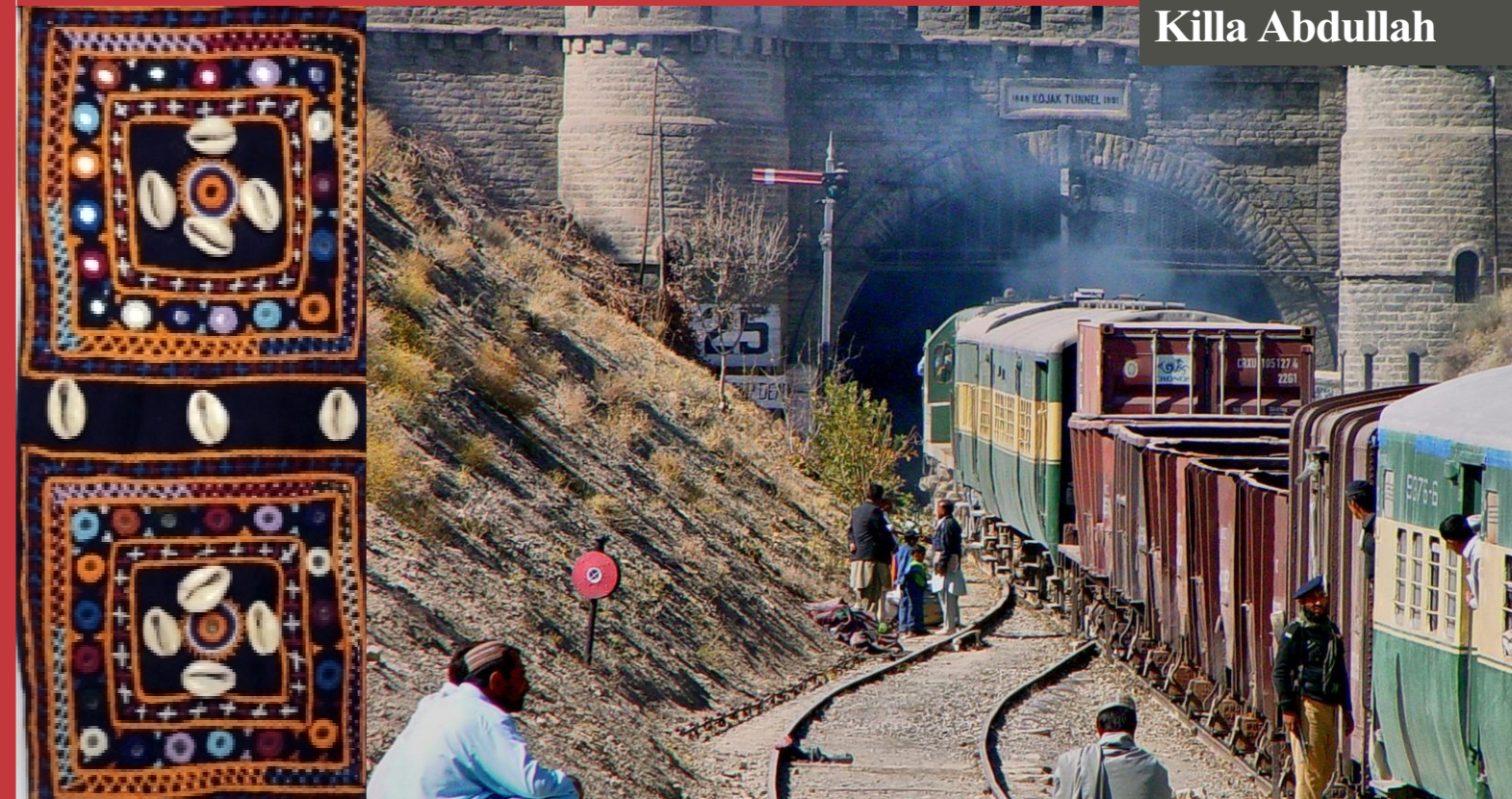


District Development P R O F I L E 2 0 1 1

Killa Abdullah



Killa Abdullah - District Development Profile 2010



Planning & Development Department
Government of Balochistan, Quetta



United Nations Children's Fund
Provincial Office Balochistan, Quetta



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



District Development

P R O F I L E

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Prepared by



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Department, Government
of Balochistan, Quetta

in Collaboration with



United Nations
Children's Fund
Provincial Office
Balochistan, Quetta

July 18, 2011

Message

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

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

Foreword

The Balochistan District Development Profile 2010 is a landmark exercise of Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan, to update 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 Projects / Programming/ MICS), lead the conceptual design, reviewed and commented on outputs, and helped in obtaining spatial data from other departments; besides, providing technical guidance in preparing the District Development Profiles. Mr. Zamran Marri, Research Officer also reviewed and edited outputs.

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

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

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

Aslam Shakir Baloch
Joint Chief Economist

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

GRAP	Gender Reforms Action Plan
ha	Hectares
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HIV/STIs	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Sexually Transmitted Infections
IT	Information Technology
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA/SCC	Japan International Cooperation Agency/State Customs Committee
JVT	Junior Vernacular Teacher
K.M	Kilo Meter
KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LG	Local Government
LHWMIS	Lady Health Worker - Management Information System
LIEDA	Lasbela Industrial Estates Development Authority
M.C.C.	Metallurgical Corp of China Ltd
MCB	Muslim Commercial Bank
MCHCs	Maternal & Child Health Centers
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MHI	Muslim Hands Informatics
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MNA	Member National Assembly
MPA	Member Provincial Assembly
MS	Medical Superintendent
MSA	Maritime Security Agency
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
NCHD	National Commission for Human Rights
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NEP	National Education Policy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHA	National Highway Authority
NOC	National Occupational Classification
OPD	Outpatient Department
PCD	Passive Case Detection
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PEC	Pakistan Engineering Council
PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PSDP	Public Sector Development Program
PSML	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
PTA	Pakistan Telecom Authority
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
QESCO	Quetta Electric Supply Company
RHC	Rural Health Center
SHO	Station House Officer
SI	Sub-Inspector
SME	Small Enterprise Development
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	14th June, 1993
Geographical Area	5,263 Square kilometer (Census 1998)
Geographical Points	66°14'23"-67°15'43" East longitudes and 30°05'7" - 31°18'46" North latitudes
Administrative Units	There are total 4 Tehsils and 25 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Archaeological Sites	Spin Ghundi Mound, Khawaja Imran Shrine, Chaman, Killa Abdullah, Shella Bagh, Gulistan, Khojak Tunnel
Shrines	Khawaja Imran Shrine
Major ethnic groups	Pashtoon, Kakar, Tareen, Syed, Achakzai
Languages	Pashto, Urdu
Climate	Climate of Killa Abdullah District is generally dry and temperate. The rainfall is irregular and scanty. The summer is the most delightful time of the year.

Demography

District Population in 1998	370,269 Total (Census 1998)
Projected population in 2010	625,054 Total
Population annual growth rate	4.46% (Census 1998)
Household size	8.0 (Census 1998)
Housing units	45948 (Census 1998)

Law & Order	3 Police Stations, 1 Juvenile Court, 1 District and Session Court, 1 Qazi Court, 1 Jail (District Police Officer)
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Productive Sector

Agriculture Ecological Zone	Very Cold
Land area used for agriculture	Net Sown 14,181 ha., Arable Land 14,181 ha., Potential Area 14,181 ha., (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09)
Major Crops	<i>Rabi</i> Crops: Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Vegetables and Fodder. <i>Kharif</i> Crops: Fruits, Melons, Vegetables, Tobacco, Potato, Fodder and Onion.
Major Fruits	Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum and Pomegranate

Total Livestock Population	499,223 (Livestock Census, 2006) and 552,439 (Projected 2010)
Veterinary Institutions	4 Veterinary Hospitals, 28 Veterinary Dispensaries, 6 Artificial Insemination Centers, 1 Slaughter House, 1 Government Poultry Farm, 1 Dairy Farm.
Major Diseases in Animals	Lung-Worm-Infestation, Wire-Worm-Infestation, Liver Fluke, Mange/Mites, Ticks, Systematic, Metabolic, Contagious, Non-Contagious

Major Mineral Deposits	Antimony
Major Mineral Production	Antimony 25 M/tons, (2009-10)

No. of Industries by Type	11 Flour Mills, 1 Carpet Center, 3 Ice Factories
Handicrafts	Embroidery work on kameezes and shalwars, Sweaters from sheep's wool.

Major Roads	Metalled/ Black Topped 453 Km, Shingle 1065 Km
Tele-density	4332 Telephone line connections (2009)
Courier Services	4 Post Offices, 3 Courier Services
Banks	2 Public Banks

Social Sector

Drinking Water Sources	99% Improved, 1% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Sanitation Facilities	96% Improved, 4% Un-improved (MICS 2010)

Health Facilities	1 Hospital (Public Sector), 3 RHCs, 25 BHUs, 11 CDs, 2 MCH centers, 1 TB Clinic
Health Facilities Staff 25% (PSLM 2008-09)	36 Doctors, 1 Nurses, 202 Para-medical staff
Antenatal Care (ANC)	19% (PSLM 2008-09)
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) Deliveries at home	87% (PSLM 2008-09)
Major Priority Diseases	ARI, Diarrhea/Dysentery and Fever (Clinical Malaria), Respiratory diseases, Gastrointestinal diseases
Special Health Programs / Initiatives	Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), TB Control Program, Malaria Control Program, Hepatitis Prevention and Control Program, AIDS Control Program, National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care, MNCH Program
Reporting and Surveillance Systems	HMIS and DHIS, LHW-MIS, Disease Early Warning System (DEWS)

Education	Literacy (10+): 37%, Literacy (15+): 34%, Primary GER: 50%, Middle GER: 33%, Metric GER: 19%, Population ever attended school: 35%, Completed primary or higher level: 25% (PSLM 2008-09)
Number of Schools	Primary NAR: 49%, Secondary NAR: 29% (MICS 2010) Primary: 413, Middle: 24, High: 26 (BEMIS 2009-10)

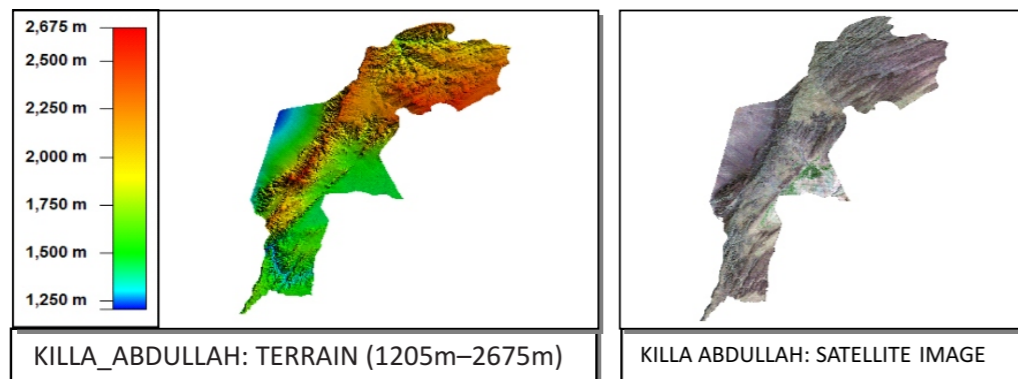
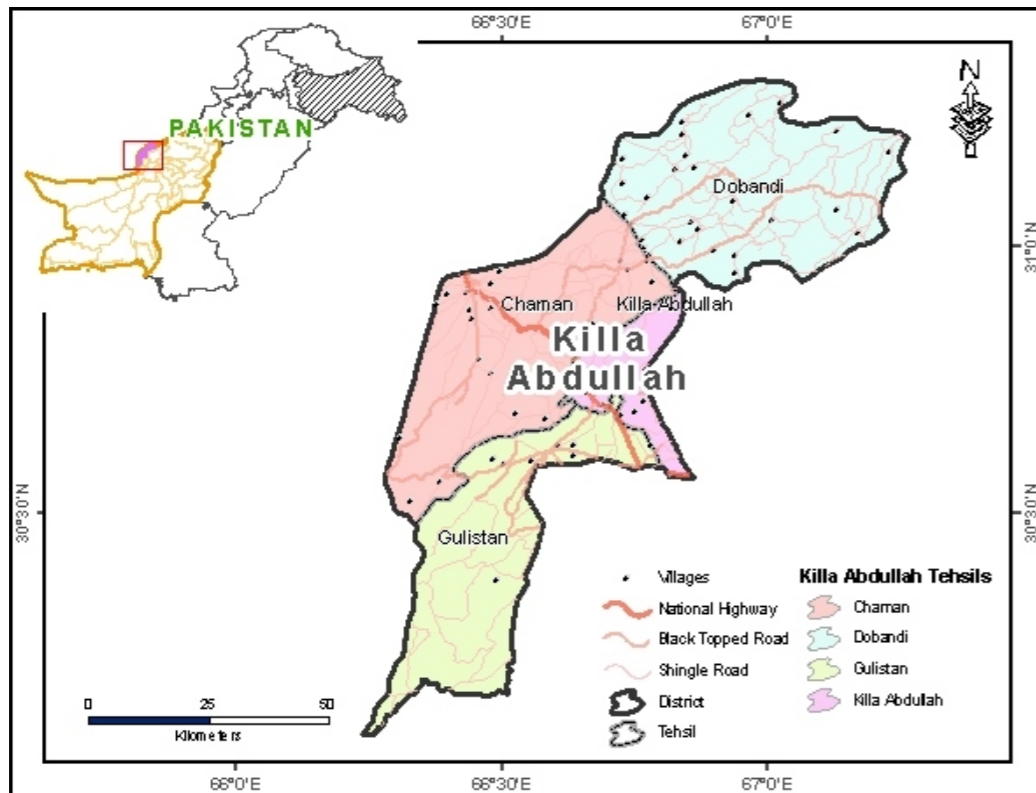
Disasters	Data could not be collected
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District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation (2009-10): Rs-522 million, Budget Release: Rs- 522 million, Total Expenditures: Rs-81.0 million, *Percentage Utilization: Rs- 15%.
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*When data was being collected

DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Killa Abdullah ranks 6th smallest district in Balochistan and has an area of 3,293 square kilometers, Killa Abdullah District lies between 66°14'23"-67°15'43" East longitudes and 30°05'7"-31°18'46" North latitudes consisting of 4 *Tehsils* and 25 Union Councils. Location of Killa Abdullah is at 690 km (aerial distance) south-west of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 70 km north from Quetta city, 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

Killa Abdullah was notified as separate district on 14th June, 1993. Formerly the district was a part of District Pishin. The name originates from *Killa* which means a fort, which was built by Sardar Abdullah Khan Achakzai who was an influential figure and one of the great leaders of Afghanistan-rebellion, in the year 1841. During the same rebellion, British envoy died. The fort is situated at 38 km west of Pishin. The district headquarter is in “Chaman” town. The district is located in the north-east of Balochistan, sharing its northern and western boundaries with Afghanistan. Pishin District is in the east and Quetta District is in the south.

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Killa Abdullah

Tehsil	Union Council
Chaman	Boghra, Chaman, Daman Ashezai, Daman Miralzai, Eid Gah, Girdi Pinki, Mehmood Abad, Purana Chaman, Roghani-I, Roghani-II, Sirki Talri
Dobandi	Aghbarg, Jilga
Gulistan	Abdul Rehmanzai, Darozai, Gulistan-I, Gulistan-II, Segi
Killa Abdullah	Habibzai, Jani Deh, Killa Abdullah-I, Killa Abdullah-II, Maizai, Masezai, Pir Alizai

There are total 4 Tehsils and 25 Union Councils in the district

(Local Government Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

The history of Killa Abdullah District is akin to Kandahar. Little of its history is known before the 13th Century A.D., that it was a part of the Kingdom of Amir Sabuktigin and Mahmood Ghaznavi. In the early 15th century, Kandahar was under the rule of Timur successors. It was probably at the beginning of the 19th century that Tareens emigrated from *Takht-i-Sulaiman* and settled in Killa Abdullah and its surroundings.

Between 1530 and 1545, the Province of Kandahar was in the possession of Mirza Kamran (Brother of Mughal Ruler Humayun). Thereafter, the kingdom was brought under the rule of the Safavid Dynasty in 1622 and remained under them till 1709. Later on Ghilzai came into power and ruled the district. The area was passed into the hands of Barakzaifrom the Durranis. In 1833, the area was given to KhushDil Khan (The nephew of the Governor of Kandahar as a *Jagir*).

During the first Afghan war, Quetta and Pishin areas fell into British rule in 1839. In 1842, however, Pishin valley was again occupied by Afghans.

Under an agreement in 1879, Pishin, along with other districts, ceded to the British Government and in 1882, British authority was extended over these areas. In 1883, Pishin and its adjoining areas were combined with Quetta. The British ruled the area till the independence of sub-continent, August 1947. From then up to 1975, Quetta and Pishin constituted a single administrative unit. In 1975, Pishin was separated from Quetta. In 1993, Killa Abdullah was separated from Pishin. It was notified the status of district and Chaman was declared as its headquarters.

i. Archaeological Sites

There are no important features in the district, indicating its conditions in ancient times. However, many scattered mounds are found, each having a local tradition attached to it. The most important mound is Spin Ghundi Mound, which is located at the foothill of Khawaja Imran Range within the limits of the Habibzai village, Killa Abdullah. Captain Lock excavated the mound in 1881. Many curious stories have been associated with this mound in local traditions.

ii. Shrines

Khawaja Imran is said to have been a Tajik saint and fecundity was his speciality. Khawaja Imran Shrine is accessible from Khurgi, Chaman and Shero Garden. The shrine consists of an enclosure surrounded by a wall of stones and containing a grave covered over with stones. Its physical dimension is 16.5m x 9.0 m. Married women, who are unable to conceive, believe that praying on the grave render them fertile.

1.2. Tribes Ethnic Groups and Languages

Killa Abdullah District is inhabited mostly by Pushtoons. The major tribes of the district are Kakar, Tareen, Syed and Achakzai. Kakars are in the majority in *Tehsil* Gulistan, while Achakzais dominate *Tehsil* Chaman. There is no ethnic differentiation among them because they speak a common language, have the same religion and share common cultural values. Being the descendents of Qias Abdul Rashid, they share identical historical background as well. Pushto is the prevailing language, while Urdu is also understood and spoken in urban areas.

1.3. Climate

The climate of Killa Abdullah District is generally dry and temperate. The summer is pleasant, whereas, the winters remain cold. The district lies outside the sphere of monsoon currents, so rainfall is irregular and scanty.

The climatic conditions of the district are particularly suitable for horticulture and agriculture, and especially suitable for the growth of fruits e.g. apples, apricots, peaches, plums, grapes, cherries and vegetables such as potatoes, onions, tomatoes. The conditions of the climate for livestock are optimistic, particularly in *Tehsil* Chaman where flock owning is an important economic activity. Sometimes, there are strong and cold winds hitting the area occasionally, occur in late spring, badly damaging the fruit orchards. Due to the irregular rainfall pattern, farmers of rain fed areas cannot properly plan their crops. However, roads can be used throughout the year due to the dry climate.

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	58.8	46.3	68.5	38.8	5.4	0.3	19.4	23.9	6.8	2.7	3.5	33.8	25.6	308.2
Maximum Temp.	11	13	18	24	31	35	36	34	32	25	21	14	25	-
Minimum Temp.	-2	0	4	9	14	18	21	19	13	5	2	-1	8	-

(RMC Karachi, 2008)

1.4. Topography

Geographically, Killa Abdullah District is mountainous and ground elevation ranges from 1,205-2,675 meters above Mean Sea Level. The northern area is covered by the Toba Plateau. The hill ranges are fairly uniform in features and consisted of long central ridges with numerous spurs. These spurs vary in elevation from 1,500 to 3,300 meters. There are no perennial streams and rivers etc. However, a seasonal stream flows near Killa Abdullah, called Armbi Manda.

Killa Abdullah is a small valley surrounded by mountains. The valley floor is covered with unconsolidated alluvial sediments that are mostly composed of clay, silt, silt-clay and clayey-silt. Sediments deposition occurs in the valley owing to the seasonal streams flowing across the valley (generally north to south). The soil is of loamy nature in the Gulistan area, while the soil of *Tehsil* Chaman is sandy clay - gravel (Admixture). The sandy fraction increases towards the mountain ranges. The scarcity of water in the area and the semi-desert climatic conditions cause inadequate growth of trees and shrubs. However, a few types of wild bushes that consume little water are scattered across the area.

The drainage pattern in the mountainous areas is generally of trellis type, indicative of less resisting rocks where the erosion rate is generally very high. This also prevents the vegetation from growing. The high silt content in the soil also contributes to the scarcity of vegetation. The shallow land water is salty with above normal chloride contents with other dissolved solids, especially in the vicinity of Killa Abdullah.

The town of Killa Abdullah is situated on piedmont fans while Shela Bagh is located on a transcending mountain ridge. It is composed of shale and sand stones of Murgha Faqirzai formation stemming from the Oligocene-age.

2

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

Like Pishin, district Killa Abdullah is mostly inhabited by 'Pashtoons'. Major tribes include Kakar, Tareen, Syed and Achakzai. Kakars are in the majority in *Tehsil* Gulistan, while Achakzai dominate *Tehsil* Chaman. There is no ethnic differentiation among them, because they speak a common language, have the same religion and share common cultural values. Their historical background is a shared one. They are descendants of 'Qais Abdul Rashid'. Their mode of living is almost identical.

The major source of income for the residents of *Tehsil* Chaman is quite different from that of the residents of *Tehsil* Gulistan. The majority of the male population in *Tehsil* Chaman is engaged in trade and commerce. Some of them have trade links with foreign countries such as Japan, Hong Kong, Korea etc. *Tehsil* Chaman has a long border with Afghanistan. Pashtoons residing in Afghanistan share a similar language and cultural background. Therefore, visa restrictions are not strictly followed by the local residents on either side of the border. Chaman is the major centre for smuggling activities. It is a paradise for smugglers from both sides of the border. Contrary to this, in *Tehsil* Gulistan horticulture is the back-bone of the economy. Indeed, Abdulla Khan Achakzai was the man who provided the impetus for fruit growing in this area. Wherever water is available the first preference of the farmer is fruit production. In this part of the district, horticulture/agriculture has been organized along modern lines. Flock owning is also an important source of income for people in both *tehsils*. Some persons are engaged in the transport sector, while for others, a government job is their source of income.

The majority of the people has two meals daily, one in the morning and the other at sunset. However, with the growing affluence and interaction some persons have breakfast, lunch and dinner. Wheat is the staple food grain and is used in the form of Nan and Tikkai (a special kind of bread prepared in ashes). Nan is prepared by the Nan seller in earthen ovens. Meat, vegetables and lentils are used along with the bread. In summer yoghurt and lassi is also part and parcel of the food package. Pistacia Khinjuk (Shina) is also eaten fresh as well as dried, especially in Chaman *tehsil*. Lhandi is commonly prepared during winter. It is generally made with mutton or goat meat. Sheep are specially fattened and slaughtered. The animal is thoroughly cleaned, salted and rubbed with special ingredients. The animal is hanged and exposed to the air, being ready for use after one month. Before consumption it is cooked for 5 hours in an earthen pot over a slow fire. It is usually eaten during extreme cold weather. Nowadays the diet pattern is changing and people eat rice as well. Steam roast 'roosh', which is cooked over slow fire is the most favourite dish and is a speciality of this district. Usually all the male members of a household eat together. Children and women eat separately.

The majority of the male population wears turban, shalwar and kameez both in winter and summer. However, a 'chaddar' (piece of cloth) is always on their shoulder in both seasons, albeit of a different material.

The women wear a long frock embroidered at the neckline and sleeves with a shalwar gathered at the ankles into an embroidered strip. They also wear a shawl over their heads. They observe purdah. However, with the spread of development and growing prosperity, the dress has become somewhat modernized in urban areas and now women wear the normal shalwar kameez.

In some cases tribes are headed by a 'Khan'. The sub tribes, often living together in a village, are headed (and controlled) by 'Maliks'. The titles of Khan and Malik are passed on to their successors. It is worth mentioning that with the advancement of education and spread of electronic media, their role and authority is dwindling.

2.2. The Family

In the Killa Abdullah district, the joint family system is prevailing. In some cases even the extended family system exists. The senior male member is the head of the family. The decision making authority thus lies with him. There are some cases of the nuclear family system in the district. People are prone towards nuclear families but due to social pressure they do not dare to take such decisions. Women have a subordinate position. However, elderly women are greatly respected and are involved in family decisions.

2.3. Marriage

Marriages that take place in the area are arranged. Mates or spouses are always selected by parents, both for men and women. Vulvar (bride's price) is commonly paid to the bride's family and is determined by many factors including:

- (a). Family background of bride and bridegroom
- (b). Beauty of the bride and her other qualities
- (c). Status of the bride (virgin or widow)
- (d). Exchange marriage in lieu of compensation for blood.

Comparatively, the price of vulvar is very high in Tehsil Chaman; ranging from Rs.100,000 to Rs.400,000. Despite this, early marriages (both for boys and girls) take place. Moreover, polygamy among the rich is common practice. They either marry for pleasure or to ensure a male child. Sometimes it is customary and mandatory for a widow to marry the brother or a cousin of the deceased husband. The system of exchange of brides is common among the tribes. This is known as '*Sarai*' in Pashto. Nowadays vulvar is paid back by the majority of the people in the form of a dowry. However, the poor people retain a major part of it for their day to day requirement. Vulvar may seem a social evil and therefore undesirable. But it should be remembered that vulvar is an incentive for men to be active earning family members.

Divorce is negligible because it is socially highly undesirable. The penalty of adultery is death.

The role of the women in the decision making process is negligible. However, in the case of marriages their opinion is sometimes taken into account. They are also authorized to make decisions pertaining to domestic activities.

The inhabitants of the district are Muslims. Yet the majority does not acknowledge the inherited share to women, as it is stated in the Islamic inheritance laws. However, they are not totally ignored by the family and when they are in dire need, they are helped by the family.

2.4. Social Organization

Usually, decision making in the Pashtoon society is centralized. The policy is formulated by the elders. Some of the decisions are taken for granted. In most of the cases no individual can argue and challenge the validity of the decisions made by elders. Kinship, tribal affiliation and family are the important variables in the decision making process. Political organizations are not following democratic norms. They are organized either on tribal affiliation or on common religious or social backgrounds. Economic status shapes the political organization. Leadership and welfare works, done in the past by a political personality, also influence the political reaction of the masses.

The role of women at household level is confined to such activities as cooking, washing, managing the house, raising the children and arranging the marriage. Unfortunately, at community level their role is negligible or marginal in social, as well as in economic activities. Similarly the women of district Killa Abdullah don't play any role whatsoever in politics. However, a very small number of women cast their vote by permission and instruction of their males.

2.5. Customs of Co-operation

Due to the tribal set-up, customs of co-operation have always existed in the district. Co-operation among the community is witnessed during sowing and harvesting. At time of need, labour is pooled and utilized in assistance of the needy. This is known as '*ASHAR*' and is practised on self-help basis.

Customs of co-operation prevail among community members at times of death and marriage, house construction and repair of house and karezes.

2.6. Religious Beliefs

Residents of district Killa Abdullah are unique in the sense that they belong to a common ethnic group, have a shared religion and belong to the same sect within the religion. Therefore, there have never been any religious conflicts. Religious persons are generally respected by the masses. Those persons who don't observe Islamic principles are not valued by the community. Elderly persons are respected by all.

The Pashtoon society respects the dignity of women. Therefore women are honored and respected. There are two major religious festivals:

- (1) Eid-ul-Fiter, (which is celebrated at the end of the month of fasting).
- (2) Eid-ul-Azha, celebrated on the occasion of Haj.

Moreover, the 12th Rabi ul Awal is also celebrated with great fervour.

The influence of religion is paramount. The crime rate is very low. Conflicts are usually resolved by the religious elders, the district is mostly represented politically by religious parties reflecting the religious attitude of the community. Similarly it is mandatory for family members to observe prayers, fast and act upon other teachings of Islam. Those who don't fall in line are segregated, taunted and considered inferior.

2.7. Conflict Resolution

Conflicts arise because of conflicting interests among the community members. There are different ways of resolving disputes, for example through a system known as '*Nana Wathi*' (a group of persons goes to the house of an aggrieved person to patch up). This system has no binding force behind it. In order to settle the dispute, discussions take place, different options are considered. The option acceptable to the involved parties is adopted. It may take the shape of a penalty or simply asking for forgiveness. Hence the dispute is resolved accordingly. Conflicts are also resolved through the legal system. All the civil as well as criminal codes are applicable. Besides, Conciliation Courts Ordinance 1966 and Islamic laws 1979 are being observed. In certain cases the litigants are at liberty to resolve their dispute through an arbitrator with or without intervention of the court. It is interesting to note that Qazi Courts are not functioning in the district.

However, the nature of tribal disputes in recent times has taken a new turn. Despite massive efforts by the religious persons and tribal Chiefs, the conflict between Hamidzai and Ghaibazai, sub-tribes of Achakzai, has not been resolved. The government through its administration has left no stone unturned to solve the conflict, but in vain. The lesson to be learned from this dispute is that tribal conflicts should be solved without wasting any time. The complexity increases with the passage of time.

2.8. Arms

The influx of Afghan refugees in the district has created many social and economic problems for Pakistan in general and for Balochistan in particular; they have brought lethal weapons and sold them to the locals at throwaway prices. The arms are bought by two types of persons:

- (1) Those who have some kind of rivalries
- (2) Those who seek protection and prestige

The demonstration of arms further flared the intensity of greed for arms. Thus the result was the birth of a Kalashnikov culture. The major types of arms found in the district are:

- (1) China Automatic rifle
- (2) Kalashnikov
- (3) T.T Pistols
- (4) Mousers
- (5) LMG
- (6) Sten Guns

It is worth while mentioning that even rocket launchers have been used in the fighting between tribes.

2.9. Role, Position and Status of Women

It is ironical to note that, though Pashtoon society formally bestows honour and dignity on women, in reality the position of Pashtoon women is miserable. Still young, she is married without her consent and vulvar is received on her behalf. As a wife she has to perform many duties. All activities within the house are the sole responsibility of women. These include cleaning, child raising, washing cloth, taking care of livestock etc. According to MICS Balochistan, 2010, female literacy rate

¹ MICS Balochistan, 2010

(15-24 years) in the district is: 22.6%.¹

On the other hand she has no right to property. However, in Gulistan Tehsil, with the enlightenment of education, some of the people have realized that their behaviour in the past with the women is contrary to the traditions and teachings of Islam. Now very few have begun to acknowledge a woman's share in inheritance.

2.10. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

Child labour is common among the poor segments of society. Children in the district are involved in agricultural and flock rearing activities at family level. It should be mentioned that the district supplies the urban areas especially Karachi, with a large number of children, ranging from 8 to 15 years. These children are mostly active in the informal sector. Apprenticeship is also confined to the informal sector. Five key occupations of boys are:

- (1) Working in agriculture and flock rearing.
- (2) As service boy in chanaki Hotels.
- (3) As cleaner in garages and assistant boy with trucks.
- (4) As apprentice in different categories of trade (cobbler, tailor etc)
- (5) As garbage collectors.

Girl child labour outside their own home does not exist. However, at home she is responsible for several household duties. In many cases this is seen as a reason for not sending girls to school.

2.11. Some Key Findings

This review of the social organization has brought to the forefront the following conclusions and major development issues:

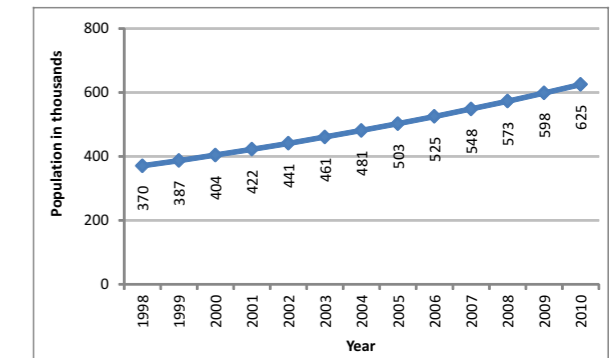
- (1) The study has shown that there is homogeneity among different tribes regarding mode of living, food habits and dress. They have a common religion, language and cultural background and that is a binding force to keep them socially integrated. It has been found that religion still plays a dominant role in cultural, social and political life.
- (2) Joint family system is mostly prevalent in the district.
- (3) Marriages are generally arranged. Pasthoonwaali (a set of norms and values practised in the district) does not permit anyone to divorce his wife. The customs of vulvar and sarai have degraded the status of women and have generated a number of social problems. However, it has been observed that due to the advancement of education, particularly in Khanozai the practice of vulvar and sarai are slowly dying and the right of inheritance for women is honoured.
- (4) Women are still confined to the boundaries of the house and 50% of the population has no political /social role to play in the development process.
- (5) The tribal system is deeply rooted because people like living together for defensive or offensive reasons. Kinship is still playing a dominant role in the social and political organization of the district. The result of this situation is that kinship and tribal affiliation are stumbling blocks in rational political decision making and that women are barred from playing their due role in the development process.
- (6) The tradition of resolving disputes through customary laws is largely prevalent. It is economical in the sense that it saves time and money and is also honoured because of social pressures. However, it has been noticed that poor segments within the tribe are deprived of speedy and fair justice. It is unfortunate that major inter-tribal conflicts have not been resolved through traditional means.
- (7) It has been reported that sophisticated arms are being sold in the district. It has created a sense of insecurity among the masses. These weapons have found their way to other provinces as well, and this has created law and order problems.

3

DEMOGRAPHY AND HOUSING

Demography details 2010 (Projected Population)	
Total Population (in thousand numbers)	625
-Male	343 (55%)
-Female	282 (45%)
-Urban	90 (15%)
-Rural	525 (85%)
Sex Ratio (males/ 100 females)	122
Dependency Ratio	96
Population Density (person per sq. km)	4
Area Square Kilometer	5,263
Census 1998	
Total Population (in thousand numbers)	370
Population Density (person per sq. km)	4
Average Household Size	8
Housing Units & Rooms	
Housing Units in thousands	46
Rooms per housing unit	1.5
Housing Tenure	
Owned	96%
Rented	1%
Rent Free	3%
Marital Status	
Never married	24%
Married	71%
Widowed/ Divorced	5%
Other	
N.I. Card Obtained	49%
Muslim	99%
Non-Muslim	1%

District Population Growth 1998 - 10



(Census, 1998)

3.1. Population

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

	1961	1972	1981	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population	n/a	n/a	171	370	625
Male Population	n/a	n/a	87 (51%)	203 (55%)	343 (55%)
Female Population	n/a	n/a	84 (49%)	167 (45%)	282 (45%)
Urban Population	n/a	n/a	30 (17%)	57 (15%)	96 (15%)
Rural Population	n/a	n/a	141 (83%)	313 (85%)	529 (85%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	n/a	n/a	104	122	122
Number of households (in '000')	n/a	n/a	n/a	33	n/a

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

3.2. Population Growth Pattern

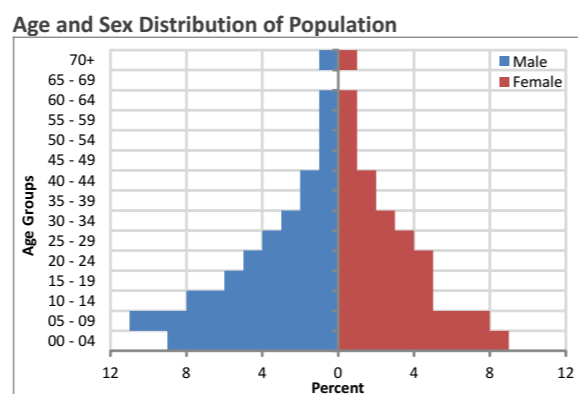
According to the Census of 1998 the reported population of District Killa Abdullah was 370 thousand and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to be 4.46%, relatively more than the rates comparative to other districts. Historically, Pishin district was separated into Pishin and Killa Abdullah districts in 1993. Therefore, population growth pattern before 1993 could not be separated from Pishin and hence could not be explained accurately. Between the Censuses of 1981 and 1998, the population increased by 116% approximately. By applying the annual growth rate (4.46%) to the population of Census 1998, the projected population in 2010 is estimated to 625 thousand which is an increase of 68.8%. The projected statistics might be divergent from the real or current ground situation because of the factors that were existent when the 1998 Census was held. It could be due to some factors such as:

- (i) The influx of Afghan refugees.
- (ii) Exaggeration for political benefits.
- (iii) Concealing of actual female numbers in rural areas.
- (iv) Psychological effect due to illiteracy and lack of proper birth and death registration system.

3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

The population is characterized by high growth rate (4.46% per annum) as a large portion of its population falls into younger age groups. The largest group is from 0-4 year age group, it decreases with each subsequent 5 year interval. However, it share about half (49.7%) of the total population. Majority of the population (60%) is below 20 years of age by a slight differential between males at (62%) and females at (58%). Slightly less than half (48%), belongs to the active age group while the elderly age group shares a very low proportion, about 2%. Almost three-fourth (71%) of the women of reproductive age (15-49 years) were married, and of these married women, 85% had children.

Sex ratio was clearly lopsided towards male population, where male population (54.9 %) is significantly higher than the female population (45.1 %). For every 100 females, there were 122 males. Low female population might be due to concealing the actual female numbers in the tribal set-up.



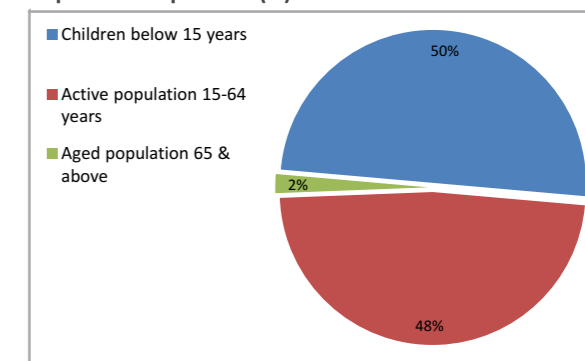
(Census, 1998)

3.3. Dependent Population

The economically dependent population is considered to be less than 15 years of age and 65 years and above. In addition, the widowed or divorced women are also considered dependent. According to the Census 1998, more than half (52%) of the population in the district was dependent including youth (< 15) dependency of approximately 50% and old age dependency at 2%, with 5% dependent population of widowed or divorced women.

The dependent population in the district is quite high, which is a serious burden on society, especially on the working age group. However, a positive effect might be younger, healthier and a more productive labour force at a later stage. The population under 15 years of age constituted a serious problem in the short run. For the next 15 years, they need education at all levels and assistance in the areas of health including nutrition.

Dependent Population (%)



(Census, 1998)

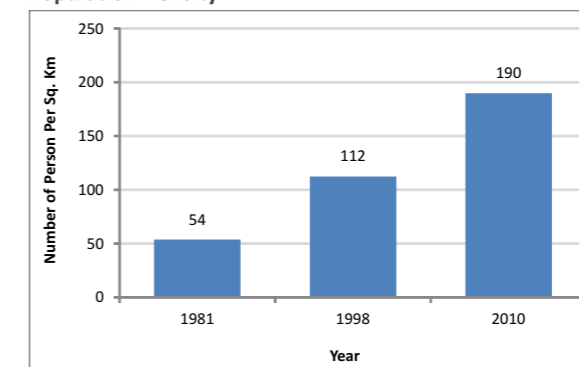
3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

Over the period of time the proportion of urban population was low which is 15% in Census of 1998, whereas it was 17% reported in Censuses of 1981. Most of the population is reported to be living in rural areas, which is 85%. The male-female ratio in urban areas was 128:100 whereas in rural area it was 121:100. The females share less than half of the population both in urban at (44%) and rural with (45%).

3.5. Population Density

Balochistan is well known for widely spread geographical area with large vacant lands that has no population. Consequently having low population density per square kilometer in most of the districts. Killa Abdullah also is also one of such districts. In 1998, approximately 112 people resided per square kilometer area, whereas in 2010 only about 190 persons lived per square kilometer, which means 78 persons increased per square kilometer in the past 12 years. The main reason for this increase was the high growth rate (4.46%) and the district area which is 5,263 square kilometer only, very low when compared to other districts.

Population Density



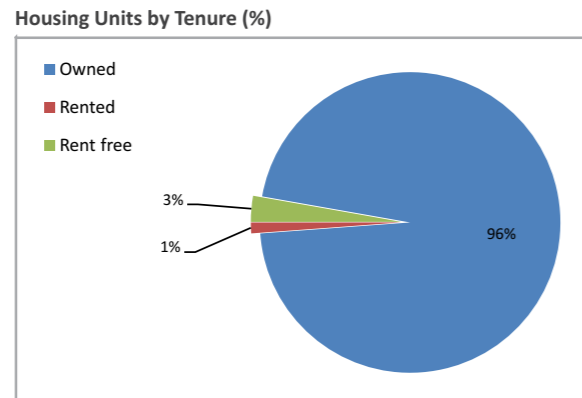
(Census, 1998)

3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size was 8 persons per household according to the Censuses of 1998. According to the latest Census, only 1% of the population had a provision of living in separate room, which is very low.

3.7. House Tenure

According to 1998 Census, most of the houses (96%) were owned by the residents. The percentages of rented and rent-free were 1% and 3% respectively. However, it has been observed that almost 5.52 percent of the houses are rented in urban areas. Over the last twelve years the proportion of rented houses has probably increased while rent free houses in urban areas no longer exist.



(Census, 1998)

4 DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

4.1. Administrative Division

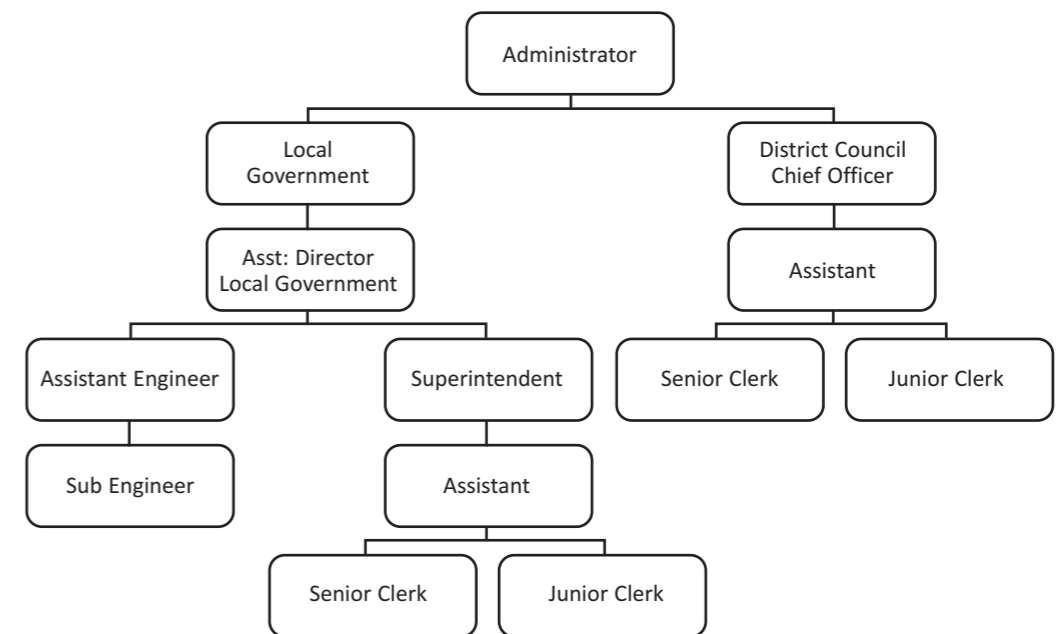
Prior to 1975 Killa Abdulla was part of Pishin district. Due to administrative reasons Killa Abdullah was separated from Pishin and was made a new District on 14th June, 1993. Before BLGO 2010 the district consisted of one *Tehsil* (Chaman) and two sub-*Tehsils*: Dobandi and Gulistan. The district also consists two sub-divisions: Chaman and Gulistan. Following BLGO 2001 the district consisted of four *Tehsils* namely - Chaman, Killa Abdullah, Gulistan and Dobandi.

4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

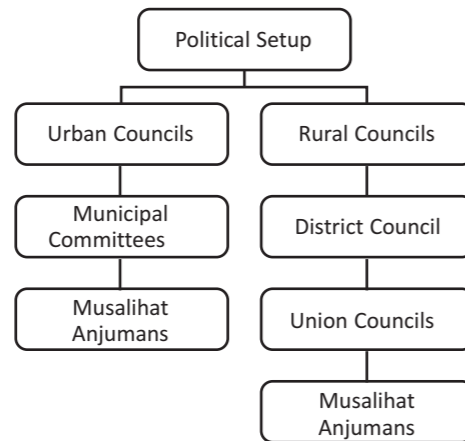
After the division of the Sub-Continent the System of Local Government inherited from the British Empire continued in Killa Abdullah. Over the period of time, the system was restructured in 1962, through a change in the structure and function of local bodies. The local government institutions were re-organized in the form of Union Committees, Union Councils, Town Committees and Municipalities. The tiers consisted of *Tehsil* Council and District Council. The third tier was formed by the Divisional Councils; wherein, rural and urban areas were represented. This system was known as Basic Democracies as the role of Local Government reached the grassroots level. In 1970, Local Government departments were established at provincial level. Soon it was realized that the institutional capacity had to be streamlined. Therefore, the Town Committee was converted into a Municipal Committee in 1974.

The Local Government System was introduced in 1979 by following the establishment of department, with the aim to involve local population in their development schemes. Thereafter, Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) of 1980 was executed which was further replaced by BLGO 2001 with the concept of district Government. Under BLGO 2001 District Killa Abdullah had 4 *Tehsils* and 25 Union Councils. The system remained for two tenures and later modified through the approval of BLGA 2010. The present system under the Local Government Act 2010 is similar to BLGO 1980.

Local Government Administration Organogram (Administrative Setup)



Local Government Organogram (Political Setup)



4.3. Local Government Administration

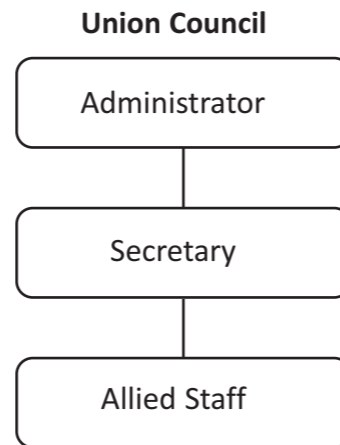
The local government institutions in urban areas of District Killa Abdullah include the Municipal Committees, headed by chairman and ward members. Its size depends on the number of people living in the area. The Government is represented by one Chief Officer who assists the chairman and members in routine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

Under BLGA 2010, there are 25 Union Councils in Killa Abdullah. The Union Councils constitute a District Council, in which each Union Council is represented by one member in the District Council. In addition, there is special representation of women (33%) and worker and peasants (5%).

4.4. Functions of Local Government

4.4.1. Union Council

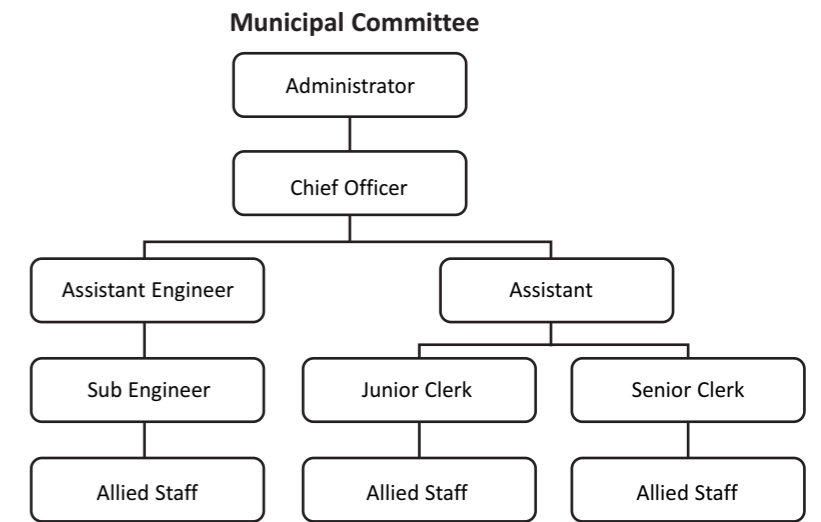
After promulgation of the BLGA 2010, there are 25 Union Councils in the district, where each Union Council has a population ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 persons. There are 33% women and 5% peasant/worker representation in each Union Council and this percentage is based on the number of general seats in the Council. The Union Councils are supposed to undertake the development works in different areas like. Public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink in addition to issuance of birth and death certificates. Every Union Council is allowed to generate its own sources of revenue by duty taxes and fee as specified in the second schedule of the BLGA 2010. They also resolve conflicts among the villagers through *Musalihat Anjumans* and are independent to make decisions within their jurisdiction. However, some of the decisions pertaining to finances have to be formally approved by the District Council. The administrative structure of Union Council is given ahead:



4.4.2. Municipal Committee

There are two Municipal Committees working in the urban areas of District Killa Abdullah. These include Municipal Committee Killa Abdullah and Municipal Committee Chaman. According to the rules of BLGA, Municipal Committees have been constituted in the areas where population ranges from 2,000 to 2,500. Women have 33% and workers/peasants have 5% representation in this regard. The minorities' representation is determined through government's notification, based on the population of minorities living in the area. The Municipal Committees are responsible to provide public

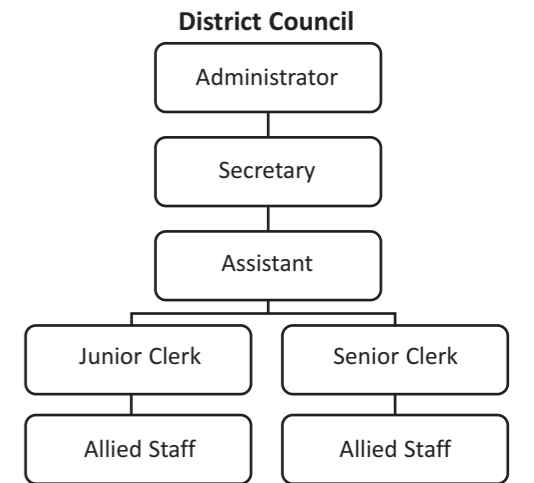
health, water supply, drains, articles of food and drink, animals and cattle, education, public safety, town planning, building control, streets and arboriculture. The Municipal Committees pay taxes and rates as determined under part III of the second schedule of BLGA 2010. The administrative setup of Municipal Committee is given above:



4.4.3. District Council

There are 25 Union Councils in District Council of Killa Abdullah, one from each Union Council. All elected chairmen of the Municipal Committees are also members of the District Council.

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



4.5. Local Government in Killa Abdullah

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 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 was collected regarding number of registered voters at the district level.

4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district has three Provincial Assembly seats PB-11, PB-12 and PB-13. The National Assembly representation is through the constituency number NA-262.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

Information is yet to be accounted regarding number of polling booths during the last LG Elections.

4.7. Federal and Provincial Government Services

A number of Federal and Provincial Government departments are providing services at the district level. Except for FBS, BOS, Passport & immigration and Civil Defense, all major departments are functional at the district level and some are further devolved at the *Tehsils* level.

Table 4.1: Federal and Provincial Government Services

Offices and Departments	Number of Offices	Location
Federal		
Election Commission (EC)	1	khandari bazar chaman
NADRA ²	4	Mall Road, Khandari Bazar, Killa Abdullah Off- Grid, Maizi Adda
Post Office	4	Chaman-trench road , Killa Abdullah, Abdul Rehman zai, Maizi Adda
Utility Stores	n/a	
Provincial		
Excise and Taxation	1	D.H Chaman
Population Welfare	1	Taj Road Chaman
Zakat	n/a	

(DC office, Election Commission of Pakistan, 2010)

4.8. Complaints and Accountability Mechanism

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

5

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

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 Killa Abdullah owns decent number of properties that help in generating some income for the Local Government, but the income record is not properly maintained at the district. The municipal department possesses 185 shops, 1 mutton market, 1 *Sabzi* market and 4 staff colony. In the year, 2009, the generated revenue was Rs. 853,420/-

5.1.2. Public Health

The most important duty of Municipal Committee is to provide public health, proper sanitation system, supply of clean drinking water and control of infectious diseases, hygiene and building control facilities. There are 2 outlet facilities reported, that are run by 80 staff members. In the same way, there are 2 facilities of public latrines with 1 reported staff member. The services regarding prevention and cure of infectious disease and private latrines could not be known.

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. It was revealed that that water supply is available only in urban areas under the water regulatory, and is maintained by 21 staff members. The inspection and control of private sources of water supply could not be known. According to MICS Balochistan 2004, 44% of the population in district had access to improved water source³.

5.1.4. Articles of Food and Drink

There are no reported facilities in the district for the regulation of private markets of food and drink at all. There is only 1 outlet facility of slaughter house in the district. No data is available about its equipments, vehicles and human resource.

5.1.5. Public Safety

There is 1 outlet facility of fire fighting in the district supported by 1 fire fighter, 2 trucks and 16 staff members. No data was collected about civil defense and crisis management.

5.2. Town Planning

Town planning or preparing master plans for towns and cities have not been given due attention in Balochistan. As far as Killa Abdullah is concerned, the facility of town planning, which was implemented in district in 2004 was reported.

² NADRA: National Database and Registration Authority

³ MICS Balochistan, 2004

5.3. Building Control

There is 1 outlet facility of map approval and regulation of construction building in urban and rural area each. However there is lack of data about their equipments, vehicles, annual budget and human resource.

5.4. Streets

One of the major responsibilities of Municipal Administration is to look after the street issues like, streets provision and maintenance, measures for prevention of encroachments, proper street lighting, public communication and regulation of traffic. Only the street light maintenance is treated in the district, whereas, the other services have not been reported at all. There is only 1 staff member (line man) being reported.

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 one of the important responsibilities of municipality services. There was 01 urban outlet facility of display and hoarding and car parking with no other reported details. In the same way, there was 1 urban outlet facility of control over dangerous animals run by 1 staff member, who is a hired private dog shooter. The services of bus stands, graveyard maintenance, fumigation and parks remained unknown.

5.6. Revenue Generation

The municipal office also generates some revenue through property transfer fee, licensing fee, birth and death certificates, parking fee, slaughter house tax and different types of fines. The revenue generated under these heads is given as under:-

- 121 ground rents: It has the fee in 2009-10, which is a Rs. 6/sq foot. In the years, 2008-09 and 2009-10, revenue generated was Rs. 108,920 and 80,354 respectively.
- Connery Tax: Connery Tax is Rs. 100/house and 200/shop. In the years, 2008-09 and 2009-10, it was Rs.116,675 and Rs.-150,486 respectively.
- License fee: Rs. 50 to 500. In the years, 2008-09 and 2009-10, revenue generated was Rs.18,700 and 30,100 respectively.
- Animal Tax: Rs. 2/Sheep and 5/Cow. In the years, 2008-09 and 2009-10, revenue generated was Rs.40,000 and Rs-25,000 respectively.
- Property Tax: 2% above the value. In the years, 2008-09 and 2009-10, tax collected summed to Rs.77,590 and Rs-38,122 respectively.
- Mobile Tower Installation Fee: Rs. 30,000/tower. In the years, 2008-09 and 2009-10, revenue generated was Rs.280,000 and Rs-60,000 respectively.
- Water tax: Rs. 60/p.a. In the years, 2008-09 and 2009-10, revenue summed to Rs.41,862 and Rs-35,840 respectively.

5.7. Some Development Projects

According to PSDP 2009, the Municipal Administration was running a project which started in July 2010 and would end in the year 2011.

6

LAW AND ORDER

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

6.1. Geographical Coverage

In District Killa Abdullah, there are two main law enforcement agencies, regular police and a paramilitary police force named "levies". There are 3 police stations reported in this district. No further data was collected about police and levies force.

6.2. Human Resource

In District Killa Abdullah, there are a total of 405 police personnel that include: One (1) SSP, One (1) SP, Six (6) DSPs, Three (3) SHOs, Nineteen (19) SI(s), Thirty two (32) ASI(s) and three hundred and forty three (343) Constables. Regarding Provincial Levies, there are two (2) *Tehsildars*, Seventy three (73) *Hawaldars*, Ten (10) *Jamadars* and Three hundred and eighteen (318) *Sipai(s)*. The total strength is 403. The total strength of Federal Levies is 214, including 13 *Hawaldar*, 8 *Jamadars* and 193 *Sipai(s)*. Other forces possess 1 SI and 7 Constables.

6.3. Resources

The police force in the district is equipped with 19 vehicles, 312 arms, 20,937 rounds of ammunition, 525 tear gases and 40 armored suits. The Anti terrorist force (ATF) possesses 1 armoured vehicle and 1 vehicle.

6.4. Major Cognizable Crimes

In the last five years, the reported cases of explosions were thirty six (36), kidnapping (04) and acts of terrorism seventy four (74). The rest of the crimes information was not collected

6.5. Judicial Services

For the provision of judicial services in the district one (1) district and session court, two (2) Judicial Magistrates, one (1) *Qazi* court and one (1) Juvenile court is available. The High Court bench, Anti Terrorist court, *Majlis-e-shoora* and Banking court are not present in the district. There is 1 District Bar Association Chaman which has seven (7) members and twenty six (26) registered lawyers.

6.6. Jails And Prisons

There is one (1) male sub jail, with four (4) barracks and four (4) bathrooms. In this sub jail, there is capacity of 180 prisoners but it was reported that 4,200 prisoners were held, which means there is an urgent need of sub jails with basic medical and communication facilities.



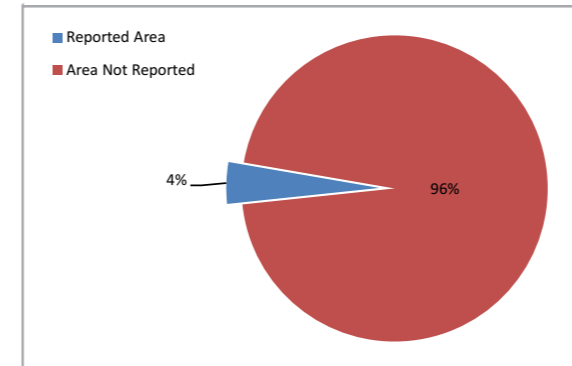
SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

7

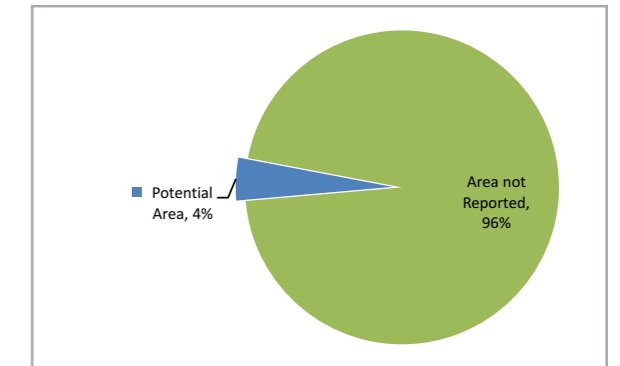
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Distribution of District Area (%)



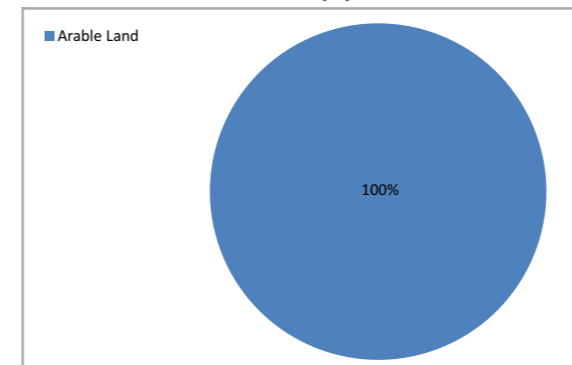
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total reported area of the district is 4%

Distribution of Reported Area (%)



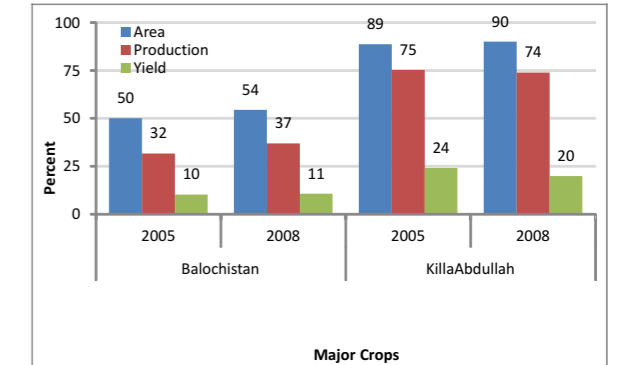
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total potential area of the district is 4%

Distribution of Potential Area (%)



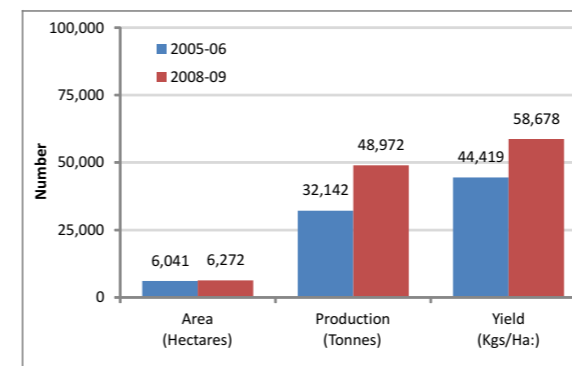
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total arable land of the district is 100%

Growth Rate Comparison (%)



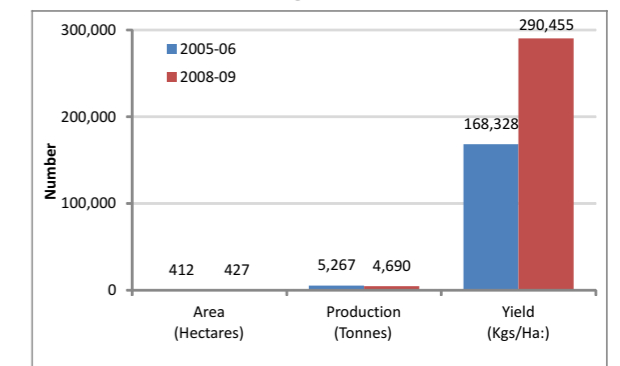
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Fruits



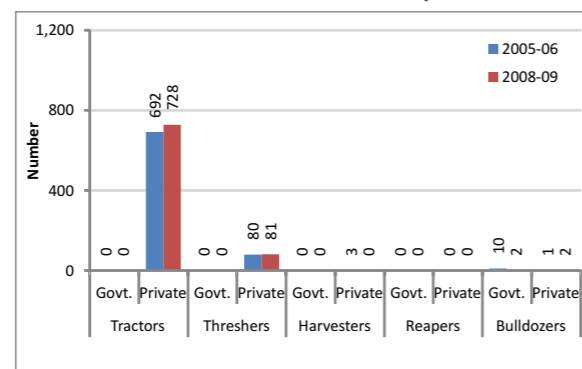
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2005-06 & 2008-09)
The fruits production immensely increased in 2008-09

Area and Production of Vegetables



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

Government and Private Owned Farm Implements



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Sector Highlights

- Potential area available for cultivation of the total geographical area reported was 14, 181 hectares. (Agricultural Statistics, 2009).
- The Current Fallow Land was reduced from 8% to 0% between 2005 and 2009, which means more area was made available for cultivation and Net Sown Area was improved from 92% to 100% between 2005 and 2009.
- The major Rabi crop was Wheat followed by Barley sharing 92.5% and 3.4% of the total Rabi crop area respectively.
- The major Kharif crop was fruits followed by Melons sharing 85.6% and 4.5% of the total Kharif crop area respectively.
- The Wheat production was 10,417 tons remained the highest for the year 2008-09 followed by Fodder at 3,501 tons
- Among the fruits, Pomegranate produce was the highest with 16,366 yield kg per hectare.
- Other major fruit produce was Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach and Plum.
- Major irrigation sources included tube wells (93%) and dug karezes (7%).
- There are 70 tube wells installed by government and 1,064 are installed privately.
- Total cut flowers were grown on an area of 1 acre, in which Roses and Gladiolus; cuttings were maintained during the year 2008-09.

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. Agro-Ecological Zone

Killa Abdullah falls in the very cold agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 14,181 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 4.4% of the total geographical area of District Killa Abdullah. Recommended crops for the district according to its ecological zone are given in the table below:

Table 7.1: Agro-Ecological Zone and Recommended Crops

Ecological Zones	Name of district	Altitude (Feet)	Recommended Crops
Very Cold	Ziarat, Kalat, Killa Abdullah and Killa Saifullah.	6000 & above	Wheat, Barley, Tobacco, Cumin, Masoor, Vegetables, Fodders, Sunflower, Safflower, Jowar, Maize, Pulses, Onion, Potato, Melons, Chilies, Coriander, Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peaches, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Cherry & Pistachio.

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2. Land Utilization

The share of land used for agriculture in District Killa Abdullah is gradually increasing every year, which depicts that the agricultural sector is becoming vibrant. The overall land utilization of District Killa Abdullah is depicted in the table below:

Table 7.2: Land Utilization by Year

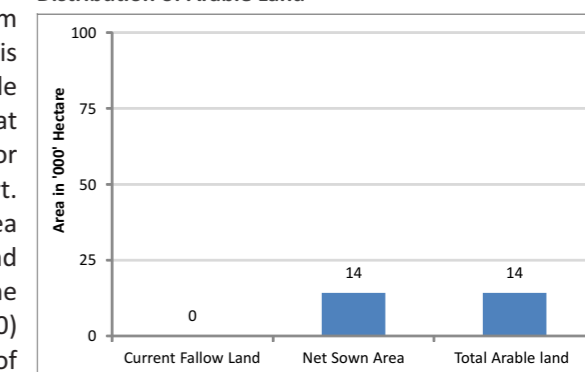
Land Utilization	Area In ('000') Hectare				
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Mean
Total Geographical Area	324	324	324	324	
Total Arable land	10 (100%)	10 (100%)	11 (100%)	14 (100%)	100
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	10 (3%)	10 (3%)	11 (3%)	14 (4%)	3
Net Sown Area	10 (92%)	10 (97%)	11 (98%)	14 (100%)	96
Current Fallow Land	1 (8%)	0 (3%)	0 (2%)	0 (0%)	4
Culturable Waste	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0
Forest	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0
Area Unavailable for Cultivation	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.1. Land Classification

The geographical area of the District Killa Abdullah is 324 thousand hectares. The total potential area for cultivation ranged from 10,373 to 14,181 hectares for the years 2004-2009. However, it is interesting that there had been no land left under the Culturable Waste for the last five years under report. This seems good that round the five years it remained under - no vacant land left for further cultivation - 100% farming during the period under report. As it reflects from the data, the figures under total potential area and the Net Sown Area both are the same. For future growth and development lots of advancement possibilities are available in the district. The number of tube wells, installed by the government (70) is 6.2% against private installations i.e. (1,064) having share of 93.8%, needs to be increased widely. From the given data it is quite evident that the trend of Fallow Land had been at 4% over the five years period. Similarly, the trend of Net Sown Area had been increasing over 95% during the five years. Therefore, it clarifies the situation of resources in general and the availability of irrigation water in specific, this does permit the overall district farming community to trigger the agricultural activities round the cropping seasons.

Distribution of Arable Land



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

The area under Culturable Waste Land has consistently been at zero level since 2004-05 to 2008-09 respectively, this hints to the availability of irrigation water, that the ratio of cropping intensity increased almost 100% during both *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons.

The average Arable Land distribution remained 100% for the last four years and same 100% for the year 2008-09. However, the data on Total Arable Land for the past five years ranged from 10,373 (100%) to 14,181 at (100%) through the years 2004-2009, respectively. At the availability of Total Arable Land, the share of Current Fallow Land for the last four years decreased at percent height from a maximum 7.7% to a minimum 1.8%. However, for a good crop raising and earning, as much as the practice of Horizontal Crop Yield Increase is made possible within the framework of available farm resources. From this the farm and farmers' community income increases, it also is instrumental in the growth and development of the overall economy of the country. Therefore, each year both in *Rabi* and *Kharif* cropping season, more and more area needs to be brought under cultivation. The Net Sown Area during 2008-09 increased nearly 1.8% as compared to the previous four years.

Crops

District Killa Abdullah has two cropping seasons:

- 1. Rabi Crops:** *Rabi* crops include Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Vegetables and Fodder. These crops are sown in winter or during early summer and harvested in late summer. For further details, please see table C1 Annexure C.
- 2. Kharif Crops:** Fruits, Melons, Vegetables, Tobacco, Potato, Fodder and Onion. All these crops come under cash crops and they are sown in summer and harvested in the late summer or early winter. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

7.2.2. Major Crops, Area and Production

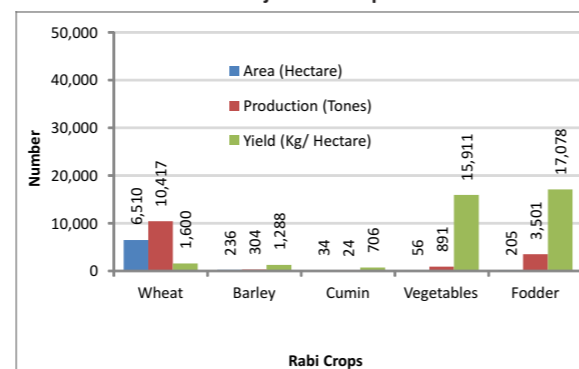
Data from the list of major crops revealed that contribution of Wheat crop in *Rabi* season, for the year 2008-09 remained maximum covering 45.3% of the area followed by Fruits with 43.6% area both under *Rabi* and *Kharif* season. Vegetables stood 3rd thereby occupying 2.36% of the total area under major crops.

However, the lowest area of only 0.03% was recorded in Chilies followed by Cumin having a 0.24% contribution in the cultivable soils of District Killa Abdullah. It is worthwhile to mention here that, the soil of Killa Abdullah also favors Tobacco cultivation. Tobacco, being a cash crop of District Killa Abdullah, does not cover a lot of area as it should have while looking to the peculiarity of the soils there.

Wheat production is very important and dominant (45.30%) in District Killa Abdullah. 43.6% of the irrigated area was under Fruit production and if we add the area under Melon production, then the proportion of fruit area comes to 45.9%. Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach and Pomegranate are the leading fruits of the district.

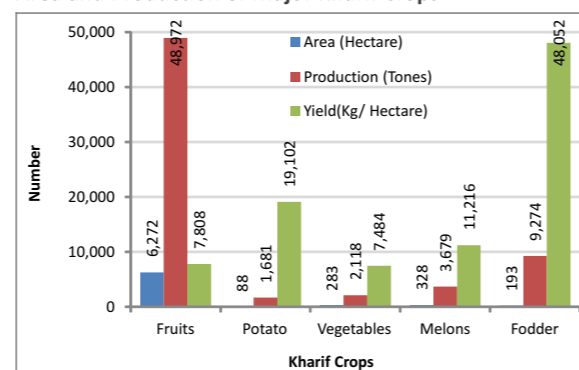
Killa Abdullah is unique in the sense, that it is also the major Tobacco producing district of Balochistan, although Tobacco is economically not very important as compared to fruit production. From the data it was revealed that the yield of 1,600 Kg/hectares in Wheat crop is very low at Killa Abdullah.

Area and Production of Major Rabi Crops



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Major Kharif Crops



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

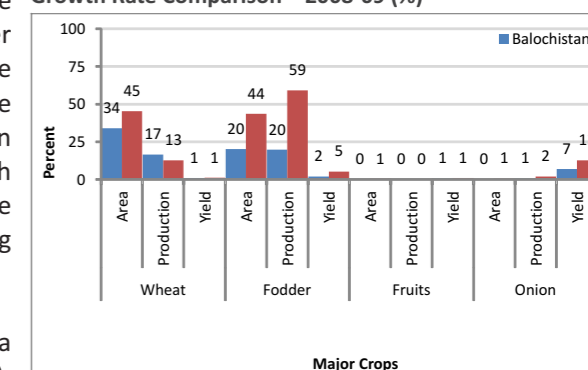
It seems that the Wheat varieties being grown are either not certified seed or may not be following the agronomic practices like; sowing time, balanced fertilizer application plus type of fertilizer to be applied, seed bed preparation, irrigation intervals, hoeing and weeding operations, furthermore, proper insect and disease control measures, are not fully and properly followed. Similarly, Barley crop has a very low yielding capacity of 1,288 Kg/hectares at Killa Abdullah District. It is therefore, suggested that improved genotypes of Wheat and Barley crops may be introduced in the district, in order to replace the existing low yielding and susceptible varieties by a high yielding and resistant/tolerant newly developed varieties. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

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

7.2.3. Discussion on Production Trends

a) *Wheat:* At the district level, Wheat contributed a 92.5% of the area under *Rabi* crops. More than 52% of Wheat was grown under un-irrigated condition during the year 2008-09. Wheat being the staple food of the district, Killa Abdullah contributed a 45.3% of the total Wheat area in Balochistan at (33.9%) having a production ratio of 12.6% out of 16.5% with a yield Kg/hectares, having growth rate of 1.1% against the 1.0% at the provincial level. Hence, the Wheat cultivation is capable of continuing in the existing cropping system.

Growth Rate Comparison – 2008-09 (%)



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

b) *Fruit:* At the district level, fruits contributed 85.6% of the area under *Kharif* crops with an area growth rate of (43.6% > 20.1%). The production growth rate of (59.2 > 19.7%) for fruit remained higher as compared to Wheat crop. However, the growth yield Kg/hectares remained at 5.2% against 2% at the provincial level. Therefore, it is revealed that fruit production at the district level is more economical.

c) *Potato:* At the district level, Potato contributed to 1.2% of the area under *Kharif* crops. However, the area growth rate of (0.6 > 0.2%) and production growth rate of (2.0 > 0.7 %) for Potato remained higher at the district level as compared to Tobacco. However, the growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained higher than Wheat, fruits and Tobacco at 12.6% as against the 6.9% at the provincial level. Therefore, it is suggested that Potato cultivation should continue with the same spectrum at the district level.

d) *Tobacco:* District Killa Abdullah is also one of the leading areas of Balochistan for Tobacco cultivation. At the district level, Tobacco contributed to 1% of the area under *Kharif* crops. However, the area growth rate of (0.5 > 0.2%) and production growth rate of (0.1 > 0.1) for Tobacco remained lower as compared to Wheat and fruit at the district level. The growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 0.9% against 0.7% at provincial level. Therefore, it is to suggest that Tobacco cultivation should continue with the same spectrum at the district level with more emphasis on the horizontal yield increase. For further details, please see table C3 Annexure C.

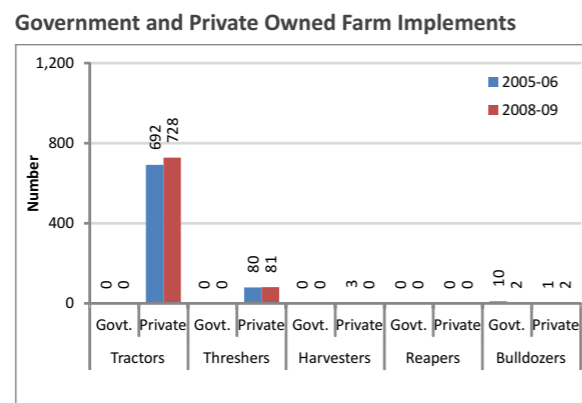
7.2.4. Discussion of Cropping Patterns

In District Killa Abdullah single cropping pattern is practiced to cultivate Wheat, Barley, Cumin, fruits, Melons, vegetables, Tobacco, Potato, Fodder and Onion. Fodders like; Lucern, *Berseem* or *Shaftal* and some vegetables like; *Tinda*, Pumpkin or Cucumber are inter-cropped in the fruit orchards of Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach and Pomegranate but not on a large scale. Mixed cropping is not practiced and crop rotation is another practice being followed in which the crop harvested for a year is not sown on the same field or plot the following year, rather some other crop(s) are raised instead of the previous

crop. This practice is also very helpful in maintaining and enhancing the soil fertility status. Some of the fields/plots remained uncultivated as a fallow land in order to maintain the soil fertility status that might have been exhausted during the previous years 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 bulldozers for land leveling. Provisions of farm implements by the government could certainly help boost the agriculture production in the district. For further details please see table C4 Annexure C.

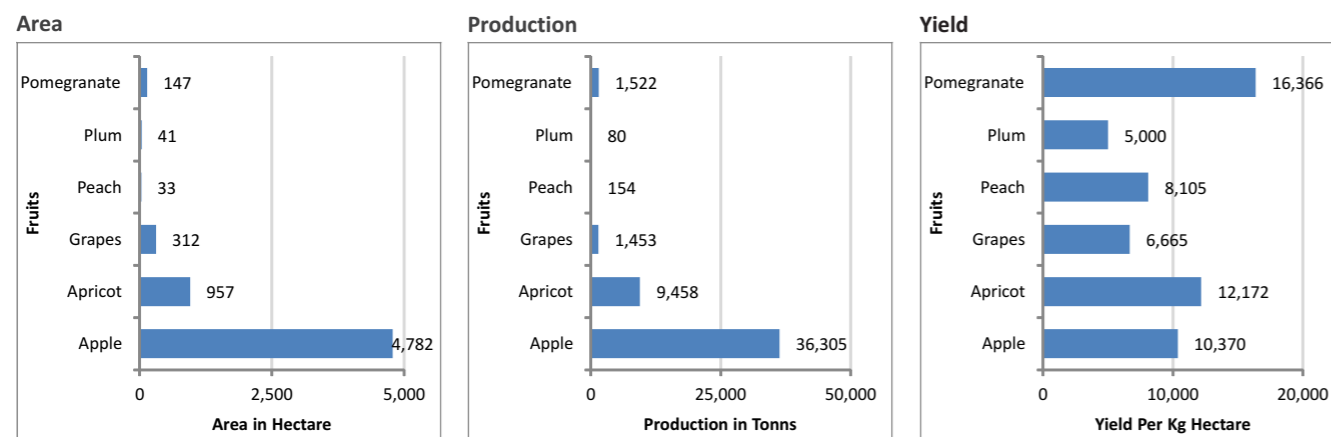


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.4. Horticulture Inputs

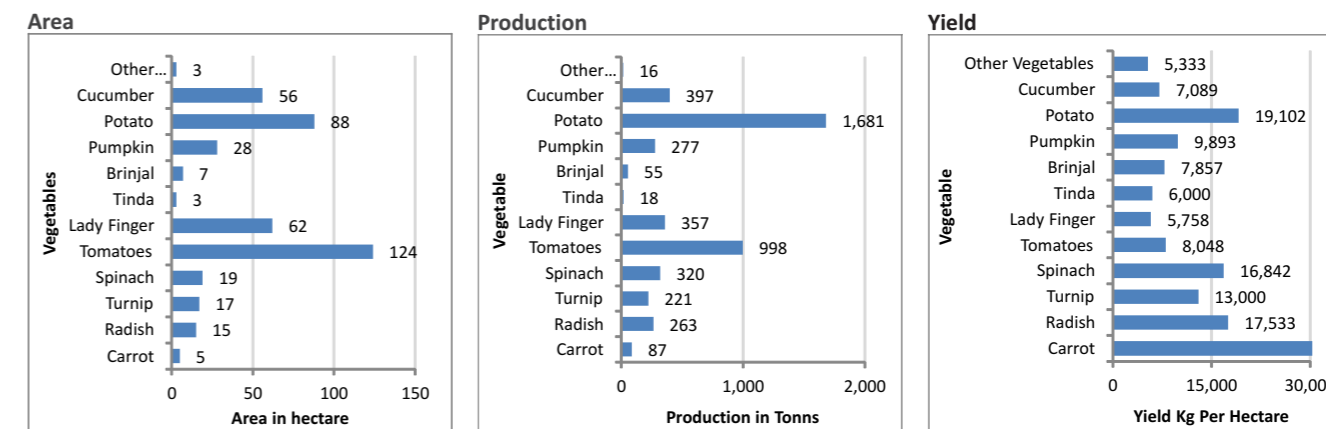
7.4.1. Area and Production of Fruits and Vegetables

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



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Tomatoes occupied a maximum area of (124 hectares) followed by Potato having shared (88 hectares) of the area in the district. However, Cucumber remained 3rd with (56 hectares) area sharing. Tinda had the lowest area of (3 hectares), among all the vegetables at the district level. For further details please see table C6 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.4.2. Area and Production of Floriculture

Total area reported under cut flowers is 1 acre, in which roses occupy 0.75 acre followed by Gladiolus on 0.25 acre in the District Killa Abdullah during the year 2008-09. Maximum number of sticks (20,000) was obtained from roses followed by Gladiolus having produced (5,000) number of sticks. The price of both the cut flowers per stick has not been reported in the Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09. However, the economic importance of cut flowers is not hidden. Its aesthetic value is acceptable round the globe.

7.5. Land Ownership and Tenure System

The total Arable Land (100%) recorded for the year 2008-09 is 14,181 hectares. These lands come under the ownership of the growers in the District Killa Abdullah. The cultural waste lands were at 0% during the year 2008-09. However, during cropping season labors are engaged by the owners for cultivation activities either on cash payment or by sharing crop produce on an agricultural year whatsoever the decision of percentage of crop produce is made thereof.

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

Share Tenancy

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

Cash Tenancy

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

Crop Sharing System

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

7.6. Agriculture Marketing

The inclination of farm producers is divided to marketing system at varying angles. The fixed prices for different agricultural commodities, by the government, are not effectively implemented throughout the province. This is one of the basic reasons of varying prices across Balochistan. The majority of the farm produce is directly sold into the hands of brokers (local terms are *dalal and beopari*) contractors or intermediaries who are all middlemen with different nomenclatures at different locations. Normally the following options are available to growers for selling the produce.

- Sale of produce at the farm gate, this kind of sale obviously does not bring a lot of income to growers.
- Sale of produce to the nearest market -if available at the district level. This kind of sale has certain transportation charges to be met by the growers. In the market, again there is a hold of intermediaries etc. They buy the farm

produce on the spot and resell to the whole sellers at a price set at their own discretion. The wholesalers in turn resell to merchandisers, dealers, brokers or retailers. Then it comes to the shopkeepers from where the end consumer is able to purchase these commodities. However, every entity involved has profit margins fixed accordingly. Consequently, upon these channels, there is no effective check against the price fixers. They are in total control.

- c) Sale of produce across the boundaries of district or province. Onwards same intermediaries are to be faced by the producers/growers again.
- d) This is another way of earning more money/profit that the produce purchased from the growers is kept in ware houses and stores, waiting for better earning opportunities, under the demand and supply tactics.

7.6.1. Share of Population Employed in Major Agricultural Activities

Agricultural production decision is made by the male members of the household. During peak season when the need for casual laborers arises, they are hired on daily wages or on a special contract for the entire time as negotiated. In the district, most of the agricultural work is done through mechanization, i.e. tractors are used for the ploughing of land and tube wells are used for irrigating the fields. Therefore, the need for manual laborers is reduced to a great extent.

7.6.2. Role of Women in Agricultural Activities

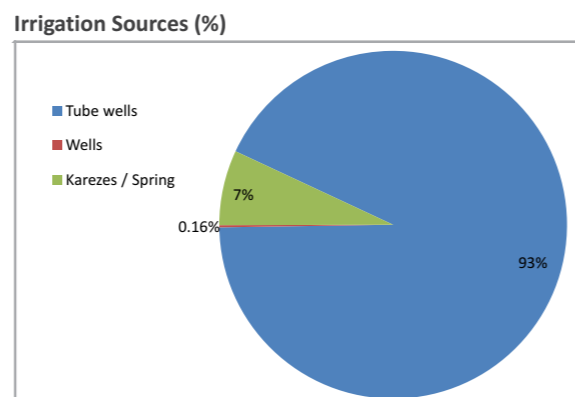
Female labor involvement in the agriculture/ horticulture sector is negligible. Due to the tribal set-up, female labor is not involved in agricultural activities.

7.7. Irrigation

7.7.1. Irrigation System and Sources

The main sources of irrigation include tube wells and Karezes/ springs and are commonly used in the district. Privately owned tube-wells are maintained by the owners themselves, whereas, the government owned tube-wells are maintained by the Irrigation Department.

Majority of the crop cultivation area of (9,979 hectares) is irrigated by means of tube wells, encompassing the 92.59% of the total irrigation sources, followed by Karezes/Spring sharing thereby 7.26% of the area (782 hectares) in total. There are certain numbers of wells which are spread at (17 hectares) area contributing to the minimum source of irrigation at only 0.16%, respectively. The total number of tube wells (70) installed by the government at 6.17% against the privately installed (1,064) at 93.83%, is very low. Therefore, it is suggested that more tube wells must be installed by the government authorities. Potential for exploiting more water resources is present. For further details, please see table C7 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.8. Structure and Functions of Agriculture Department

Table 7.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Number of Agriculture Extension Departments
Number of Sub Offices	2
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	233
Actual Filled Posts	233
Vacant Posts	0

(Agriculture Department)

7.9. Currently in Progress Projects

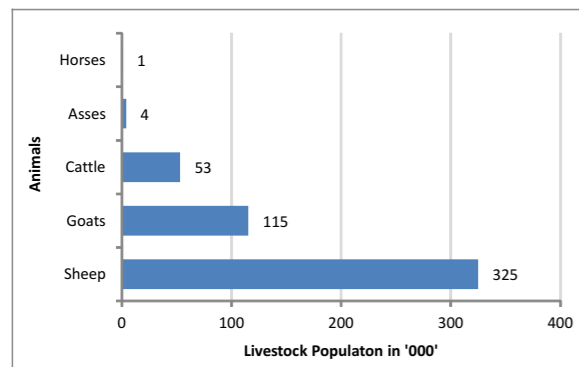
According to PSDP 2009, following development project was in progress.

- Construction of Arambi Masezai Delay Action Dam.

7.10. Some Key Findings

- Increase the number of tube wells, preferably installed by the Government.
- Option for establishment of an Agriculture Government Farm at district level may be explored.
- Supply of certified seeds of all major crops at subsidized rates can enhance productivity.
- Agricultural loans on easy installments for purchase of farm implements can increase employment.
- Arrangements for field days, seminars, lecture on pest management and demonstration of improved package of technology plots by the concerned department will contribute positively.

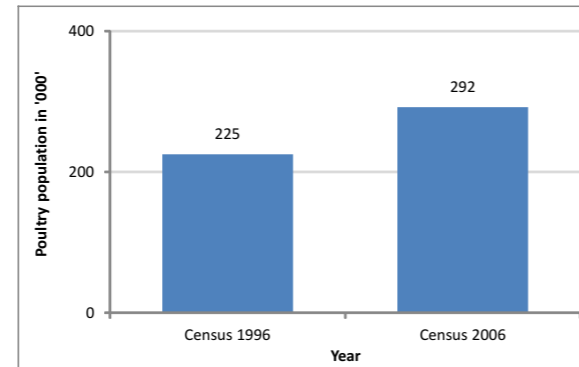
Livestock Population



(Livestock Census, 2006)

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

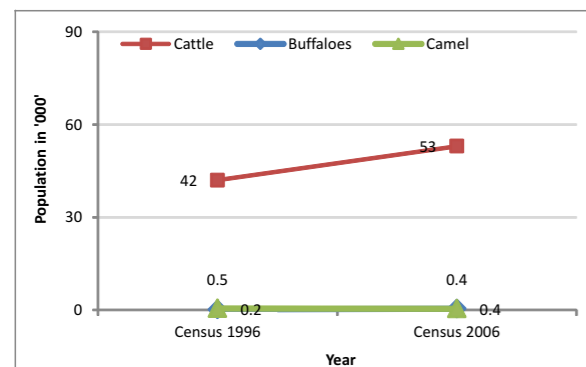
Poultry Population



(Livestock Census, 1996 & 2006)

Slight increase in poultry population.

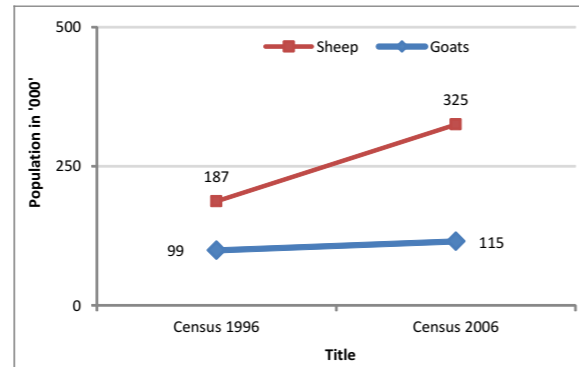
Large Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

Quite a few number of Buffaloes and Camels are present.

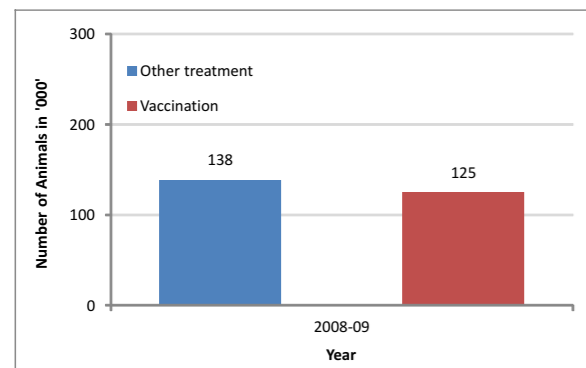
Small Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

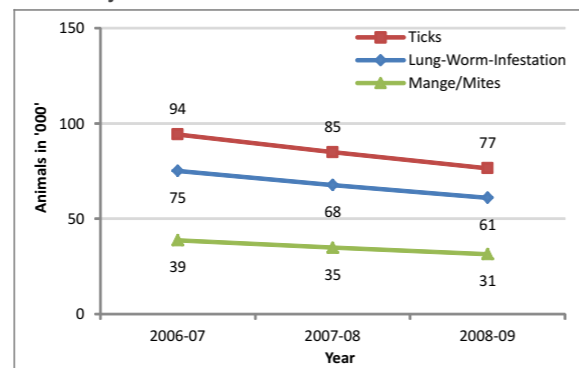
Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district.

Animals Treated and Vaccinated in 2008-09



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

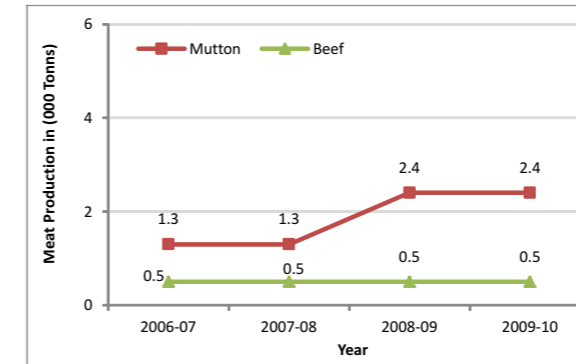
Three Major Animal Diseases in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

The incidence of major diseases is on decline.

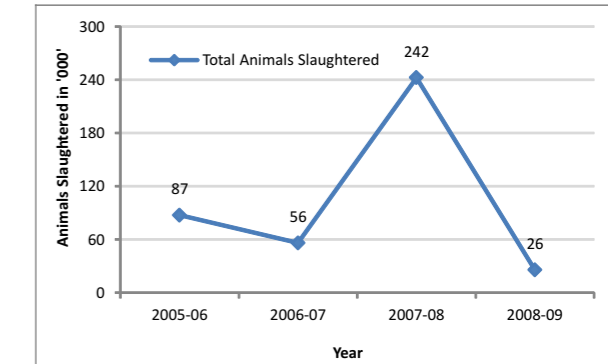
Meat Production in the District



(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.
- Goats had the largest population (325,000) in the district in 2006.
- Sheep's population was 115,000 in 2006
- There were reasonable number of cattle When Livestock Census was conducted in 2006
- A network of Public Sector Veterinary Institution, comprising 4 Veterinary Hospitals, 28 Veterinary Dispensaries and 6 Artificial Insemination Centers, is present in the district.
- Quality and outreach of services need improvement

8.1. Introduction

District Killa Abdullah has enormous potential in livestock sector which provides livelihood to many poor families. Mostly the nomadic population depends on livestock, who resides in the northern part of the district. Livestock farming is a traditional activity in the district and comprises mostly Goats, Sheep, Cows, Buffaloes, Cattle, Camels and Asses. Sheep and Goat constitutes the major portion of the livestock population in District Killa Abdullah. Traditionally, all family members are involved in the livestock sector, especially women and children are engaged in supervision and management of livestock activities such as grazing, watering, feeding, cleaning the abodes and curing of livestock by traditional methods; however, children's involvement affects their schooling. Women are also involved in making home dairy products such as yogurt, butter and ghee, which are mostly used within the family.

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

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

8.2. Livestock Population

In District Killa Abdullah the highest reported population among all the ruminants was 325 thousand of sheep (Livestock Census, 2006). This shows sheep are the preferred farm animals that people like to keep and rear as compared to any other livestock species. The livestock population reported over the last three decades of all categories is presented in the table below:

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

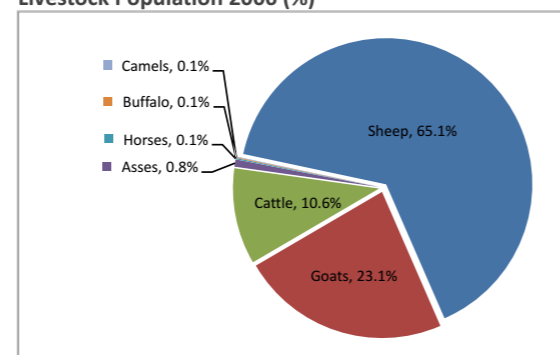
Livestock Type	1986	1996	2006
Sheep	n/a	187	325
Goats	n/a	99	115
Cattle	n/a	42	53
Buffalo	n/a	Less than 1	Less than 1
Camels	n/a	Less than 1	Less than 1
Poultry	n/a	225	292

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

8.3. Large Ruminants

Among the large ruminants Cattle, Buffaloes and Camels are found in District Killa Abdullah. The Cattle are 10.6% followed by Camels' share of 0.1%, whereas Buffaloes are only 0.1% of the total livestock in District Killa Abdullah. The male cattle are mostly slaughtered and their beef is sold to fulfill food purpose. People also prefer Cattle for sacrifice on the occasion of *Eid-ul-Azha*. The cattle prices go high during the *Eid* days. However, the prices of beef are increasing steadily due to expensive fodder, medicines and transportation overheads.

Livestock Population 2006 (%)



(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.4. Small Ruminants

More than 80% of the livestock population comprises small ruminants, which shows that people prefer small ruminants as compared to large ruminants. This may be because of small scale agricultural activity in the district and availability of fodder. Household women and children usually look after the small ruminants. Small livestock farmer usually have herd size up to 15-20 small ruminants, which are raised mostly in un-irrigated areas where rangeland provides pasture. In addition, every household possess about 8-15 small ruminants. Sheep and goats are raised for multiple purposes like milk, mutton and reselling of male small ruminants in the market for economic gain, whereas females are kept for reproduction and growth of herd population. The small ruminants are excellent converters of unconsumable grasses into highly efficient animal protein.

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

One government poultry farm and small scale private/commercial poultry farms of broiler and layer breeds exist in the district. Enormous potential has been observed in rural poultry where every household has 8 to 10 poultry birds in their homes. The eggs and poultry meat is usually consumed domestically. The department had launched a project "Development of Rural Poultry" in the year 2005-06 through which many of the poor families had been provided poultry birds at 80% subsidized rates. Rural poultry can be converted into commercial scale by improving the skills of the young rural women. In poultry farming, especially broiler breed is much preferred business over other breeds because it provides maximum return in very short time.

8.6. Livestock Population Growth Rate

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

Table 8.2: Projected Livestock Population (Numbers)

Livestock Category	Growth rate (%)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cattle	6.8	53,111	56,723	60,580	64,699	69,099
Buffalo	9.9	479	526	579	636	699
Sheep	1.8	325,020	330,870	336,826	342,889	349,061
Goats	2.6	115,405	118,406	121,484	124,643	127,883
Camels	1.5	359	364	370	375	381
Horses	4.3	690	720	751	783	817
Mules	10.7	151	167	185	205	227
Asses	2.4	4,008	4,104	4,203	4,304	4,407
Poultry	2.6	291,710	299,294	307,076	315,060	323,252

(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.7. Veterinary Institutions

There is a network of 4 veterinary hospitals, 28 veterinary dispensaries, 6 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. Artificial inseminations are also being experimented particularly for such breeds that can gain maximum milk yield. An extended coverage of veterinary services would lead to rapid progress in milk and meat yields and would add substantial income for livestock farmers.

The physical condition of the Government Veterinary Institution's buildings and equipment is not promising. There is an immediate need to renovate the buildings and provide latest equipment for appropriate health services. The number of veterinary institutions has remained same from last four years. Details of the veterinary institutions in District Killa Abdullah is presented in the table below:

Table 8.3: Veterinary Institutions (Numbers)

Name of Health Services	2009-10
Veterinary Hospitals	4
Veterinary Dispensaries	28
Artificial Insemination Centre	6
Slaughter Houses	1
Dairy Farm	1
Government Poultry Farm	1

(Directorate of Animal Husbandry)

8.8. Livestock Diseases

The disease control activities are well-known in the district to provide veterinary services through veterinary hospital and veterinary dispensaries. Mobile veterinary camps are also organized at various places, particularly on the route of migrants during the migratory seasons. Vaccination services are provided free of cost by the Government Livestock Department, whereas, the other needed medication is facilitated at 50% subsidized rates to the livestock owners.

8.8.1. Major Diseases

The most prevalent diseases among the livestock in District Killa Abdullah are:

- Worm infestations
- Ticks
- Mange/Mites

Internal Worm Infestation, Ticks and Mange are the commonly found diseases in the livestock of District Killa Abdullah. The ecto-parasites causing these diseases not only reduce the re-productivity and breeding efficiency of the animals but also affect the animal's skin, which then could not be sold at market price. Various reported diseases among livestock are presented in the table 8.4:

Table 8.4: Major Livestock Diseases (Numbers)

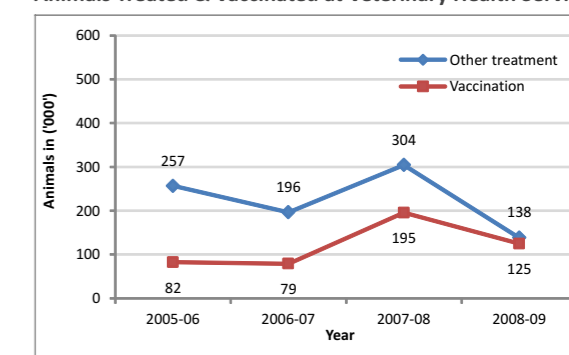
Name of Diseases	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Lung-Worm-Infestation	83,388	75,124	67,679	60,972
Wire-Worm-Infestation	39,591	35,668	32,133	28,949
Liver Fluke	30,677	27,637	24,898	22,431
Mange/Mites	42,931	38,677	34,844	31,391
Ticks	104,633	94,264	84,922	76,507
Contagious	1,002	903	813	733
Non-Contagious	27,697	24,952	22,480	20,252
Systematic	1,350	1,216	1,095	987
Metabolic	1,863	1,678	1,512	1,362
Others	16,930	15,252	13,740	12,379

(Civil Veterinary Hospital)

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.

Animals Treated & Vaccinated at Veterinary Health Services



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

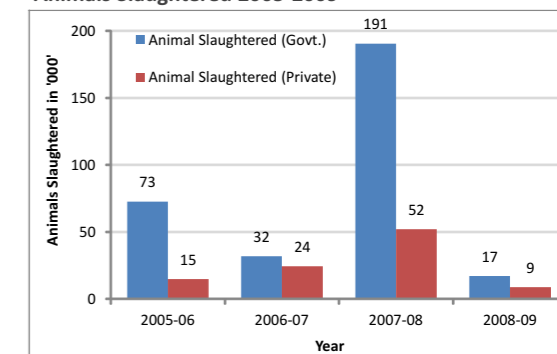
8.9. Meat and Dairy Production

Mutton production in the district is on a high rise after 2007-08, there was a significant rise from 1,300 tons to 2,400 tons. Beef production has remained constant at 500 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 detail please see table D2 Annexure D.

8.10. Slaughtering

The highest number of animal slaughtering was performed in the year 2007-08.

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

8.11. Functions and Structure of Livestock Department

The Livestock Department at district level is led by a Deputy Director Livestock, veterinary doctor with supporting staff including compounder, stock assistant technicians and other structural staff to carry out day to day activities of the field.

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

Table 8.5: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	5
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	61
Actual Filled Posts	61
Vacant Posts	0

(Livestock Department)

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

Government Livestock Department has a leading role in District Killa Abdullah. Few other local NGOs and enterprises were also active for the development of the livestock. Provincial Livestock Department is actively involved in granting services including animal husbandry, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, 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. Currently in Progress Projects

The projects funded by different sources 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

- Since in rural areas livestock is mainstay off economic activities along with agriculture and there are no other related to industries, there is need to provide support to the livestock farmers to optimize income from their livestock.
- Civil veterinary hospital and artificial insemination center require repair to continue performing effectively
- Support of technology can improve quality of services
- Awareness regarding timely vaccination of livestock needs advocacy.
- Marketing and transportation in the district are the major issues to be addressed.
- Rangeland development can help livestock sector prosper
- Introduction of value addition techniques / facilities can help livestock farmers increase their income

9 FISHERIES

This sector is not applicable in this district.

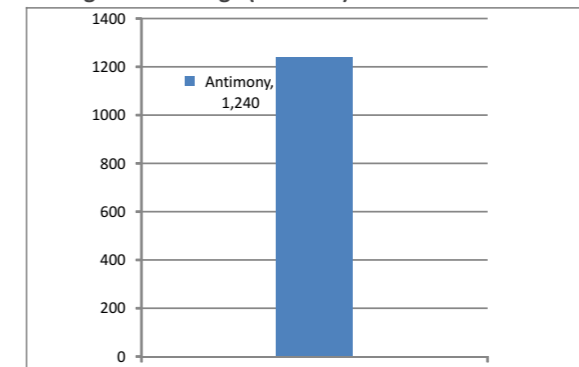
10 FORESTRY

This sector is not applicable in this district.

11 MINING

Name of the Mineral	Acreage
Antimony	1240

Mining Lease Acreage (Hectares)



(Mines and Mineral Development, 2010)

11.1. Introduction

District Killa Abdullah is about 70 kilometer north-west of Quetta District. The only sporadically mined mineral in the district is Antimony. Major deposits of Antimony are at Ranjo Sooka and Killa Viallah, where stibnite is associated with Quartz veins which fill fractures and joints in Khojak shale of Obigocene age.

Antimony is used for making alloys in which Antimony imparts hardness to the final product and in the manufacture of Antimony compounds and other chemicals having varied commercial uses.

11.2. Major Minerals

The major mineral of the area is Antimony, which is an element and important metal; occur as native metal in nature. The Ore of this metal is in the form of Sulphide or Oxide. Important Oxide minerals are valentinite ($Sb_2 S_3$) Stibilonite ($Sb_2 O_4 H_2O$).

One prospecting license and one mining lease have been granted for Antimony to the private sector for exploitation. The production of Antimony was very marginal during the past five years 2005-2010. The detail of granted licenses and production reported in the district are as under:

Table 11.1: Major Minerals and Production

	No of Prospecting Licenses 2009-10		No of Mining Leases 2009-10		Production (In Metric Tons)				
	Number	Acreage	Number	Acreage	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Antimony	1	199.4	1	1240	97	119	245	150	25

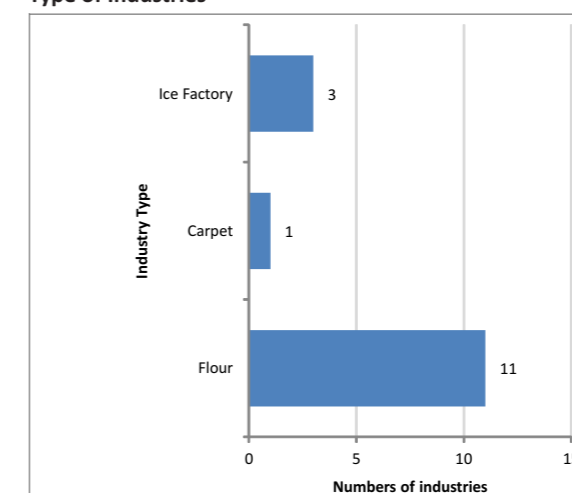
(Mines and Mineral Department, 2010)
n/a: Data not available

11.3. Some Key Findingses

The mineral resources in the district are of less economical significance and there is less potential for mineral development in the district.

12 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Type of Industries



(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 raw material such as minerals, agricultural crops, fruits, vegetables and fish. Killa Abdullah District is basically dependent on agriculture, livestock, commerce and trade. As far as industry is concerned, there are 11 flour mills in the district. However, it lacks entrepreneurial skills due to which retail shops are present. The flour mills are concentrated around Chaman and Killa Abdullah. Retail trade has become the major economic activity primarily because the contribution of manufacturing and industry is minimal.

12.2. Manufacturing Units and Employees

In Killa Abdullah District, manufacturing units are present. There are 15 units working in the district in all out of which 11 Flour Mills, 1 Carpet Centre and 3 Ice Factories employ more than 130 persons, however, the actual number of employees is not provided by them.

Table 12.1: Number of Units and Workers

Types of Units	Workers		
	0-10	10-35	Total
Flour	10	1	11
Carpet	0	1	1
Ice Factory	0	3	3
<i>Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>15</i>

(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

The number of retail, wholesale and semi-manufacturing units is 415, employing some 856 workers. The percentage of children in the total number of workers is 18.5%, while of female workers in industry and manufacturing is zero. Embroidery is the prominent female economic activity. Carpentry at minor scale has been observed with no leather manufacturing in the district.

12.3. Import and Export Trade

Killa Abdullah lies adjacent to Afghanistan therefore; there is a trade route between these countries. Both legal and illegal (smuggling) trade takes place. From Afghanistan fresh and dried fruit, timber, cotton and sheep and goat skins are imported into Pakistan and its magnitude can be derived from the number of trucks coming into Pakistan. It should be noted that transit trade to India also takes place via Chaman.

This is only one side of the picture. The major part of trading activities is not documented due to its illegal nature. Normally food items, particularly wheat, sugar and edible oil are smuggled to Afghanistan, while a number of products of Afghan origin and merchandise items of foreign origin are smuggled into Killa Abdullah district via Chaman.

The economic effects of these activities are that there is normally a shortage of wheat and edible oil in Killa Abdullah and adjoining districts. Due to this available foreign goods are inexpensive, thus, discouraging industrial development.

12.4. Department of Small and Medium Enterprise and Industrial Development

The Industries Department has two directorates on provincial level, one for large Industries and the other for small. The Directorate of Small Industries is responsible for the carpet training, embroidery and tailoring centers. The purpose of training centre is to provide skilled and semi-skilled workers for the industrial units of the district and to promote self-employment.

12.4.1. Handicrafts

In Killa Abdullah District, traditional handicrafts like embroidery work on children and women's dresses, on caps, bed and pillow covers etc. are very common. Traditional handicrafts activities also include making sweaters from sheep's wool.

A training program for girls and women was initiated in the past with the objective to popularize the traditional handicrafts in this area. The program also included a carpet weaving centre but due to financial and administrative problems, that program has been swept under the carpet. Women, engaged in embroidery bring their finished work to the local shopkeepers as the opportunity to sell their products outside the district is missing.

12.5. Some Key Findings

The District Killa Abdullah is fairly at a disadvantageous position when it comes to the industrial sector. The role of industry in the economy of the district is still quite insignificant. Female involvement in the industrial sector, excluding embroidery, is negligible. The involvement of the private sector in the small enterprises is dominant, as they are owned, managed and operated by this sector.

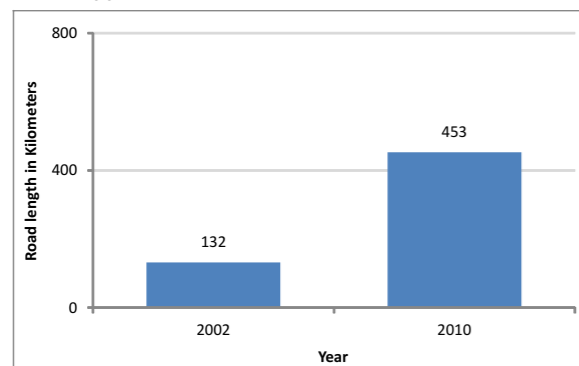
Balochistan is comparatively at a disadvantageous position as far as the industrial sector is concerned. Prerequisites are provision of infrastructure, markets, skilled and semi-skilled labor and financial institutions. Another problem in the industrial sector is law and order situation, security, non-stability of Government and rapid changes in the Government Policy.

Women's handicrafts are not properly promoted. Lack of marketing facilities and exhibition centre's make women's disadvantaged strata while they possess such fine skills on which they spend a lot of time and effort. There is scope for home industry in this regard. However, it is feared that handicrafts, being part of the domestic tradition of different ethnic groups, will disappear due to changes in life pattern and modernization.

13 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

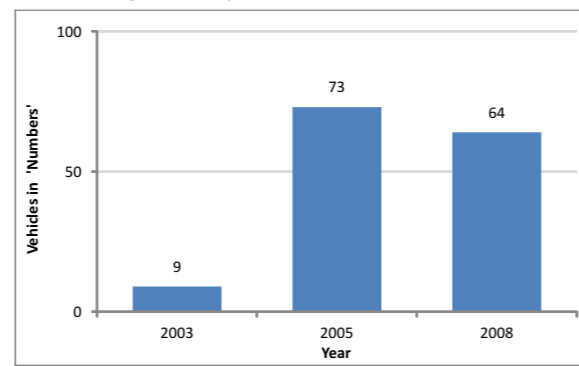
Economic Infrastructure and Communications	
Total Length of metalled roads	453 Km
Total Length of shingle roads	1065 km
Number of Telephone connections	4,332
Internet Users	n/a
Mobile phone providers/ connections	n/a
Number of post offices	4
Hotels	n/a
Motels	n/a
Guest Houses	n/a
Rest Houses	n/a
Public Banks	2
Private Banks	8

Black Topped Roads



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

Vehicles Registered by Year



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

13.1. Introduction

Broadly speaking, road infrastructure can be viewed a target as well as an instrument. Construction of a new road can be a physical target, however, for development it is more of an instrument. The construction of a new road leads to raising income levels or making basic services accessible to the population for which the road is constructed. Thus, a communication linkage not only facilitates economic accessibility but also social accessibility. Raising social and economic status of masses will surely need much better communication infrastructure than currently available in Balochistan. Smaller districts, like Killa Abdullah, can have comparatively better infrastructure in shorter time and if quality is maintained, investment in roads communication will have long lasting impact. Black topped road density per square kilometer is 0.14 and that of shingle road is 0.32.

13.2. Roads and Highways with Surface Classification and Length

The total length of road in Killa Abdullah is 1,518 km, out of which, 453 km is black topped road (metalled road). The major portion of the total roads comprises shingle roads. The Quetta Chaman highway is the life line of Killa Abdullah. The table given below informs about the length of various roads. These roads are maintained by C & W Department (headed by an Executive Engineer at district level). There is a network of SDOs, Overseers and others.

Table 13.1: Road Type and Length (Kilometer)

Length by Surface Type	Black Topped	Shingle	Total Length
2002	132	749	881
2010	453	1,065	1,518

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

The major road links of Killa Abdullah include:

1. Quetta - Yaru - Maizai - Chaman - Kandhar Road (Afghanistan).
2. Killa Abdullah - Gulistan Road.
3. Saranan - Gulistan Road.
4. Killa Abdullah - Dub Khanozai Road.

13.3. Transport

The Vehicle Excise Registration Office is located in District Killa Abdullah. See table E1 Annexure E for the number of registered vehicle under various categories in the district since 2007. This data reveals an impression that a few vehicles are being registered every year in Killa Abdullah than other districts of Balochistan. The number of registered vehicles does not display the actual situation in the Vehicle Registration Office of the district Killa Abdullah. The number of non-registered vehicles and motorcycles is not available. A limited number of vehicles are also registered in other districts like Pishin and Quetta.

The bus service in District Killa Abdullah is linked with almost all the main towns/villages. It is difficult to estimate the exact number of passengers per day/ per week.

13.4. Railway, Harbor and Airports

The total length of the railway line which runs through the District Killa Abdullah is 73 km. There are four railway stations including: Killa Abdullah, Shella, Bagh, and Chaman. The largest railway tunnel (3.9188 km) of the South Asia "Khujak" is also located in the district. Its height above the sea level is 1945 meters.

13.5. Radio and Television Stations

Killa Abdullah has no radio station, TV station or TV booster and also no data is available on the numbers of televisions and radios. Radio is very popular in villages and remote areas as the programs produced by various stations are mostly in local

languages and provide the cheapest recreational and informational facilities to the people. Hardly anyone obtains radio or TV licenses.

13.6. Telecommunication and IT Services

Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation (PTC) has established a network of telephones in the district. The data given in the table below shows a gradual decrease in number of telephone exchanges and telephone lines in the district. Fax and limited internet facilities are also available in the district.

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

Category	2004-05	2009
Telephone Lines /connections	6,912	4,332
Exchange and Tele -density	12	10
Mobile Phone	n/a	n/a
Internet users	n/a	n/a

(Pakistan Telecom Authority)

13.7. Post Offices / Courier Services

In District Killa Abdullah, postal service is relatively well developed. The General Post Office (G.P.O) is in Chaman and has links with all other post offices in the district. Urgent Mail Service (UMS) and Courier service facilities are also available in the district.

13.8. Banking and Financial Institutions

Commercial banks have branch offices in the district. There are 10 banks in the district. Eight of them are commercial banks, which include: Muslim Commercial Bank (2 branch), Habib Bank Ltd: (2 branches), National Bank of Pakistan (1 branch), United Bank Ltd (1 branch), Allied Bank Ltd (1 branch) and Askari Bank (1 branch). The National Bank of Pakistan has a courier service which also acts as a clearance agent for importer and exporters. Its daily turnover is around Rs.10,000,000. There is no women bank in the district.

Table 13.3: Number of Bank and Branches

Year	Banks			Branches		
	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign
2004-05	1	5	0	2	8	0
2009-10	2	8	0	2	9	0

(State Bank of Pakistan, 2010)

13.9. Energy

13.9.1 Electricity (Supply and Demand)

Electricity is provided by WAPDA with two grid stations in the district, which are located at Killa Abdullah and Gulistan. There is no power plant in the district. Electricity is not produced locally but is generated at Giddu and Terballa and transmitted via Quetta to Pishin. There are 14,863 electricity connections in the district; 72 are for the industrial sector, 1,331 are for the agricultural sector, 1,731 are for commercial use and 11,729 are for domestic consumers.

According to WAPDA authorities, 80% of the population has been provided with electricity connections. According to official sources 15% of the consumers are willing to pay their bills while 85% are reluctant to pay. Constraints faced by WAPDA in relation to the recovery of bills and to the administration of connections are:

1. Due to poor administrative ability, WAPDA is unable to deliver and ensure timely recovery of outstanding dues
2. Most of the consumers have a habit of using free electricity because in the past they were not forced to pay their bills. Now if WAPDA, with the help of district administration wants to recover unpaid bills, law and order problem arises.
3. The payment of accumulated bills becomes very difficult for the consumers.

13.10. Hotels And Resorts

The total number of rest houses in the district was only two (2); one is situated in Chaman bazar and second rest house is owned by the Directorate of Buildings and Roads. No information about the number of hotels was collected.

13.11. Some Development Projects

According to PSDP 2009, following were some of the development projects:

- Construction of Court Complex at Chaman.
- Construction of Road Torkhail Syedan to Lumaran.
- Construction of Road Killi Karez Armabi to Toba China 5 km.
- Construction of black topped Road from Malazai Mohammadzai to Norak Suleman Khail 17 km.
- Black topping of Chaman Town Roads 15km.
- Black topping of Toozi Karez Road Purana Chaman 6.7 km.
- Construction of Roghani Road 26 km.
- Construction of Road Gulistan to Sogai Shamshozai Bazar via Killi Haji Aga Mohammad 17.8 km.
- Construction of Road Killi Haji Akthar Mohd Ahmed Khail to Killi Munglezai via Haji Jamal ud Din Tubewell Road Dalangu 10 km.
- Construction of road from Abdullah Khan to Azdainzai Pinkai Haji Kamin 5 km.
- Construction of Jungle Pir Ali Zai Road 13.6 km.
- Construction of Mehmood Nika Patti road Segai Gulsitan.
- Construction of Killi Fazal Kakar Mazai Ada Road.
- Construction/black topping of Road Killies Shah Mir, K. Majerian, K. Kutab, K. Maizai, K. Khammat and Killi Imran zai 13 km.
- Construction/black topping of Killi Pir Ali Zai, Killi Majjak and Killi Kulak Roads.
- Construction of road with Burms and Side Drains, Tehsil Chaman.
- Construction of roads in Abdur Rehmanzai area Gulistan.

13.12. Some Key Findings

- As compared to other districts, present state of the economic infrastructure in District Killa Abdullah is unsatisfactory. Roads are considered crucial for economic development of an area. Economic infrastructure promotes economic growth. There are strong, positive linkages between infrastructure facilities and economic development. The district has a fairly good network of roads but rural roads are insufficient and need maintenance.
- Killa Abdullah attracts a lot of traffic due to its proximity to Afghan border. The existing roads are not in a condition to sustain this traffic build-up. Due to urban development, the demand for economic infrastructure services is increasing. This has been observed particularly in case of transport. There is an urgent need for sufficient investment in the building of black topped roads so that the district can actively participate in economic development of the province and the country.
- Electricity, a prerequisite of industrial and agricultural development, is not available in most of the district. At present, majority of the areas are deprived of basic amenities like electricity, telephone and gas. Electricity is the most demanded facility, both for lighting and tube wells to irrigate the fields. One probable reason behind the slower pace of manufacturing activities in the district is the unavailability of a dependable power source.
- Postal services need to be expanded and improved.
- There is also a critical need for microfinance banking institution to extend the banking services to the unbanked people, specifically the women of the district to encourage their participation in handicraft and livestock and to improve their economic status.

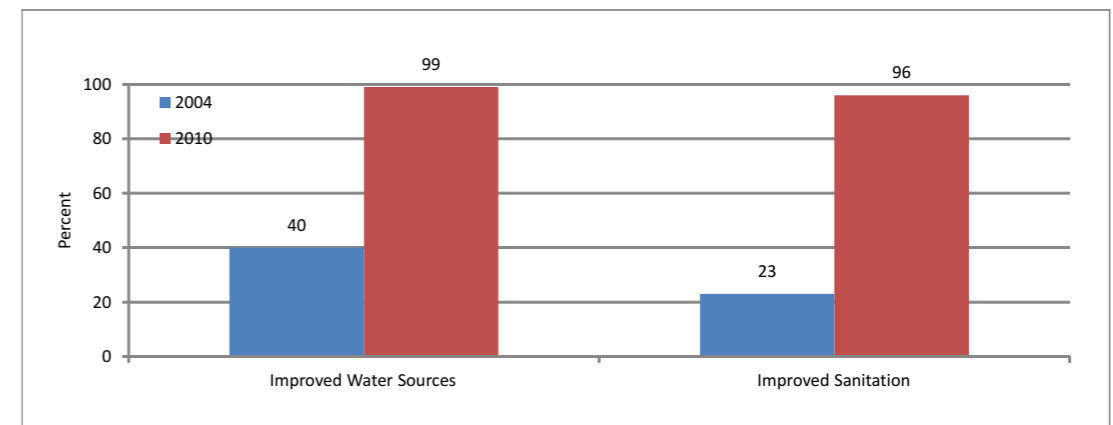


SECTION III Social Infrastructure

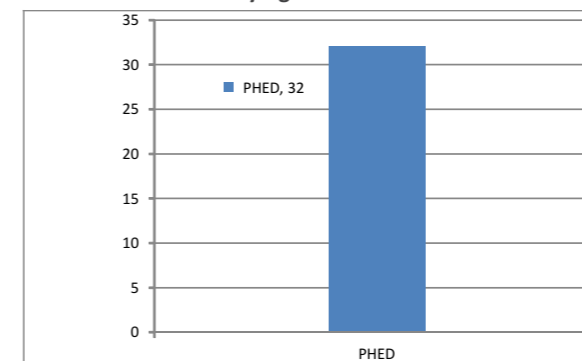
- 14 Water Supply and Sanitation
- 15 Health and Nutrition
- 16 Education

MDG Indicators	
Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability	
7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source	99%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	96%

Water Supply Schemes (numbers)		Purification Plants	
Functional	31	Functional	13
Non- functional	n/a	Non-functional	9
Total	31	Total	22
Water sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	31	Latrines	2
Spring	n/a	Sewerage Schemes	n/a
Open Sources	n/a	Solid Waste Management	n/a
Canal	n/a	Others	n/a



Schemes Established by Agencies



(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- Provision of drinking water has remarkably improved in the recent years while quality and quantity of drinking water remains an issue yet to be uncovered and addressed.
- PHED, under its Clean Drinking Water for All (CDWA) program, is the major role player in water supply schemes.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, 22 water filtration plants have been installed at various locations of which 13 are functional.
- There has been significant improvement in the use of sanitary toilets by households.

14.1. Introduction

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

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

Table 14.1: Water and Sanitation Indicators (Percent)

Indicator	2004	2010
Use of Improved Water Sources	40	99
Access to Safe Means of Excreta Disposal	23	96

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

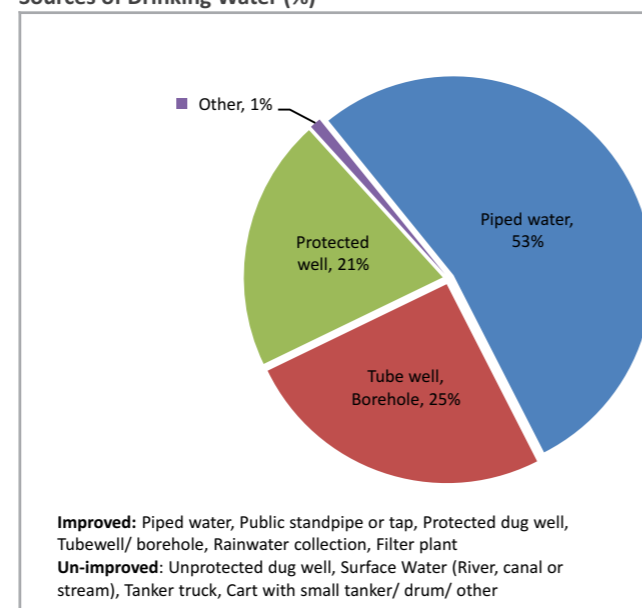
14.2. Drinking Water

A recent household survey⁴ conducted in 2010, has shown that 99% of the population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, piped water (53%) constitutes the major source followed by tube wells or boreholes (25%) and protected dug well (20%). Approximately 1% of unimproved water source belonged to other categories as mentioned in the graph. For details, see table F1 Annexure F.

About 4.2% of households have no water on their premises and have to travel distances to fetch water. This usually is the responsibility of women or children of the household.

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

Sources of Drinking Water (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.3. Water Supply Schemes

Overall use of improved drinking water sources has improved since 2003-04, when the improved water sources were 40%. 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. 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	32

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

All schemes were implemented by PHED, of which, as per recent information, all schemes were functional. The types of schemes implemented by PHED are shown in the table below:

Table 14.3: Type of Water Supply Schemes

Type of Schemes	Total Schemes
Tube Well	31
Karez	1

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The sources of the schemes are mostly dependent on overhead tank followed by groundwater tanks as mentioned in the table below:

Table 14.4: Distribution of Schemes by Sources

Type of Sources	Total Schemes
Groundwater Tank	9
Overhead Tank	16
Tube Well	1
Other	6

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The above mentioned schemes are being run by using various energy sources. Out of total 32 PHED schemes, all 32 are being run by electricity.

14.4. Water Purification Plants

Provision of clean drinking water is one of the major goals the Balochistan Government is striving to achieve. In this regard, PHED is implementing "Clean Drinking Water for All" program that aims to install water purification plant in every Union Council and some *Tehsils* of the district. In District Killa Abdullah, so far 22 water purification plants have been installed, out of which 9 are not functioning as shown in the table below:

Table 14.5: Number of Water Purification Plants

Water Purification Plants	Status		
	Functional	Non-Functional	Total
Water Purification Plants Established by CDWA-PHED	13	9	22
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

Following projects were found to be in progress in PSDP 2009:

- 5 Water Supply Schemes Khudarahim Pinakai, Jailani Khan Chaman, Naurak Suleman Khail, Abdul Sattar, Hydat Ziarat.
- Water Supply Schemes K. Sazoo Piralizai, K. Azizullah Gulistan, K. Lala Khanmasezai, K. Jungle, Kulak, Imranzai and Badwan.
- Drilling/Development of tube well for Water Supply Schemes, Chaman.

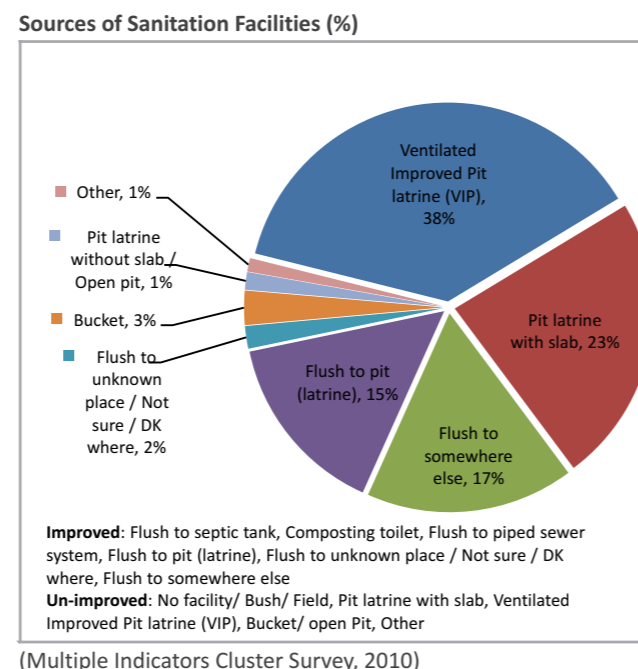
⁴ Balochistan Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS), 2010. Planning and Development Department, GoB

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 96% households in the districts are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those, only 34% has any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. For details, see table F2 Annexure F.



14.6.2. Available Facilities/Schemes Established in Sanitation Sector

The *Tehsil* Municipal Authority has established 2 public latrines. There are no sewerage schemes and solid waste management schemes reported in the district. Similarly, no activity is reported by District Local Government, Public Health Engineering Department and NGOs.

Table 14 6: Number of Schemes Established in Sanitation Sector

Type of Scheme	Number of Schemes Established by					Total
	LG Dept.	TMA	PHE Dept.	NGOs	Others (if Any)	
Latrines	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	2
Sewerage Schemes	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Solid Waste Management Schemes	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
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. Some Development Projects

No information pertaining to development projects in this sector was collected. However Sanitation has been a neglected area in Balochistan. Projects related to sanitation have very rarely been part of the Public Sector Development Programs. Except Quetta, rest of Balochistan could not get any sanitation related development projects during past decades.

15 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	17%
TT2 Vaccination	3%
Vaccination (BCG.:7%, Fully:0%)	
Institutional Deliveries	14%
Skilled Attendants at Birth	12%
Diseases (MICS 2010)	
Suspected Pneumonia <5 yrs	2%
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks <5 yrs	6%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	1
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	3
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	25
Dispensaries	11
MCH Centers	2
TBC	1
Others	n/a
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	36
Nurses	1
Paramedics	202

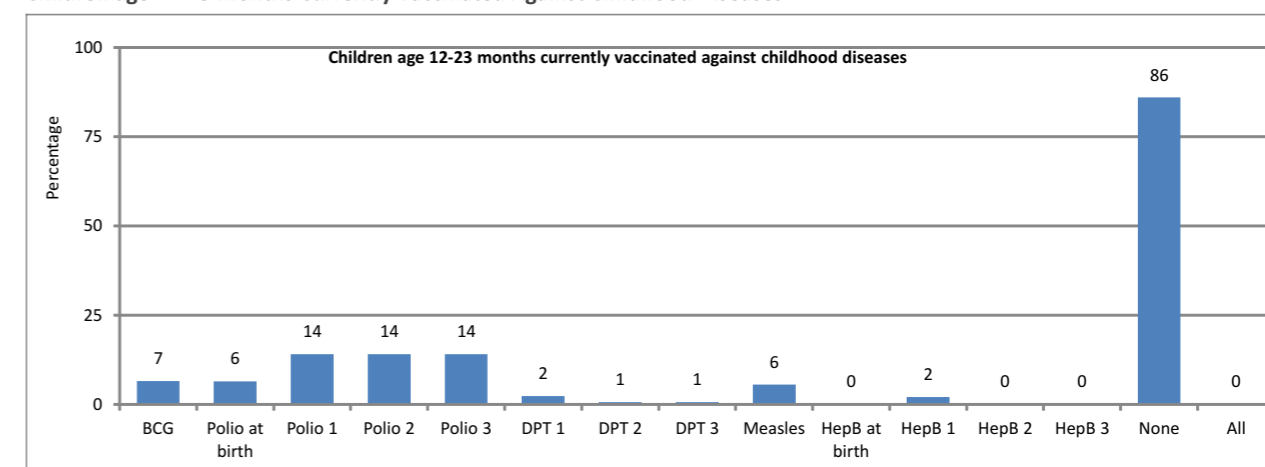
(MNCH and Diseases Indicators, MICS, 2010) and (Health Facilities and Human Resources, 2010).

MDG Indicators	
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	
1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs)	61% (2004)
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	
4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (Quetta Division):	71
4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (Quetta Division):	59 (2010)
4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage:	6% (2010)
Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health	
5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth:	12% (2010)
5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate:	34% (2010)
5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate:	4%
5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage:	17% (2010)
5.6: Unmet Need for FP:	n/a
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases	
6.3: Correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS – among young women (15-24y):	3.7% (2010)
6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN:	0.8%
6.8: Children Treated with Anti-malarial Drugs:	10.6%
6.9: TB Case Detection Rate:	44% (2009)
6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate:	82% (2008)

(Infant and Under-five mortality figures are regional)

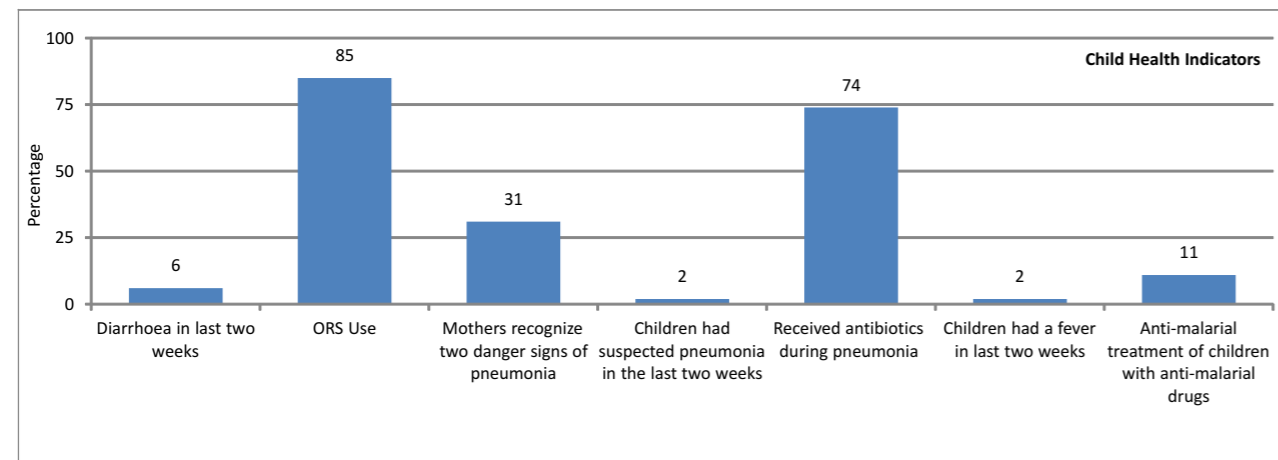
The following are the MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators

Children age 12-23 Months Currently Vaccinated Against Childhood Diseases



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Child Health Indicators



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Sector Highlights:

- The status of public healthcare system presents a dismal picture and generally suffers from governance, funding, staffing and resource limitation issues.
- EPI vaccination coverage is significantly low.
- TB Control Program has made significant achievement under its TB-DOTS strategy with an achievement of Case Detection Rate (CDR) 44% and Treatment Success Rate (TSR) 82%.
- Despite donor assistance, the MNCH Program in the district has not fully been able to achieve its targets.

15.1. Health Needs

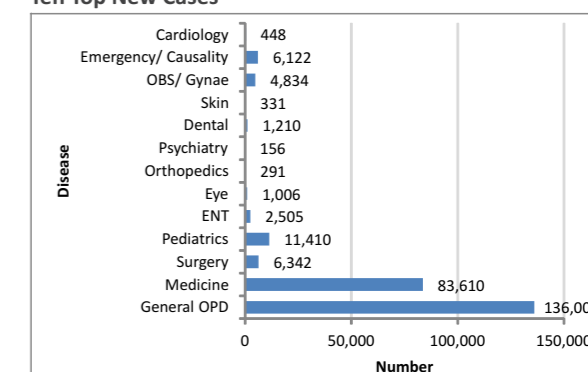
Population of the district is generally poor and due to high malnutrition, poor living conditions, inadequate healthcare and high fertility, they experience high level of mortality and morbidity. The vulnerable groups including women and children are particularly at risk. For every 1,000 live births, 59 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 12 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women, who experience a very high fertility rate (TFR: 3.5) as compared to the provincial average (TFR: 4.7) have poor access to skilled providers for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. Other than the resourceful and affluent ones, most women are left to deliver at home by local untrained *dais* at best, or by neighbors or relatives. There is no ambulance facility and people have to make their own arrangements in case of medical and obstetric emergencies. In Killa Abdullah, like the rest of the province, community social structures and belief systems are dominated by men, who contribute to poor outcomes in fertility behavior.

According to Health Management Information System (HMIS) report, a total of 129,681 new cases of common illnesses, visited the government health facilities during 2009-10. Acute Respiratory Infections, Diarrhea/Dysentery, Fever (Clinical Malaria) were the most common diseases reported from health facilities. Other communicable diseases included Malaria, Meningitis, Fever and Scabies. Top ten new priority health problems are presented in chart above:

Another 13,579 new cases of common illnesses visited outpatient departments of the secondary hospitals. The distribution of top 10 disease cases is presented in the chart above:

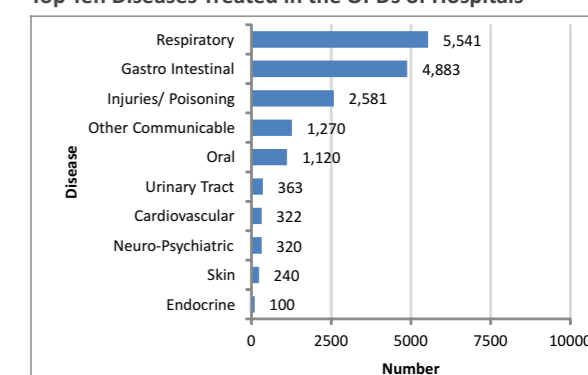
A total of 1,658 patients hospitalized during the year 2009-10. The distribution of indoor admission by disease category is presented in the chart ahead:

Ten Top New Cases



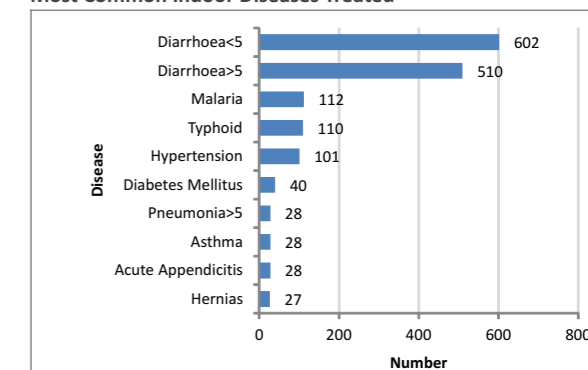
(DHIS, 2009-10)

Top Ten Diseases Treated in the OPDs of Hospitals



(DHIS, 2009-10)

Most Common Indoor Diseases Treated



(DHIS, 2009-10)

15.2. Health System and Resources

15.2.1. Health Facilities

The highly subsidized public healthcare system is the major provider of curative and preventive care services to the local population. The health infrastructure in the district includes: 1 Hospital, 3 Rural Health Centres (RHCs), 25 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 11 Civil Dispensaries (CDs), 2 Maternal & Child Health Centres (MCHCs) and 1 TB Clinic in the district. There are 84 beds out of which 30 are situated in RHCs. One mobile dispensary is also functioning in the district to cover the far flung areas. None the less, there is one public sector under construction which is 50 beds Hospital, two private hospitals with 10 beds and a Railway Dispensary functioning 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 36 doctors for about 625,054 population i.e. One doctor for 17,363 persons. There are 4 dentists in the district which means that one dentist is available for about 156 thousand populations. The ratio of bed/population and paramedical staff has been calculated in the following table:

Table 15.1: Health Staff and Facilities (Numbers)

Type of Health Facilities	Health Staff and Facilities in 2010				
	Doctors M/F	Nurses M/F	Para-medical M/F	Beds M/F	Health Facilities
Hospitals	5/1	0/1	27/5	54	1
RHCs	11/1	0	44/6	30	3
BHUs	15/1	0	62/24	0	25
CDs	1/0	0	25/-	0	11
MCH Centers	0	0	0/2	0	2
TBC	1/0	0	2/0	0	1
Total	36	1	197+5=202	84	43
Unit/population ratio	17,363	625,054	3,094	7,441	14,536

(Balochistan Health Department)

15.2.3. In Service Training

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

Table 15.2: Training of PHC staff

Topic	Participants	Organized by
Evidence based decision making	15	Human Resource Development
Zinc Sulphate & MIS tools	15	National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care.
DHIS initial training	90	Provincial HMIS/DHIS Cell
CDD/ARI	22	Human Resource Development

(Balochistan Health Department)

15.2.4. Administration of Health Department

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

15.2.5. Reporting and Surveillance Systems

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

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

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

15.3. Health Services / Activities

The utilization pattern varies amongst the 37 reporting facilities through out the district (HMIS report). The aggregated average of new patients for whole district was 32.4/day, while only six facilities (16% of total 37) daily OPD was less than 10 patients a day on average.

According to HMIS the overall utilization of health facilities during the reporting year was 707 new cases per 1000 population. Overall 1% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), and 1% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel in the whole district. Similarly, 11% of the women who had delivered, had one or more post natal visits. The data also reveals that out of 33 family planning visits 30% were new clients. Growth monitoring services has been extended to only 1% children out of the district target (16877 < 1 year population). Furthermore, 31% of total 102 visits recorded for Growth Monitoring, were observed as malnourished (falling below two standard deviation curve based on weight for age).

15.4. Special Health Programs / Initiatives

15.4.1. Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

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

BCG: (66%), Panta-3: (22%), Measles: (50%) and TT-2+: (33%)

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 DHO. 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	335
2007	372
2008	442
2009	396
2010 (up to 3 rd qtr)	305
Total	1850

(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 44% and TSR was 82% during 2008-09.

15.4.3. Malaria Control Program

District Malaria staff is under the control of Executive District Officer Health. The objective of this program is to keep the annual Parasite Incidence (API) at 0.5 cases per 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 0.252 and Falciparum Rate was 0.000.

15.4.4. Hepatitis Prevention Control Program

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

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

	Registered	Therapy Completed	Under Treatment
Hepatitis B	5	5	0
Hepatitis C	15	10	10

(Balochistan Health Department)

15.4.5. AIDS Control Program

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

15.4.6. National Program for Family Planning and 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 linkage is provided through a network of Lady Health Workers (LHWs), who are especially trained in PHC, family planning and community organization. There are 152 LHWs and 7 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) in the district, covering a population of 9%.

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 and RHC Killa Abdullah are providing Comprehensive and Basic EmONC services respectively. A Community Midwives School has been established in the district and functioning. Similarly, a Public Health Specialist has been posted for monitoring the program activities in the district.

15.5. Nutrition Status

The situation with regards to nutritional status among children under-five years is not very promising. MICS 2003-04 states that 61 children, under-five are moderately or severely malnourished. Only 88% infants were on breast milk while just 13% 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 3% households were found consuming adequately iodized salt.

15.6. Some Development Projects

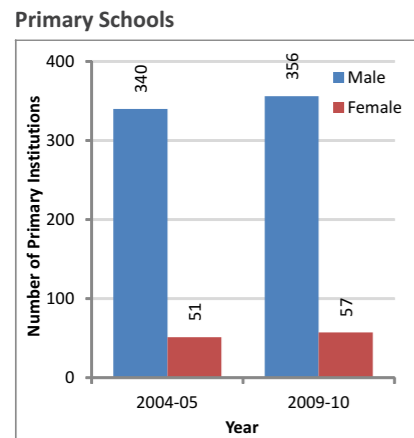
According to PSDP 2009, following projects were underway in healthsector.

- Construction of Basic Health Unit, Maizai.
- Construction of Civil Dispensary, Killi old Majjak, Killi Kulak.
- Construction of Rural Health Center Killi Pir Alizai and Killi Jungle Pir Alizai.
- Construction of Basic Health Unit, Jungle Pir Alizai and Killi Imranzai.
- Construction of Civil Dispensary, Killi Lumran, Jabbar new Majjak, Killi Dadan Machkan and Killi Jungle Pir Alizai.
- Improvement of DHQ Hospital Chaman.

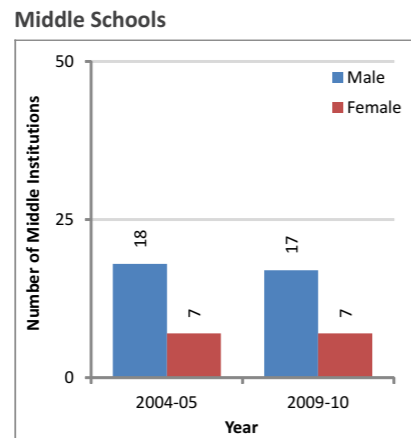
15.7. Some Key Findings

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

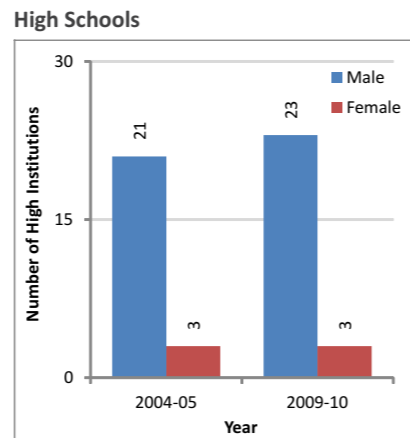
16 EDUCATION



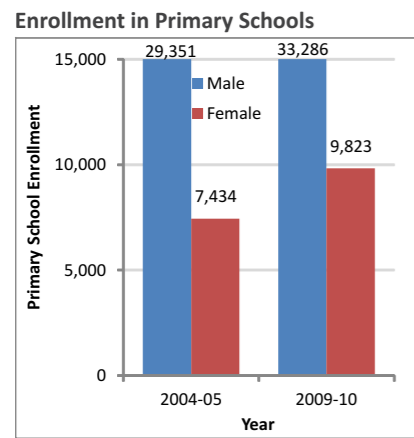
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



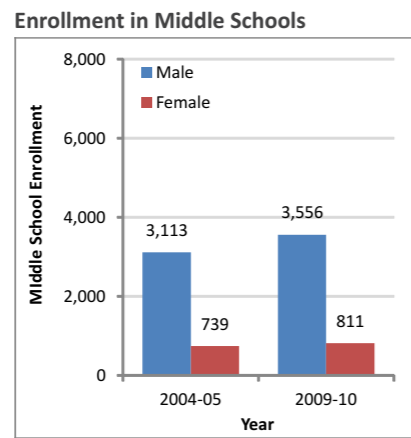
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



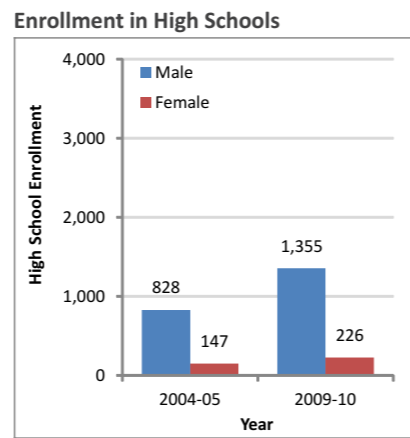
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



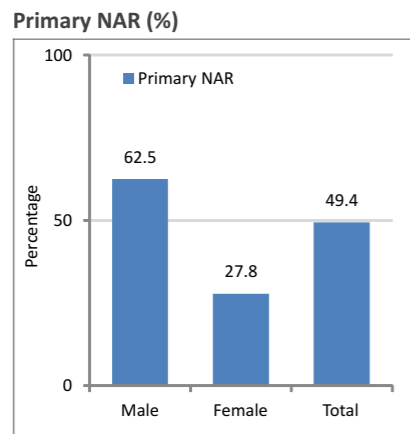
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



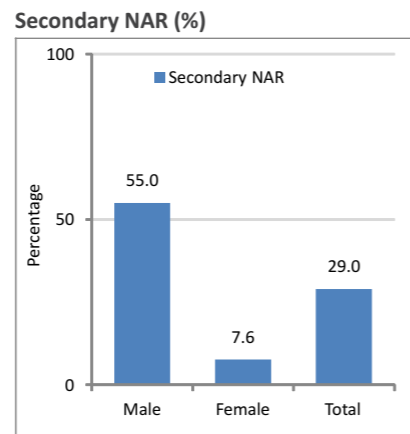
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



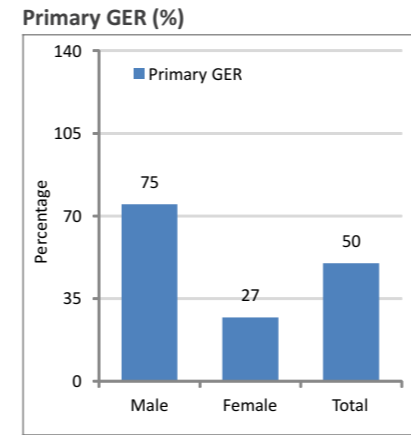
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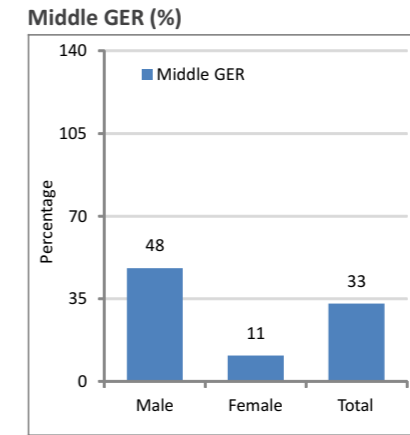
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)



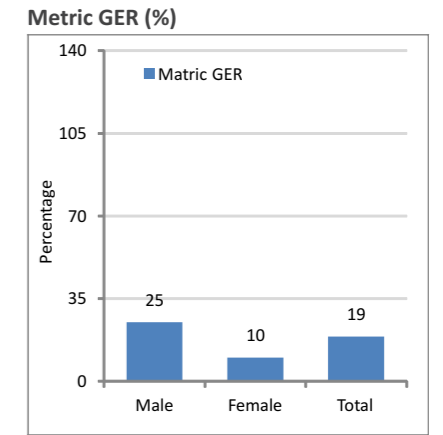
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)



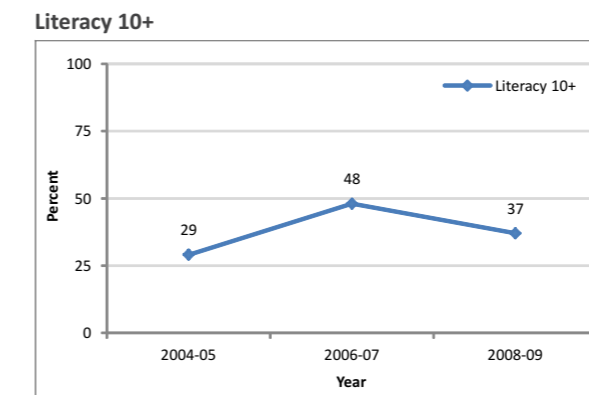
(PSLM, 2008-09)



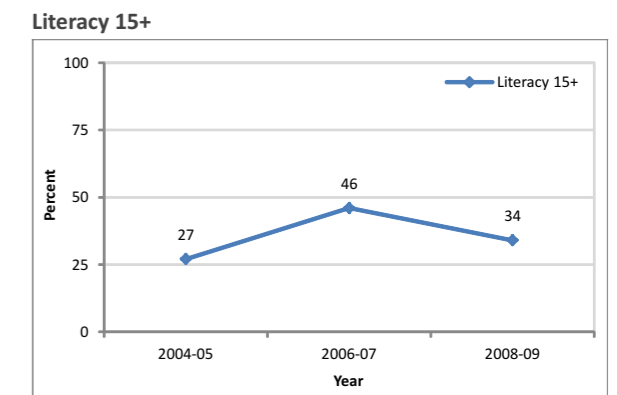
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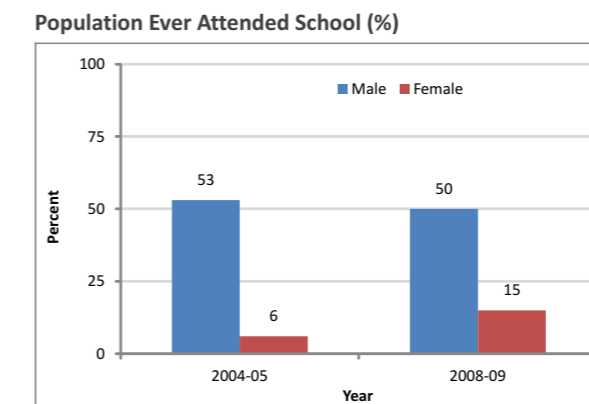
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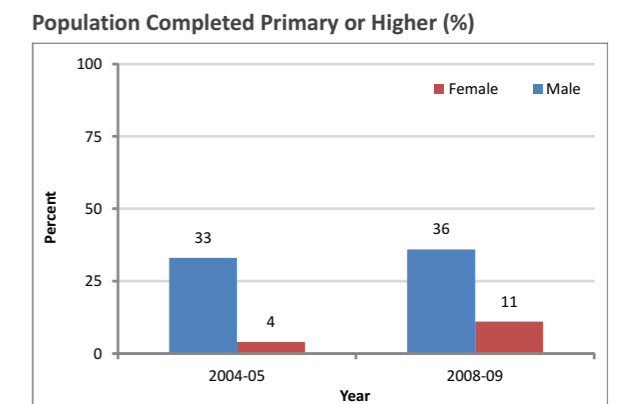
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

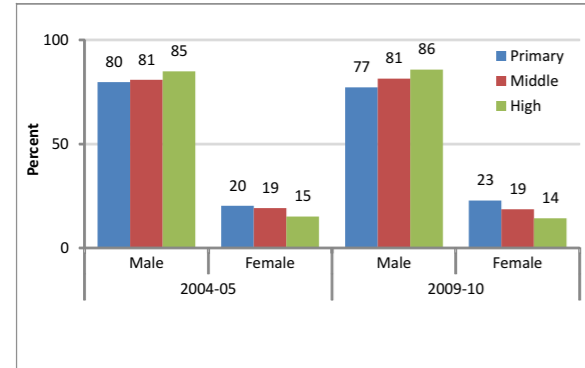


(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



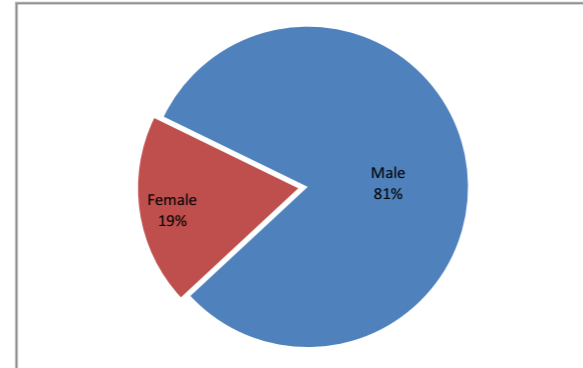
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Male/Female Ratio (%)



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

Overall Teachers



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

MDG Indicators

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- 2.1: Net primary enrollment ratio: 49% (2010)
- 2.2: Primary Completion rate: 33% (2010)
- 2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs): 37% (2009)

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development

- 3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary: 0.44 (2010)
- 3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary: 0.18 (2010)
- 3.3: Youth Literacy GPI: n/a

Sector Highlights

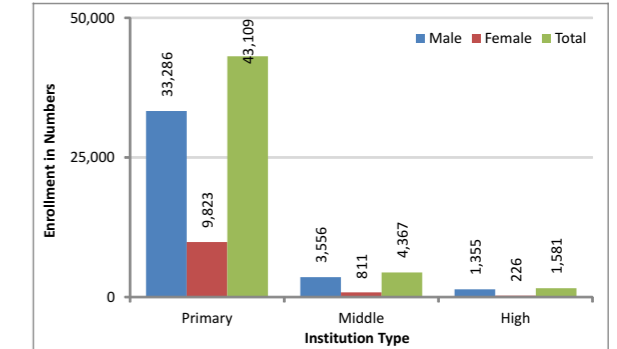
- Gender disparity is very high in primary education.
- Most children do not continue education beyond primary and this is more pronounced in case of girls.
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment in secondary levels is unavailability of schools. Against 413 primary schools in the district, there are only 24 middle and 26 high schools.
- There is also general scarcity of female teachers as on average there is only one primary teacher per 55 pupils.
- Primary school completion is also very low (33%).
- Data on quality of education was not collected.

16.1. Introduction

16.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates

According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 463 public primary, middle and high schools is 49,057, whereas, 727 students were enrolled in colleges, of which 517 were boys and 210 were girls.

Enrollment in Public Schools by Gender and Level

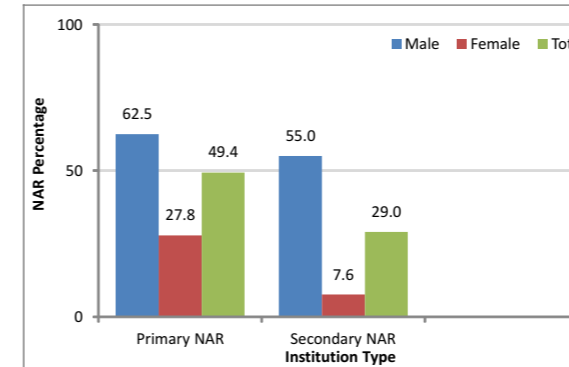


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.3. Enrollment Rates

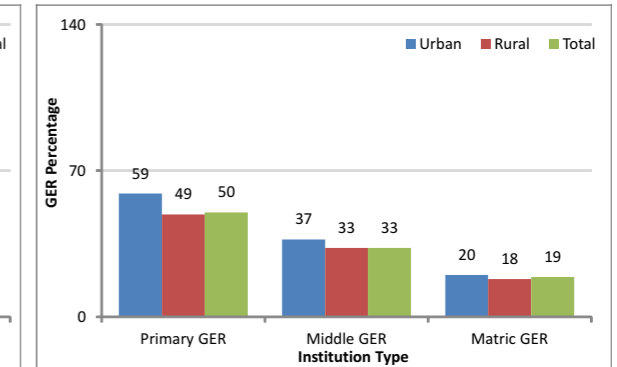
MICS 2010 has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 49% with girls significantly lower than boys (28% versus 63%). This indicates that 51% children were still out of school, who will either join late or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in middle school NAR (total: 29%, boys: 55%, girls: 8%) show that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Gross Enrollment Rate of primary and middle schools was also very low (at 50% and 33% respectively). For details, 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 (%)

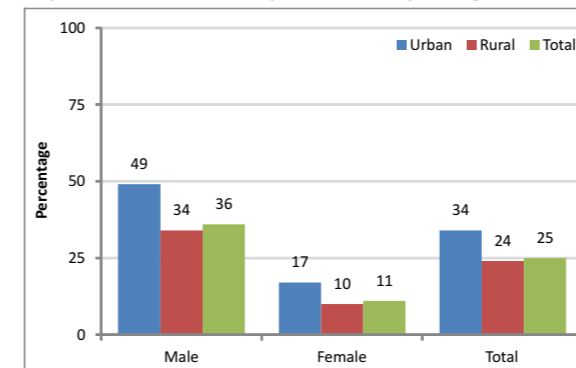


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.4. Educational Attainment

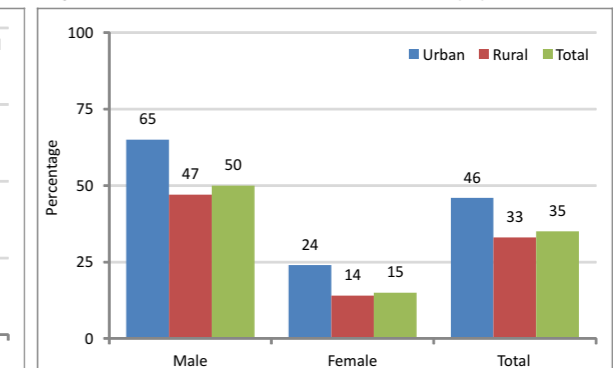
Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 65% population aged 10 years and older never attended any school while only 25% is reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 14% had ever-attended any school and only 10% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with urban males, where nearly 65% ever attend and 49% complete primary levels. For details, see tables H5 and H6 Annexure H.

Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Population that has Ever Attended School (%)

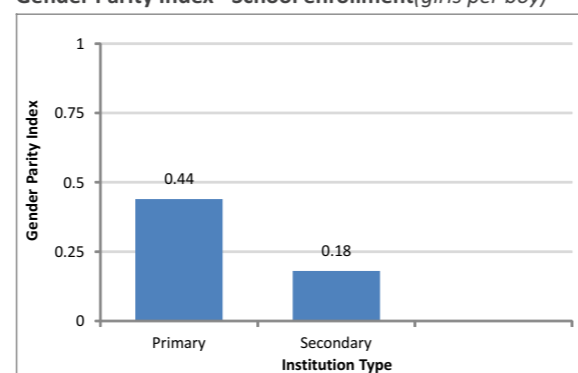


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.5. Gender Disparities

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

Gender Parity Index - School enrollment(girls per boy)

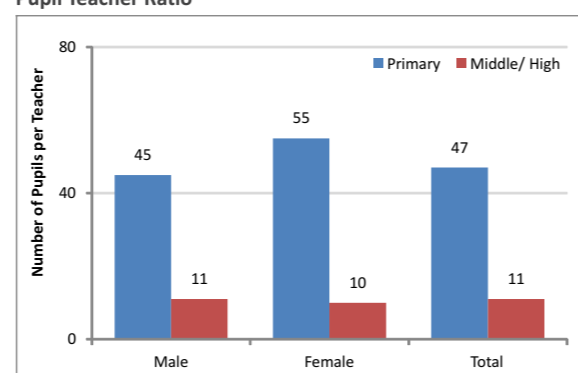


(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

16.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 45 primary school boys and 55 primary school girls. There are sufficient teachers per students for middle level. For details, see table H7 Annexure H.

Pupil Teacher Ratio



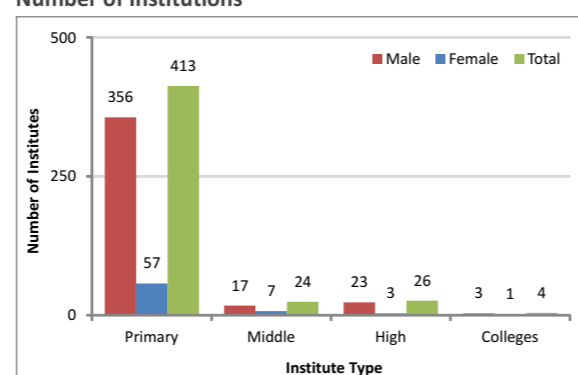
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7. Institutions

16.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school census 2009-10, there are 413 primary schools (356 male and 57 female), 24 middle schools (17 male and 7 female), 26 high schools (23 male and 3 female), 3 Inter colleges (2 male and 1 female) and 1 degree college (male only). For details, see table H8 Annexure H.

Number of Institutions



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7.2. Primary Schools

Primary schools comprise of six classes. In 2009, there were 413 primary schools in Killa Abdullah, 356 for boys and 57 for girls. The total enrollment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 43,109, of which 33,286 were boys and 9,823 girls, which means that 77% of primary school students were boys. In each primary school, a senior Junior Vernacular Teacher (JVT) is assigned the charge of Head Master or Head Mistress. The costs of primary schools are borne by government in the case of government run schools. They have a uniform curriculum and examination system.

As per Government of Pakistan's National Education Policy (NEP), the primary education will be provided to all children in the age group of 4-9 years. School facilities will be provided to every child within a radius of 1.5 kilometer, so that no child is deprived of basic education. Promotion of girls' education will be assigned high priority. However, considering the geographic spread, this policy (though ineffective after 18th amendment) may not be applicable in letter and spirit as it would require 3,508 instead of 413 schools to cover the district map. Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 31 community schools to promote primary education in the district.

The following table computes the budget based on the information provided by the Provincial Education Department. The number of new primary schools budgeted is based on the requirements for new primary schools minus the number of non-functional schools activated⁵.

⁵ District EFA Plan, Kilal Abdullah 2011-2015, NCHD

Budget-Establish New Primary Schools

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	35	35	35	35	35
Activate NF Schools	2	2	2	1	1
Establish New Primary Schools	33	33	33	34	34
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	70.158	70.158	70.158	72.284	72.284
New Schools-Teachers Salary	11.880	23.760	35.640	47.880	60.120
Total (Rs. in millions)	82.038	93.918	105.798	120.164	132.404
Girls' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	87	87	87	87	87
Activate NF Schools	2	2	2	2	2
Establish New Primary Schools	85	85	85	85	85
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	180.710	180.710	180.710	180.710	180.710
New Schools-Teachers Salary	30.600	61.200	91.800	122.400	153.000
Total (Rs. in millions)	211.310	241.910	272.510	303.110	333.710

16.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8, with the primary section included. In 2009, there were 24 middle schools in Killa Abdullah, of which 17 for boys and 7 for girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 4,367, which included 3,556 boys and 811 girls. This means that 81.4% of middle school students are boys. The Government has sanctioned 15 posts for a middle schools, of which one post is of SST (Gen), SST (Sc), JAT, PTI, D.M, M.Q each; two posts of JET, JVT and 4 posts of *Naib Qasid*. A senior secondary school teacher, SST (Gen), is posted as Head Master/ Head Mistress of the middle school. The district has 24 middle schools functioning against 413 primary schools, meaning thereby that 17 primary schools feed into one middle school, which to a larger extent explains the reasons for low continuation rates.

16.7.4. High Schools

High schools comprise of grades up to 10 classes with primary and middle classes included. Humanities and science subjects are taught in these schools. When a middle school is upgraded from middle level to high level, more staff is sanctioned as one Head Master or Head Mistress, a Secondary School Teacher (general science), a Junior English Teacher, a Junior Clerk and a class IV. In 2009, there were 26 high schools in Killa Abdullah, 23 for boys and 3 for girls. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 1,581, of which 226 were girls and 1,355 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

Three (3) Inter colleges (2 Male and 1 Female) are functioning properly in the district. A total of 188 students were enrolled in 3 Inter colleges in which 100 students were boys and 88 students were girls.

16.7.6. Degree Colleges

According to Directorate of Education Colleges, 1 Degree College (Male) is functioning properly. In Degree College, 539 students were enrolled, in which 417 students were boys and 122 students were girls.

16.7.7. Madrasas

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

16.7.8. Technical and Vocational Education

By 2015, the Government of Balochistan, with the assistance of Federal Government, will ensure access and equity to vocational and technical education in order to promote technical educational excellence throughout the province. The scope will introduce vocational education to students of class 6 - 10 and technical education to class 11 and onwards. The vocational and technical education shall be demand driven in order to develop effective human resource and effectively contribute towards reducing poverty rate of the province. At present, 24 middle schools are functional in the district and by the year 2015, the estimated number of middle Schools will rise up to 38 (by minimum projection @ 10% per year). With the provision of Vocational Education at middle level, the Government of Balochistan intends to empower the graduates for self employment/ income generation and to support the technical stream at class 9th, 10th and onward. With provision of Vocational Education at middle level the drop-out rate will also decrease.

16.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

16.8.1. School Buildings

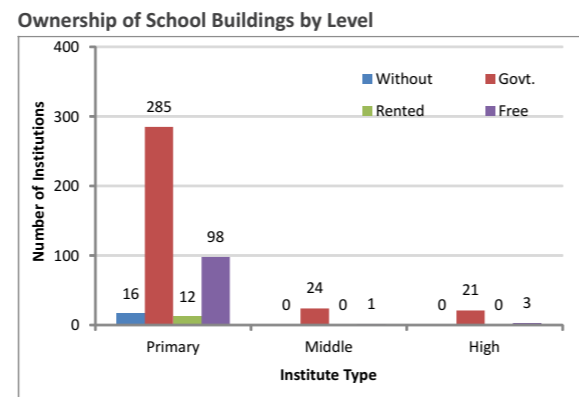
According to a BEMIS 2009-10, 4% of primary schools are functioning without school buildings and some of them from all schools are functioning without shelter. This situation is better in middle and high schools.

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

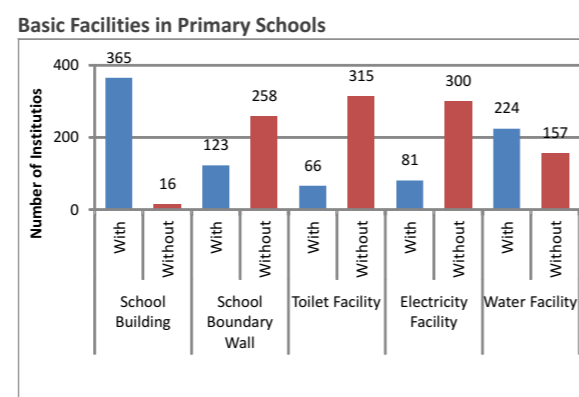
About 79% of primary schools are functioning without electricity. This situation is also worse in middle and high schools (52% and 33%) respectively.

Similarly, the same situation is with the toilet facility. 83% of primary schools are without basic toilet facility. This situation is almost same in middle and high schools.

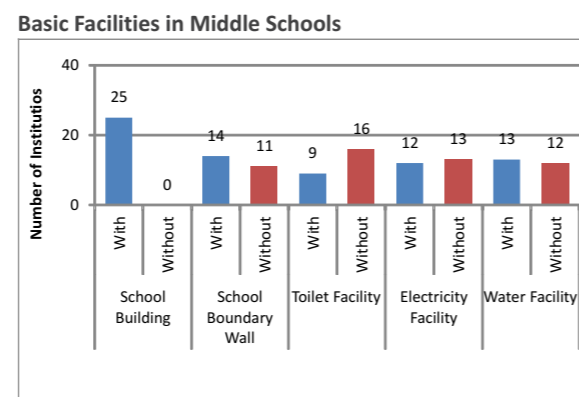
Water is the basic necessity. Almost 41% of primary school are without water facility and this situation is same in middle and high schools.



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

According to a previous survey, most of the schools were deprived of basic needs i.e. boundary wall, toilets for students, class rooms, science labs, library, science equipment, furniture, reading writing material, computers and water facilities. The missing facilities are one of the major reasons why students drop out of schools and parents also do not value the education. Nearly 69% of primary school buildings are owned by the government.

16.9. Literacy

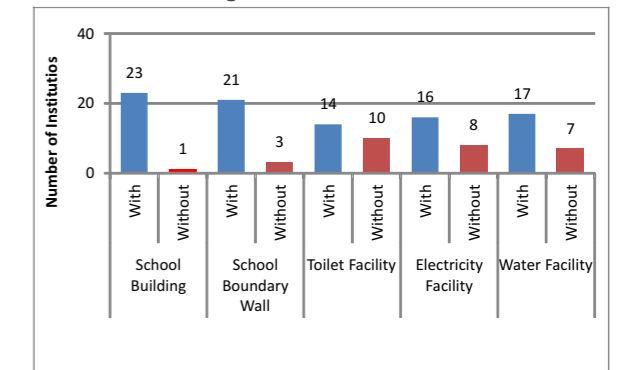
Literacy is a key that opens the doors of awareness and gives socio-economic uplift. Since independence, Governments has planned and developed various schemes and educational policies for achieving a high literacy rate, however, the impact of these programs has been limited.

According to Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, the literacy rate of age 10+ in Killa Abdullah District was 54% among males and 15% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 37%. 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.

The Federal Government had launched the program to uplift literacy status in the selected districts, especially for females that have been deprived of this basic right due to social norms and limited opportunities. For this purpose, 30 Adult Literacy Centers were established in Killa Abdullah District in October, 2010. After devolution of the subject of education to the provinces, Balochistan will have to initiate such programs through its own resources.

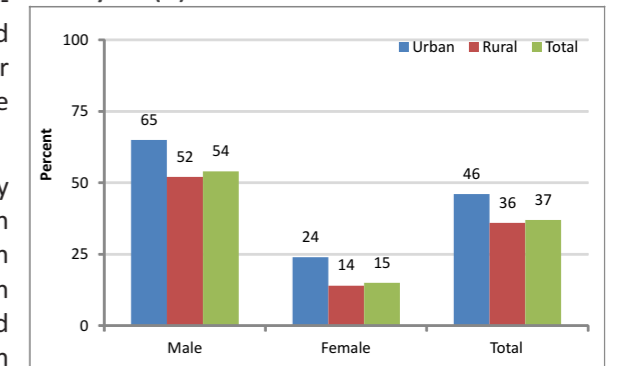
Currently 120 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for males and females by the Directorate of Literacy and NFBE (Non-Formal Basic Education) and NCHD for almost 2,800 beneficiaries. An overwhelming majority of the adult literacy centers are for females⁶.

Basic Facilities in High Schools



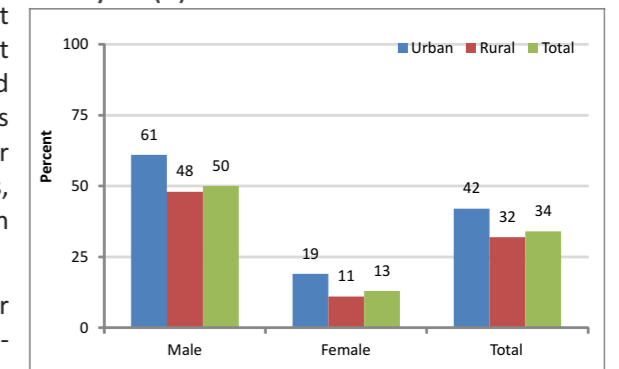
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Literacy 10+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 15+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

⁶ District EFA Plan, Killa Abdullah 2011-2015, NCHD

Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

Description	Centers	Enrolment
Male Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	5	158
Literacy Centers -Dir of Lit/NFBE	10	250
Sub-total Male	15	408
Female Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	85	1,817
Literacy Centers -Dir of Lit/NFBE	20	500
Sub-total Female	105	2,317
Total	120	2,725

16.10. Non-Formal Education

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

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

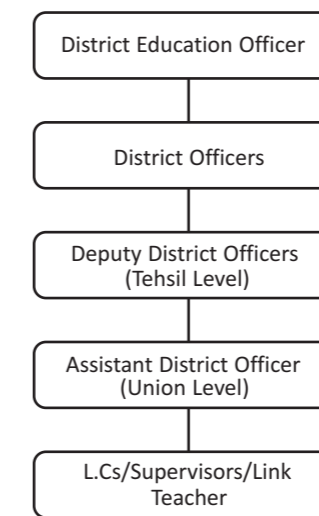
In the fiscal year 2007-2009, the Balochistan Education Foundation, with coordination of World Bank, established 36 community schools in Killa Abdullah District through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. Smart Pakistan and WESS. The enrollment was 1,888 of which 902 were girls and 976 were boys. According to an approved agreement, the following criteria were followed by BEF authority:

- Community will provide shelter or one room on voluntary basis.
- Teacher should belong to that area and only in case of unavailability, 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 in which there should not be any boys or girls school within a radius of 2 km.

16.11. Education Department

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

District Education Management Structure



16.12. Donors/NGOs Involvement

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

16.13. Some Development Projects

According to PSDP 2009, following projects were implemented in the education sector in District Killa Abdullah.

- Construction of primary school buildings in Killi Haji Khuda-e-Rahim, Pinakai, Gawal Tooba, Nacharian Quetta, Hydayat and others.
- Construction of 7 NOS Government primary school buildings Khm Aiwaz, Khm Anwar, K. Malik Shajhan Kulak and others.
- Construction of Government Girls Inter College Piralizai, Qilla Abdullah.
- Construction of Government Boys Inter College, Abdur Rehmanzai, Gulistan.

16.14. Some Key Findings

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



SECTION IV

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

17 SPORTS

In District Killa Abdullah, people are fond of local traditional games and international sports. Wrestling is predominantly played in rural areas, in a slightly different variation. This game is always played during social and religious festivals. Football, Volleyball, Cricket, Shootball and Marbles are also the common games. In the towns football and cricket are played. Cricket team of the district has participated in District U-19 championship and football team played in Inter-District Football Tournament, recently. Body building, martial arts, boxing and badminton too, are famous in the district.

17.1. Some Development Projects

No project being implemented under PSDP 2011-12.

17.2. Some Key Findings

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

18 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

18.1. Introduction of Social Welfare

Social welfare is a vital phenomenon of societal development focusing on the quality of life. In Balochistan, Social Welfare Department 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. The Local Government structure is currently at the hiatus status. Therefore, presently these Community Development Departments are known as Social Welfare Departments at districts levels.

Currently, in Balochistan region, certain developmental schemes were initiated by the Social Welfare Department aiming at the improvement of social environment by providing the opportunities to underprivileged strata through policies, programs and projects in order to alleviate poverty and dependency. These projects included community development centers, community halls, income support programs and registration of the marginalized persons etc. For this purpose budget allocated toward Social Welfare Department, Killa Abdullah was Rs. 2,127,000/- in the year 2010-11.

18.2. Training & Rehabilitation Centre, Jangal Pir Alizai

The Training and Rehabilitation Center at Jangal Pir Alizai is the major training center of Social Welfare Department, Balochistan. This Community Development Center was established with the motive to enhance living skills of the unprivileged strata and have performed efficiently in enrolling and training the people in the past few years. This center was receiving its grants through donations and *Zakat* funds. Formerly, this center was run by the Social Welfare Department. Currently this center has been handed over to NGO Sector, due to the non-availability of funds. The center has capacity to facilitate 40 females in cutting and stitching.

18.3. Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)

BISP was commenced by the Government of Pakistan with initial allocation of Rs.34 billion (US \$ 425 million approximately) for the fiscal year 2008-09. This project was started across Pakistan with the objective of poverty alleviation and women empowerment among the deprived segment of Pakistani society, including widows and women headed households particularly.

18.4. Zakat & Pakistan Bait ul Maal

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

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

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

- Financial aid to charitable institutions including educational and vocational setups.
- Sponsor and promote 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 Killa Abdullah under Gender Reforms Action Plan (GRAP). For this purpose, each district was allocated with sufficient budget throughout Pakistan.

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 Killa Abdullah has established two offices in Chaman and Killa Abdullah. Total posts of BPS- 17 were 3, out of which one was vacant in Chaman while BPS-16 posts were 14, in which 1 post was vacant in Chaman. The detail of staff is given below:

Table 18.1: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Chaman, District Killa Abdullah.

Total Posts & BPS.	No. of posts.	Filled	Vacant
Total Number of Posts of BPS-17.	1	0	1
Total Number of Posts of Below BPS-16.	7	6	1
Total Posts.	8	6	2

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.2: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Killa Abdullah

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.	7	7	0
Total Posts.	9	9	0

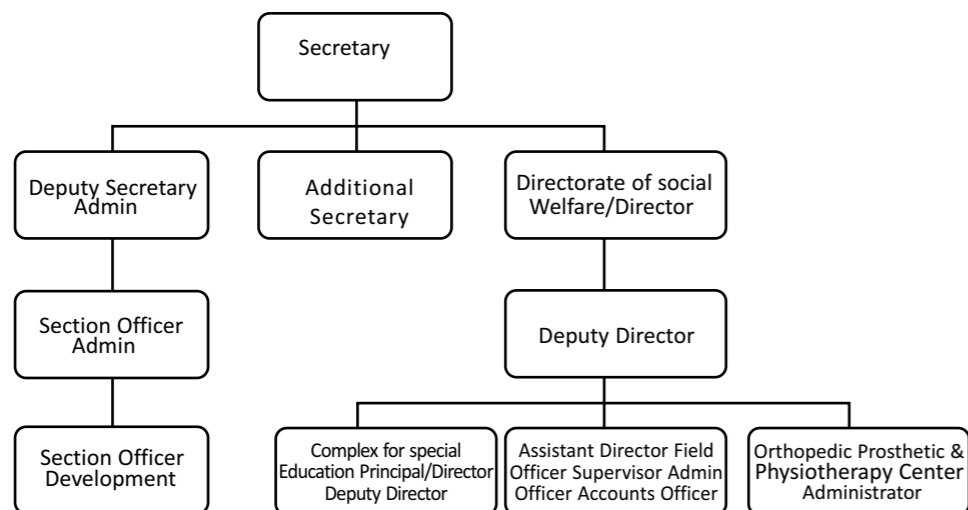
(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	2
Sanctioned Strength in Various Categories (Total)	16
Actual Filled Posts	14
Vacant Posts	2

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Social Welfare Department Organogram



18.7. Some Key Findings

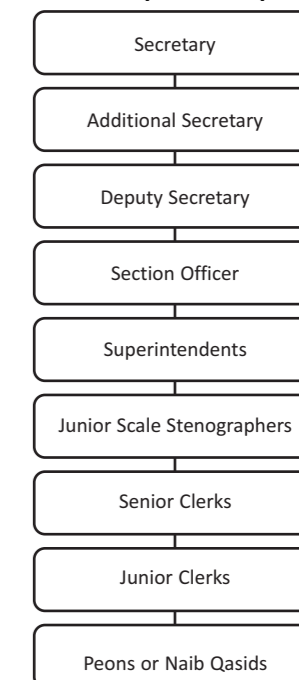
- Accurate record maintenance is essential to identify the needs of districts' development centers.
- A sufficient amount of budget is required for Community Development Centers for their apt performance.
- Certain projects on education and rehabilitation of the persons with impairments and transsexuals are t essential to be initiated for the welfare of marginalized strata.
- SMEDA needs to focus on its role for community development and also in establishing small industries so the poor could be able to generate income competently.
- Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal needs to expand its role to acquire improvement and growth of community.
- Sufficient budget allocation is requisite to fulfill the requirements of community development schemes and projects.
- 70 CCBs and 100 NGOs were registered with Social Welfare Department in which all CCBs and 91 NGOs were not working. Appropriate liability and monitoring of CCBs and NGOs working is essential for community development.
- Safety net plans in Killa Abdullah are required for the well-being of aged persons, orphans and rehabilitation of the drug addicts.

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

Structure of Provincial Woman Development Department



19.2. Situation of Women

By and large social organization in District Killa Abdullah is predominantly tribal and andocentric, which discourages women's decision making and economic empowerment. Women were 45% of the overall population and 54% of them were above 15 years of age. Their economic dependency over males persists high due to the patriarchal norms, even when they are equally active with men within their defined reproductive roles such as in agriculture and livestock, they are socially not accepted as farmers or the paid laborers. Moreover, their ownership or inheritance in house and/or agricultural land is also not widely accepted that makes them more economically dependent. Women are also involved in small industries such as embroidery work as home-based workers but they are proletarians. Other issues like Illiteracy, poverty and lack of resources adjoins in hampering women as subordinate strata of society.

According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls is significantly lower than boys (28% compared to 63%). 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 discontinuing education after primary level. The secondary Net Attendance Ratio is 29% in total, out of which boys dominate with 55% and girls stand at mere 8%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was also very low, 50% and 33% respectively.

Women are experiencing high levels of mortality and morbidity due to malnutrition, poor living conditions and inadequate healthcare. There were 3 lady doctors, 152 LHWs and 7 LHSs in the district. Due to the reason many women have poor access to skilled attendants for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. In the year 2010, overall 1% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC) whereas 1% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel. Similarly, 11% of the women who had delivered, had one or more post natal visits. Besides, insufficient number of lady doctors, lack of essential Primary Health Care equipment and services further adds to their problems particularly at the time of maternal emergencies.

The issues related to women are considered as matters of honor are brought before *jirga* instead of being reported at police stations. For the reason, cases of violence and crimes against women in the district remain unreported. However, one case of acid/stove burning and a case of abduction was reported in the year 2009 while issues of domestic violence, murder and rapes were never reported. There is a possibility that other assaults against women are also being conducted but they were unreported due to the traditional values. This situation asks for the need of women police station and women police in the district. So, it could ensure protection of women and their access to justice.

The Federal Government has specified 33% female representation in the District Government structure but it is currently at hiatus until the next Local Government elections take place. In 2005, the registered women voters were 116,907, whereas registered men voters were 130,330 in the district but at the time of elections. However during elections women are discouraged to cast their votes.

There are many women employed in education and health sector. Overall female teachers employed in the district were 277. Whereas, women employed in the health sector were 3 doctors while 1 nurse and 37 paramedic staff in the district. The National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care employed 152 LHWs and 7 LHSs for the betterment of maternal health in Killa Abdullah. Other than that overall 152 women were employed in the Education Department, 301 in the Health Department and only 1 female was employed in the Social Welfare Department. However, data on women employment in the development and public sector is inadequate. Women recruitment in the development and productive arena is further needed to be focused to attain gender equality in the district.

19.3. Available Facilities

Many international donors and non-governmental organizations are involved in promoting girls' education in the district but the degree of their involvement varies according to the nature of the institution. UNICEF and other NGOs have been assisting in increase of school participation in rural areas, particularly for girls.

Other than that, Government of Pakistan initiated health projects particularly for the betterment of women health. Some of them are:

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

MNCH Program which aims to improve the Health of Women and Children focuses on the following components:

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

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

- Rural Community Center, Killa Abdullah.
- Social Welfare, Training and Rehabilitation Center, District Killa Abdullah.
- Industrial Homes.
- Improvement of Girls Colleges at Quetta, Pishin and Killa Abdullah for providing basic facilities to female students.
- *Idara-i-Bahali Mustehqueen-i-Zakat* for Females, District Killa Abdullah.
- Training and Rehabilitation Center for Mustehqueen-i-Zakat.
- Benazir Income Support Program.
- Community Halls for lady councilors were established under GRAP.

- Non-Formal Education system for those who have missed regular schooling.
- Awareness Programs for Women's Rights and Empowerment is currently pursuing.
- The establishment of Gender Resource Centers and Career Development Centers at district level is also under way.
- Basic facilities like wash-rooms, rest-rooms have been provided at district level under Federal GRAP funds.

The microfinance facilities were introduced by commercial banks particularly for the empowerment of small entrepreneurs, farmers and women. There are 10 branches of commercial and government banks and Agriculture Development Bank were functioning in Killa Abdullah and providing all commercial banking facilities and loans. Unfortunately, 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

There were two training center for females existed in vocational segment in the district with the motive to train women in basic living skills. So, they could also be able to generate income.

19.5. Recreational Facilities

The traditional norms do not allow women for recreational activities, therefore, not much attention has been paid by the government to provide facilities like parks and clubs.

19.6. Women Development Initiatives

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

19.7. Some Key Findings

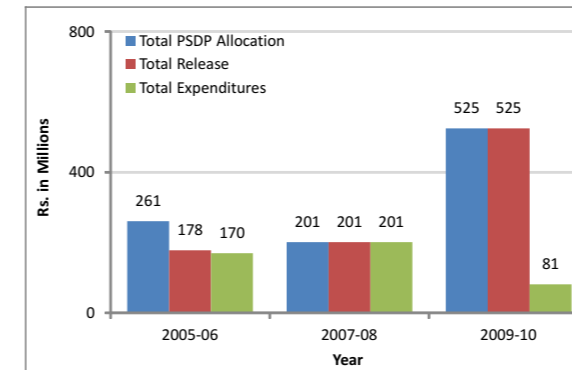
- Women in District Killa Abdullah are unaware of their rights because of illiteracy and man dominancy over powers and decisions.
- There is an immense need of women empowerment programs to be initiated by Government and NGOs.
- District hospitals are needed to be equipped with essential equipments for on time primary health care services particularly in emergencies.
- Establishment of women bank is needed for the promotion of micro credits for women in Killa Abdullah in order to improve their livelihoods and curtail economical dependency.
- Women representation is needed so that they could raise their demands at the district level.
- SMEDA needs to focus on role of women in industries.
- Community awareness is obligatory to curtail girls drop out and increase female literacy in the district.
- Women are not considered as farmers or the paid labor in agriculture and livestock endeavors. The payment of their work can help in the betterment of their livelihoods and economic empowerment.
- Certain gender equity programs are essential to involve women in the development sector to improve women empowerment.

20 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Relevant data could not be collected/traced.

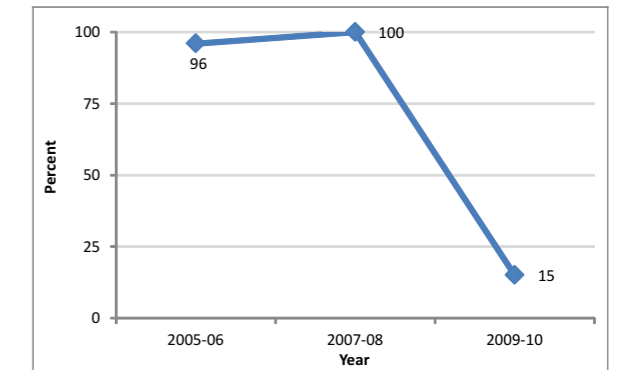
21 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

District Accounts Budget



(PSDP, 2010)

Budget Utilization (%)



(PSDP, 2010)

21.1. Introduction

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

21.2. District Accounts - Budgetary Allocations/Expenditures

The following table presents the expenditure summary for fiscal year 2009-2010. It is encouraging to see that current expenditure grew by 837 percent in fiscal year 2009-2010. This growth of manifolds is due to increase in expenditures under various functions including economic affairs, health, education, Housing and community amenities and social protection. It is indeed impressive that despite limited fiscal space an increasing amount of money is being spent in the underdeveloped district like Killa Abdullah.

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

	Budget 2008-09	Budget 2009-10	G.Rate %
Current Revenue Expenditure	29,850,701	279,933,401	838
General Public Service	560,883	32,821,149	5,752
Executive & legislative organs, financial	560,883	14,922,480	2,561
Transfers	n/a	n/a	n/a
Economic Affairs	7,269,531	80,429,668	1,006
Agriculture, Food, Irrigation, Forestry & Fishing	3,016,629	50,810,771	1,584
Construction and Transport	4,252,902	29,618,897	596
Housing and Community Amenities	1,789,601	11,294,027	531
Housing development	n/a	1,112,893	n/a
Community Development	n/a	n/a	n/a
Water supply	1,789,601	10,181,134	469
Health	4,253,738	44,499,321	946
Hospital Services	929,622	9,722,719	946
Health Administration	3,324,116	34,776,602	946
Recreational, Culture and Religion	n/a	n/a	n/a
Recreational and sporting services	n/a	n/a	n/a
Admin of Info., Recreation & Culture	n/a	n/a	n/a
Education Affairs and Services	15,822,762	108,743,414	587
Pre. & primary education affair & service	14,348,736	102,671,846	616
Secondary education affairs and services	1,423,962	4,343,954	205
Administration	50,064	1,727,614	3,351
Education affairs, services not elsewhere	n/a	n/a	n/a
Social Protection	154,186	2,145,822	1,292
Administration	154,186	2,145,822	1,292

(PSDP, 2010)

n/a: Data not available

21.3. Development Funds

Most of the development activities in the district are funded through the Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). Development funds from federal and provincial resources are only partly administered at the district level. Financing of the Provincial PSDP is normally done through surpluses accruing from the revenue and capital accounts of the Provincial Government. Historically, due to paucity of resources in Balochistan, the Government had no option but to opt for Revenue Deficit Budgeting to finance PSDP relying mainly on the budgetary support provided by the Federal Government. Moreover, in case of block allocations at the provincial level, accurate break-down at the district level is not possible. The

following table presents data on allocation, releases, and expenditures of PSDP in District Killa Abdullah. The PSDP allocations witnessed fluctuations due to fiscal constraints in past years; however, the percentage of utilization of resources was high till 2007-08.

Table 21.2: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

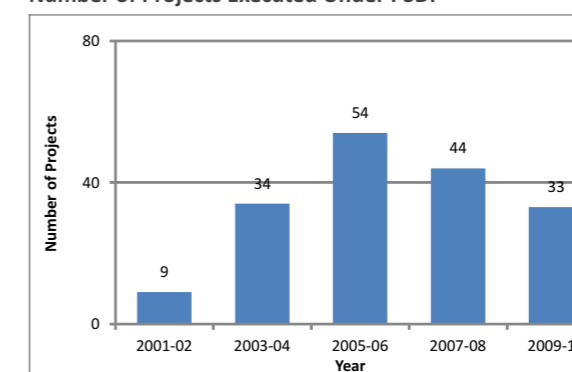
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total PSDP Allocation GOB	121	210	228	261	182	201	362	525
Total Release	96	146	189	178	n/a	201	342	525
Total Expenditures	96	146	179	170	n/a	201	130	81
Percentage Utilizations	100%	100%	95%	96%	n/a	100%	38%	*15%

n/a: Data not found

*when data was being collected

The graph shows the number of projects executed under PSDP in Killa Abdullah. It is evident that the number of projects has declined since 2007-08 as a result of fiscal constraint in wake of global economic crisis. For detail, see table J1 Annexure J.

Number of Projects Executed Under PSDP



(PSDP, 2010)



ANNEXURE TABLES

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

Annexure A: 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	
Health	1	15	49	64
	2	3	17	20
	4	7	17	24
	5	4	8	12
	6	-	28	28
	7	4	4	8
	9	-	30	30
	17	7	5	12
PHE	2	2	5	7
<i>Total</i>	-	42	160	205

(District Accounts)

Table A2: Licensing facilities

Licenses Type (include name)	Number of Licenses Issued (2009-2010)	Fees Per License(include rates for 2009-2010)	Revenue generated during financial Year 2009-2010	Issuing Authority
Pistol	1,229	1,000	1,229,000	DC K.A
Rifle	42	1,000	42,000	DC K.A
Shot gun	80	600	48,000	DC K.A
Driving license	879	60	52,740	DPO K.A
<i>Total</i>	2,230	2,660	1,371,740	-

(District Revenue Office)

Annexure B: LAW AND ORDER

Table B1: Type of Law Enforcement Agencies and Geographical Coverage

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Police Station / Thana / Chowki		Geographical Coverage
	Number	Name	
Police	3	n/a	n/a
Levies	n/a	n/a	n/a

(DPO/ DCO/Provincial Home Department/IG Police office/Provincial and District FIA office)
n/a: Data not available

Table B2: Strength of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of 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	1	1	6	3	19	32	343	405
Levies Provincial	2	73	10	318	n/a	n/a	n/a	403
Levies Federal	n/a	13	8	193	n/a	n/a	n/a	214
Other forces	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	7	8
Total	3	87	24	514	20	32	350	1,030

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

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	19	312	20,937	525	n/a	40	21,833
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
Other forces	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2
Total	1	20	312	20,937	525		40	21,835

(District Police Office (A-Area), Deputy Commissioner Office, Deputy Commissioner Office, IG Police/Provincial Home Dept./DC 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	3	3	12	17	1	36
Kidnapping for Ransom	n/a	n/a	3	1	n/a	4
Thefts Reported as Terrorism	6	7	18	41	2	74
Total	9	10	33	59	3	114

(Registrar High Court/DIG (investigation)/District Police office)

Table B5: Number of Courts and Benches

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

(Registrar High Court/District & Session Judge)

Annexure C: AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

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

Major Rabi Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield(Kg/Hectare) Average
Wheat	6,510	10,417	1,600
Barley	236	304	1,288
Cumin	34	24	706
Vegetables	56	891	15,911
Fodder	205	3,501	17,078
Total	7,041	15,137	36,583

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Major Kharif Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield(Kg/Hectare) Average
Fruits	6,272	48,972	7,808
Onion	97	1,765	18,196
Potato	88	1,681	19,102
Vegetables	283	2,118	7,484
Melons	328	3,679	11,216
Chilies	4	6	1,500
Fodder	193	9,274	48,052
Tobacco	65	87	1,338
Total	7,330	67,582	114,696

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

	Wheat	Fruits	Tobacco	Potato
Killa Abdullah				
Area	45.3	43.6	0.5	0.6
Production	12.6	59.2	0.1	2.0
Yield	1.1	5.2	0.9	12.6
Balochistan				
Area	33.9	20.1	0.2	0.2
Production	16.5	19.7	0.1	0.7
Yield	1.0	2.0	0.7	6.9

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Owner	Tractors	Threshers	Harvesters	Reapers	Bulldozers
Govt.	0	0	0	0	2
Private	728	81	0	0	2
Total	728	81	0	0	4

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Fruits	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Apple	4,782	36,305	10,370
Apricot	957	9,458	12,172
Grapes	312	1,453	6,665
Peach	33	154	8,105
Plum	41	80	5,000
Pomegranate	147	1,522	16,366
Total	6,272	48,972	58,678

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Vegetables	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Carrot	5	87	174,000
Radish	15	263	17,533
Turnip	17	221	13,000
Spinach	19	320	16,842
Tomatoes	124	998	8,048
Lady Finger	62	357	5,758
Tinda	3	18	6,000
Brinjal	7	55	7,857
Pumpkin	28	277	9,893
Potato	88	1,681	19,102
Cucumber	56	397	7,089
Other Vegetables	3	16	5,333
Total	427	4,690	290,455

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C7: Area Irrigated by Different Source of Irrigation

Sources of Irrigation	Area (Hectare)	Percent (%)	Total No. of Tube Wells	
			Govt.	Private
Tube wells	9,979	93	70	1,064
Wells	17	0.2	0	0
Karezes / Spring	782	7	0	0
Total	10,778	100%		1,134

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Annexure D: LIVESTOCK

Table D1: Health Services Activities (Number)

Activities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Vaccination	82,361	78,776	195,300	124,710
Treatment	256,709	196,460	304,488	138,344
Animals Castrated	811	1,820	1,290	1,263
Animal Slaughtered (Govt.)	72,628	31,748	190,550	17,013
Animal Slaughtered (Private)	14,733	24,300	51,924	8,778

(Director Animal Health Balochistan)

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

Total Meat Production	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Mutton	(000) Tones	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.4	2.4
Beef	(000) Tones	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Milk	(000) Liters	25.3	25.8	26.3	26.8	27.3
Poultry	(000) Tones	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.1
Eggs	Million Numbers	71.0	72.9	74.8	76.8	78.8

(Directorate General Livestock and Livestock Census, 2006)

Annexure E: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATION

Table E1: Vehicles Registered by Year (Number)

Vehicle Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Motorcycle	1	1	1	n/a	1	n/a
Car	4	4	4	n/a	4	n/a
Jeep	2	2	2	n/a	2	2
Station Wagon	2	2	2	n/a	2	2
Mini Bus	n/a	14	15	n/a	16	29
Truck	n/a	n/a	47	n/a	47	29
Pickup	n/a	2	2	n/a	2	2
Total	9	25	73		74	64

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table E2: Number of Post Offices and Courier Services

Services Category	2005	2010
Post Offices	4	4
Courier Services OCS, TCS, TNT, Speed X	3	3

(Post Master General)

Annexure F: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

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

Type and Source of Drinking Water	MICS 2010 (Percent)
Improved Sources	99.1
Piped water	53.3
Public standpipe or tap	0
Hand pump	0
Donkey pump/turbine	0
Protected dug well	20.4
Tube well/ borehole	25.3
Protected pond/ Tank	0
Protected spring	0
Rainwater collection	0
Filter plant	0
Un-Improved Sources	0.5
Unprotected dug well	0.5
Unprotected Spring	0
Unprotected Pond	0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	0
vendor provided	0
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	0
Tanker truck	0
Cart with small tanker/ drum	0
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0
Other	0

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

Access of water sources	MICS 2010 (Percent)
Improved sanitation facilities	95.8
Flush to piped sewer system	0.5
Flush to septic tank	0.0
Flush to pit (latrine)	15.0
Flush to somewhere else	16.9
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	1.8
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	37.5
Pit latrine with slab	23.5
Composting toilet	0.6
Un-Improved sanitation facilities	
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	1.4
Bucket	2.8
Public/ communal latrine	0.0
Other	0.0
Missing	0.0
No facility, Bush, Field	0.0

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Annexure G: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Table G1: OPD Attendance at THQ & DHQ Hospital

Category/ Department	THQ Hospital			DHQ Hospital		
	New Cases	Follow-up Cases	Total	New Cases	Follow-up Cases	Total
General OPD	-	-	-	120,000	16,000	136,000
Medicine	-	-	-	80,500	3,110	83,610
Surgery	-	-	-	6,200	142	6,342
Pediatrics	-	-	-	11,100	310	11,410
ENT	-	-	-	2,401	104	2,505
Eye	-	-	-	892	114	1,006
Orthopedics	-	-	-	261	30	291
Psychiatry	-	-	-	146	10	156
Dental	-	-	-	1,120	90	1,210
Skin	-	-	-	310	21	331
OBS/ Gynae	-	-	-	4,208	626	4,834
Emergency/ Causality	-	-	-	6,110	12	6,122
Cardiology	-	-	-	402	46	448
Other (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	233,650	20,615	254,265

(Balochistan Health Department)

Table G2: Outdoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Eye & ENT	21
Vaccine Preventable	26
Endocrine	100
Skin	240
Neuro-Psychiatric	320
Cardiovascular	322
Urinary Tract	363
Oral	1,120
Other Communicable	1,270
Injuries/ Poisoning	2,581
Gastro Intestinal	4,883
Respiratory	5,541

(Balochistan Health Department)

Table G3: Indoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Viral Hepatitis B	2
Chronic Liver Diseases	2
Chronic Renal Diseases	1
Ischemic Heart Diseases (IHD)	2
Burns	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1
Meningitis	4
Viral Hepatitis A & E	4
Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18
Pneumonia<5	25
Hernias	27
Acute Appendicitis	28
Asthma	28
Pneumonia>5	28
Diabetes Mellitus	40
Hypertension	101
Typhoid	110
Malaria	112
Diarrhea>5	510
Diarrhea<5	602

(Balochistan Health Department)

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	29,351	7,434	36,785	33,286	9,823	43,109
Middle Section	3,113	739	3,852	3,556	811	4,367
High Section	828	147	975	1,355	226	1,581
Inter Colleges	85	54	139	100	88	188
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	417	122	539
Total	33,377	8,374	41,751	38,714	11,070	49,784

(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	
	89	88	89	98	100	99	97	97	97	Total
	89	88	89	95	100	96	94	97	95	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	62.5	27.8	49.4
Secondary	55.0	7.6	29.0

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Total			Kachi Class
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
4-9	65	34	49	66	20	43	66	23	44	Including
5-9	80	41	59	74	24	49	75	27	50	Excluding
6-10	82	45	63	72	25	50	74	28	52	Excluding
10-12	48	27	37	48	8	33	48	11	33	-
11-13	47	27	37	51	8	34	51	11	34	-
13-14	25	16	20	25	9	18	25	10	19	-
14-15	27	17	22	24	8	17	25	10	18	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	65	24	46	47	14	33	50	15	35

(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
49	17	34	34	10	24	36	11	25

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table H7: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	45	55	47
Middle and High Level	11	10	11

(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	340	51	391	356	57	413
Middle Schools	18	7	25	17	7	24
High Schools	21	3	24	23	3	26
Inter Colleges	1	1	2	2	1	3
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	380	62	442	399	68	467

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

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

Literacy	Gender	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
Literacy 10+	Male	65	52	54
	Female	24	14	15
	Total	46	36	37
Literacy 15+	Male	61	48	50
	Female	19	11	13
	Total	42	32	34

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	77	81	86
Female	23	19	14

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Annexure I: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

Table I1: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, District Killa Abdullah at Chaman.

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

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table I2: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, District Killa Abdullah.

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

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Annexure J: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table J1: Projects Executed Under PSDP

Year	Projects in Numbers
2001-02	9
2002-03	18
2003-04	34
2004-05	46
2005-06	54
2006-07	53
2007-08	44
2008-09	26
2009-10	33

(PSDP, 2010)

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

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	CHAMAN	ABATOO	5699	854
2	CHAMAN	ANZORGI KAREZ	992	90
3	CHAMAN	BOGHRA DHAN	717	57
4	CHAMAN	KAREZAT PURANA CHAMAN	4450	372
5	CHAMAN	KAREZAT ROGHANI	2261	212
6	CHAMAN	KAREZAT SANAZALA	3146	293
7	CHAMAN	KHUSH KABA DAMAN AHSHEZAI	5776	506
8	CHAMAN	KHUSH KABA DAMAN MALEZAI	6360	862
9	CHAMAN	KHUSH KABA GURI	2590	326
10	CHAMAN	KHUSH KABA MALEZAI	0	0
11	CHAMAN	KHUSH KABA ROGHANI	1063	112
12	CHAMAN	KHUSHKABA DAMAN SARKARI	9883	1135
13	CHAMAN	MURDA KAREZ	6178	663
14	CHAMAN	SIRKI TALARI	22942	2486
15	CHAMAN	SUI KAREZ	1422	121
16	CHAMAN	TAKI KILLI	2076	179
17	CHAMAN	ABEZAN	1506	186
18	CHAMAN	AGHBARGI AZDANZ I	1589	203
19	CHAMAN	AGHBARGI JALAL ZAI	1063	160
20	CHAMAN	GIRDAI PINAKI	3274	321
21	CHAMAN	HAZAR GANJI	860	110
22	CHAMAN	MACHKA	855	159
23	CHAMAN	PINKI AZDANZAI	884	61
24	CHAMAN	PINKI JALAL ZAI	592	64
25	CHAMAN	SANZLA BURHANZAI	1347	209
26	CHAMAN	SHAKHA	708	120
27	CHAMAN	SHAMAK ZAI KAREZ	1374	191
28	CHAMAN	SHAPSHALOON	0	0
29	CHAMAN	SPINATEZA	4140	740
30	CHAMAN	TALARI KHAWAJEZAI	395	55
31	CHAMAN	ZARA BAND	920	161
32	CHAMAN	AGHBARG ABI	642	92
33	CHAMAN	BAIN ALOZAI	482	49
34	CHAMAN	BAMAI	173	25
35	CHAMAN	CHINAR	165	22
36	CHAMAN	EHESAN	1410	113
37	CHAMAN	GOWAL	1141	185
38	CHAMAN	KADNI	1097	168
39	CHAMAN	KHIDAR	981	131
40	CHAMAN	KHUSH KABA AGHBARAG	1676	246
41	CHAMAN	KHUSH KABA PIR ALEZAI	37	6
42	CHAMAN	KUCHNAI DOBANDI	719	122
43	CHAMAN	LOI DOBANDI	1991	249

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
44	CHAMAN	MANA	185	23
45	CHAMAN	SANZLI	1013	134
46	CHAMAN	TASHRUBAT	692	124
47	CHAMAN	TOR KAN	769	93
48	CHAMAN	ZEMAL	198	26
49	CHAMAN	AGHBARGI	1637	247
50	CHAMAN	AURAK	313	67
51	CHAMAN	BAIN ASHE ZAI	133	39
52	CHAMAN	FARAKHI	1015	210
53	CHAMAN	GIRDIMURGHR	594	105
54	CHAMAN	GURANGI	79	14
55	CHAMAN	KACH ADOZAI	757	126
56	CHAMAN	KARAK	349	71
57	CHAMAN	KHAIRE ZAI	153	32
58	CHAMAN	LAHAR	91	28
59	CHAMAN	MANDAN	1497	226
60	CHAMAN	QANDIL	164	22
61	CHAMAN	SERBAISH	184	36
62	CHAMAN	SHAS	1135	218
63	CHAMAN	TOBA BADEZAI	995	113
64	CHAMAN	ADRAKZAI KACH	832	80
65	CHAMAN	AMRAT	1135	178
66	CHAMAN	BURJ MATAKZAI	804	58
67	CHAMAN	GHANDAK BADAN ZAI	126	16
68	CHAMAN	GHANDAK KAJAN ZAI	29	7
69	CHAMAN	IYSARGI	909	115
70	CHAMAN	JILGA	1513	263
71	CHAMAN	KHUSH KABA ADOZAI	22	4
72	CHAMAN	LAKARI	18	2
73	CHAMAN	MAKOO KACHH	1697	247
74	CHAMAN	NEK KACH	9	1
75	CHAMAN	SAMUN	442	43
76	CHAMAN	TABINA ALEZAI	594	103
77	CHAMAN	TABINA MAL EHZAI	67	6
78	CHAMAN	TABINA SALEHZAI	68	11
79	CHAMAN	ULGI	318	38
80	GULISTAN	ABDURAHMAN ZAI	10923	1485
81	GULISTAN	INAYAT ULLAH KAREZ	7378	1041
82	GULISTAN	KAREZ GULISTAN	17247	2738
83	GULISTAN	KHARGAI	2003	313
84	GULISTAN	REGI	1433	259
85	GULISTAN	RO ABDUL RAHMAN ZAI	8865	985
86	GULISTAN	ARAMBI KAKOZAI	8269	1044
87	GULISTAN	ARAMBI KAREZ	7168	1024
88	GULISTAN	ARAMBI MASEZAI	11285	1364
89	GULISTAN	KILLA ABDULLAH	14405	1793
90	GULISTAN	MACHKA	2552	499

S.No	Sub Division	Village	Population	Households
91	GULISTAN	ZAR KAREZ	3580	595
92	GULISTAN	BADWAN	8355	938
93	GULISTAN	HAIB ZAI	16505	2186
94	GULISTAN	KULALZAI	6999	992
95	GULISTAN	MAI ZAI	13215	1472
96	GULISTAN	MAJAK	8306	823
97	GULISTAN	BADAL KAREZ	56	9
98	GULISTAN	DOST MOHAMMAD KACHH	677	90
99	GULISTAN	MASE ZAI	3275	462
100	GULISTAN	NAURAK	9959	1189
101	GULISTAN	SEGI	15365	2533
102	GULISTAN	ZARMIAN ABDUR RAHMAN	0	0
103	GULISTAN	AJRAM SHADEZAI	8040	1408
104	GULISTAN	AJRAM SULEMAN ZAI	294	46
105	GULISTAN	BURJ AZIZ KHAN	191	55
106	GULISTAN	KACHH ABDUR RAHMAN ZAI	1020	113

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