowar, Maize, Sesame, Pulses, Onion, Potato, Melons, Chilies, Coriander, Garlic, Guar Seed, Sugarcane, Cotton, Pear, Dates, Mangoes, Citrus, Banana, Guava, Loquat, Papaya, Chickoo and Fig.

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2. Land Utilization

The share of land used for agriculture in district Jaffarabad is gradually increasing every year, which indicates that the agricultur sector is becoming vibrant. The overall land utilization in district Jaffarabad is depicted in the table below:

Table 7.2: Land Utilization by Year

Area In ('000') Hectare

LandUtilization	2005 06	2006 07	2007 08	2008 09	Mean
Total Geographical Area	245	245	245	245	
Total Arable land	213 (97%)	213 (97%)	214 (97%)	214 (97%)	97
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	220 (90%)	220 (90%)	220 (90%)	220 (90%)	90
Net Sown Area	212 (100%)	206 (97%)	137 (64%)	178 (83%)	85
Current Fallow Land	1 (0%)	7 (3%)	77 (36%)	37 (17%)	15
Culturable Waste	7 (3%)	7 (3%)	6 (3%)	6 (3%)	3
Forest	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0
Area Unavailable for Cultivation	22 (9%)	22 (9%)	22 (9%)	22 (9%)	7

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

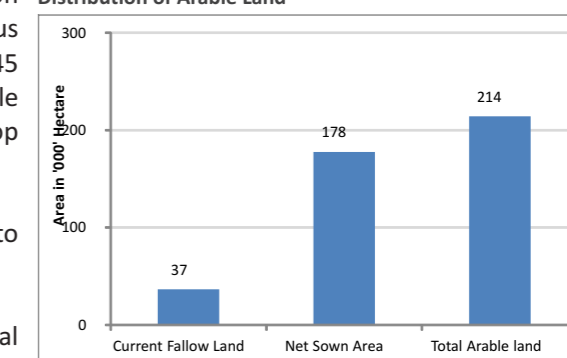
7.2.1. Land Classification

Agriculturally, Jaffarabad district is the most fertile district of Balochistan. A number of canals and sub canals irrigate the area. Majority of the area in the district, known as "Command Area", is fed by canals. Major crops grown in this area are rice, wheat, pulses, oil seed and also cotton (as the result of extension policy). The horticulture sector entails the growing of mango, citrus and guava. The geographical area of the Jaffarabad district is 245 thousand hectares out of which 9% (21,960 hectares) is not available for cultivation. Potential area available for agricultural crop cultivation is 220,021 hectares, i.e. 90% of the total area.

Cultural Waste Land increased from 7,094 hectares in 2004-05 to 5,721 hectares in 2008-09.

Out of the total potential area for cultivation (220,021 hectares), total arable land increased from 212,927 hectares in 2004 to 214,300

Distribution of Arable Land



Agricultural Statistics Balochistan 2008-09

hectares in 2009. The share of Current Fallow Land in total arable land increased from 734 hectares (0.3%) to 36,630 (17%) during the last five years. However, for a good crop raising and earning, focus on the practices of horizontal crop yield increase were made possible from within the framework of available farm resources. A high yield will not only improve the farm and farmers' community income but will have a positive impact on the overall economy of the province. Therefore, each year both in *Rabi* and *Kharif* cropping seasons, the cultivation area needs to be increased. In 2008-09 the Net Sown Area decreased by 2.6% compared to the preceding 4 years. Total Arable Land (214,300 hectares) was greater than that of the last four years.

Crops

Cropping pattern in Jaffarabad is different in two major seasons Khariff and Rabi. The Kharif season starts on 15th May and ends on 30th September, whereas the Rabi season runs from 1 October till 31 March.

- 1. Rabi Crops:** Rabi crops include Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed/Mustard, Chickpea (Gram), Mutter pulse, Lentil (*Masoor*), Vegetables, Fodder and Canola. For further details, please see table C1 Annexure C.
- 2. Kharif Crops:** Kharif crops include Rice, Sorghum (*Jowar*), Millet (*Bajra*), Maize, Sesame, *Mung* bean, Mash bean, Moth, fruits, Onion, Potato, vegetables, Melons, Chillies, Fodder, Coriander, Guar seed and Sugarcane. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

7.2.2. Major Crops, Area and Production

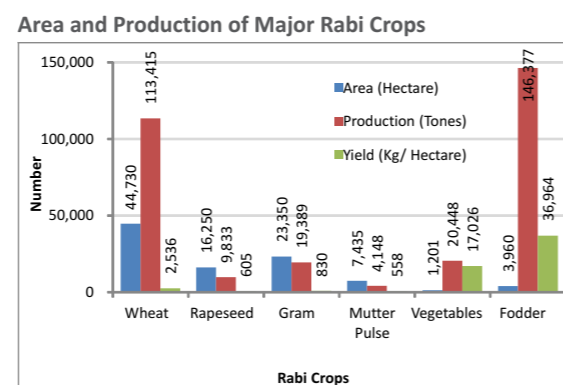
Major *Rabi* crop was wheat which occupied 44,730 hectares (46% of the total area), followed by Chickpea (gram), (24%). Rapeseed/mustard and mutter pulse occupied 16,250 hectares (17%) and 7,435 hectares (7.6%), respectively. These were followed by vegetables and fodder which covered 1,201 hectares (1.2%) and 3,960 hectares at (4%), respectively.

The production of fodder (146,377 tons) in 2008-09 was the highest, followed by wheat (113,415 tons) with an average yield of 2,536 Kg/hectares. The data shows that the yield of wheat (2,536 Kg/hectares) in Jaffarabad is considerably higher than the average yield of high yielding wheat genotypes of irrigated wheat in Balochistan (2,368 Kg/hectares.).

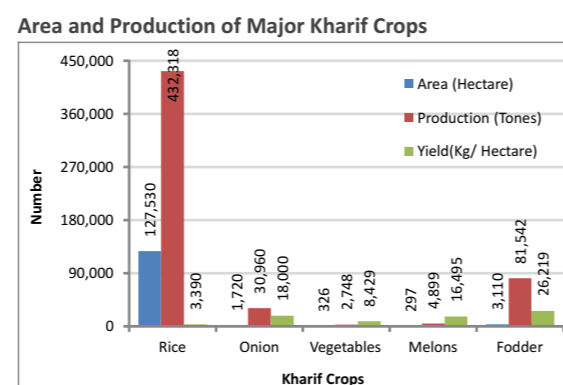
Major *Kharif* crop was paddy (rice), covering 127,530 hectares which forms 95% of the total area (134,374 hectares) followed by fodder (2.3% of the area), onions (1,720 hectares and 1.3%), fruits (0.3%) and melons (0.2%). Smaller areas were occupied by vegetables (0.2%): chillies (0.02%), sorghum (0.1%), millet (0.01%), maize (0.01%).

Production of rice is very important and dominant in Jaffarabad. More than 94% of the irrigated area is under rice production. This is followed by fodder production (81,542 tons), onions (30,960 tons). Other yields were as follows: maize (1000 Kg/hectares), Sorghum (905 Kg/hectares), millet (*Bajra*) (714 Kg/hectares), *Mung* bean (967 Kg/hectares) and sesame 600 (Kg/hectares).

It seems that the *Kharif* crop seed varieties being grown are either not certified or the following agronomic practices are not



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)



Agricultural Statistics Balochistan 2008-09

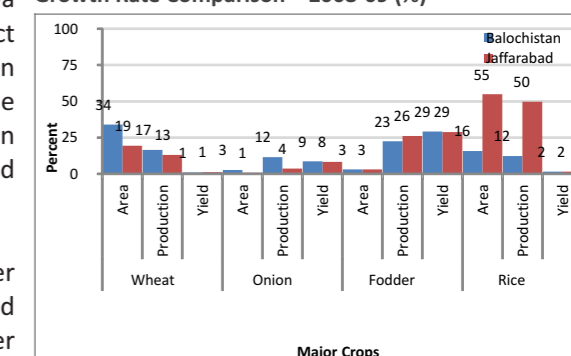
performed efficiently: sowing time, balanced fertilizer application plus type of fertilizer to be applied, seed bed preparation, irrigation intervals, hoeing and weeding operations and proper insect and disease control measures. In order to improve the existing low yield, newly developed high yielding varieties of seeds shall be introduced. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

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

7.2.3. Discussion on Production Trends

a) *Wheat:* At the district level, Wheat contributed to 46% of the area under *Rabi* crop cultivation. Wheat is the staple food of District Jaffarabad, and it covered 19% of the total wheat area in Balochistan (34%). The production growth rate was 13% compared to 17% at the provincial level. The yield growth rate was 1.2% compared to 1% in Balochistan. Hence, it is quite possible that wheat cultivation would be continued at the same level in the existing cropping system.

Growth Rate Comparison – 2008-09 (%)



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

b) *Rice:* At the district level, rice contributed 95% of the area under *Kharif* crop cultivation. The area growth rate (55% > 16%) and production growth rate (50% > 12%) for rice remained higher compared to that of wheat. The yield growth rate is higher than wheat: 1.5% at the district level and 1.6% at the provincial level. Therefore, rice production at the district level is economical.

c) *Onion:* At the district level, onions contributed 1.3% of the area under *Kharif* crop cultivation. The area growth rate (3% < 1%) and production growth rate (12% < 4%) for Onions remained lower at the district level compared to wheat and rice. The growth rate for yield was 8% as compared to 9% at the provincial level. Thus, onion production is not as economical as wheat and rice at the district level.

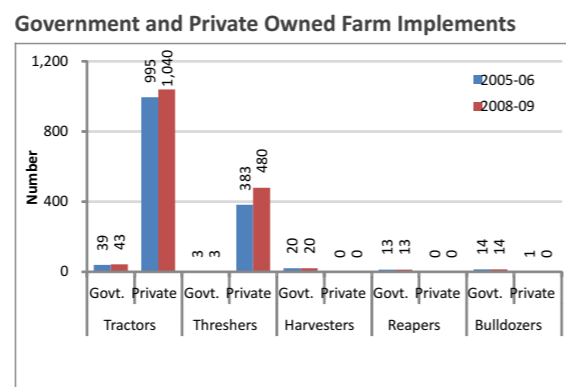
d) *Fodder:* At the district level, fodder contributed 3% of the area under both *Rabi* and *Kharif* crops cultivation. The area growth rate (3% < 3.1%) and production growth rate (26% > 23%) for fodder remained higher than onions at the district level. The yield growth rate was 29% as compared to 29% i.e. high both at the district and provincial levels. Thus, fodder cultivation seems more economical than onion cultivation at the district level. For further details, please see table C3 Annexure C.

7.2.4. Discussion of Cropping Patterns

Single cropping is practiced in the cultivation of Wheat, Barley, Mutter pulse, Vegetables, Fodders, Onion, Melons, Chillies, Coriander, Guar seed and Sugarcane. Inter cropping, is not practiced. In mixed cropping, the seeds of *Mung* bean, Mash bean or Moth are mixed with the seeds of Sorghum, Maize or Millet (*Bajra*) and mostly cultivated under the broadcast method of sowing. Since *Mung* beans only take a short duration to grow and are a fertility maintaining crop, they mature earlier than other beans like Sorghum. This practice is more common in areas where rain fed, un-irrigated and "*khushk aba*" agriculture prevails. Crop rotation is also practiced in which the crop harvested for a year is not sown on the same field the following year but another crop(s) is grown instead. This practice is also very helpful in maintaining and enhancing the soil fertility status. Some fields/plots remain uncultivated as fallow land to maintain the soil's fertility which might otherwise have been exhausted in the past under crop husbandry.

7.3. Farm Implements and Inputs

According to the statistics, most of the farm implements were owned by the private sector. Government has provided some tractors and bulldozers for land leveling. Provision of farm implements by the government on subsidized rates may help boost the agriculture production in the district. For further details, please see table C4 Annexure C.

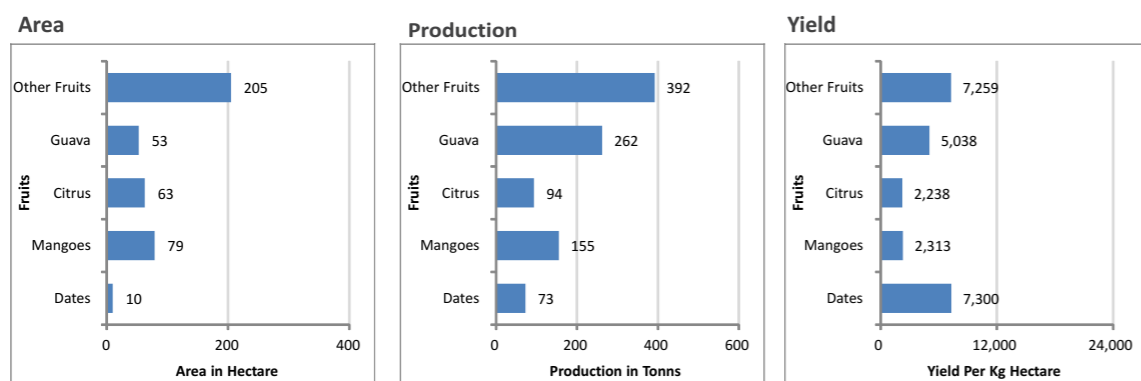


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.4. Horticulture Inputs

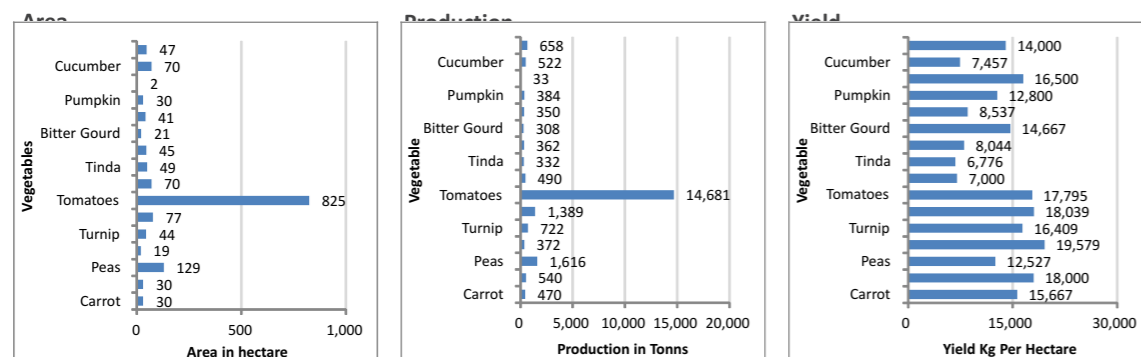
7.4.1. Area and Production of Fruits and Vegetables

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



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Tomatoes occupied the largest area under vegetables cultivation (825 hectares) followed by Peas (129 hectares), Spinach (77 hectares), Tinda (49 hectares) and Brinjals (45 hectares). Other vegetables' occupied 47 hectares. Carrots and Cauliflowers each covered 30 hectares. Cucumber and Lady Fingers covered 70 hectares each. Smaller areas were occupied by Potatoes (2 hectares) and Radish (19 hectares). For further details, please see table C6 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.5. Land Ownership and Tenure System

The total Arable Land area was 214,300 hectares (97%). Culturable Waste Land formed 2.6% of the total area (i.e. 5,721 hectares), during the year 2008-09. The area is controlled by the "Zamindari" (landlord) culture. The landlords usually own sizable areas. The size of lands officially owned by the landlords is usually smaller than the actual since they get divided amongst the family members and the tenants in order to overcome land reforms/laws. Regardless to this manipulation, their command over the land is undisputed. A major part of the land is cultivated by tenants. The tenants do not grow a crop of their own choice; it is finalized by the owner.

There are two kinds of tenants: seasonal tenants and permanent tenants. The permanent tenants are larger in number. Their role in agricultural activities is also greater. Tenants are either supervised by the landowner himself or by his family members.

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

Shared Tenancy	Does not exist
Cash Tenancy	Does not exist
Crop Sharing System	The land owner gives his land to the cultivator and all the related production cost incurred has to be met by the grower. Normally, 20% of the production is given to the owner of the land.

7.6. Agriculture Marketing

Marketing is in the hands of private enterprise. The role of the middle man is significant due to the limited commercial and marketing knowledge of the producers. For them it is convenient to sell the crop to the middle man or to take it to Jacobabad and Sukkar, the two nearby large grain markets. The area has no market for Cotton and Sugarcane. The prices fixed by the Government, for different agricultural commodities, do not seem effective throughout the province. This is one of the basic reasons for uncontrolled increase in prices. The majority of the farm produce is directly sold into the hands of brokers/dalal/beopari/contractors or intermediaries, who are all middlemen with different nomenclatures at different locations. Normally, the following options are available to the growers for selling their produce:

- Sale of produce at farm gate; and this kind of sale does not generate much income for the growers.
- Sale of produce to the nearest market, if available at the district level: This kind of sale incurs certain transportation charges that have to be met by the growers. In the market, there is a strong hold of intermediaries. They buy the farm produce on the spot and resell to wholesalers at their own prices. The whole salers resale to merchandisers, dealers, brokers or retailers. Then it comes to shopkeepers from where public purchase these commodities as end user or consumer. But every entity involved has profit margins fixed accordingly. There is no effective check on these price fixers.
- Sale of produce across the boundaries of district or province. Onwards same intermediaries are to be faced by the producers/growers.
- Another way to earn higher profits is for the salesmen to keep the produce purchased from the growers in ware houses to sell it at high prices during the off season.

7.6.1. Share of Population Employed in Major Agricultural Activities

Agricultural production decisions are made by the male members of the permanent tenants. In the district, most of the agricultural work is done through mechanization, i.e. tractors are used for the ploughing of lands. Therefore, the need for manual laborers is limited.

7.6.2. Role of Women in Agricultural Activities

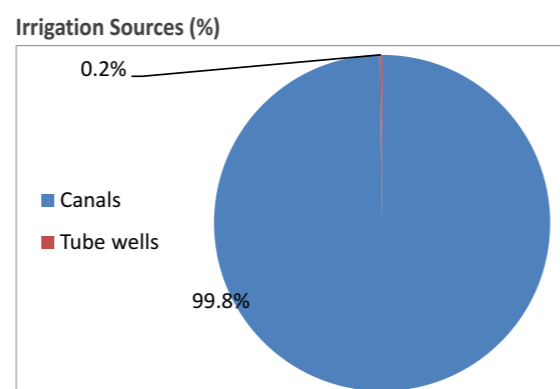
Female labor is involved during the cropping seasons, especially during the transplantation of paddy rice and cotton picking stages and they are paid accordingly.

7.7. Irrigation

7.7.1. Irrigation System and Sources

There are two main sources of irrigation in Jaffarabad. The majority of the cultivation area is irrigated by canals (231,915 hectares.), which form 99.8% of the total irrigation sources. These are followed by tube wells, which cover 555 hectares and form 0.2% of the total irrigation sources. Karezes/Spring and dug wells do not exist in district Jaffarabad.

There are 4 tube wells installed by the government (11%) and 33 installed privately (89%). Additional tube wells, if feasible, may be installed, ensuring water use efficiency, in those areas, where the Culturable Waste Lands are lying fallow and uncultivated for several years. There is potential for exploiting more water resources. For further details, please see table C7 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.8. Structure and Functions of the Agriculture Department

Table 7.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Number of Agriculture Extension Departments	Number of Irrigation Departments
Number of Sub Offices	7	Data Damaged in flood
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	144	
Actual Filled Posts	138	
Vacant Posts	6	

(Agriculture Department)

7.9. Some Development Projects

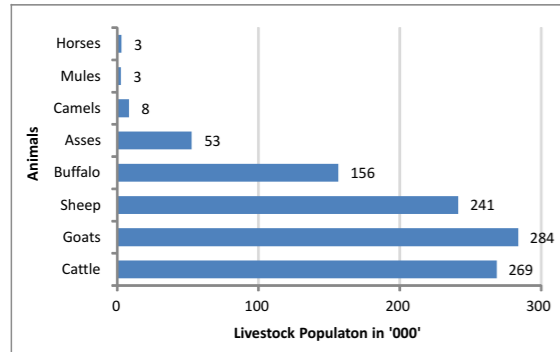
The following projects were being implement under PSDP 2011-12”

- Agriculture Model Research Farm at Sohbat Pur.
- Up-Gradation of Agriculture Research Farm at Sohbat Pur

7.10. Some Key Findings

- More irrigation water resources need to be developed to take full advantage of weather conditions and land available
- Supply of certified seeds of all major crops at subsidized rates to the growers would enhance productivity.
- Agricultural loans on easy installments for the purchase of farm implements would help in alleviating poverty.
- Arrangements for field days, seminars, lectures on pest management and demonstration of improved packages of technology by the concerned department will have positive impact on agriculture practices.

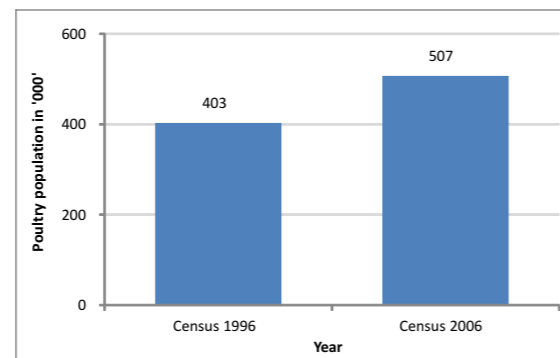
Livestock Population



(Livestock Census, 2006)

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

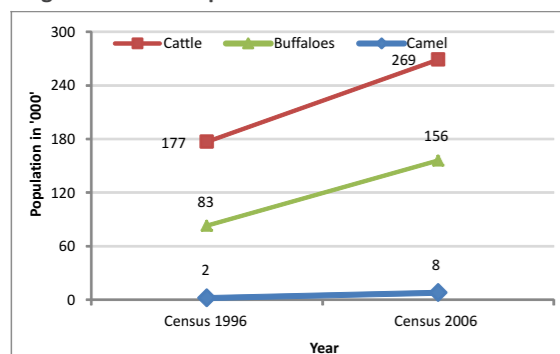
Poultry Population



(Livestock Census, 1996,2006)

Significant increase in poultry population.

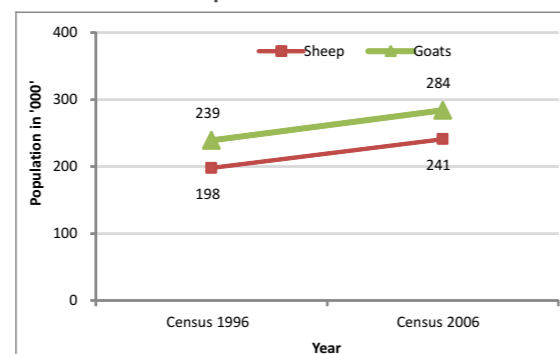
Large Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986,1996 & 2006)

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

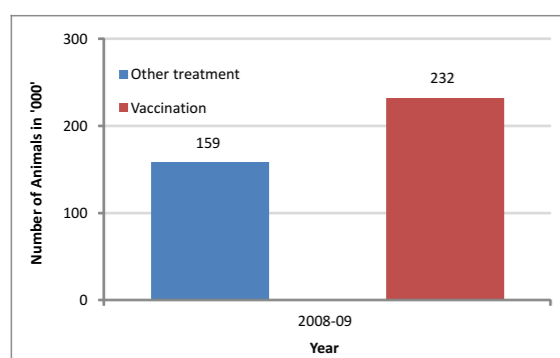
Small Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986,1996,2006)

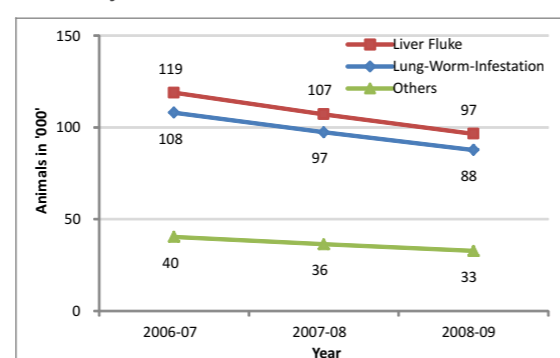
Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district.

Animals Treated and Vaccinated in 2008-09



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

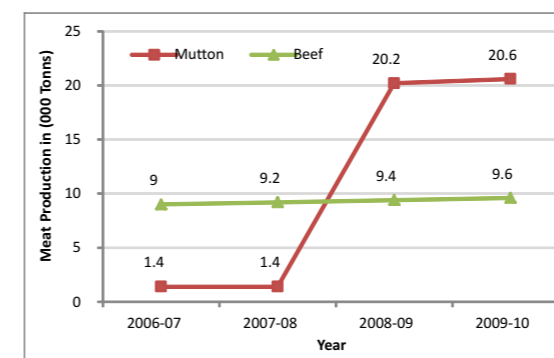
Three Major Animal Diseases in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

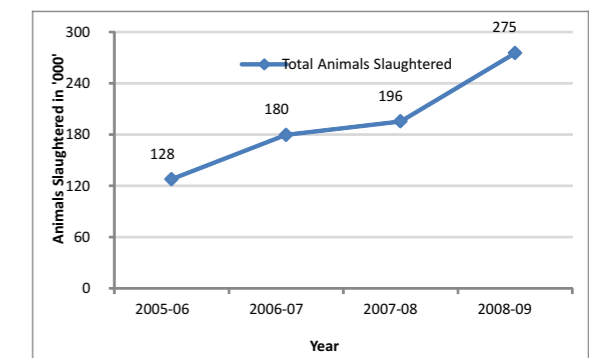
The incidence of major diseases is on decline.

Meat Production in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09) Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09) Slaughtering of Animals in Public and Private sector is almost identical.

Sector Highlights

- Livestock Census comparison indicates that the population of livestock in the district has increased by a large percentage.
- Cattle, buffaloes, sheep, asses and camel constitute the major share of livestock population in the district.
- A network of Public Sector Veterinary Institution, comprising 6 veterinary hospitals, 20 veterinary dispensaries and 3 artificial insemination centers, is present in the district.
- Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible

8.1. Introduction

District Jaffarabad has enormous potential in livestock sector which provides livelihood to many poor families. Comparatively, livestock does not have as much importance as agriculture activities have in Jaffarabad. Although the Livestock Unit density per sq. km. is among the highest in Balochistan, the ownership of Livestock Units per capita is far below the average of the whole of Balochistan. In economic terms the livestock sector may be about 12 % of the agricultural sector

The large ruminant sector provides a backbone to the villagers. The large ruminants include cows / buffaloes. The use of buffaloes for dairy purpose is common in the command area of the irrigation canals where the availability of water is abundant. Cows are successfully raised in the area without fodder shortage. The area has potential for cattle farming. The "Bhag Narri" (cow) is very popular. For the promotion of Narri breed, a cattle farm was established in Jaffarabad. The farm, known as Cattle Farm, is one of the best established farms in the country. It raises calves and distributes them among farmers.

The draught and transport units of livestock in the district include species like camels, horses, mules, and asses. Less use is made of cattle for draught and transport purpose in urban areas. The use of donkeys for fetching luggage and water is common in rural areas. The donkey cart is a common feature which is used for transportation of luggage and for riding. Livestock Department, headed by the Deputy Director along with its staff, manages and controls all the activities pertaining to livestock including animal health coverage and husbandry. Vaccination is being carried out free of cost whereas the treatment is provided at 50% subsidized rates.

8.2. Livestock Population

In District Jaffarabad, the highest reported population among all the ruminants was 284 thousand of goats (Livestock Census, 2006). This shows goats are the preferred farm animals that people like to keep and rear as compared to any other livestock species probably due to the suitable weather conditions and the ease of keeping it. The livestock population reported over three decades of all categories is presented in the table below:

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

Livestock	1986	1996	2006
Sheep	n/a	198	241
Goats	n/a	239	284
Cattle	n/a	177	269
Buffaloes	n/a	83	156
Camel	n/a	2	8
Poultry	n/a	403	507

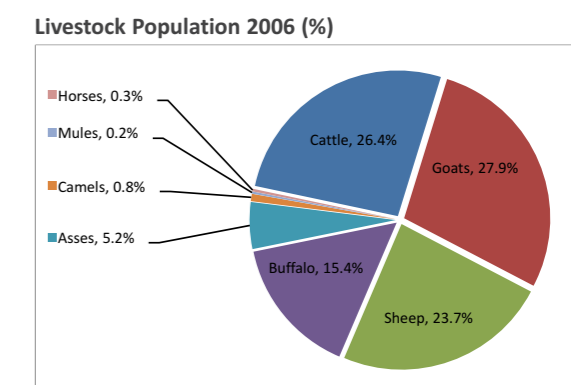
(Livestock Census, 1986,1996 & 2006) n/a: Data not available

8.3. Large Ruminants

Among the large ruminants Cattle, Buffaloes and Camels are found merely in District Jaffarabad. The Cattle are 26% followed by Camels' share of 0.8%, whereas Buffaloes are 15% of the total livestock of District Jaffarabad. The district has potential for Cattle farming. The species of Cows called *Bhag Narri* is very popular. The male cattle are mostly slaughtered and their beef is sold to fulfill food purpose. People also prefer cattle for sacrifice on the occasion of *Eid-ul-Azha*. The cattle prices go very high during the *Eid* days. However, the prices of beef go higher in normal routine as well due to expensive fodder, medicines and transportation overheads.

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

addition in leather and other industries. Similarly, the casings of the cattle are sold to other provinces for making medicinal products. Camels are also very useful large ruminants and there is a need to focus on their growth. Camels, Mules and Asses are mostly used for draught purposes.



(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.4. Small Ruminants

People are fond of raising small ruminants, in particular sheep and goat. A famous kind is "Tadi". An average herd comprises seventy to hundred goats, not necessarily belonging to one household. According to the Livestock Department, the use of goat for dairy purposes is common in the rain fed area. In the command area, people mostly keep cows instead of goats/sheep for dairy purposes.

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

8.5. Poultry

The poultry sector in the district has been growing at the private sector level. There are dozens of poultry farms in the district. It is a source of income for the lower and middle class people. The poultry sector can further increase if the small & medium size farmers / cultivators are provided loans for raising poultry.

The growing of poultry in households is common in rural areas. One out of seven households in the district keeps poultry. Women are actively involved in this household poultry keeping. They look after the poultry and sell eggs / chickens in nearby markets or to middle men who deal in poultry. With increase of human population, the demand for meat and eggs has grown manifolds. Though risky, if proper care is not ensured, poultry business appeals many who either opt for layer farming or broiler rearing.

The department had launched a project "Development of Rural Poultry" in the year 2005-06 through which many of the poor families had been provided poultry birds at 80% subsidized rates. Rural poultry can be converted into commercial scale by improving the skills of the young rural women.

8.6. Livestock Population Growth Rate

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

Table 8.2: Projected Livestock Population

Livestock Category	G. Rate	(Numbers)				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cattle	6.8	268,721	286,994	306,510	327,352	349,612
Buffalo	9.9	156,427	171,913	188,933	207,637	228,193
Sheep	1.8	241,444	245,790	250,214	254,718	259,303
Goats	2.6	283,922	291,304	298,878	306,649	314,622
Camels	1.5	8,252	8,376	8,501	8,629	8,758
Horses	4.3	2,929	3,055	3,186	3,323	3,466
Mules	10.7	2,518	2,787	3,086	3,416	3,781
Asses	2.4	52,713	53,978	55,274	56,600	57,959
Poultry	2.6	507,275	520,464	533,996	547,880	562,125

(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.7. Veterinary Institutions

There is a network of 6 veterinary hospitals, 20 veterinary dispensaries, 3 artificial insemination centers, 1 slaughter house, 1 poultry farm and 1 dairy farm owned by the government. Local NGOs, private clinics and dispensaries are involved in providing animal veterinary support. Under a Federal Project "Fight against Congo Virus" dipping stations were established where animals are dipped for medication of external ticks and ecto-parasites. The artificial inseminations are also being experimented particularly for such breeds that can gain maximum milk yield. An extended coverage of veterinary services would lead to rapid progress in milk and meat yields and would add substantial income for livestock farmers.

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

Table 8.3: Veterinary Institutions (Numbers)

Name of Health Services	2009-10
Veterinary Hospitals	6
Veterinary Dispensaries	20
Artificial Insemination Centre	3
Slaughter Houses	1
Dairy Farm	1
Government Poultry Farm	1

(Directorate of Animal Husbandry)

8.8. Livestock Diseases

Diseases in case of draught animals and large ruminants are mostly viral diseases (HS). There are two kinds of HS: Black water quarter and Anthra. Anthra is common in small ruminants. There are three kinds of parasitic diseases: liver flood, wire worm, and lung worm in large and small ruminants. Diseases like "Enterotximia", "caprice ploro phumenia", and "sheep pox" are common in small ruminants. The vaccination coverage of animals can be improved. The most common disease among poultry is "New Castle", a disease capable of killing of a large number of chickens. The attack is more likely on "farmi" (both broiler and layer) chickens than "Desi" (domestic).

Veterinary hospital and veterinary dispensaries are providing services including vaccination. Mobile veterinary camps are also organized at various places, particularly on the route of migrants during the migratory seasons. Some medication is facilitated at 50% subsidized rates to the livestock owners.

8.8.1. Major Diseases

The most prevalent diseases among the livestock in district Jaffarabad are:

- a) Lung-Worm infestation
- b) Liver Fluke

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

Table 8.4: Major Livestock Diseases

(Numbers)

Name of Diseases	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Lung-Worm-Infestation	119,955	108,067	97,358	87,710
Wire-Worm-Infestation	18,709	16,855	15,184	13,680
Liver Fluke	132,016	118,933	107,147	96,529
Mange/Mites	14,616	13,168	11,863	10,687
Ticks	10,381	9,352	8,425	7,590
Non-Contagious	21,547	19,412	17,488	15,755
Systematic	7,061	6,361	5,730	5,163
Metabolic	8,788	7,917	7,133	6,426
Others	44,765	40,329	36,332	32,732

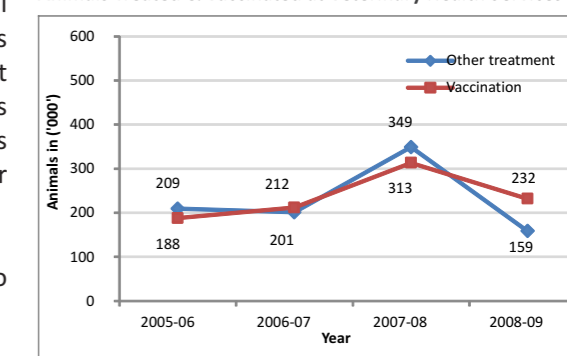
(City Veterinary Hospital, 2010)

8.8.2. Disease Control Activities and Mortality

The Livestock Department is continuously involved in animal convenient health coverage activities. It usually performs vaccination and medication in order to save animal lives. The most number of livestock treated and vaccinated during the last five years were reported in the year 2007-08, whereas after that the trend was on the lower side, which could be due to many reasons. For further details, please see table D1 Annexure D.

Mortality record is not available at District Livestock Office, due to which mortality of small ruminants could not be worked out.

Animals Treated & Vaccinated at Veterinary Health Services



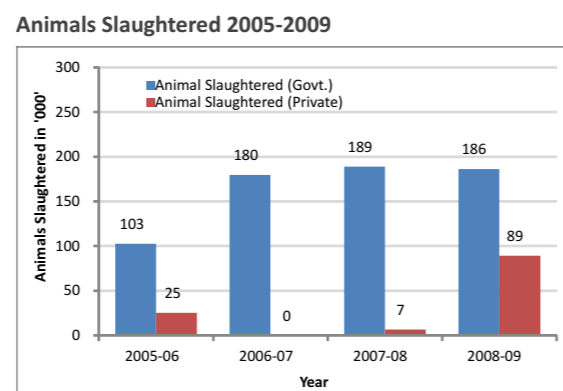
(District Statistics 2008-09)

8.9. Meat and Dairy Production

Mutton production in the district is on a high rise after 2007-08, there was a significant rise from 1,400 tons to 20,000 tons. Beef production has remained between 9,200 tons to 9,400 tons in the last five years. Milk production has risen gradually along with the increase in population of large ruminants. Similarly, poultry meat and egg production has also gradually increased, as there was no significant change seen in the last five years. For further details, please see table D2 Annexure D.

8.10. Slaughtering

The highest number of animal slaughtering was performed in the year 2008-09. However, the figures for animals slaughtered could be matched with meat production to some extent because low level of slaughtering was conducted privately.



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

8.11. Functions and Structure of Livestock Department

The Livestock Department at district level is headed by a Deputy Director Livestock assisted by a veterinary doctor with supporting staff including compounder and stock assistant technicians and other structural staff to carry out routine activities of office and field.

The government cattle and poultry farms are headed by a manager with supporting staff. Details of the actual strength of the staff in different categories are listed below in a table:

Table 8.5: Structure and Functions of department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	4
Sanctioned Strength in Various Categories (Total)	131
Actual Filled Posts	119
Vacant Posts	12

(Livestock department)

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

Government Livestock Department has a leading role in District Jaffarabad. Few other local NGOs and enterprises were also active for the development of the livestock. Provincial Livestock Department is actively involved in providing services including animal husbandry, veterinary services at hospitals and dispensaries' level, artificial insemination, input supplies and dairy development. The Federal Government has set the prices; however, it does not have any effect on the local area marketing rates. Livestock Dairy Development Board is now working on lamb fattening and milk collection. Credit facility is not much available.

8.13. Some Development Projects

The projects with source of funding are:

Table 8.6: Livestock Projects

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

(Directorate of Livestock Planning, 2010)

8.14. Some Key Findings

- Livestock sector has much potential in the district: disease control, sufficient feed supplies, proper management and good genetic stock can substantially increase livestock production
- Latest equipment needs to be instituted.
- Incidence of infectious and parasitic diseases can be reduced by improving quality of livestock services in the district.
- There is a need of computerized monitoring and evaluation system at district and provincial level for timely reporting and decision making.
- Awareness regarding timely vaccination of livestock needs advocacy.
- Marketing and transportation constraints need to be addressed.
- Rural poultry needs to be strengthened through awareness and capacity building of the young house hold women with provision of poultry birds.
- Livestock department has severe financial constraints to maintain its assets and continue providing services efficiently and sufficiently
- The following building infrastructures requires repair
 - Office of the Deputy Director, Livestock at Dera Allah Yar
 - Bhagnari Cattle cum Sheep farm Usta Mohammad
 - CVH Jaffarabad
 - Artificial Insemination Centre Jaffarabad
- Budget constraints limit operation of Livestock department in the district. Provision of items like AI equipment, medicine, livestock for farm and POL, besides feeding charges for farm animals can make positive difference.

9 FISHERIES

Sector Highlights

- Natural fishing is not possible in the area due to lack of permanent fresh water in the sub-canal.
- The fishing potential in the district is limited and is possible only in Khirthar and Saim Shahk canal and its branches.
- Ten branches of pat-feeder and Kirthar canals have some fishing deposits.
- Fishery industry is non-commercialized in Jaffarabad; therefore, no industry regarding fisheries has been developed in the area.
- The group of fish such as Rohu, Morkhi, Thella and Mali are found in cold and mild cold areas of Jaffarabad.

9.1. Introduction

The fishing potential in the district is limited. Fishing is possible only in Khirthar and Saim Shahk canal and its branches. According to the Fisheries Department, fishing in main canal is not easy due to the fast water flow. However, there is some potential for fishing through the development of fish ponds as some have already been developed.

9.2. Annual Production

According to Fisheries Department, the ponds and canals comprise of different species and qualities of fishes. Main four fish species found in the ponds and delay action dams belongs to the group of fishes found in cold and mild cold area, which are "Rohu" (LabeoRohita), "Morkhi" (CarrihinaMirgla), "Thella" (Catla) and "Mali" (Wallago Attu). Their weight ranges from one to two kilograms and they are available through out the year. All the canals are auctioned to private interested contractors; however, the record of fish catch by contractors is not maintained by Fisheries Department. Therefore, the annual production of fish remained unknown.

Ten branches of pat-feeder and Kirthar canals have some fishing deposits in the season.; the revenue income varies each year and all the 10 number of sub-canal of Nasirabad and Jaffarabad have been auctioned collectively for the year 2010-11.

Table 9.1: Auctionable Canals and Dams

	Unit	Canals	Dams
Numbers	10	NaseerShakh JudairShakh TipulShakh Main Patfeeder KaddiShakh UchShakh MayotyShakh KirtharShakh SimShakh (Phase_I) SimShakh (Phase_II)	-
Auction Amount	Rs.	All canals auctioned for Rs. 1.3 millions	-
Canal Length	KMs	Patfeeder: 166 Km Kirthar: 63 Km Sub-canal: 80 Km	-
Dams Capacity	KMs	-	-

(Directorate of Fisheries and irrigation department)

9.3. Important Industries for Fisheries

Fish industry in district Jaffarabad is non-commercialized. Therefore, industries for fisheries such as fish freezing and processing unit, unit of block ice and storage factories are not established in the district.

9.4. Fish Marketing, Processing and Exports

The fish caught is either sold in the bazaar or otherwise transported to different areas in Balochistan and Sindh.

9.5. Structure and Functions of Fisheries Department

In district Jaffarabad, the department is under the charge of Assistant Director of Fisheries, who is stationed at Dera Murad Jamali with the supported staff members to look after the affairs of the department, handle the issuance of licenses and impose penalty or fines.

Table 9.2: Structure and Functions of Fisheries Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	52
Actual Filled Posts	52
Vacant Posts	0

(Fisheries Department, 2010)

9.6. Fishing Techniques

For fishing traditional techniques like hooks in canal area while nets in stagnant water are used. There are two kinds of netting, technically termed "Cost Nets" and "Gill Nets". They both are permitted during the catch season under license issued by the Fisheries Departments in Dera Murad Jamali but netting is not possible in the canal area because of the fast flowing water.

9.7. Major Development Issues

Due to lack of permanent fresh water in the sub-canal, the natural fishing potentials like that of large natural ponds are not possible. Fishing in the canals is difficult due to fast flow of water, hence, potential for fishing can be developed through the introduction and expansion of number of fishing ponds. This can be done by provision of related incentives like fish seeds, extending loans and construction of link roads and development of model fish hatcheries in the area. There is a growing interest for fish ponds among small and medium land owners but they lack technical know-how and the resources for investment.

10 FORESTRY

Forest Area, Offices & Number of staff

Total Forest Area	n/a
Number of Sub Offices	1
Total Sanctioned Posts	63
Filled Posts	63

Sector Highlights

The district has a limited area under forest and no area has been conserved as State Forest or Wildlife Protected Area. Moreover, the natural forest lands are since long being converted to irrigate agricultural lands. Despite these facts, the overall tree cover is good. It could be either found in the form of linear roadside / canal side plantations, clusters in and around habitations, or trees on farmlands as wind breaks. The standing tree stock on farmlands is not only meeting local demand of timber and fuel wood but also contributing to the provincial requirements.

Unlike other provinces where Irrigated Tree Plantations have been established by the government in the command areas of canals to produce industrial and timber quality wood, there are no such plantations in the district to tap the potential.

Due to less topographic relief and tendency of farmers to grow high delta crops like rice, the incidence of soil related problems such as salinity and water logging is common. Under such soil conditions, common crops perform poorly whereas growing trees may be a solution and immediate option.

Due to almost round the year availability of canal water; agro forestry / farm forestry practices on marginal farmlands have considerable scope but unfortunately this practice has still not been adopted by majority of farmers.

10.1. Introduction

Although the district has large potential for social and natural forestry, the forest grown is very limited and neglected. Before the digging of the canals, the area was a dry plain with huge bushy terrain. After the establishment of the irrigation schemes people are less inclined to grow forest. Forests are not only main source of food, timber, firewood, shelter and a variety of medicinal herbs but they 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, watershed management, wildlife management and soil conservation. Because of their multitasking function, we should protect and rehabilitate forests for our own existence.

The type of forest found in the area is Tropical Thorn Forest with major tree species like Kandi (*Prosopis cineraria*), Kareer (*Capparis aphylla*), Peelu (*Salvadora oleoides*), Gaz/Farash (*Tamarix aphylla*), and Ber (*Zizyphus mauritiana*). However, due to canal network development and subsequent conversion of land for irrigated agriculture, most of original forest cover has disappeared. As a remnant, original vegetation has survived in areas of land where human interference is restricted, for instance, graveyards, swamps and saline flats (Pats), etc.

10.2. Major Vegetation

Common tree species found in the district (either local or exotic) are: *Acacia nilotica* (Babul), *Dalbergia sissoo* (Shisham), *Zizyphus mauritiana* (Ber), *Zizyphus nummularia* (Ber), *Tamarix aphylla* (Farash), *Capparis aphylla* (Kareer), *Salvadora oleoides* (Peelu), *Albizia lebbek* (Black Siris), *Albizia procera* (White Siris), *Azadirachta indica* (Neem), *Prosopis cineraria* (Kandi), and *Eucalyptus* spp.

The shrubs include *Prosopis juliflora* (Mesquite), *Sesbania bispinosa*, *Calotropis procera* (Aak), *Haloxylon* sp., and *Alhagae camalorum*. The ground cover is constituted mainly by grass like: *Aristida depressa*, *Eleusine compressa*, *Panicum antidotale*, *Saccharum munja*, and *Typha angustifolia*.

Out of the above mentioned flora, *Dalbergia sissoo* (Shisham) and *Acacia nilotica* (Babul) are major timber species; whereas fuel wood could be obtained from any wooded species.

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

Table 10.1: Vegetation Zones

Vegetation Zone	Brief description
Farmlands	Common tree species are <i>Acacia nilotica</i> (Babul), <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> (Shisham), <i>Zizyphus nummularia</i> (Ber), <i>Tamarix aphylla</i> (Farash), <i>Albizia lebbek</i> (Black Siris), <i>Albizia procera</i> (White Siris), <i>Azadirachta indica</i> (Neem), and <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.
Canal side, roadside, etc.	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> (Shisham), <i>Acacia nilotica</i> (Babul) and <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. are common tree species.
Saline & waterlogged area	The vegetation along canals and swamps mainly comprise of trees/ shrubs like <i>Tamarix dioica</i> , <i>Populus euphratica</i> , and <i>Acacia nilotica</i> ; the main grasses are <i>Saccharum munja</i> , <i>Typha angustifolia</i> and <i>Panicum antidotale</i> .

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

10.3. Forestry Land use

10.3.1. Notified Forests

There are no notified forests in the district.

10.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

There are no notified protected areas in this district.

10.3.3. Rangelands

The proportion of waste lands in the district is negligible. Majority of reported area is arable lands. The feed / forage requirement of local livestock is mostly fulfilled by agriculture produce (crop residues / fodder). The district also hosts livestock of traditional nomadic and transhumant herders who spend winter months in the district. Their livestock feed on agricultural crop residues or some time the herders purchase planted fodder from local farmers and they stay there till the onset of spring after which they move back to the highlands.

However, the rangeland type in the district is classified as Eastern and Southern Balochistan Ranges. The important grass species are: *Aristida depressa*, *Eleusine compressa*, *Panicum antidotale*, *Saccharum munja*, and *Typha angustifolia*.

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. The district is one of few canal irrigated districts in Balochistan but somehow the agro forestry and farm forestry practices have not been adopted by majority of local farmers but by few progressive farmers / large land holders. There is considerable potential for tree plantations on marginal lands, farm lands, and along water channels. The plantations may benefit the farmers in more than one way:

- Protection from hot and cold winds.
- Reduction in the evaporation losses of water from fields.
- Improvement of soil and its fertility by controlling salinity and water logging.
- Provision of fodder for the livestock.
- Enabling the farmers to meet their immediate requirement of fuel wood and timber.
- Provision of additional income from the sale of trees to the farmers thus reducing poverty amongst the rural poor.
- Creation of greater long term economic stability through diversified products.
- Reduction in need for purchasing off the farm inputs.
- Generation of broader opportunities for rural enterprises.
- Creation of resources like firewood, animal fodder and construction materials etc.

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:

- Neem (*Azadirachta indica*).
- Peelu (*Salvadora oleoides*).
- Ber (*Zizyphus mauritiana*) and (*Zizyphus nummularia*).
- Aak (*Calotropis procera*).

10.6. Wildlife

The overall wildlife habitat type is Indus Plain Habitat of Tropical Thorn Forests; however, on some localities like swamps

and flood inundation plains, the habitat type is Swamp Habitat of Indus Water Basin. There are no historical bench marks to determine the status of wildlife in the area. However, according to the local population, the number of wildlife species has declined, which could be aptly attributed to casual attitude for hunting and habitat degradation. Among key species include:

Table 10.2: Wildlife Common Species

Wildlife Type	Common Species
Mammals	Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>), Common fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Honey Badger (<i>Mellivora capensis</i>), Grey Mongoose (<i>Herpestes edwardsi</i>), Wild Boar (<i>sus scrofa</i>), etc.
Birds	Kala Titar (<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>), Bhora Titar (<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>), Bateir (<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>), Houbara Bustard (<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>), Kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>), Hud Hud (<i>Upupa epops</i>), Common Mayna (<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>), Rose-ringed Parakeet (<i>Psittacula krameri</i>), Coppersmith (<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>), White-checked Bulbul (<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>), a number of seasonal/migratory waterfowls, sparrows, crows etc.
Reptiles	Goh (<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>), Sanda (<i>Uromastyx hardwickii</i>), Indian Cobra (<i>Naja naja</i>), Sangchoor (<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>), Python (<i>Python molurus</i>), Soft Shell River Turtle (<i>Chitra indica</i>), etc.

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

10.6.1. Wildlife Statistics

No Census report available regarding status of key wildlife species in the district.

10.7. Wetlands

The canals and their tributaries and swamps are important wetlands in the district. These wetlands are providing refuge and wintering grounds to the migratory birds. The major birds found are Kingfisher, Spoon-bill, Herons, Egrets, Plovers, Lapwings, Stints, Sandpipers, Godwits, Shanks, Coots and Curlews etc.

10.8. Commercial Forestry (Plantations)

Tree species planted for amenity and farm forestry purpose are included in this category, which are mostly planted along water channels, water storage ponds, around farmlands and household compounds. The common species are *Acacia nilotica* (Babul), *Dalbergia sissoo* (Shisham), *Zizyphus mauritiana* (Ber), *Zizyphus nummularia* (Ber), *Tamarix aphylla* (Farash), *Albizia lebbek* (Black Siris), *Albizia procera* (White Siris), *Azadirachta indica* (Neem), *Prosopis cineraria* (Kandi), Eucalyptus sp., and *Sesbania bispinosa*. A tax on wood coming from other provinces is levied at Dera Allah Yar by the forestry staff at a check post and it contributes to overall provincial revenue.

10.9. Bee Keeping

Though Jaffarabad district is one of the most important agricultural areas of Balochistan, beekeeping is not an economic activity in the district.

10.10. Marketing and Processing

In the district, wood obtained from the farmlands is mainly used for fuel purposes because other sources of fuel are either

unavailable or if available, are too expensive. Moreover, traditional village based carpenters also manufacture items from farm harvested wood, which include: beams, windows and doors, furniture, and agricultural tools. Majority of timber quality wood ends up in local or provincial markets. The winter visiting nomadic shepherds also work as fuel wood contractors to purchase wood for further resale in the highland markets. There is no data available about the quantity of wood utilized.

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 Forest in the province. The table given below reflects details of administration of the Forest Department in Jaffarabad District:

Table 10.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	2
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	63
Actual Filled Posts	63
Vacant Posts	0

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

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.

10.12. Development Projects

There is no District Government, Provincial PSDP/ADP development project in forestry sector, under implementation in the district. Under Federal PSDP, a project namely "Development of Forestry Sector Resources for Carbon Sequestration in Balochistan" was initiated but after 18th Amendment, it is suffering due to lack of funds. Scope of the project is mainly focused on increasing linear plantations along canal side and farm forestry activities on farm lands involving farmers.

10.13. Some Key Findings

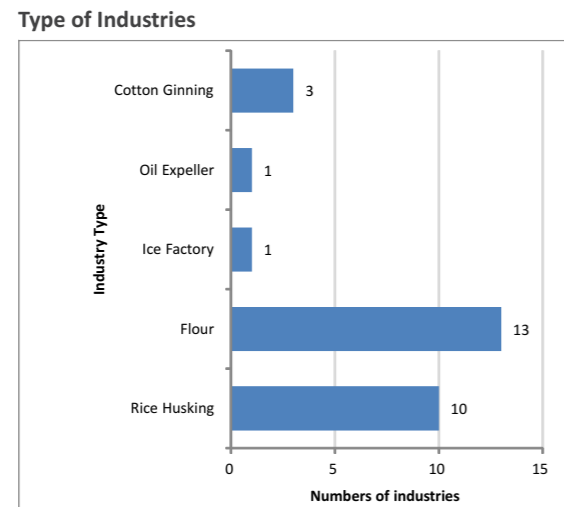
- There is no area under forest reserves in District Jaffarabad.
- There is considerable tree cover on farmlands.
- Female involvement in forestry activities is rare and limited to fuel wood collection.
- The farm forestry and agro forestry activities are gaining attention among farmers; mainly large land holders.
- Wildlife management is limited due to non-presence of protected areas in the district. Wildlife being hunted for fun, food and out of necessity for status and prestige.
- The institutional capacity of Forestry Department needs strengthening through establishment of more nurseries and the departmental focus should be concentrated more on farmers for farm and agro forestry activities.
- Low development investment in the forestry sector will have adverse impact on environment.
- Considerable land has degraded due to water logging and salinity. Tree planting activities should be initiated to optimally use such lands.

- Unlike other provinces where Irrigated Tree Plantations have been established by the government in the command areas of canals to produce industrial and timber quality wood, there are no such plantations in the district to tap the potential.

11 MINING

No mining in this district.

12 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING



(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

12.1. Introduction

In Balochistan, industrial development started after 1970 when Provincial Government took keen interest in development of Industrial Estates because of availability of inputs from minerals, agricultural crops, fruits, vegetables and fish. The industrial sector is not yet developed due to failed Industrial Estate setup in Nasirabad district, which had a negative impact on Jaffarabad. The industrial development projects in Nasirabad are also meant to serve this district as well but the limitations over there never allowed the project to turn out as it was planned, thus, affecting Jaffarabad adversely. Since the district is agriculturally rich, it has its own plants of rice and wheat which are big enough to meet the needs of the province. No matter how rich the land is in its properties, a lot is needed to build-up in order to develop the district meaningfully.

12.2. Manufacturing Units and Employees

In Jaffarabad, there are 28 different types of manufacturing Industrial Units working. The correct information about their workforce is not provided by them as they do not want to register their units with the Labor Department or majority is working through a contractor or on a daily wage basis. The actual number of workers in these units cannot be estimated accurately as the list, that was provided, only contained the names of the regular workers.

Note: - The above information existed before the flood of 2010. Current situation is not reported yet.

Table 12.1: Running Industrial Units with Labor Force 2008

Types of Units	Workers		Total
	0-10	10-35	
Rice Husking	10	0	10
Flour	13	0	13
Ice Factory	1	0	1
Oil Expeller	1	0	1
Cotton Ginning	3	0	3
Total	28	0	28

(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

12.3. Import and Export Trade

Exported products include rice only. It is transported / exported in bulk, largely to northern areas of Balochistan and Afghanistan while wheat, in small quantities, is sold in other districts.

12.4. Handicrafts

In Jaffarabad district, handicrafts such as embroidery work, needlework and other crafts which include mat and sheet designing are very common. Traditionally, women and girls do the embroidery work at home but not in great quantity.

12.5. Development Project

There was one project in the PSDP 2009, named below. PSDP 2011-12 does not have any industries related project in Jaffarabad.

- Establishment of technical training institute in Jaffarabad.

12.6. Some Key Findings

Balochistan is comparatively at a disadvantageous position as far as the industrial sector development is concerned. Prerequisites are provision of infrastructure, markets, skilled and semi-skilled labor and financial institutions. The area has potential for Agro Industry. Most of the units, which were issued NOCs, have not started functioning due to lack of infrastructure facilities made available to the owners by the Government. There are rich and influential landowners in the area, who are not interested in industrial activities. Also, the absence of industrial culture and commitment, to run industrial units, is a major development constraint. The estate in Nasirabad was also meant to serve Jaffarabad but it has also not delivered.

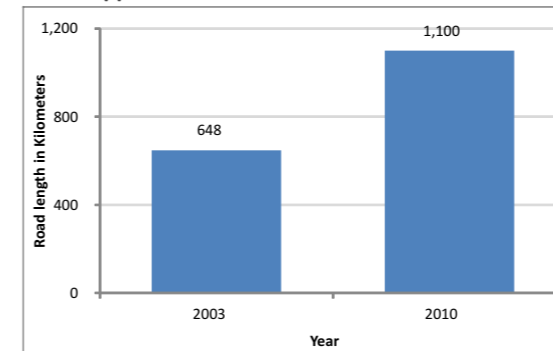
More investigation is required into what actually is the reason for investors' hesitation to establish agricultural processing or other types of industries. Cotton and sugar processing industries are options to be considered as farmers follow the advice of the agricultural extension. Similarly, more investigation is needed to analyze the reasons why the embroidery centers do not function.

13 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

Economic Infrastructure and Communications	
Total Length of metalled roads	1,100 Km
Total Length of shingle roads	n/a
Number of Telephone connections	3,489
Internet Users	n/a
Mobile phone providers/ connections	n/a
Number of post offices	31
Hotels	n/a
Motels	n/a
Guest Houses	n/a
Rest Houses	n/a
Public Banks	n/a
Private Banks	n/a

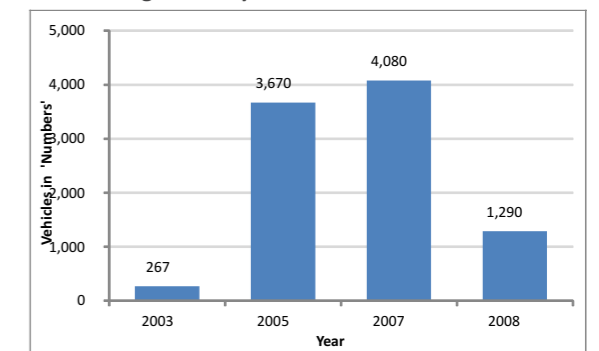
n/a: data not available or could not be collected

Black Topped Roads



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan , 2003 & 2010)

Vehicles Registered by Year



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

13.1. Introduction

Economic development is one of the key elements required for the well-being and prosperity of the region and its people. Infrastructure plays a key role in economic development by contributing towards welfare of the masses. District Jaffarabad has comparatively better road linkages than many other districts of Balochistan. Jaffarabad District owns railway services, telecommunication services along with banking facilities for the masses. Black topped road density per square kilometer is 0.45.

13.2. Roads and Highways with Surface Classification and Length

The total length of metalled roads in Jaffarabad is 1,100 km, out of which, 15 km comes under National Highways and the rest under the B&R or C&W department, while the length of shingle roads is not available. Hence, the district has smaller in length but comparatively better roads as compared to Nasirabad Division. Major cities and towns are linked by metalled roads. The condition of roads can be improved by adopting a proper maintenance mechanism which will provide an efficient market transportation mechanism for agriculture products being produced in district Jaffarabad

Table 13.1: Road Type and Length (Kilometer)

Length by Surface Type	Black Topped	Shingle	Total Length
2003	648	n/a	648
2009	1,100	n/a	1,100

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan , 2008-09)

13.3. Transport

The Vehicle Excise and Taxation Office is located in district Jaffarabad which serves both Nasirabad and Jaffarabad districts. For details, see table F1 Annexure F that contains the number of registered vehicle under various categories in the district in 2007-08. This data shows that a larger number of vehicles are being registered every year in Jaffarabad than many other districts of Nasirabad division.

13.4. Railway, Harbor and Airports

Railway services exist in the district. The railways are operated by the Railway Division in Sukkar. Grand railway route between Quetta and Jacobabad, which links Balochistan with Punjab and Sindh, passes through Jaffarabad. The district has a railway station at Dera Allah Yar, with 15 km rail track which passes through the district from Shahi Police Post (the border between Jaffarabad and Nasirabad district) to Saim Shaik. It serves as the regular stop for passengers for all trains except the Quetta Express that runs from Jacobabad to Quetta. The communication system extends to Jacobabad in south and Mangoli in the north. The arrival of a train to the station is indicated by the traditional Neil Block Token instrument adapted in 1932 by the British. Lower income groups prefer to travel by train, especially, when carrying luggage.

There is no airport in the district. The Fokker PIA service from Jacobabad to Karachi and other cities caters to the needs of the area. There is a PIA service by Boeing aircraft from Sukkar to other parts of the country. It takes about 1.5 hours of road journey from Dera Allah Yar to Sukkar. At the Cattle Farm, there is a landing pad for helicopters.

13.5. Radio and Television Stations

Jaffarabad has no radio station, TV station or TV booster, however, TV broadcasts are received from the TV booster in Shikarpur. Radio is considered a major source of entertainment and information for the population of the district. TV sets

are commonly indicated by the antennas even in remote villages where electricity is available. There is a growing number of dish antennas, showing the number of houses where TV is watched. In areas with electricity, even persons from the lower and middle class are eager to buy dish antennas and showing satellite television programs in restaurants is also increasing. No record of the number of TV sets and also of dish antennas is available but it is generally observed that the number is growing rapidly. People sit for hours to watch Indian TV and other programs.

13.6. Telecommunication and IT Services

The Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation (PTC) has established a network of telephones in the district. The data given in the table below shows a gradual increase in number of telephone exchanges and telephone lines in the district. There is a telephone sub-division for the two districts of Nasirabad and Jaffarabad at D.M. Jamali.

Table 13.2: Telephone lines, Exchange and Internet Users

Category	2004-05	2009
Telephone Lines /connections	3,726	3,489
Exchange and Tele-density	23	8
Mobile Phone	n/a	n/a
Internet users	n/a	n/a

(Pakistan Telecom Authority)

13.7. Post Offices / Courier Services

In district Jaffarabad, post offices with regular services are functioning at Allah Yar, Usta Mohammad, Sohbatpur, Manjipur, Kandaka and Bhanwar–Shanri. Postal service in Jaffarabad is relatively developed. Urgent Mail Service (UMS) and courier service facilities are available within Jaffarabad. Those in need of these services go to Jacobabad.

13.8. Banking and Financial Institutions

Commercial banks have 8 branch offices in the district- all situated in Dera Allah Yar and Usta Mohammad. There are two branches of National Bank of Pakistan (NBP), one of Habib Bank, two of United Bank Limited (UBL), one of Muslim Commercial Bank. Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) has two branches. The ADBP and NBP are government owned banks. Main function of ADBP is to provide loans to farmers and land owners to promote agricultural activities. Government transactions are done largely through NBP.

13.9. Energy

13.9.1. Electricity (Supply and Demand)

Electricity is provided from Giddu with the grid station in the district, located at Usta Mohammad (66 KV), Dera Murad Jamali (66 KV), and Rojhan Jamali (66 KV). There are two (2) transformers located in Jaffarabad: of 6 MVA and 5 MVA.

Electricity is supplied to some of the areas of the district from the grid in Usta Mohammad which has the largest ampere capacity (500). A new grid at Jhal Magsi can provide electricity to some of the areas of Jaffarabad in future. Two districts of Nasirabad and Jaffarabad for the most part come under one Electricity Sub-Division at D.M. Jamali. One at Usta Mohammad caters for Tamboo area in Nasirabad. In Jaffarabad district, 76 percent of the inhabited area has electricity supply. However, as there is confusion on what should be considered a village, statistics indicate an electrification rate varying from 14% to 76%. Considering the number of connections related to the average household size of 7.1, not even 10% of the population has access to electricity.

The Usta Mohammad supplies power to both Jaffarabad and Nasirabad district. If a separate total of the connections within the district boundary are taken in account then Jaffarabad has 6,145 domestic and 473 commercial (estimated) connections.

13.9.2. Gas (Supply and Demand)

Gas is supplied from Sui, mainly to Dera Allah Yar, Usta Mohammad, and Shoubatpur areas of district Jaffarabad.

13.10. Hotels and Resorts

There are two guest houses at Dera Allah Yar (DAY), one operated by B&R and the other by Local Government (newly renovated). There are three guest houses of Irrigation department in the district. There is an Irrigation guest house, built in 1923, at Usta Mohammad and one at Hairdin near the canal, while the third guest house of Irrigation department is on Bagh Head.

The B&R guest house at Dera Allah Yar is well furnished and has all the facilities. The one at Hairdin is good for adventure. There is also a rest house on the highway meant for Chinese (China Camp) working in the district. Those visiting the Dera Allah Yar city are better off at Jacobabad as a number of nice hotels are found there.

13.11. Some Development Projects

The following were development projects reflected in PSDP2009:

- Construction of black topped road from Judair Shakh to Chattan Pati Road via Goth Sabeer Muhammad Khoso.
- Construction of black topped Road from old Rojhan Jamali to Muhammad Hayat Mundrani 24 KM.
- Construction of black topped Road from Rojhan Jamali to Yat Garh 7 KM.
- Construction of Road from Goth Manachpi the Shahwah 16.50 KM.
- Carpeting/Construction of various black topped Roads, Sohbatpur.
- Construction of black topped Road (along with sewerage/dranage) in Suhbatpur city.
- Construction of black topped road from Yat Garh to Mohabat Shakh, Tehsil Jhat Pat 12.65 KM.

13.12. Some Key Findings

- As compared to other districts, present state of the economic infrastructure in District Jaffarabad is unsatisfactory because of poor maintenance of roads, non availability of gas to most of the areas of the district and limited railway track. Therefore chances of economic growth and well-being of the masses are bleak.
- The development of infrastructure is hindered by lack of resources and institutional capacities due to ill planning.
- The interior parts of the district are totally devoid of any reliable physical infrastructure and means of communication. Telephone facilities should be extended to the masses. Fax, courier and internet facilities are not available to all inhabitants.
- Some financial infrastructure is available in the district and facility of agricultural loans is being provided to the farmers, but more efforts need to be put in for the development of the agricultural sector.
- There is also a critical need for microfinance banking institution to extend the banking services to the people who do not have access to banking facilities, specifically the women of the district should be reached out to encourage their participation in handicraft and livestock in order to improve their economic status.



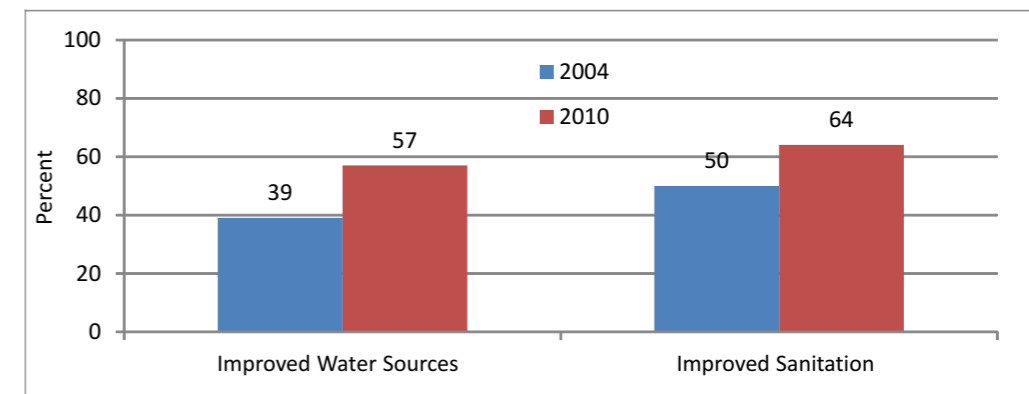
SECTION III Social Infrastructure

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

14 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

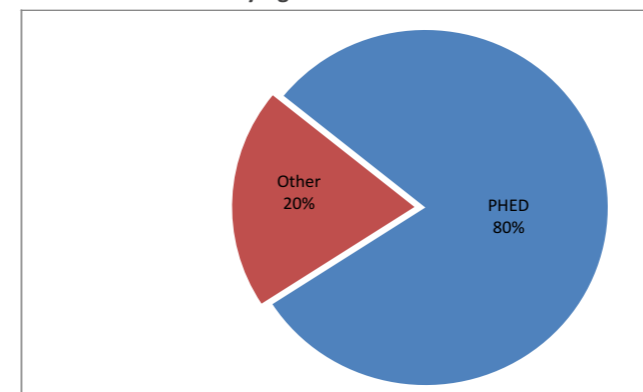
MDG Indicators	
Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability	
7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source	57.4%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	64%

Water Supply Schemes (PHED) (numbers)		Purification Plants	
Functional	16	Functional	1
Non- functional	4	Non-functional	0
Total	20	Total	1
Water sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	4	Latrines	1
Spring	n/a	Sewerage Schemes	1
Open Sources	n/a	Solid waste Management	3
Canal	n/a	Others	n/a



Sector Highlights

Schemes Established by Agencies



(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

- Provision of drinking water has improved in the recent years while quality and quantity of drinking water remains an issue yet to be uncovered and addressed.
- PHED, under its CDWA program, is the major role player in water supply schemes.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, only 1 water filtration plant has been installed and is functional.
- There has been significant improvement in the use of sanitary toilets by households

14.1. Introduction

Water is available in the entire district though its quality and quantity varies from place to place. Water is provided by canal which is the major source of irrigation and drinking water. People in rural areas fetch water mostly from the canal, its branches or from stored water nearby. There is only shortage of water during the period when the canal is closed for cleaning. This is done once a year.

The quality of the water is brackish at places. It contains clay and silt particles. There exist water tanks in rural areas. The water tanks' capacity varies according to the size of the population. Even though, recent surveys have shown a slight increase in the use of drinking water and sanitation facilities in the recent years but comparatively the condition in the district has not improved much. 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	39	57
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	50	64

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

Jaffarabad ranks 19th with regard to having improved water source and improved sanitation (MICS Balochistan 2010).

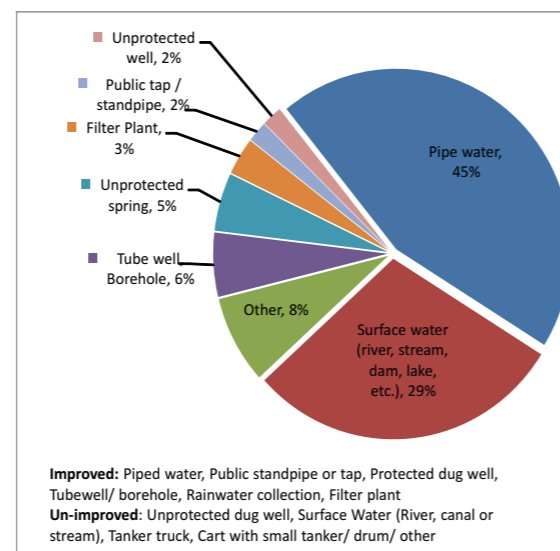
14.2. Drinking Water

A recent household survey³, conducted in 2010, has shown that 57% population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, piped water (45%) constitutes major source followed by tube wells or boreholes (6%). Whereas, other minor improved sources include filter plants (3%), public stand pipe (2%) and protected dug wells (0.8%). Major unimproved sources are surface water (29%), unprotected spring (5%) and approximately 8% of unimproved water source belonged to other categories as mentioned in the graph. For details, see table G1 Annexure G.

About 37% households have no water on their premises and have to travel distances to fetch water, which is usually the responsibility of women or children of the household.

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

Sources of Drinking Water (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.3. Water Supply Schemes

Overall use of improved drinking water sources has increased since 2003-04, when access to improved water sources was 39%. This improvement may be due to the water supply schemes carried out in the district by the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Government of Balochistan. The table below shows the number of schemes implemented by PHED and other institutions.

Table 14.2: Schemes Established by Institutions

Type of Agency	Total Schemes
PHED	16
Other	4

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Majority of these schemes were implemented by PHED, of which, as per recent information, 4 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	4
Canal	10
Wahi	06

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The sources of the schemes are mainly dependent on overhead tanks and combine gravity/ pump followed by 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
Overhead Tank	6
Combine (Gravity/Pump)	6
Direct Pumping From Dam or Water	4
Hand Pump	1
Other	3

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The above mentioned schemes are being run using various energy sources. Out of total 20 PHED schemes, 19 are being run by using electricity whereas 1 scheme is powered by a generator.

14.4. Water Purification Plants

Provision of clean drinking water is one of the major goals the Balochistan Government which it is striving to achieve. In this regard, PHED is implementing "Clean Drinking Water for All" program that aims to install water purification plant in every Union Council and some *Tehsils* of the district. In District Jaffarabad, so far only 1 water purification plant has been installed 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	1	n/a	1
Water Purification Plants Established by NGOs	n/a	n/a	n/a
Water Purification Plants Established by Others	n/a	n/a	n/a

(CDWA) n/a: Data not available

14.5. Some Development Projects

The following development projects were reflected in PSDP2009:

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

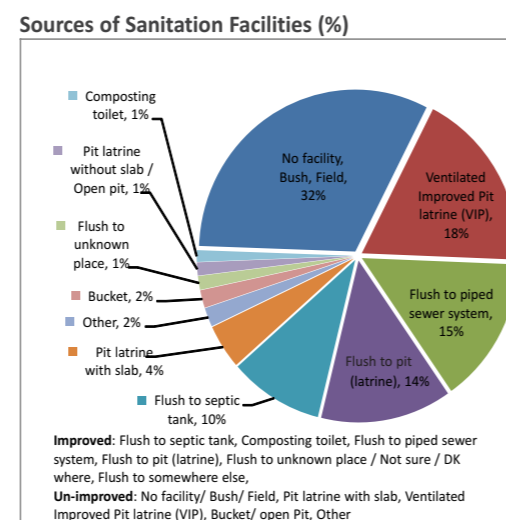
- Laying of new pipe line for Water Supply Scheme, city Usta Muhammad.
- Water Supply Scheme new Goth Jhallo.
- Pipe line and repair of Water Supply Scheme Goth Mehrab PurandGoth Rustam Khan Jamali (5 million each).

14.6. Sanitation

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

14.6.1. Use of Sanitary Means of Excreta Disposal

About 64% households in the districts are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those, 40% has any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 32% 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 G2 Annexure G.



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.6.2. Available Facilities / Schemes Established in Sanitation Sectors

The Local Government Department has established 1 public latrine and 3 sewerage scheme. There are 3 solid waste management schemes in the district.

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	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
Sewerage Schemes	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	3
Solid Waste Management Schemes	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3
Others	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

14.7. Development Projects

No sanitation project in PSDP. Analysis of PSDP data for the past ten years shows that sanitation projects have been almost non-existent in all districts except Quetta.

15 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	37%
TT2 Vaccination	22%
Vaccination (BCG. Fully)	43%, 3%
Institutional deliveries	27%
Skilled attendants at birth	31%
Diseases(MICS 2010)	
Suspected pneumonia <5 yrs	5%
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks<5 yrs	13%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	3
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	1
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	31
Dispensaries	38
MCH Centers	7
TBC	1
Others	3
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	74
Nurses	13
Paramedics	306

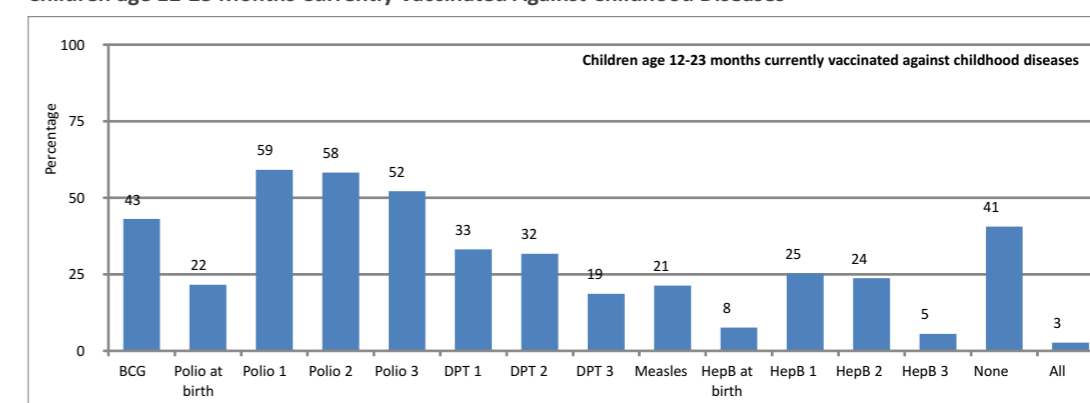
(MNCH and diseases indicators, MICS, 2010)
(Blochistan Health Department)

MDG Indicators	
<u>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</u>	
1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs) – 27%	(2004)
<u>Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality</u>	
4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate – (Nasirabad Division) - 96	
4.2: Infant Mortality Rate – (Nasirabad Division) - 77 (2010)	
4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage – 21%	(2010)
<u>Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health</u>	
5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth – 31%	(2010)
5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate – 12%	(2010)
5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate – 37%	
5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage – 37%	(2010)
5.6: Unmet need for FP – n/a	
<u>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases</u>	
6.3: Correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	
– among women (15-24y) 11.1%	(2010)
6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN – 0%	
6.8: Children treated with Anti-malarial Drugs – 10.9%	
6.9: TB Case Detection Rate– 81%	(2009)
6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate – 92%	(2008)

(Infant and Under-five Mortality estimates are regional)

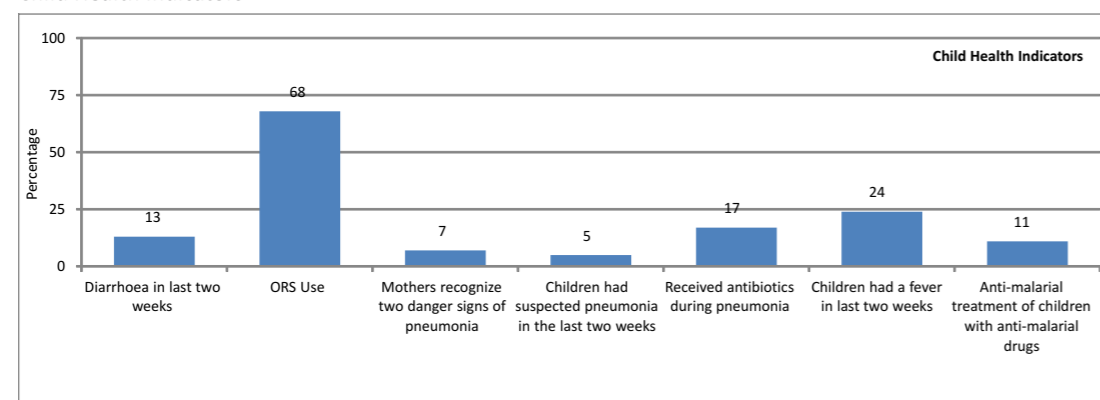
Status of various MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators is given below:

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:

- With regard to provision of public healthcare services, Jaffarabad is no exception: health services suffer from governance, funding, staffing and resource limitation issues.
- EPI vaccination coverage is relatively better.
- Hospitals at the district level lack proper medical care and administrative arrangements Hepatitis B&C prevalence is alarmingly high in the district indicating need for immediate intervention and health awareness campaign.
- Women suffer from the lack of female doctors and trained nurses. Specific woman health issues stand neglected
- There is strong need to provided all medical facilities at least at district level hospitals as other smaller health facilities need more resources and management becomes equally difficult in present situation

15.1. Health Needs

The population of the district is depending largely on the government run hospitals, dispensaries and BHUs etc. for free medical service. The medical resources in the district are inadequate for rural areas. The vulnerable groups including women and children are particularly at risk. For every 1,000 live births, 77 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 19 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women, who experience a very high fertility rate 4.1 as compared to the provincial average 4.7, have poor access to skilled service 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.

According to District Health Information System (DHIS) reports, a total of 290,737 new cases of common illnesses, visited the government health facilities during 2009-10. Acute Respiratory Infections, Gastro Intestinal, Skin Diseases were the most common diseases reported from health facilities. Other communicable diseases included Malaria, Meningitis, Fever and Scabies.

Note: No outdoor diseases data and no indoor diseases data could be collected.

15.2. Health System and Resources

15.2.1. 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: 3 Hospitals, 1 Rural Health Centre (RHCs), 31 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 38 Civil Dispensaries (CDs), 7 Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCHCs), 3 Health Auxiliaries and 1 TB Clinic. There are 210 beds, out of which, 20 are in RHCs. One mobile dispensary is also functioning in the district to cover the far flung areas.

Apart from the above health facilities there are two under construction BHUs in the district.

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

15.2.2. Human Resources

There were 74 doctors for a population of about 611,367 heads i.e. one doctor for 8,262 persons. There 3 dentists in the district which means that one dentist is available for about 203 thousand population. The ratio of bed/population and para-medical staff has been calculated in the following table:

Table 15.1: Health Staff and Facilities

Type of Health Facility	Health staff and facilities in 2010				
	Doctors M/F	Nurses M/F	Para-medics M/F	Beds M/F	Health Facilities
Hospitals	23/13	1/12	28/25	190	3
CDs	5/0	0	49/4	0	4
RHCs	4/0	0	33/7	20	42
BHUs	26/0	0	50/19	0	27
MCHCs	0	0	0/1	0	4
TBC	0	0	3/1	0	1
Other	0	0	3	0	2
Total	73	13	223	210	84
Unit/population ratio	8,262	47,028	1,999	2,911	7,278

(Blochistan Health Department)

15.2.3. In Service Training

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

Table 15.2: Training of PHC Staff

Topic	Participants	Organized by
Zinc Sulphate & MIS tools	15	National program for family planning & primary health care.

(Blochistan Health Department)

15.2.4. Administration of Health

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

15.2.5. Reporting and Surveillance Systems

The District Health Department has upgraded its Health Management Information system (HMIS) in 2010 to a new version called "District Health Information System (DHIS)". This system routinely collects data on priority health problems, services provided and availability of resources from all health facilities in the district. The system was first restructured in the district during early 1990's, since then, generating wealth of health data that has been used for analysis and management feedback.

In addition, the National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care (NFPF and PHC) has also setup a comprehensive management information system to monitor performance of Lady Health Workers deployed at the community level. The system collects data from each LHW, consolidates it and sends up in the management hierarchy.

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

15.3. Health Services / Activities

According to DHIS the overall utilization of health facilities during the reporting year was 476 new cases per 1000 population. On the whole 8,505 pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), whereas 1,787 deliveries were assisted by trained personnel in the district. Similarly, 1,874 family planning visits were recorded during the year. The data further shows that 1583 of the women, who had deliveries, had one or more post natal visits. In total, 165 under five year children were found to be mal-nourished.

15.4. Special Health Programs / Initiatives

15.4.1. Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

District Superintendent of Vaccination (DSV) manages the EPI under the supervision of the EDO (H) And DOH 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 as follows:

BCG: (91%), Panta-3: (78%), Measles: (76%) and TT-2+: (70%)

15.4.2. TB Control Program

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

Table 15.3: Number of Registered TB Patients

Year	No. of TB Patients Registered
2006	634
2007	851
2008	838
2009	747
2010 (up to 3 rd qtr)	513
Total	3,583

(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 81% and TSR was 92% during 2008-09.

15.4.3. Malaria Control Program

District Malaria staff in under the control of Executive District Officer Health. The objective of this program is to keep the annual Parasite Incidence (API) at 0.5 cases per 1,000 populations, Falciparum rate below 40% of all the Malaria infections, increase Passive Case Detection (PCD) more than 70% of all slides collected. During 2009, Annual Parasite Incidence was 13.154 and Falciparum Rate was 5.015.

15.4.4. Hepatitis Prevention Control Program

Viral hepatitis is a serious global public health problem. At present, five distinct types of pathogenic hepatitis viruses (A, B, C, and D) have been identified. In Pakistan; Hepatitis E remains endemic, mainly affecting the adult population. The program for Hepatitis prevention and control was launched in 2005. The program provided Hepatitis B vaccination and treatment of Hepatitis B & C through a sentinel sight established at DHQ Hospital. The following patients were registered during 2009-10:

Table 15.4: Number of Hepatitis Cases Registered During 2009-10

	Registered	Therapy Completed	Under Treatment
Hepatitis B	15	10	5
Hepatitis C	47	19	42

(Balochistan Health Department)

According to a survey⁴ conducted in 2008, the prevalence of Hepatitis B in the district was estimated at 5.5% and of Hepatitis C at 5.2%. This high level prevalence may be attributed to unsafe use of syringes/needles, blood transfusion or unsafe use of razors at barber shops. This indicates need for raising public awareness about prevention of Hepatitis B and C.

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

15.4.5. AIDS Control Program

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

15.4.6. National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care

National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care addresses the missing link between health care outlets and health services users. The link is provided through a network of Lady Health Workers (LHWs), who are especially trained in PHC, family planning and community organization. There were 271 LHWs working under supervision of 10 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) in the district covering a population of 29%.

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

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

- 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 Organizational Reforms.
- Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

DHQ Hospital will be strengthened for provision of comprehensive EmONC services. RHC Rojan Jamali and THQ Usta Muhammad are providing Basic EmONC services.

15.5. Nutritional Status

The situation with regards to nutritional status among children under-five years is not very promising as the MICS 2003-04 reported that 27% children under-five were moderately or severely malnourished. Only 92% infants were on breast milk while just 54% 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 25% households in the district were found consuming adequate supply of iodized salt.

15.6. Development Projects

The following project was reflected in PSDP 2009:

- Children ward with equipment for RHC in Jaffarabad District.

15.7. Major Development Issues

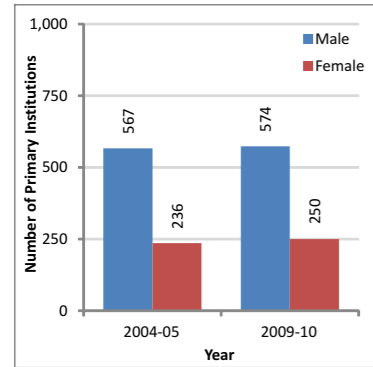
Major incidences of diseases in the district are malaria, typhoid, diarrhoea, gastro-enteritis, tuberculosis, and hepatitis. According to the medical history and hospital reports, major factors responsible for incidence of these diseases are the lack of literacy and poor family hygienic conditions. Because of the lack of female literacy, there are adverse effects on family hygiene, nutrition, health, family size and education of children. The people are unaware of or less inclined to follow the concept of family planning.

The diarrhoea leads to a high rate of infant mortality each year. Attack of malaria is also frequent in the district, even in winter cases of malaria are reported. Preventive measures against malaria, hepatitis and diarrhoea are negligible. The occurrence of gastro-enteritis and hepatitis is due to the unclean and impure water people generally use. The population in rural areas depends on ponds / stored water, which is not properly treated to make it safe. They also depend on canal water for drinking purposes, which contains impurities, particularly during flood times.

Malnutrition and lack of a proper diet are bottleneck for the treatment of tuberculosis patients.

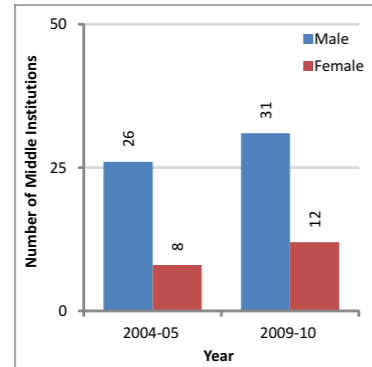
16 EDUCATION

Primary Schools



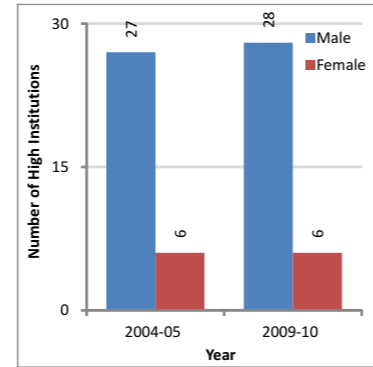
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Middle Schools



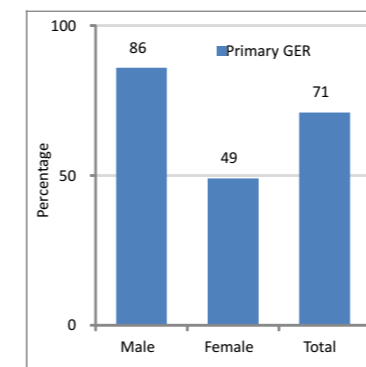
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

High Schools



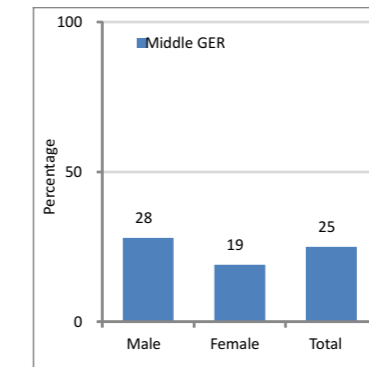
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Primary GER (%)



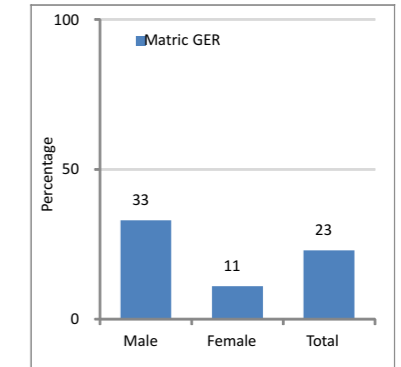
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Middle GER (%)



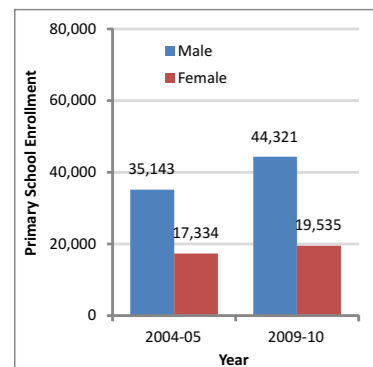
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Matric GER (%)



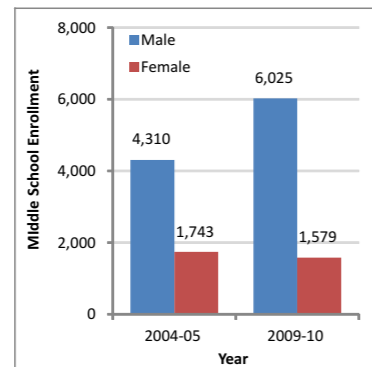
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Enrollment in Primary Schools



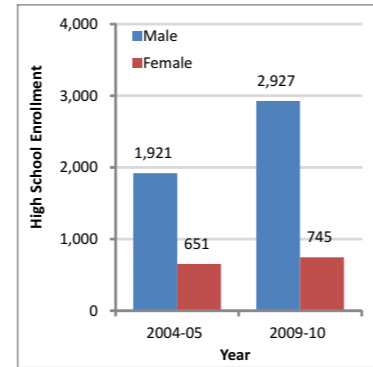
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Middle Schools



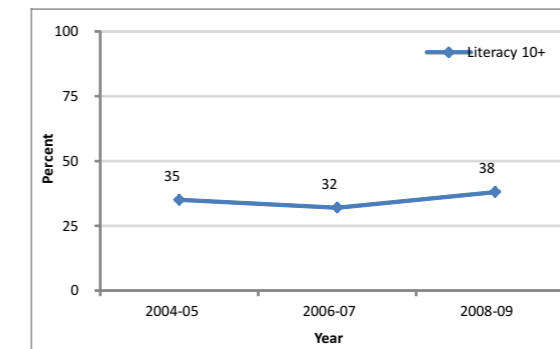
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in High Schools



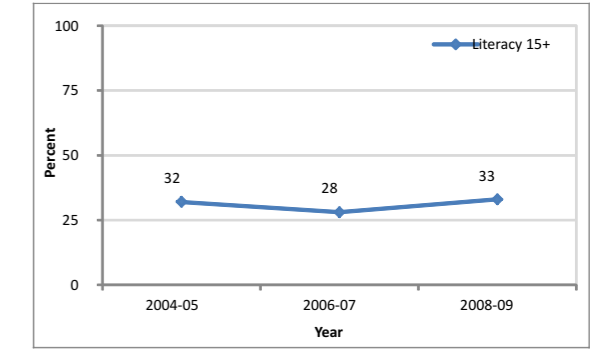
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Literacy 10+



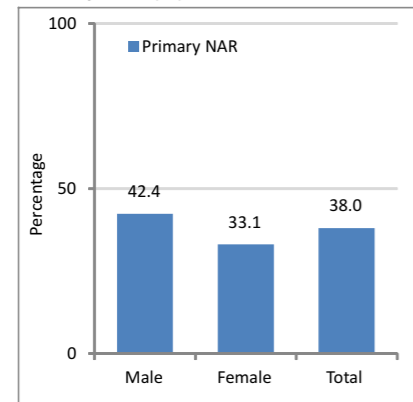
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Literacy 15+



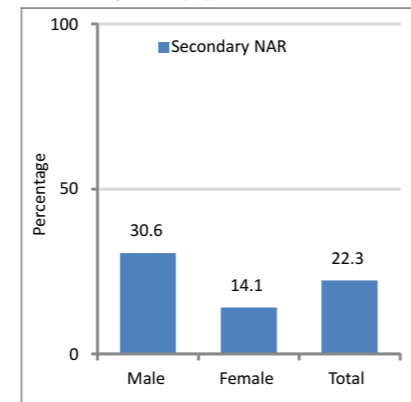
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Primary NAR (%)



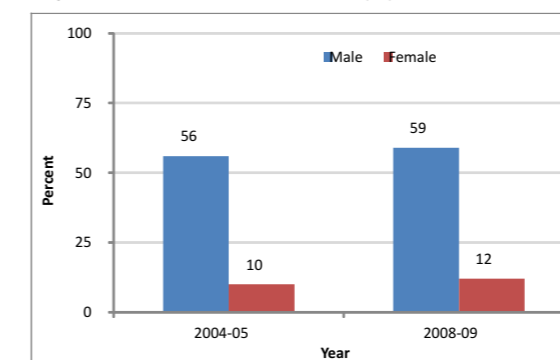
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Secondary NAR (%)



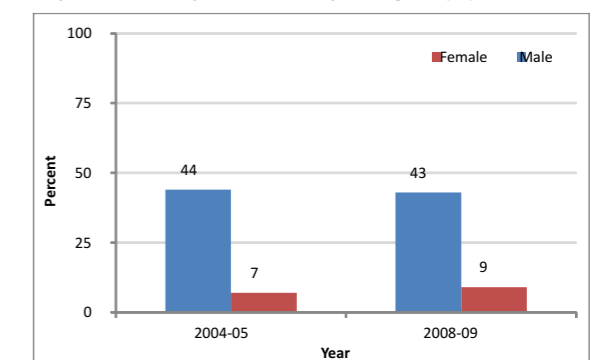
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Population Ever Attended School (%)



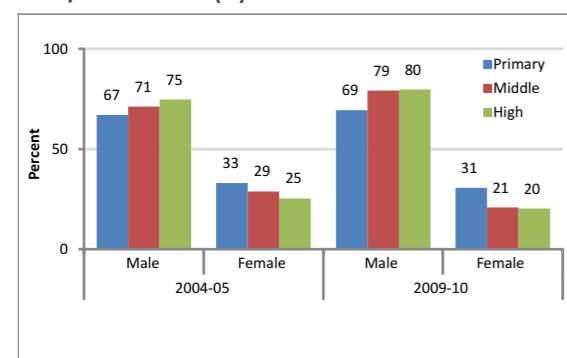
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Population Completed Primary or Higher (%)



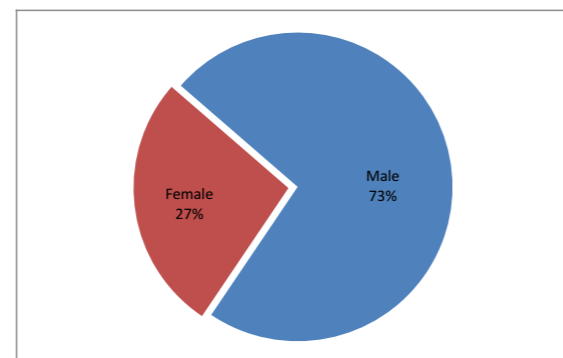
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Male/Female Ratio (%)



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

Overall Teachers



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

MDG Indicators

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- 2.1: Net primary enrolment ratio – 38% (2010)
- 2.2: Primary Completion rate –60% (2010)
- 2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs) – 38% (2009)

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development

- 3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary – 0.78 (2010)
- 3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary – 0.41 (2010)
- 3.3: Youth Literacy GPI – n/a

Sector Highlights

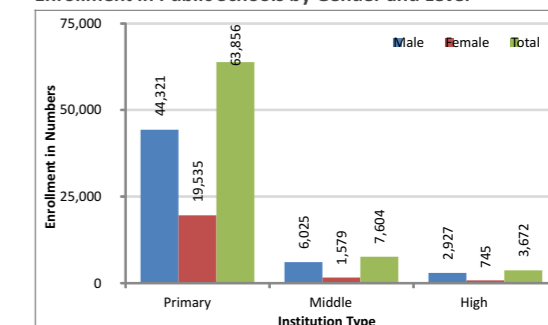
- Like other districts of the province, gender disparity in education is high almost at all levels of education: male literacy rate (15 years and above) is 53.2% while female literacy for same age group is only 18.5%.
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment in secondary levels is non-availability of schools. Against 824 primary schools in the district, there are only 43 middle and 34 high schools.
- There is also general scarcity of female teachers as on average there is only one primary teacher per 36 pupils.
- Primary school completion is low (60%).
- No data could be found on quality of education. It appears that low literacy levels have not let planners and educationist pay attention to quality of education.

16.1. Introduction

16.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates

According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 901 public primary, middle and high schools is 75,132, whereas, 1,199 students were enrolled in colleges, of which, 801 were boys and 398 were girls.

Enrollment in Public Schools by Gender and Level

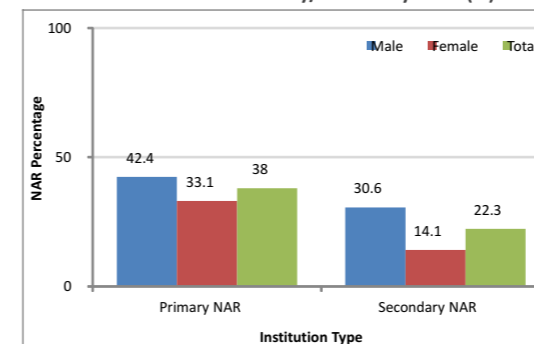


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.3. Enrollment Rates

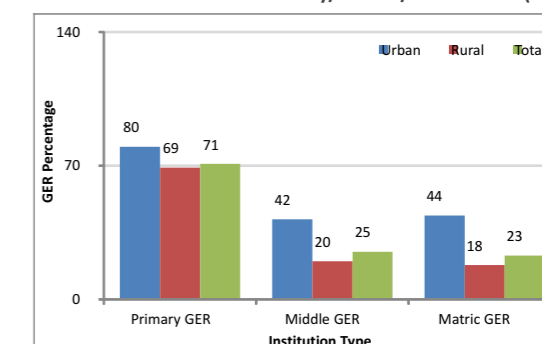
MICS Balochistan, conducted in 2010, has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 38% with girls significantly lower than boys (33% versus 42%). This indicates that 62% children were still out of school, which will either join late, or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in secondary school NAR (total: 22%, boys: 31%, girls: 14%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Similarly, Gross Enrollment Rate of primary and middle schools were also very low (at 71% and 25% respectively). For details, please see tables H3 and H4 Annexure H.

Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

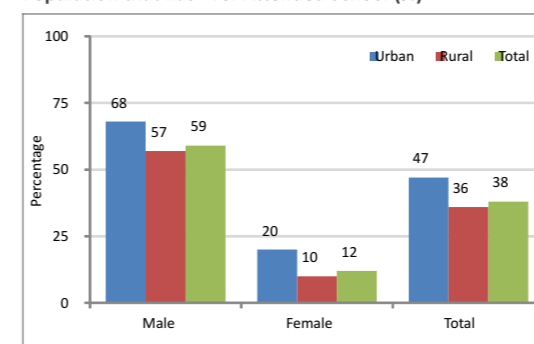


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.4. Educational Attainment

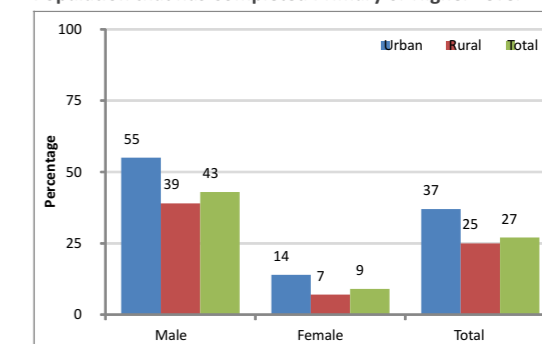
Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 62% population aged 10 years and older never attended any school, while, only 27% reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 10% had ever-attended any school and only 7% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with urban males, where nearly 68% ever attend and 55% complete primary levels. For details, see tables H5 and H6 Annexure H.

Population that has Ever Attended School (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

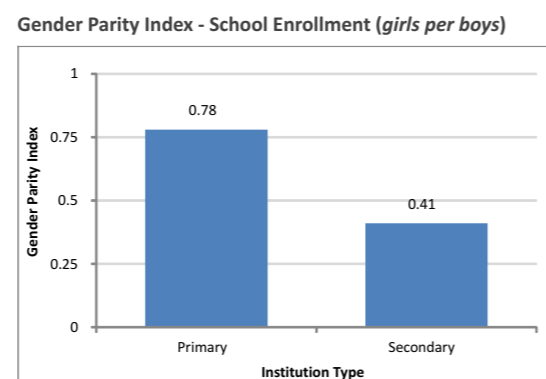
Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level



(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.5. Gender Disparities

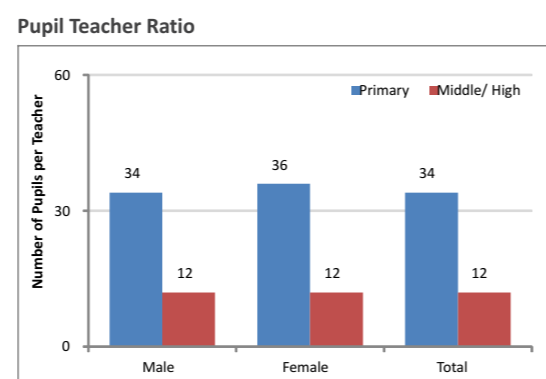
This graphs show the percentage of male and female students by school level, which delineates that the gender gap is increasing with years of schooling. Most girls drop out or discontinue education beyond primary and/or middle levels.



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey- 2010)

16.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 34 primary school boys and 36 primary school girls whereas there are sufficient teachers per students for middle level. For details, please see table H7 Annexure H.

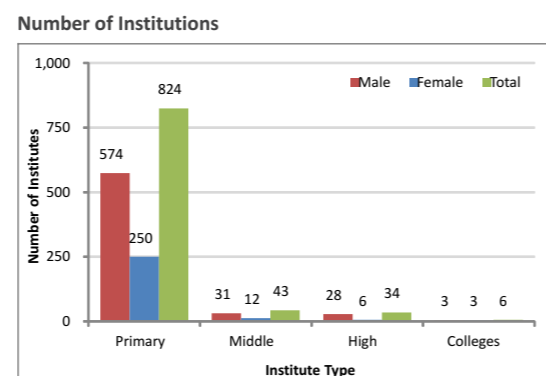


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7. Institutions

16.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school Census 2009-10, there are 824 primary schools (574 male and 250 female), 43 middle schools (31 male and 12 female), 34 high schools (28 male and 6 female), 5 Inter colleges (2 male and 3 female) and 1 Degree college (male only). For details, see table H8 Annexure H.



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7.2. Primary Schools

The total enrollment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 63,856, of which, 44,321 were boys and 19,535 were girls, which means that 70.91% of primary school students were boys. In each primary school, a senior Junior Vernacular Teacher (JVT) is assigned the charge of Head Master or Head Mistress. The costs of primary schools are borne by government, in the case of government-run schools. They have a uniform curriculum and examination system.

As per Government of Pakistan's National Education Policy (NEP), now redundant after 18th Amendment, the primary education will be provided to all the children in the age group of 4-9 years. School facilities will be provided to every child within a radius of 1.5 kilometer, so that no child is deprived of basic education. Promotion of girls' education will be assigned high priority. However, considering the geographic spread, this policy may not be applicable in letter and spirit as it would require 1,630 schools to cover the district map. Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 24 community schools to promote primary education in Jaffarabad.

The table on the following page 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 (NF) 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	19	19	18	18	18
Activate NF Schools	3	3	2	2	2
Establish New Primary Schools	16	16	16	16	16
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	34.016	34.016	34.016	34.016	34.016
New Schools-Teachers Salary	5.760	11.520	17.280	23.040	28.800
Total (Rs. in millions)	39.776	45.536	51.296	57.056	62.816
Girls' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	103	103	103	103	103
Activate NF Schools	3	3	3	2	2
Establish New Primary Schools	100	100	100	101	101
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	212.600	212.600	212.600	214.726	214.726
New Schools-Teachers Salary	36.000	72.000	108.000	144.360	180.720
Total (Rs. in millions)	248.600	284.600	320.600	359.086	395.446

16.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8, with the primary section included. In 2009, there were 43 middle schools in Jaffarabad district, of which, 31 were for boys and 12 for girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 7,604, which included 6,025 boys and 1,579 girls. This means that 59.26% of middle school students are boys. The Government has sanctioned 15 posts for a middle schools, of which, one post is of SST (Gen), SST (Sc), JAT, PTI, D.M, M.Q each; two posts of JET, JVT and 4 posts of *Naib Qasids*. A Senior Secondary School Teacher, SST (Gen), is posted as Head Master/ Head Mistress of the middle school. The district has 43 middle schools functioning against 824 primary schools, meaning thereby that 19.2 primary schools feed into one middle school, which to a larger extent explains the reasons for the low continuation rates.

16.7.4. High Schools

High schools comprise of grades up to 10 with primary and middle classes included. Humanities and science subjects are taught in these schools. When a middle school is upgraded from middle level to high level, more staff is sanctioned: one Head Master or Head Mistress, a Secondary School Teacher (general science), a Junior English Teacher, a Junior Clerk, and a class IV servant. In 2009, there were 34 high schools in Jaffarabad: 28 for boys and 6 for girls. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 3,672, of which 745 were girls and 2,927 were boys.

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

16.7.5. Intermediate College

5 Inter colleges (2 Male and 3 Female) are functional in the district. 989 students are enrolled in 5 Inter colleges, in which, 649 students are boys and 340 students are girls.

16.7.6. Degree Colleges

According to information provided by the Directorate of Education Colleges, 1 Degree college (Male) is functioning properly. The College has 210 students, of which, 152 students are boys and 58 students are girls. Due to non availability of Girls Degree College, the girl students of the area are admitted in Boys Degree College.

⁵ District EFA Plan, Jaffarabad 2011-2015, NCHD

16.7.7. Madrasas

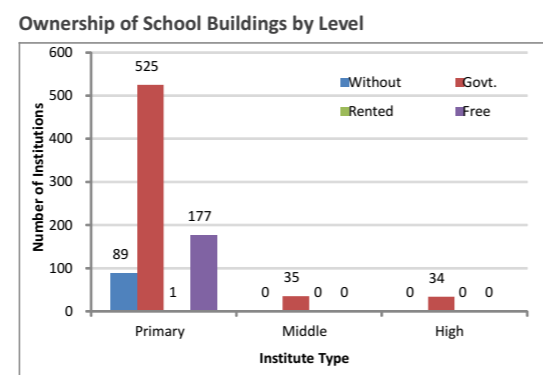
Deeni Madrasas are also functioning in the district to deliver religious and informal education to those children of the district who cannot enroll in regular educational institutions due to poverty or preference. Previously, the Government initiated registration of Madrasas and to mainstream them by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

16.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

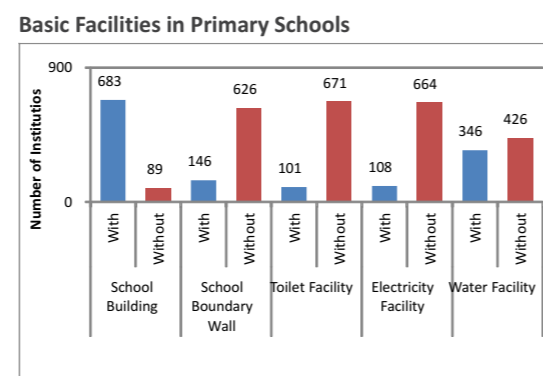
16.8.1. School Buildings

According to a BEMIS 2009-10, 12% of primary schools are functioning without school buildings and some of them from all schools are functioning without shelter. This situation is better at middle and high schools levels.

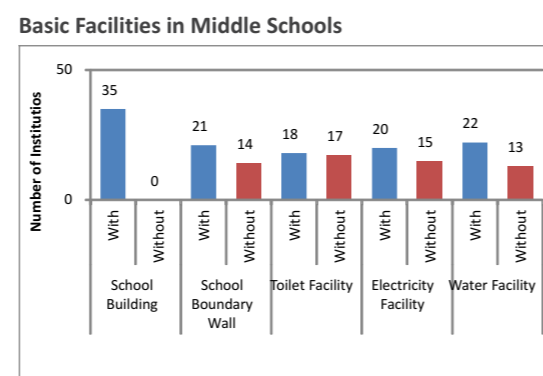
Almost 81% of primary schools are without boundary wall.



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

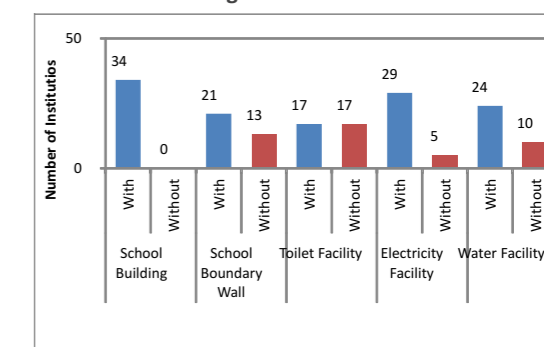
About 86% of primary schools are functioning without electricity. This situation is relatively better in middle and high schools (43% and 15%) respectively.

Similar situation is with the toilet facility. 87% of primary schools are without basic toilet facility. This situation is almost same in middle and high schools.

Water is the basic necessity. Almost 55% of primary schools are without water facility. Middle and high schools show similar trend.

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

Basic Facilities in High Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

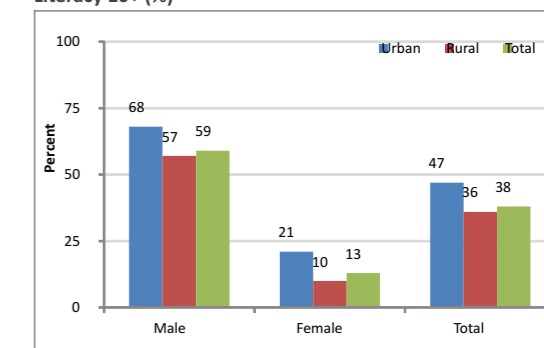
16.9. Literacy

Literacy is a key to acquiring education and a pre-requisite to get knowledge. Illiterate societies cannot progress. In Balochistan, literacy rate has been extremely low historically. Currently for Balochistan, it is only 22% for females and 48.2% for males for 10 years and above years' age group. Inter-district disparities and gender discrimination make literacy situation look even grimmer. According to Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, the literacy rate of age 10+ in Jaffarabad district was 59% among males and 13% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 38%. The definition of literacy has been relaxed in this survey that asks only for stated ability to read and write with understanding. The literacy rate, if measured on international standards, would be even lower than this level. For details, see table H9 Annexure H.

There believed to be around 22,000 settlements in Balochistan. If we talk about establishing one primary school per settlement, we need to have around 11000 more primary schools whose cost of construction runs in billions. It doesn't require a genius to figure out that Balochistan government cannot provide the required finances within reasonable span of time.

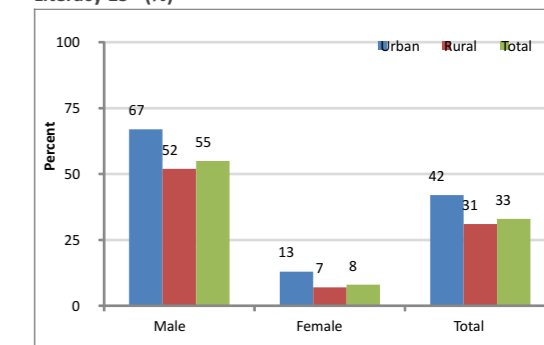
Currently, 120 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for males and females by NCHD for 2,841 beneficiaries. An overwhelming majority of the adult literacy centers are for females⁶.

Literacy 10+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 15+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

Description	Centers	Enrolment
Male Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	3	75
Female Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	117	2,766
Total	120	2,841

16.10. Non-Formal Education

In addition to the formal schooling system, there is a system of Non-formal Education for those who have missed regular

⁶ District EFA Plan, Jaffarabad, 2011-2015, NCHD

schooling during their school-age. The Non-formal education curricula are usually short and fast-track. A number of organizations and bodies are supporting non-formal education including:

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

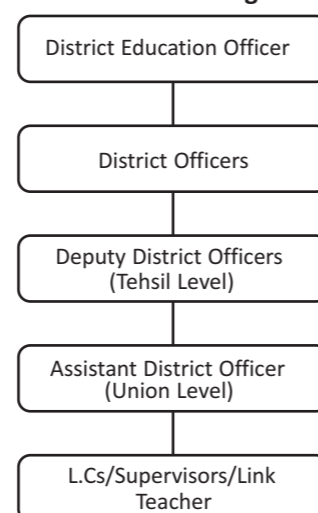
In the fiscal year 2007-2009, the Balochistan Education Foundation, with coordination of World Bank, established 24 community schools in Jaffarabad District through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. SCOPE. According to an approved agreement, the following criteria were followed by BEF authority:

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

16.11. Education Department

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

District Education Management Structure



16.12. Donors/NGOs Involvement

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

16.13. Some Development Projects

The following projects are being implemented under PSDP 2011-12:

- Const. Of Building Of Girls/Boys Shelter Less (Schools) Primary/Middle And H.School Dist. Purchase Equipment & Furniture
- Const. Of 19 Primary Schools Building, Jaffarabad.
- Shelter Schools Usta Muhammad and Gandakha

- Const. of Examination Hall/ B.Wall of M.Schools.
- Middle School Schemes Building, Jhatpat. Jaffarabad.
- Strengthening of Colleges.
- Const: of Buildings/Additional Rooms for Educational Institutes In Pb-27 Jaffarabad.
- Const: of Buildings/Additional Rooms for Various Schools In Pb-25 Jaffarabad.

16.14. Some Key Findings

- The education sector in the district is faced with a number of development issues. The number of middle and high schools for girls are inadequate. The number of drop outs from primary to middle schools is caused by poverty and social unawareness of the parents. This is particularly through in the case of girls. The drop out rate decreased after the government & NGOs started distributing books and cooking oil (for those regularly attending classes).
- The schools are lacking qualified teachers, in particular science teachers. There is only a very limited number of math teachers. It was observed that JV teachers are running High school classes.



SECTION IV

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

17 SPORTS

In District Jaffarabad, people are fond of local traditional games and international sports. Cricket and Football are the most popular games among the youth. The Cricket team of Rojhan Jamali is the best in the district. There are two main grounds, one is in Dera Allah Yar and the other is in Usta Mohammad. The one in the college at Usta Mohammad is utilized for sports. The grounds are not in a very good condition, though.

Wrestling, horse-racing and other traditional games are played in rural areas. Snooker is also common in few shops at Dera Allah Yar and Usta Mohammad. An Officer Club exists in Dera Allah Yar and one at Usta Mohammad. It has tennis, squash and badminton facilities. There are sports facilities at the Irrigation colony at Usta Mohammad.

17.1. Development Project

No development project planned or in progress, currently.

17.2. Some Key Findings

- Youth has love for sports but both outdoor and indoor sports facilities are almost non-existent.
- Existing sports facilities need to be upgraded and then properly maintained.
- Government has to allocate funds each year, even nominal for promotion of sports at district level.
- Youth forums should be formed to promote sports activities in the district

18 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

18.1. Introduction of Social Welfare

Social welfare is a vital phenomenon of societal development focusing on the quality of life. In Balochistan, Social Welfare Department 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 had been 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. As the Local Government structure is currently not operational, the Community Development Departments are known as Social Welfare Departments at districts levels.

Social Welfare Department initiated projects including community development centers, community halls, income support programs and registration of the marginalized persons etc. For this purpose, budget allocated to Social Welfare Department, Jaffarabad was Rs. 1,100,000/- in fiscal year 2009-10, while this amount was increased at Rs. 2,350,000/- in the year 2010-11.

18.2. Community Development Centers

These Community Development Centers were established with the motive to enhance living skills of the unprivileged strata. The skills imparted were meant to raise living standards of the community. These centers were receiving their grants through donations and *Zakat* funds.

Table 18.1: Community Development Centers

Community Center	Year of Establishment	Purpose	Achievements
1. Training & Rehabilitation Center, Dera Allah Yar	Unavailable	To provide computer skill to both male and females	Facilitate 100 male and females under the supervision of male and female trainers
2. Training & Rehabilitation Center, for Females, Usta Mohammad	Unavailable	To provide basic living skills to females such as embroidery, cutting and stitching	Number of beneficiaries are 20 under the supervision of female trainers
3. Training & Rehabilitation Centre, Sohatpur.	Unavailable	To provide basic living skills to females such as embroidery, cutting and stitching	Facilitated 15 trainees at a time

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table 18.2: No. of Posts Filled & Vacant in EDO Office

Total Posts & BPS	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	2	2	0
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	8	5	3
Total Posts.	10	7	3

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

18.3. Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)

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

18.4. Zakat & Pakistan Bait ul Maal

Pakistan *Bait-ul-Maal* is providing financial assistance for poverty alleviation through its various poorest of the poor focused services and giving 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 orphans and stipends for the outstanding, non-affording students for higher professional education.
- Residential accommodation and necessary facilities for the deserving.
- Free medical treatment for indigent sick people, set up free hospitals and rehabilitation centers for the poor.
- Financial aid to charitable institutions including educational and vocational setups.
- Assistance in sponsoring and promoting self-employment schemes.

18.5. 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 Jaffarabad under Gender Reforms Action Plan (GRAP). For this purpose, each district was allocated sufficient budget throughout Pakistan. One computer centre has been established at Jaffarabad community hall in which females are given training while the number of beneficiaries was not available. Other than that Gymnasium for females was established in the Gender Resource Centre.

18.6. Structure & Functions of Department

The main functions of Social Welfare Department are as follows:

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

The Department of Social Welfare, District Jaffarabad has established two offices in which total 20 posts are of BPS-17 & 16. BPS-17 posts are filled while 6 posts of BPS-16 were found vacant. The detail of staff is given below:

Table 18.3: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Usta Mohammad

Total Posts & BPS	No. of Posts	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	2	2	2
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	8	5	3
Total Posts.	10	7	3

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table 18.4: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in Social Welfare Medical Project

Total Posts & BPS	No. of Posts	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	3	0	3
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	8	0	8
Total Posts.	11	0	10

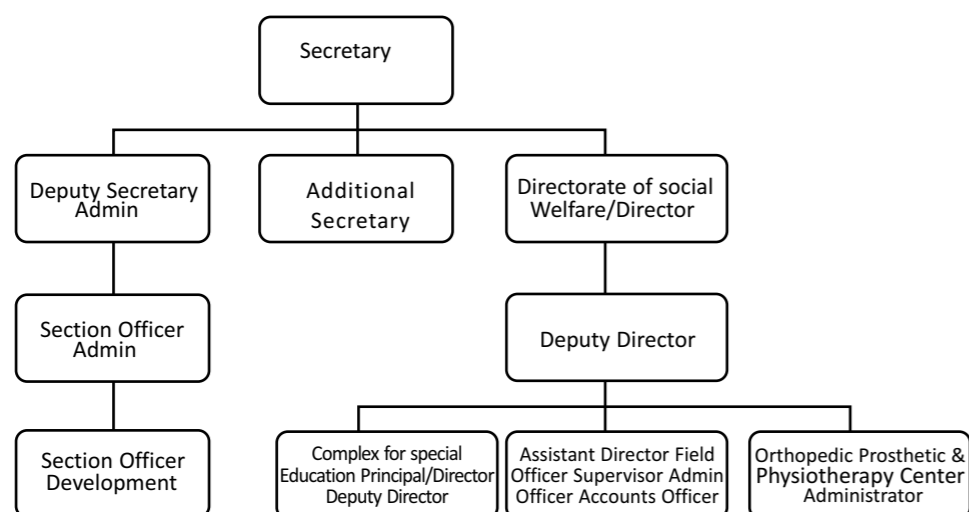
(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table 18.5: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	6
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	51
Actual Filled Posts	35
Vacant Posts	16

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Social Welfare Department Organogram



- For the well-being of aged persons, orphans and rehabilitation of the drug addicts more specific centers be established as they are vulnerable groups.
- 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.
- Services of SMEDA may be extended for community development as well as in establishing small industries so that the poor can earn their livelihood.
- Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal needs to expand its role in timely assistance of the needy in the community.
- Sufficient budget allocation is requisite to fulfill the requirements of community development schemes and projects.
- 50 CCBs and 89 NGOs were registered with Social Welfare Department in which 57 NGOs while no CCBs were working. Monitoring of CCBs and NGOs working in the district is essential for community development.

18.7. Major Development Issues:

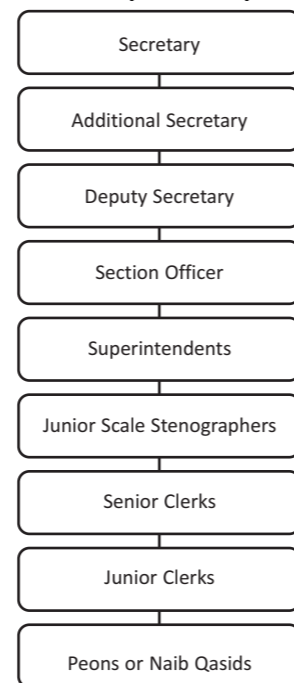
- As raison d'être of any government is social welfare of its people, more attention should be given to strengthening social welfare activities and infrastructure in Jaffarabad district.
- Community Development Centers, once established, are great asset. Sufficient funds be allocated to get the maximum out of these facilities

19 WOMEN/GIRL CHILD DEVELOPMENT

19.1. Structure of Women Development Department

In Balochistan, Women Development Cell was established in 1997 under the Planning and 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 and passing through an evolutionary phase. Therefore, it requires more time to streamline effective projects to play its vital role for the empowerment and development of women.

Structure of Provincial Woman Development Department



19.2. Situation of Women

The entire society of Jaffarabad district is male dominated and patriarchal. Since it is the man, who faces enemies and decides the political fate of the family and tribe, he assumes a predominant role in both community and family decision making. The rate of literacy amongst women is very low. Because of the illiteracy and unawareness, the women enjoy fewer civil amenities or fundamental rights than men. Changes in the status of women are observed in areas with more literacy among women. Literate women are more independent in decision making and have more authority. There are growing trends amongst girls and women for education, but there is a lack of schools. This can be seen by the number of girls in boys' schools. Women play an important role in household and agricultural affairs. However, keeping household duties such as fetching drinking water, collecting animal waste for making dung cakes, and being utilized for bride price and in exchange marriages are all signs of the low status of women

According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls is significantly lower than boys (33% compared to 42%). 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 22% in total, out of which boys dominate with 31% and girls stand at mere 14%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was also very low, 71% and 25% respectively.

In the health sector, women face difficulties to access health services. Although, there were 13 lady doctors while 271 LHWs and 10 LHSs, many women did not have access to skilled attendants for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. In the year 2010, it was reported that overall 1,874 pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC) and 1,787 of them were assisted by trained personnel in the whole district. Besides, insufficient essential Primary Health Care

equipment and services further add to their problems, particularly at the time of maternal emergencies.

In the district government structure, the Federal Government has specified 33% female representation but it is currently in suspension until the next Local Government elections take place. In year 2005, the registered women voters were 110,496 whereas registered men voters were 121,058 in the district. A However, during elections, women are discouraged to cast their votes.

The data collected shows that women are employed in the health, education and in the productive sectors. Total number of female teachers employed in the district was 732 whereas in the health sector, there were 13 doctors, only 12 nurses and 60 paramedic staff in the district. Other than that 271 LHWs and 10 LHSs were employed under National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care.

19.3. Available Facilities

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

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

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

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

Besides, following initiatives and projects are/were there to facilitate women and girl child development and empowerment:

- Rural Community Center, Jaffarabad.
- *Bait-ul-maal* funds.
- Training and Rehabilitation Centers for Males and Females, Dera Allah Yar.
- Benazir Income Support Program.
- Gender resource center or community Halls for lady councilors, established under GRAP.
- Non-Formal Education system for those who have missed regular schooling.
- Distribution of Food-Package among the poor/needly women .
- Arrangements for Collective Marriages
- Construction of Working Women Hostel at Sohbatpur, Jaffarabad District.
- Construction of Rural Health Centre at Sohbatpur, Jaffarabad District (for poor female patients).
- An amount of Rs.10 Million was allocated flood-affecteds of Jaffarabad.

The microfinance facilities were introduced by commercial banks, particularly for the empowerment of small entrepreneurs, farmers and women. National Bank of Pakistan (NBP), Habib Bank Limited (HBL), Agriculture Development Bank and United Bank are serving in Jaffarabad and providing all commercial banking facilities and loans. As these

institutions are not providing microfinance or loan facilities to women, which raised the need of establishing First Women Bank in the district to provide micro credits for women entrepreneurs for their economical empowerment and betterment of livelihoods.

19.4. Vocational Trainings

Training and Rehabilitation Center in Dera Allah Yar was established to train women in home based living skills like embroidery work to enable them to generate income.

19.5. Recreational Facilities

The traditional norms do not allow women to entertain themselves through recreational activities, therefore, less attention has been given by the government to provide such facilities. There is only one park for women in Jaffarabad.

19.6. Women Development Initiatives

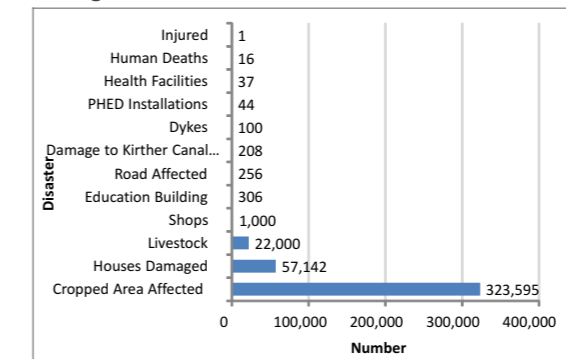
The Government of Pakistan is committed to several international obligations on the status of women such as Beijing Platform of Action 1995 and CEDAW. In order to fulfill these international commitments, Government of Pakistan had initiated several national initiatives such as National Commission on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

19.7. Major Development Issues

- In present world of knowledge and information, female literacy (15 years and above) of 18.5% means no literacy. All efforts be made to enhance female literacy using both public and private sectors including support of international development partners. As compared to other districts of Balochistan, honor killing of women is frequent in Jaffarabad district. Preventive steps should be initiated and at the same time awareness raising campaigns be launched to curb this trend.
- For economic empowerment of women, cottage industries may be promoted through extending credit facilities.
- Health Care facilities are in poor state and lack necessary doctors and other staff. Their condition should be improved as this will help in reducing infant and child mortality besides improving maternal health.
- Women representation in development activities is needed to solve women related issues.
- Separate women police and police station is needed to provide ease of access to justice and protection to the women.
- Women recruitment in the productive and development sectors is needed in order to attain gender equality.

20 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Damage in Disaster



(PDMA)

20.1. Introduction

Jaffarabad is a bordering district with Sindh, having sufficient irrigation water from Kirthar and Patfeeder Canals. The livelihood of the people relies on agricultural and natural activities. The district is a flat plain area..Being a part of Bolan Basin, it has slopes from north to south with an elevation of about 50 to 100 meters above sea level.

20.2. Flash Floods

Like its other neighboring districts, Jaffarabad has been prone to flood from Bolan and Nari rivers and flash floods from the Kirthar and Moola mountain ranges. Torrential rains during monsoon lead to flash floods in the district. Moreover, main Kirthar Canal and Pat-feeder Canal, along with minor distributaries and drains, usually overflows during the rainy season causing havoc to the livelihoods of people and property downstream. The data of losses and damages provided by PDMA for monsoon rains of year 2007 is as under:

Table 20.1: Losses and Damages Reported During 2007 Floods

Disaster name	Units
Human Deaths	2
Houses Damaged	3551
Livestock Lost	1,100
Agriculture Crops Affected	55,000- Acres

(PDMA)

The monsoon floods of July 2010 were of unprecedented nature in the country. Thousands of people lost their lives, millions were dislocated. Public and private losses were estimated worth million of dollars. District Jaffarabad was one of the most affected districts in the province. The whole area became inundated for several weeks. Assessment of losses for standing crops, public and private property and that of dislocated population continued till Oct 2010. The PDMA provided the following tentative detail of damages caused by July 2010 floods for District Jaffarabad.

Table 20.2: Losses and Damages Reported During 2010 Floods

Disaster name	Units
Human Deaths	16
Injured	01
Houses Damaged	57,142
Cropped Area Affected	323,595
Road Affected	256
Shops	1,000
Livestock	22,000
Dykes	100
Health Facilities	37
Education Building	306
PHED Installations	44
Damage to Kirther Canal & Branches	208 Km

(PDMA)

20.3. Fire (Urban & Rural)

Urban part of the district are exposed to various hazards such as fire from gas or short circuits and lack of awareness and

preparedness to fire safety, a fire incidence may end up causing heavy loss of unprecedented nature to both life and property.

Rural parts of the district have also been victim of fire incidences. People in rural areas usually build their houses with mud and grass, which, is always prone to catch fire. Husk and straw deposited in the fields also catch fire due to various unknown reasons.

20.4. Communicable Diseases

District Jaffarabad has a big threat of communicable diseases having hot and humid weather and a homeland for temporary immigrants from cold weather area of Balochistan in winter. Unhealthy life style and prevailing poverty, coupled with lack of awareness, have increased danger of epidemics.

20.5. Lead Agency and Support Organizations for Various Hazards

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

Table 20.3: Lead Agency and Support Organizations for Various Hazards

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

(PDMA)

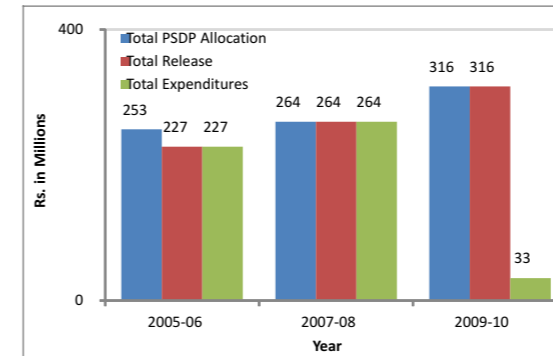
20.6. Challenges, Impediments / Hurdles

The District Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan (DRRMP) is a guiding tool to reduce the sufferings of the people from disaster damages, to the possible extent, through better managerial skills, scientific methods, collective efforts, rational mobilization of available resources and institutional mobilization. Although the DDMA's in the province have developed the District Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (DDRRP), but the capacity to implement it is very limited and weak. The DRRM Plans do not lower the various phases of DRM; this might be due to lack of capacity and skill at district level. A DDRRP must provide strategic directions for risk management; define resources available in the district and describe SOPs for emergency response by the stakeholders. Challenges are the external or internal conditions which may hinder or can be the hurdles in achieving the objectives of Disaster Risk Management. The challenges, impediments and hurdles in managing disasters are identified as:

- Poor governance, which is the root cause of all other problems, lack of understanding and awareness among decision makers and government officials that hazards can become disaster.
- Lack of effective mobilization, capacity issues, poor coordination, inaccurate analysis, delayed decisions and non-preparedness aggravate devastations caused by the disasters.
- Inability to deal with emergencies, lack and absence of capacity regarding training, skills and awareness on disaster risk management among stakeholders.
- Lack of structure, resources and poor logistic and financial capacity.
- Weak links at grass root level to implement mitigation programs at community level.
- Poor preparedness and capacity of Emergency Services and Fire Brigade.
- Absence of Civil Defense Department.
- Lack of Early Warning System.

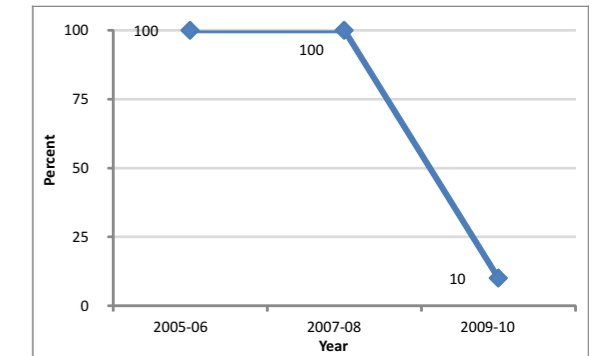
21 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

District Accounts Budget



(PSDP, 2010)

Budget Utilization (%)



(PSDP, 2010) PSDP, P&DD, 2010 figures are of time when data was being collected and hence expenditure and utilization would have surely improved when 2010 ended

21.1. Introduction

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

21.2. District Accounts - Budgetary Allocations/Expenditures

The following table presents a complete picture of district level expenditures for the fiscal year 2008-10. The table shows remarkable increase of more than a hundred percent in current expenditures from fiscal year 2009 to 2010. Moreover, sectors that are more important in relation to delivering of public goods like economic affairs, housing and community amenities, health and education services and social protection have also received funding. The table presents an increasing trend in expenditures under all these heads, whereas no expenditure has been made under the head of social protection. A detailed look on education expenditure reveals more spending on primary education. One can roughly conclude that this spending pattern may improve our ranking in the educational Millennium Development Goals.

Table 21.1: Estimated Expenditure Summary 2008-09 and 2009-10 (PKR)

	Budget 2008-09	Budget 2009-10	G. Rate %
Current Revenue Expenditure	394,968,287	855,374,998	117
General Public Service	9,837,398	21,942,205	123
Executive & legislative Organs, Financial	9,837,398	21,942,205	123
Transfers	n/a	n/a	n/a
Economic Affairs	51,362,080	104,491,210	103
Agriculture, Food, Irrigation, Forestry & Fishing	40,649,279	81,020,445	99
Construction and Transport	10,712,801	23,470,765	119
Housing and Community Amenities	10,225,765	25,122,239	146
Housing Development	n/a	747,376	n/a
Community Development	1,735,239	4,081,264	
Water Supply	8,490,526	20,293,599	139
Health	48,507,532	113,510,398	134
Hospital Services	7,797,880	23,577,719	202
Health Administration	40,709,652	89,932,679	121
Recreational, Culture and Religion	209,918	1,318,895	n/a
Recreational and Sporting Services	209,918	1,318,895	n/a
Admin of Info., Recreation & Culture	n/a	n/a	n/a
Education Affairs and Services	274,825,594	588,990,051	114
Pre. & Primary Education Affairs & Service	163,843,202	396,809,589	142
Secondary Education Affairs and Services	104,718,012	189,189,475	81
Administration	6,159,232	2,990,987	51
Education Affairs, Services Not Elsewhere	105,148	n/a	n/a
Social Protection	n/a	n/a	n/a
Administration	n/a	n/a	n/a

(PSDP) n/a: Data not available

21.3. Development Funds

The major source for development in the districts of Balochistan is the Provincial Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). The funds for the PSDP originate from the development budget of the Provincial Government.

There is need to form policy of distribution of financial resources, which is based on various factors like socio-economic indicators, land, population and backwardness etc. This would help in reducing inter-district disparities. The following table presents data on allocation, releases and expenditures of PSDP in Jaffarabad:

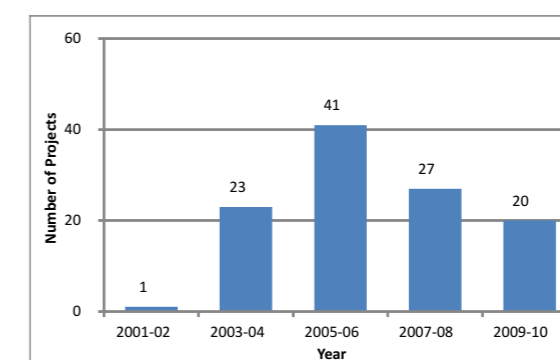
Table 21.1: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total PSDP Allocation GOB	250	110	253	229	264	274	334	613
Total Release	221	108	229	229	264	263	334	613
Total Expenditures	185	102	222	227	264	263	331	613
Percentage Utilizations	74%	92.7%	87.7%	100%	100%	95.9	99.1%	100%

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

The graph shows the number of projects executed under PSDP in Jaffarabad. This does not necessarily mean that less number of projects reflect less funding. Seen with table above, it implies that size of the projects has increased in terms of investment. For detail, see table J1 Annexure J.

Number of Projects Executed Under PSDP



(PSDP, 2010) PSDP, P&DD



ANNEXURE TABLES

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

Annexure A: DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Table A1: Jobs Appointments during Past 2 Years at District Level (July 2008 – June 2010)

Office	Basic Pay Scale (BPS)	Number of Posts		Total
		2008-09	2009-10	
Deputy Commissioner	2	17	17	34
	3	1	1	2
	5	2	2	4
	7	5	5	10
	9	3	3	6
	12	1	1	2
	14	3	3	6
	17	4	4	8
	18	1	1	2
	20	1	1	2
Planning and Finance	2	4	4	8
	7	1	1	2
	14	1	1	2
	17	2	2	4
	18	1	1	2
Education	2	276	-	276
	5	8	-	8
	7	1974	-	1974
	9	293	-	293
	12	1	-	1
	14	5	-	5
	16	277	-	277
	17	17	-	17
	18	17	-	17
19	4	-	4	
Health	1	117	117	234
	2	83	83	166
	4	98	98	196
	5	72	72	144
	6	76	76	152
	7	1	1	2
	9	65	65	130
	14	3	3	6
	16	15	15	30
	17	63	63	126
18	4	4	8	
19	3	3	6	

	1	19	19	38
	2	43	43	86
	5	24	24	48
	6	4	4	8
	7	4	4	8
	8	2	2	4
PHE	9	4	4	8
	11	5	5	10
	12	1	1	2
	14	2	2	4
	16	1	1	2
	17	4	4	8
	18	1	1	2
	2	21	25	46
Forest/ Wild life	5	23	25	48
	14	-	1	1
	16	2	2	4
	17	1	1	2
Revenue	2	61	61	122
	5	27	27	54
	7	12	12	24
	9	20	20	40
	11	5	5	10
	12	1	1	2
	14	13	13	26
	16	4	4	8
	18	1	1	2
Construction and Works	2	17	17	34
	3	22	22	44
	4	5	5	10
	5	19	19	38
	6	1	1	2
	7	11	11	22
	11	2	2	4
	16	1	1	2
	17	5	5	10
	18	-	1	1
Tehsil	1	17	17	34
Municipal	4	3	6	9
Administration	10	-	13	13
	14	6	6	12
	17	2	3	5

	2	69	69	138
	5	3	3	6
	6	41	41	82
	7	3	3	6
	9	3	3	6
Agriculture	11	1	1	2
	12	1	1	2
	14	2	2	4
	16	1	1	2
	17	14	14	28
	18	1	1	2
	2	12	12	24
	5	2	2	4
	6	2	2	4
	7	5	5	10
Community Development	8	6	6	12
	9	1	1	2
	11	2	2	4
	16	2	2	4
	17	4	4	8
	18	1	1	2
Union Councils	1	10	12	22
	5	17	23	40
	10	10	10	20
	14	17	17	34
	16	5	8	13
	2	67	67	134
Livestock	5	2	2	4
	6	39	39	78
	7	1	1	2
	9	2	2	4
	14	2	2	4
	16	1	1	2
	17	16	16	32
	18	1	1	2
Total	-	4,301	1,465	5,766

(District Accounts)

Annexure B: LAW AND ORDER

Table B1: Type of Law Enforcement Agencies and Geographical Coverage

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Police Station / Thana / Chowki		Geographical Coverage
	Number	Name	
Police	13	N/A	E-100, W-100, N-20,S -20

(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	5	13	119	154	1,650	1,942
Levies Provincial	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Levies Federal	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total		1	5	13	119	154	1,650	1,942

(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							
	Armored Vehicles	Vehicles	Arms	Ammunition	Mob Control Equipment			Total
					Tear Gas	Rubber Sticks	Armored Suits	
Police	n/a	65	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	65
Levies Provincial	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Levies Federal	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Total		65						65

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

Table B4: Major Cognizable Crimes Reported Year Wise

Category of Crimes	Number of Incidents					Total
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Explosion Incidents	0	0	1	0	0	1
Rioting	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping for Ransom	13	7	3	1	0	24
Drug Trade/Smuggling	2	1	3	0	0	6
Total	15	8	7	1	0	31

(Registrar High Court, District & Session Judge)

Table B5: Number of Courts and Benches

Type of Court/ Bench	Available Y/N	Numbers
High Court Bench	N	0
District & Session Court	Y	2
Judicial Magistrate	Y	3
Anti-Terrorist Court	Y	1
Qazi Court	N	0
Majlis-e-Shoora	N	0
Juvenile Court	Y	2
Banking Court	Y	0
Family judge – civil judge	Y	3

(Registrar High Court, District & Session Judge)

Annexure C: AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Table C1: Area and Production of Major Rabi Crops

(Number)

Major Rabi Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare) Average
Wheat	44,730	113,415	2,536
Barley	320	448	1,400
Rapeseed/Mustard	16,250	9,833	605
Gram	23,350	19,389	830
Mutter Pulse	7,435	4,148	558
Lentil (Masoor)	140	89	636
Vegetables	1,201	20,448	17,026
Fodder	3,960	146,377	36,964
Canola	560	372	664
Total	97,946	314,519	61,219

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C2: Area and Production of Major Kharif Crops

(Number)

Major Kharif	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare) Average
Rice	127,530	432,318	3,390
Sorghum (Jowar)	105	95	905
Millet (Bajra)	7	5	714
Maize	7	7	1,000
Sesame	10	6	600
Moongbean	30	29	967
Mashbean	10	11	1,100
Moth	3	5	1,667
Fruits	410	976	2,380
Onion	1,720	30,960	18,000
Potato	2	33	16,500
Vegetables	326	2,748	8,429
Melons	297	4,899	16,495
Chilies	25	39	1,560
Fodder	3,110	81,542	26,219
Coriander	750	413	551
Guar Seed	22	18	818
Sugarcane	10	570	57,000
Total	134,374	554,674	158,295

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C3: Growth Rate Comparison - 2008-09

(Percent)

	Wheat	Onion	Fodder	Rice
Jaffarabad				
Area	19.3	0.7	3.0	54.9
Production	13.0	3.6	26.2	49.7
Yield	1.2	8.2	28.8	1.5
Balochistan				
Area	33.9	2.7	3.1	15.8
Production	16.5	11.6	22.5	12.3
Yield	1.0	8.6	29.1	1.6

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C4: Number of Government and Private Owned Farm Implements

(Number)

Owner	Tractors	Threshers	Harvesters	Reapers	Bulldozers
Govt.	43	3	20	13	14
Private	1,040	480	0	0	0
Total	1,083	483	20	13	14

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Fruits	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Dates	10	73	7,300
Mangoes	79	155	2,313
Citrus	63	94	2,238
Guava	53	262	5,038
Other Fruits	205	392	7,259
Total	410	976	24,148

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Annexure D: LIVESTOCK

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

Vegetables	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield Kg/Hectare
Carrot	30	470	15,667
Cauliflower	30	540	18,000
Peas	129	1,616	12,527
Radish	19	372	19,579
Turnip	44	722	16,409
Spinach	77	1,389	18,039
Tomatoes	825	14,681	17,795
Lady Finger	70	490	7,000
Tinda	49	332	6,776
Brinjal	45	362	8,044
Bitter Gourd	21	308	14,667
Bottle Gourd	41	350	8,537
Pumpkin	30	384	12,800
Potato	2	33	16,500
Cucumber	70	522	7,457
Other Vegetables	47	658	14,000
Total	1,529	23,229	213,797

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C7: Area Irrigated by Different Source of Irrigation (Number)

Sources of Irrigation	Area (Hectare)	Percent (%)	Total No. of Tube Wells	
			Govt.	Private
Canals	231,915	99.8%	0	0
Tube wells	555	0.2%	4	33
Wells	0	0	0	0
Karezes / Spring	0	0	0	0
Total	232,470	100%		37

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table D1: Health services activities (Number)

Activities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Vaccination	209,303	201,122	348,948	158,506
Treatment	187,985	211,955	313,176	231,875
Animals Castrated	1,678	4,060	2,048	2,228
Animal Slaughtered (Govt.)	102,670	179,688	188,920	186,280
Animal Slaughtered (Private)	25,138	-	6,584	89,144

(Director Animal Health Balochistan)

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

	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Mutton	(000) Tons	1.4	1.4	1.4	20.8	20.6
Beef	(000) Tons	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.6
Milk	(000) Liters	54.2	55.3	56.4	57.5	58.7
Poultry	(000) Tons	9.3	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.6
Eggs	Million Numbers	123.5	126.8	130.1	133.5	137.0

(Directorate General Livestock and Livestock Census, 2006)

Annexure E: FORESTRY

Table E1: Forest Department Designations and Posts

Designation	Grade (BPS)	Post (Number)
Divisional Forest Officer	17	1
Sub-Divisional Officer Wildlife	16	1
Range Forest Officer	16	2
Assistant	14	1
Forester	7	6
Forest Guard	5	22
Jeep Driver	4	1
Game Watcher	1	7
Cleaner	1	3
Naib Qasid	1	8
Chowkidar	1	2
Total		63

(Forest Department)

Annexure F: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATION

Table F1: Vehicles Registered by Year

Vehicle Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Motorcycle	26	797	807	n/a	812	n/a
Car	7	204	204	n/a	205	10
Jeep	15	245	245	n/a	251	187
Station Wagon	3	33	33	n/a	33	51
Tractor	175	1,324	1,603	n/a	1,860	59
Mini Bus	17	278	346	n/a	468	597
Taxi	6	6	6	n/a	6	n/a
Delivery Van	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12
Truck	18	281	269	n/a	275	260
Pickup	n/a	153	157	n/a	170	114
Total	267	3,321	3,670		4,080	1,290

(District Development Statistics Balochistan, 2008-2009)

Table F2: Number of Post Offices and Courier Services

Services Category	1998	2009
Post Offices	37	31
Courier Services OCS, TCS, TNT, SpeedX	n/a	4

(Post Master General) n/a: Data Not Available

Annexure G: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

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

Type and Source of Drinking Water	MICS 2010
Improved Sources	57.4
Piped water	44.7
Public standpipe or tap	1.9
Hand pump	0
Donkey pump/turbine	0
Protected dug well	0.8
Tube well/ borehole	5.7
Protected pond/ Tank	0
Protected spring	0.8
Rainwater collection	0.1
Filter plant	3.4
Un-Improved Sources	42.4
Unprotected dug well	1.9
Unprotected Spring	5.2
Unprotected Pond	0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	29.3
vendor provided	0
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	0
Tanker truck	0.7
Cart with small tanker/ drum	0.6
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0
Other	4.7

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

Access of water sources	MICS 2010
Improved sanitation facilities	
Flush to piped sewer system	14.7
Flush to septic tank	9.7
Flush to pit (latrine)	13.5
Flush to somewhere else	0.5
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	1.4
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	18.1
Pit latrine with slab	4.5
Composting toilet	1.2
Un-Improved sanitation facilities	
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	1.3
Bucket	1.8
Public/ communal latrine	0.2
Other	0.4
Missing	0.8
No facility, Bush, Field	32.0

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Annexure H: EDUCATION

Table H1: Enrollment in Government Schools by Gender and Level – Year Wise (Number)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Section	35,143	17,334	52,477	44,321	19,535	63,856
Middle Section	4,310	1,743	6,053	6,025	1,579	7,604
High Section	1,921	651	2,572	2,927	745	3,672
Inter Colleges	126	82	208	649	340	989
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	152	58	210
Total	41,500	19,810	61,310	54,074	22,257	76,331

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

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

	Urban			Rural			Total			Percentage of
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	84	80	83	92	100	94	90	95	92	Total
	74	79	76	85	100	89	83	94	86	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	42.4	33.1	38.0
Secondary	30.6	14.1	22.3

((Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table H4: Gross Enrollment Rate at the Primary/Middle/Metric Level (Percent)

Age	Urban			Rural			Total			Kachi Class
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
4-9	85	60	75	81	38	63	82	42	66	Including
5-9	81	78	80	88	42	69	86	49	71	Excluding
6-10	85	76	82	85	47	70	85	52	73	Excluding
10-12	49	31	42	23	16	20	28	19	25	-
11-13	63	39	53	44	21	34	49	25	39	-
13-14	39	58	44	31	5	18	33	11	23	-
14-15	50	41	46	23	4	14	27	9	19	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	68	20	47	57	10	36	59	12	38

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	55	14	37	39	7	25	43	9	27

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table H7: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	34	36	34
Middle and High Level	12	12	12

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

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

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	567	236	803	574	250	824
Middle Schools	26	8	34	31	12	43
High Schools	27	6	33	28	6	34
Inter Colleges	1	1	2	2	3	5
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	1	0	1
Elementary Colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cadet Colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polytechnic Institute	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	621	251	872	636	271	907

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009)

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

Literacy	Gender	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
Literacy 10+	Male	68	57	59
	Female	21	10	13
	Total	47	36	38
Literacy 15+	Male	67	52	55
	Female	13	7	8
	Total	42	31	33

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	69	79	80
Female	31	21	20

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Annexure I: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Table I1: Number of Posts Filled and 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
Superintendent (B-16)	1	1	0
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Female). (B-08).	2	1	1
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
Sweeper (B-01)	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table I2: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Usta Mohammad

Nomenclature & bps	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer. (Male). (B-17).	1	1	0
Social Welfare Officer. (Female). (B-17).	1	1	0
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Female). (B-08).	1	1	0
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Male). (B-08).	1	1	0
Needle & Craft Instructor (Female) (B-08)	1	0	1
Auxiliary Worker (Female) (B-06)	1	0	1
Auxiliary Worker (Male) (B-06)	1	0	1
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	1	1	0
Chokidar. (B-02).	1	1	0
Sweeper (B-01)	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table I3: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Social Welfare Medical Project

Nomenclature & bps	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer. (Male). (B-17).	1	0	1
Social Welfare Officer. (Female). (B-17).	1	0	1
Medical Officer (B-17)	1	0	1
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Female). (B-08).	1	0	1
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Male). (B-08).	1	0	1
Lady Health Visitor (B-08)	1	0	1
Security Guards (B-02)	2	0	2
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	1	0	1
Chokidar. (B-02).	1	0	1
Sweeper (B-01)	1	0	1

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Annexure J: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table J1: Projects executed under PSDP (Number)

Year	Projects in Numbers
2001-02	1
2002-03	4
2003-04	23
2004-05	27
2005-06	41
2006-07	34
2007-08	27
2008-09	14
2009-10	20

(PSDP, 2010)

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

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	JHAT PAT	BAGAR	1296	230
2	JHAT PAT	DHANDHA	6142	1000
3	JHAT PAT	GARHI	5622	989
4	JHAT PAT	KHALANI	4577	697
5	JHAT PAT	NOZBAND	4268	559
6	JHAT PAT	BERAMPUR	1474	184
7	JHAT PAT	DIRGI	4525	644
8	JHAT PAT	DODAIKA	2848	410
9	JHAT PAT	GOLA	1448	217
10	JHAT PAT	KHUDADAD	2994	388
11	JHAT PAT	MADAD KHAN	1374	152
12	JHAT PAT	MEHRABPUR	997	154
13	JHAT PAT	BHIND	1065	152
14	JHAT PAT	HAYAT KHAN	2090	323
15	JHAT PAT	KHAIR WAH	2547	372
16	JHAT PAT	MAHABAT PUR	2502	332
17	JHAT PAT	NASIR KHAN	3048	403
18	JHAT PAT	USMAN PUR	688	78
19	JHAT PAT	BAKSHA	2225	385
20	JHAT PAT	BALAN	2566	388
21	JHAT PAT	CHAK NO 001	1157	191
22	JHAT PAT	CHAK NO 002	1334	215
23	JHAT PAT	CHAK NO 003	675	95
24	JHAT PAT	CHAK NO 004	1297	235
25	JHAT PAT	CHAK NO 005	344	59
26	JHAT PAT	CHAK NO 006	418	76
27	JHAT PAT	CHAK NO 007	554	88
28	JHAT PAT	CHAK NO 008	549	104
29	JHAT PAT	CHAK NO 009	2387	390
30	JHAT PAT	CHAK NO 010	741	86
31	JHAT PAT	CHAK NO 011	5142	720
32	JHAT PAT	CHAK NO 012	799	125
33	JHAT PAT	DARA NAMALI	2126	313
34	JHAT PAT	DUMB	355	50
35	JHAT PAT	DUR MUHAMMAD	4801	538
36	JHAT PAT	GHARI DINGRO	1705	268
37	JHAT PAT	GHARI MEHMOOD	4232	601
38	JHAT PAT	HAMBI	2416	354
39	JHAT PAT	KHANPUR	779	145
40	JHAT PAT	KHIRTAR	2790	369
41	JHAT PAT	KOT TAJPUR	3065	445
42	JHAT PAT	MUHABAT PUR	1664	277
43	JHAT PAT	NAUBATPUR	1879	253
44	JHAT PAT	RAN PITANI	3508	524
45	JHAT PAT	ROJHAN	690	100

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
46	JHAT PAT	SATHI	704	108
47	JHAT PAT	SHAHWARES PAT	2384	353
48	JHAT PAT	SOORAH	3528	517
49	JHAT PAT	TAI PUR	2483	439
50	JHAT PAT	YAT GARH	2002	304
51	JHAT PAT	BAGO BAND	2676	467
52	JHAT PAT	BAND MANK	1921	259
53	JHAT PAT	BARO	1875	274
54	JHAT PAT	CHATAN PATI	1498	206
55	JHAT PAT	DADOHWAH (DADOHWAH)	1063	135
56	JHAT PAT	DHRAN	1065	122
57	JHAT PAT	DINGRO	1983	289
58	JHAT PAT	GHARI	4228	521
59	JHAT PAT	JHAT PAT	309	48
60	JHAT PAT	JODHIR	1933	357
61	JHAT PAT	MAMAL	1179	122
62	JHAT PAT	MANJOTHI	5863	857
63	JHAT PAT	MERGHARI	2617	470
64	JHAT PAT	MOHD ALI PUR	4641	701
65	JHAT PAT	NASIRABAD	1649	214
66	JHAT PAT	NOOR PUR	4685	675
67	JHAT PAT	PAT SANHRI	696	146
68	JHAT PAT	REMZAPUR	2673	613
69	JHAT PAT	ROOPA	4727	677
70	JHAT PAT	SAMOO	1693	293
71	JHAT PAT	SHAH WAH	2191	243
72	JHAT PAT	THAL	2960	457
73	JHAT PAT	THARRI	2195	280
74	JHAT PAT	GANDAR	2475	343
75	JHAT PAT	GAZI	2794	410
76	JHAT PAT	JAN PUR	4560	693
77	JHAT PAT	MAZOI	2864	536
78	JHAT PAT	SEEKRA	1183	178
79	JHAT PAT	WALI MOHAMMAD	1235	187
80	JHAT PAT	HAMBI SHARKI	797	150
81	JHAT PAT	HAMID PUR	2851	437
82	JHAT PAT	KANRANI	4564	707
83	JHAT PAT	KHANPUR	78	9
84	JHAT PAT	LASHARI	1214	164
85	JHAT PAT	MANJHIPUR	2335	333
86	JHAT PAT	BACHKANI	3209	564
87	JHAT PAT	BITTI	3360	585
88	JHAT PAT	FAIZABAD	2150	318
89	JHAT PAT	GORANARI	8522	1527
90	JHAT PAT	KOTRI MALGUZAR	2233	386
91	JHAT PAT	LEHRI DOMKI	2840	346
92	JHAT PAT	SANHRI	7975	1128
93	JHAT PAT	SUHNI LUNDI	1647	230
94	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 001	361	47

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
95	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 002	330	45
96	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 003	506	87
97	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 004	398	60
98	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 005	679	108
99	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 006	413	62
100	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 007	533	83
101	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 008	243	49
102	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 009	371	78
103	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 010	565	77
104	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 011	32	4
105	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 012	1271	232
106	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 013	295	38
107	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 016	453	85
108	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 017	185	33
109	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 018	829	160
110	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 062	498	91
111	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 063	0	0
112	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 064	129	16
113	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 065	80	14
114	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 066	277	41
115	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 067	85	16
116	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 068	89	20
117	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 069	28	4
118	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 070	1075	140
119	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 071	343	36
120	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 072	83	12

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
121	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 073	0	0
122	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 074	87	15
123	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 075	134	21
124	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 076	187	30
125	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 077	124	12
126	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 078	475	66
127	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHOUKI	1312	230
128	USTA MOHAMMAD	DILDAR WAH	2492	356
129	USTA MOHAMMAD	GANDAKHA	3298	466
130	USTA MOHAMMAD	GUJA	1261	206
131	USTA MOHAMMAD	LAIR WAH	1695	251
132	USTA MOHAMMAD	LANDHI	219	43
133	USTA MOHAMMAD	MOCHKA	2570	434
134	USTA MOHAMMAD	SOBDARANI	1279	188
135	USTA MOHAMMAD	TANGYANI	741	111
136	USTA MOHAMMAD	BABRI	1300	199
137	USTA MOHAMMAD	BEER	1241	234
138	USTA MOHAMMAD	JANAN	1472	259
139	USTA MOHAMMAD	KARIA PHARI	1559	322
140	USTA MOHAMMAD	KOT LASHKAR KHAN	595	73
141	USTA MOHAMMAD	MITHA TAR	670	109
142	USTA MOHAMMAD	SHAHAN PILAL	2330	366
143	USTA MOHAMMAD	SOBHA	1062	163
144	USTA MOHAMMAD	SONOWAH	1047	136
145	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 014	845	106
146	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 015	481	80

S.No	Sub Division	Village	Population	Households
147	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 019	905	108
148	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 020	577	74
149	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 021	345	40
150	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 022	622	93
151	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 023	312	26
152	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 024	551	52
153	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 025	680	80
154	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 026	215	22
155	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 028	163	25
156	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 029	455	61
157	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 030	197	24
158	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 031	551	88
159	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 032	802	166
160	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 033	40	4
161	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 034	211	39
162	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 035	385	71
163	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 047	245	39
164	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 055	0	0
165	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 056	342	47
166	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 057	71	15
167	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 058	57	12
168	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 059	0	0
169	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 060	0	0
170	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 061	0	0
171	USTA MOHAMMAD	BAND MANDHO	740	108
172	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 027	325	55

S.No	Sub Division	Village	Population	Households
173	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 036	419	42
174	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 037	268	35
175	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 038	0	0
176	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 039	2734	384
177	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 040	10	2
178	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 041	143	16
179	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 042	257	37
180	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 043	325	46
181	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 044	566	112
182	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 045	430	57
183	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 046	95	23
184	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 048	618	83
185	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 049	324	49
186	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 050	576	102
187	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 051	343	61
188	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 052	386	77
189	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 053	694	99
190	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHAK NO 054	1090	165
191	USTA MOHAMMAD	GHARI BEROON	189	30
192	USTA MOHAMMAD	KOLABAD	842	104
193	USTA MOHAMMAD	BAKHRAH	3248	421
194	USTA MOHAMMAD	BETIYOON ANDROON	604	80
195	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHACHRAH	2498	351
196	USTA MOHAMMAD	CHANDIA	5207	685
197	USTA MOHAMMAD	DANB	3161	468
198	USTA MOHAMMAD	HAZAR WAH	617	90

S.No	Sub Division	Village	Population	Households
199	USTA MOHAMMAD	KHANPUR	2186	352
200	USTA MOHAMMAD	SATHI	1239	162
201	USTA MOHAMMAD	ZOR GARH	2237	269
202	USTA MOHAMMAD	GARHI MIR MOHAMMAD	1469	234
203	USTA MOHAMMAD	JANG DOST	1735	310
204	USTA MOHAMMAD	JHALOO	1207	164
205	USTA MOHAMMAD	KANDI	1128	168
206	USTA MOHAMMAD	KHAIRANI	563	85
207	USTA MOHAMMAD	MEHRAB PUR	1835	173
208	USTA MOHAMMAD	SEER	1251	184
209	USTA MOHAMMAD	SHAH WASSAYA	1487	236
210	USTA MOHAMMAD	SHAHELEYANI	868	118
211	USTA MOHAMMAD	BAKSHALANI	86	6
212	USTA MOHAMMAD	BARI BEROON	395	46
213	USTA MOHAMMAD	BARI UNDRON	320	40
214	USTA MOHAMMAD	BITUON BEROON	990	174
215	USTA MOHAMMAD	FAIZ ABAD	2053	297
216	USTA MOHAMMAD	GHARI UNDRON	44	5
217	USTA MOHAMMAD	GHOUS PUR	850	145
218	USTA MOHAMMAD	KHAIRPUR JAMALI	3428	497
219	USTA MOHAMMAD	NOOR PUR	3490	464
220	USTA MOHAMMAD	PIRAL ABAD	4386	542
221	USTA MOHAMMAD	QABULAH	1803	254
222	USTA MOHAMMAD	SHAHAL ZAI	1622	241
223	USTA MOHAMMAD	DAD PUR	1007	142
224	USTA MOHAMMAD	FATEH PUR	1130	116

S.No	Sub Division	Village	Population	Households
225	USTA MOHAMMAD	HEDIRA	1307	182
226	USTA MOHAMMAD	KHAIR PUR USTA	1470	184
227	USTA MOHAMMAD	SAMMEJI	2450	335
228	USTA MOHAMMAD	SOBAWAH	2262	592
229	USTA MOHAMMAD	USTA MUHAMMAD	1924	174

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