

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

Kalat



Kalat - District Development Profile 2010



Planning & Development Department
Government of Balochistan, Quetta



United Nations Children's Fund
Provincial Office Balochistan, Quetta



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



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Prepared by



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Department, Government
of Balochistan, Quetta

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United Nations
Children's Fund
Provincial Office
Balochistan, Quetta

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Message

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

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

Foreword

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

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

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 for their invaluable support and guidance to the process.

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

Aslam Shakir Baloch
Joint Chief Economist

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A. I.	Artificial Insemination
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 Boards
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	Disease Early Warning System
DFI	Development Financing Institutions
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
DHIS	District Health Information System
DHQ	District Headquarter
DOH	District Officer Health
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRMP	Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan
DSP	Deputy Superintendent of Police
DSV	District Superintendent of Vaccination
EC	Election Commission
ECCE	Early Childhood Care Education
EDO	Executive District Officer
EFA	Education for All
EmONC	Emergency Obstetric Natal Care
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
FBS	Federal Bureau of Statistics
FLCFs	First Level Care Facilities
FP	Family Planning
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GER	Gross Enrollment Rate
GO	Government Organization
GoB	Government of Balochistan
GPA	Gwadar Port Authority
GRAP	Gender Reforms Action Plan

ha	Hectares
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HIV/STIs	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Sexually Transmitted Infections
IT	Information Technology
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA/SCC	Japan International Cooperation Agency/State Customs Committee
JVT	Junior Vernacular Teacher
K.M	Kilo Meters
KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LG	Local Government
LHW-MIS	Lady Health Worker - Management Information System
LIEDA	Lasbela Industrial Estates Development Authority
M.C.C.	Metallurgical Corp of China Ltd
MCB	Muslim Commercial Bank
MCHCs	Maternal & Child Health Centers
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MHI	Muslim Hands Informatics
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MNA	Member National Assembly
MPA	Member Provincial Assembly
MS	Medical Superintendent
MSA	Maritime Security Agency
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
NCHD	National Commission for Human Development
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 Regularity Authority
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PSDP	Public Sector Development Program
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
PTA	Pakistan Telecom Authority
PTC	Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
RHC	Rural Health Center
SHO	Station House Officer
SI	Sub-Inspector
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SP	Superintendent of Police
SSP	Senior Superintendent of Police
TB	Tuberculosis
TB DOTS	Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course
TMA	Tehsil Municipal Administration
U/C, UCs	Union Councils
UBL	United Bank Limited
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Major Facts

District Status	03 February, 1954
Geographical Area	6,621 Square kilometer (Census 1998)
Geographical Points	65°49'50"- 67°27'56" East longitudes and 27°55'55"- 29°37'43" North latitudes
Administrative Units	3 Tehsils and 18 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Archaeological Sites	Harboi , Merry Court, Palace of Khan, Miri-e-kalat
Shrines	Data not found
Major Ethnic Groups	Dehwar, Mengal, Pandrani, Mohammad Hasni, Shahwani, Bangulzai, Lehri, Langau and Mirwani
Languages	Brahvi, Balochi
Climate	The climate of the district is mild in the summer and extremely cold in the winter. The total Mean Rainfall 193 mm,

Demography

District Population in 1998	237,834 Total, 122,935 Male, 114,899 Female (Census, 1998)
Projected Population in 2010	260,454 Total, 134,627 Male, 125,827 Female
Population Annual Growth Rate	0.76% (Census, 1998)
Household Size	6.8 (Census, 1998)
Housing Units	34,410 (Census, 1998)

Law & Order Police	2 Police Stations, 1 Qazi court, 1 District and Session Court, 1 Jail (District Officer)
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Productive Sector

Agriculture Ecological Zone	Very Cold
Land Area Used for Agriculture	Current Fallow: 87,590 ha., Net Sown: 21,756 ha., Arable Land: 109,346 ha., Culturable Waste: 29,736 ha., Potential Area: 139,082 ha., (Agriculture Statistics 2008-09)
Major Crops	Rabi Crops: Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Lentil (Masoor), Vegetables, Fodder, Sunflower. Kharif Crops: Mung bean, Mash bean, Fruits, Onion, Potato, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Coriander.
Major Fruits	Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate and Cherry.

Total Livestock Population	996,883 (Livestock Census, 2006) and 2,304,143 (Projected 2010).
Veterinary Institutions	11 Veterinary Hospitals, 11 Veterinary Dispensaries, 2 Artificial Insemination Centers, 1 Slaughter House, 1 Government Dairy Farm, 1 Government Poultry Farm.
Major Diseases in Animals	Data Not Found.

Total Forest Area	64,369 ha.
Wild Life	Mammals: Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>), Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>), Hill Fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes griffithii</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Stripped Hyaena (<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>) Cape Hare (<i>Lepus capensis</i>), Porcupine (<i>Hystrix indica</i>), Afghan Hedgehog (<i>Hemiechinus auritus megalotis</i>), Afghan Pica (<i>Ochotona rufescens</i>) and Stone Marten (<i>Martes foina</i>) etc. Birds: Chukar (<i>Alectoris chukar</i>), See-see Partridge (<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>), Kestrel (<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>), Magpie (<i>Pica pica</i>), Golden Eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos daphanea</i>), a number of Finches, Buntings, Seasonal/migratory Waterfowls, Hawks, Bustards and Sand Grouse etc. Reptiles: Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agriemys horsfieldii</i>), Afghan Agama (<i>Trapelus megalonyx</i>), Indian Cobra (<i>Naja naja</i>), Saw-scale Viper (<i>Echis carinatus</i>), Dwarf Dark-headed Racer (<i>Eirenis persica walteri</i>) Levantine Viper (<i>Macrovipera lebetina</i>), etc.

Major Mineral Deposits	Iron, copper, sulphur
Major Mineral Production	Data could not be collected

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

Major Roads	Metalled/ Black Topped 606 Km, Shingle 1,285 Km
Tele-density	1,501 Telephone line connections (2009)
Courier Services	8 Post Offices, 2 Courier Services
Banks	1 Public Bank

Social Sector

Drinking Water Sources	82% Improved, 18% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Sanitation Facilities	75% Improved, 25% Un-improved (MICS 2010)

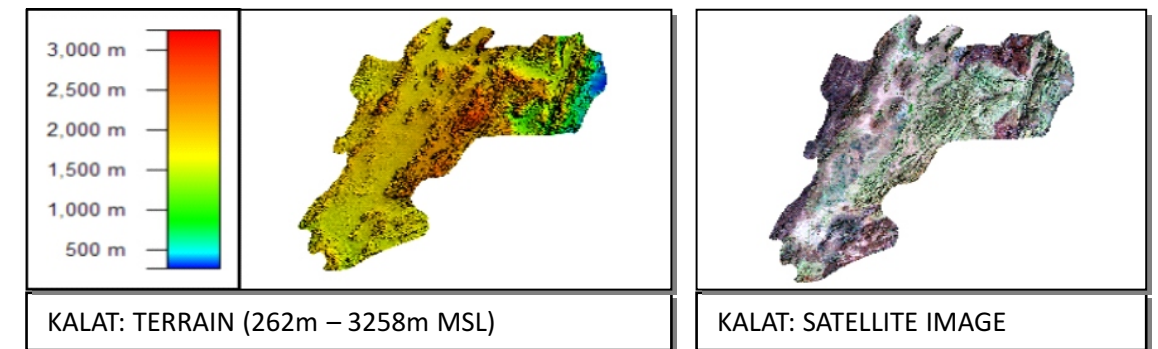
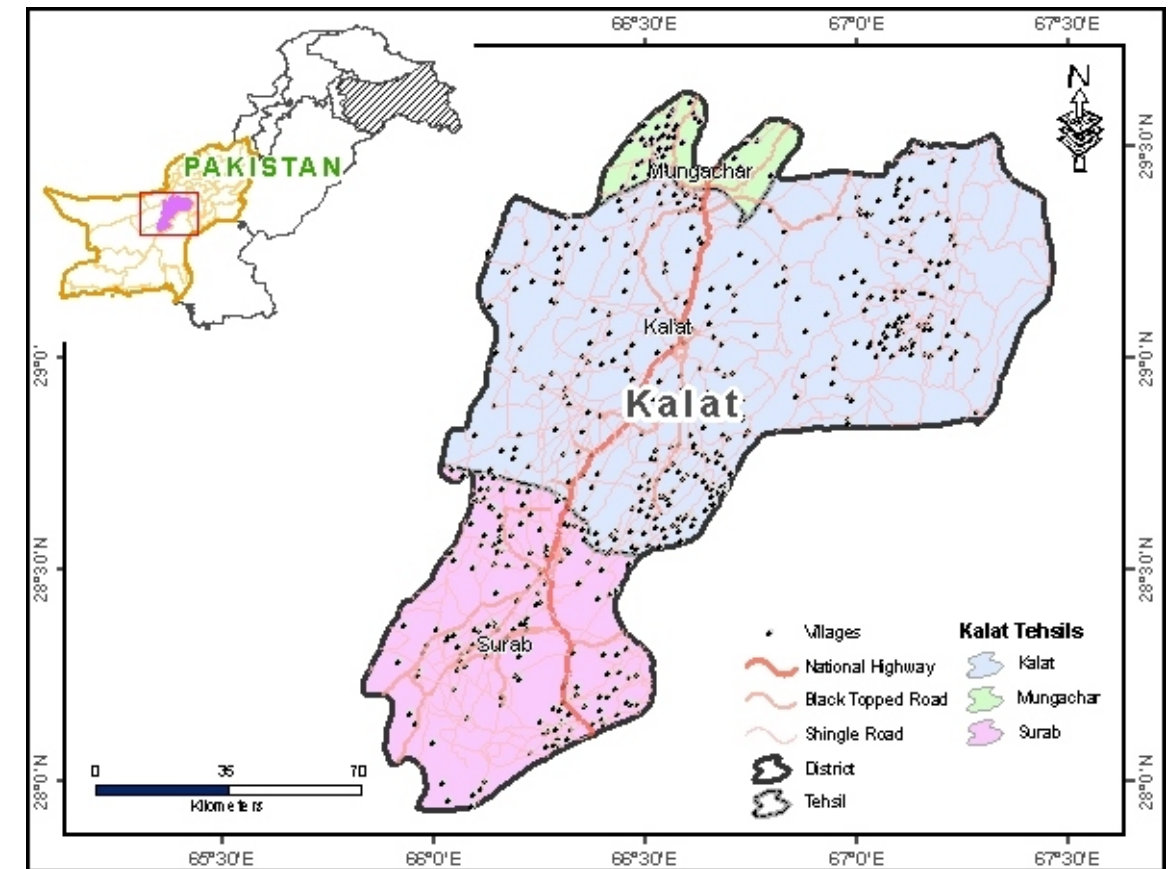
Health Facilities	2 Hospitals (Public Sector), 3 RHCs, 11 BHUs, 42 CDs, 3 MCH centers, 1 Mobile Dispensary
Health Facilities Staff	33 Doctors, 5 Nurses, 160 Para-medical staff
Antenatal Care (ANC)	15% (MICS 2010)
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) 10%	13% (MICS 2010)
Deliveries at Home	91% (PSLM 2008-09)
Major Priority Diseases	ARI, Diarrhea / Dysentery and Fever (Clinical Malaria).
Special Health Programs / Initiatives	Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), TB Control Program, Malaria Control Program, Hepatitis Prevention and Control Program, AIDS Control Program, National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care, MNCH Program
Reporting and Surveillance Systems	HMIS and DHIS, LHW-MIS, Disease Early Warning System (DEWS)

Education	Literacy (10+): 42%, Literacy (15+): 34%, Primary GER: 76%, Middle GER: 21%, Metric GER: 23%, Population Ever Attended School: 42%, Completed Primary or Higher Level: 28% (PSLM 2008-09) Primary NAR: 37%, Secondary: 23% (MICS 2010)
Number of Schools	Primary: 377, Middle: 40, High: 23 (BEMIS 2009-10).
Disasters	Data is not available
District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation (2009-10) 374.2 million, Budget Release 374.2 million, Total Expenditures 25.2 million, *Percentage Utilization 6.74%.

* when data was being collected

DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Kalat is 14th smallest district in Balochistan and has an area of 6,622 square kilometers, Kalat District lies between 65°49'50"-67°27'56" East longitudes and 27°55'55"-29°37'43" North latitudes consisting of 3 *Tehsils* and 18 Union Councils. Location of Kalat is at 810 km (aerial distance) south-west (231 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 140 km south-west (199 degrees bearing) 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

Kalat was granted district status on 3rd February, 1954, and then the district comprised of present districts of Khuzdar, Mastung, Kachhi (Bolan), Jhal Magsi and Nasirabad as its sub divisions, which afterwards were separated from Kalat and made separate districts. The district headquarter is *Kahan* town. The district is located in the center of Balochistan, shares boundaries in the west with Washuk, Kharan and Nushki Districts, north with Mastung District, east with Bolan and south with Khuzdar District.

The district comprises of lofty hills and valleys. The ground elevation of district varies between 262-3,258 meters above Mean Sea Level. The town Kahan is locally known as Kalāt-e-Baloch to distinguish it from Kalāt-e Ghilzai (Qalāt-e-Ghelzāī) in Afghanistan, and Kalāt-e Sewa after its legendary founder. It occupies a spur of *Shas-i-Mardan* Hill at the western end of valley and is connected with Quetta, Pasni and Karachi by road. The old town, within Mīrī (citadel), containing the palace of the Khan was partially destroyed by an earthquake in 1935.

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Kalat

Tehsil	Union Council
Kalat	Iskalkoo, Chappar, Dasht-e-Goran, Gazg, Johan, Nichara, Saddar Kalat
Surab	Anjeera, Hathiari, Lakhorian, Marap, Nighar, Saddar Surab, Shahdadzai, Shana, Toba
Mungachar	Mehmood Gohram, Zard

There are total 3 Tehsils and 18 Union Councils in the district.

(Local Government Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

Kalat was notified as a district on February 3, 1954. At that time Khuzdar and Mastung districts were sub-divisions of Kalat (which then also included Bolan, Jhall Magsi and Dera Murad Jamali; these were separated in 1965 as Kachhi District). Khuzdar became a separate district by notification of 1st March 1974, while Mastung was announced to be separate district on 18th February 1992. The district draws its name from the ancient city of Kalat. The old name of the district headquarters was Kahan. The current district consists of two sub-divisions, i.e. Kalat and Surab, five tehsils: Kalat, Mangochar, Johan, Gazgz, and Surab, 81 patwar circles and 614 mauza (villages). The total area of the present Kalat district is 6,621 sq. km.

The only outstanding historical event of the district is the march of Alexander the Great, who retreated in 325 B.C through Lasbela and the Mekran, while a second division of his army passed through the Moola pass. After Alexander's death the country fell to Seleucus Nicator and later on passed from his descendants to the Graeco-Bactrian kings, who were overthrown by a central Asian power, the Sakas, about 130 B.C. About this time Buddhism, of which many traces are still to be found, flourished in the area. The empire of the Sassanians which followed, expanded slowly towards the east. The areas forming the districts of Chagai, Kharan and north-western parts of Kalat were not conquered till the time of Nausherwan (529-577A.D.).

It is said that a Hindu dynasty, called Sewa, ruled over this part of the country prior to the 7th century. Kalat is still known as Kalat-i-Sewa.

The Arabs had reached the Mekran before 711A.D, when Muhammad Bin Qasim conquered the whole of Sind and Balochistan, including Kachhi, and the whole of Kalat in 712 A.D. The Arabs' power lasted until the end of the 10th century. Shortly afterwards the country is mentioned as forming part of the empire of the Ghaznavids from whom it passed on to

the Ghoris. In 1223 A.D., the eastern part of Baluchistan came within the sphere of the raids of Chengiz Khan, when the Mongol expedition penetrated towards the south. Sometime later the country, including the plain of Kachhi, came under the rule of Sultan Altamash of Delhi, but it appears to have reverted soon to the Mongols. In the north, at the end of the 14th century, Pir Muhammad, the grandson of Timur, was engaged in fighting the Afghans of the Sulaiman mountains. During the succeeding century the Balochs extended their power to Kalat, Kachhi and parts of the western Punjab. At the same time the Brahuis had been gradually gaining strength and their little principality at this time extended upto Wadh (Khuzdar). From 1556 to 1595 the country was under the Safavids of Persia. In the time of Akbar, the area upto Kachhi was part of the Mughal Empire and from 1638 A.D, it again remained under the sovereignty of the Safavids until the rise of the Ghilzai power.

Meanwhile the Baloch and Brahui territory (comprising the present district of Kalat) was consolidated into an organized state under the Ahmedzai khans of Kalat. The Mirwanis (from whom the Ahmedzais are descendants) were living in Surab near Kalat and having taken Kalat from the former Hindu rulers of the Sewa dynasty, extended their power thence. They fell for a short time under the power of the Mongols, but later regained and held Kalat, for some generations until the rise of Mir Ahmed, the progenitor of the Ahmedzai family in 1666--70 A.D., who have since held the Khanate of Kalat. During the first part of the 19th century, Nadir Shah made several expeditions to or through north eastern Balochistan. It was at this time that Mir Nasir Khan I (who is the historical hero of the Brahuis and is known as Nasir Khan, the Great) ascended the throne of Kalat. His rule was vigorous, although his political position was that of the head of a confederacy of chiefs and not that of a sovereign ruler. During the 44 years of his reign (1750--94) the Brahvi power reached its zenith. The Khanate extended to the districts of Quetta, Kalat, Harrand and Dajal. Nasir Khan asserted his authority over Panjgur, Kej Kasarkand, Dizak and Kharan. His death was followed by half a century of internal strife, decay and disintegration, during which, however, the Khanate survived together with the nominal sovereignty of the successors of Ahmed Shah Durrani. By then nearly the whole of the area came under the British rule.

The political connection of the British with Kalat commences from the outbreak of the first Afghan War in 1839, when this area was traversed by a British army from Sind and afterwards occupied. In the British attack on Kalat in 1840, Mir Mehrab Khan, the ruler was killed. His son, Mir Nasir Khan II was later raised to the masnad by the tribesmen and regained possession of Kalat. In 1842, consequent upon the British withdrawal from Afghanistan the occupied districts were returned to the Khan of Kalat. The British negotiated with the Kalat State in 1854 and according to the terms of the treaty British political agents were deputed to Kalat during the next twenty years. In 1874 Sir Robert Sandeman was sent to Balochistan whose policy was one of conciliatory intervention, tempered with lucrative employment and light taxation. Shortly afterwards he was able to conclude with Khan Khudadad Khan of Kalat the treaty of 1876, which brought Kalat under the British sovereignty and provided stronger political control. To consolidate the territorial extension already made, Baluchistan was made a separate agency under an agent to the Governor General. At the end of the Second Afghan War by the treaty of Gandamak (May, 1879), Pishin, Sibi, Harani, and Thal-Chotiali were ceded by Amir Yaqub Khan of Kabul to the British Government. During the succeeding years, expeditions were led against the Lalars of Zhob and Bori and the chiefs of Shirani and those areas were occupied. In 1887, all these areas were declared to be the British territory.

In 1883, the Quetta Niabat (comprising the present Quetta Tehsil) and the Bolan Pass were permanently taken on lease by the British from Kalat State. In 1899, Nushki and in 1903, the area irrigated by the Sind canals, known as the Nasirabad Sub-Division was similarly acquired from the Kalat State on a perpetual lease. In 1940 the relation between the Kalat Khanate and the Chiefdom of Kharan became strained and there were clashes between them in Warjak and Khudabadan villages. The British authorities intervened and a settlement was effected under which Kharan was recognized as a separate minor state under the direct control of the British Political Agent.

In early 1948, Kalat state formally acceded to Pakistan and became part of the Balochistan State Union. In October 1955 with the unification of the provinces of the Punjab, N.W.F.P., Sind and Balochistan, the State of Kalat, along with the other states of the Balochistan States Union were merged into one province while Kalat became a separate district and was placed in the charge of a Deputy Commissioner in 1954.

1.2. Tribes, Ethnic Groups and Languages

The main tribes in Kalat are Mirwani, Dehwar, Mengal, Pandrani, Mohammad Hassani, Shahwani, Bangulzai, Lehri and Langau. Majority of population in the district speaks Brahvi followed by Balochi.

1.3. Climate

Kalat District is one of the coldest areas in Pakistan. The climate of the district is dry in summer and severely cold in the winter. Heavy snowfall is experienced in the city, owing to its higher elevation. Spring is the most pleasant time in the area. Autumn season remains mild during day and becomes cold at night.

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	133.4	13	0	3	2	2	4.5	33.5	0	0	0	29	18.4	220.4
Maximum Temp.	6	10	21	23	29	34	33	31	29	25	18	14	23	-
Minimum Temp.	-6	-6	2	6	10	16	18	14	10	5	-2	-2	5	-

(RMC Karachi, 2008)

1.4. Topography

Geographically, the district is mountainous and consists of a series of parallel mountain ranges running in north-west. Some valleys are of considerable elevation varying from 1,525 to 1,982 meters above sea level. The main valleys in the area are of Mungochar and Chhappar in the western part of district.

The boundary with Khuzdar runs along the southern slopes of the Gurgina pass including the southern spurs of Sarum lib north-west of Gazg, and then across Tahlagan valley into Tharboi lib. The KohKlloes and Jalois of Lop valley are included in the district. There is only one river in the district called Moro, which passes through *Tehsil* Johan towards District Mastung.

The district comprises undulating area intersected by broad valleys. The soil of the district is fertile, both in irrigated and non-irrigated tracts. Among the non-irrigated tracts, the soil of Narmuk is the most fertile soil of the district. It may be regarded as a fairly uniform quality of soil. The best quality of soil is of reddish color and called malt or matmal. The second quality of soil, known as '*siahzamin*', is a dark loam, generally found in the irrigated areas. Malt is best for the cultivation of wheat. Other well-known but lesser quality soils are '*Karkat*', '*Thathakhari*', or '*Sani*', *yall* or *kher*, *korki* and *dagi*.

Common trees in the area, especially on the slope of Harboi range, are Juniper (Junipers Excelsa), Khanjal (*Pistacia Cabalica*), mash monk (*Prunus Eburnea*), and archin (*Pranus amygdalug*). Among the herbs wild onion, and among flowers, wild briar and tulips are found in the area. Zira (cumin seed), locally known as *siza*, grows in the northern portion of the area and a very useful ingredient of spices.

2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

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

The major tribes subsist in the area are Dehwar, Mengal, and Mohammad Hassani. The Brahvi tribes are 89% of the population while Ahmedzais' are the dominant strata of the district. Other than these Syeds, minority ethnic groups also reside in the area and constitute a tribal confederation. Under each tribe, there is a large number of heterogeneous groups. The decision of the family head is final in all domestic affairs and the tribal chiefs enjoy the power of decision-making at community and tribal level.

People are predominantly dependent on agriculture and livestock. However, some people are engaged in industries, public services, petty trades and the informal sector.

2.2. Food

The eating habits in Kalat are similar to other areas of the division. Majority of the people take two meals in a day. Leavened (*khamiri*) and unleavened (*patiri*) cakes baked on a stone griddle (*tafu*) are made of wheat. Meat, eggs, vegetable and pulses are normally used in the meals. However, use of yogurt is common in summer and dates and butter supplemented with bread in winter.

2.3. Dress

The people's dress consists of shirt (*qameez*), trousers (*shalwar*) and leather shoes or sandals (*Balochi Chapal*). The dress of women slightly differs from that of men. It includes loose trousers but the shirt is much longer and has Balochi embroidery. Women also wear gold and silver ornaments.

2.4. The Family

The people in district Kalat in urban as well rural areas live in joint families. The eldest male member takes care of all the family members. His decision is usually considered final in family affairs. The family institution is very important, as it provides social security during un-employment and financial crisis. It also plays an important role in social interaction and conflicts.

2.5. Marriage

The marriage customs are very similar to those in vogue in other parts of Balochistan. Among the tribesmen, early marriage is common and invariably takes place after puberty in which the bride is generally four to five years younger than the groom. Marriages are arranged by parents. The father of boy accompanied by a few relatives and elder members of the family pay a visit to the girl's family. If their proposal is accepted, the boy's father presents some gifts in the form of dresses, a gold ring and some cash for the girl. The girl's parents in turn say prayers for welfare of the new couple. The boy's parents are congratulated and then the betrothal ceremony takes place, it is considered binding for both parties. The marriage date is fixed with the consent of girl's parents. Certain ceremonies, which are more social than religious in

nature, are performed. On the marriage day, the bridegroom with his relatives and friends proceeds to the bride's house or to the place where the arrangements for wedding have been made. They are entertained there at the expense of bridegrooms' parents and *Nikah* is performed. The bridegroom presents a wedding dress to the bride and her parents present her with a dowry (*jahez*) consisting of a few dresses and articles of bedding and household furniture.

In rare cases, infant betrothals take place among very near relations while marry an immature girl is not common except the influential. In addition to these, brides' exchange (*Adalbadal*) custom is also frequent which is generally confined to near relations. Furthermore, another practice is bride price (*Labbb*), which is common among the in nomadic tribes of the area. The *Labbb* varies according to the status of concerned parties, age, beauty and qualities of the girl and is usually paid in the form of cash or kind like sheep, goats, camels or land. Conversely, bridegroom's age or ability is usually not considered. Before the *Nikah* ceremony, *Haqmahar* is generally fixed but it is seldom recovered by wife in her husbands' life whereas it is exacted by her heirs in case of divorce or death of the wife.

2.6. Social Organization

Like in other districts of Balochistan, the society is predominantly patriarchal, decision-making is in the hands of men.. Women have little say in the decision-making process, though in some urban families they are allowed to give their opinion to a limited extent. Although general awareness among the people about their rights, created by electronic and print media and through the expansion of education, has lessened the influence of sardars, they are still the ones who always manage to win seats in parliament. Sardars and chiefs have still considerable authority in deciding over tribal disputes. Their decisions are generally honoured. The tribes are further divided in sub-tribes and sections, which are headed by second or third line chiefs known as *Takaris*, *Maliks* and *Mirs*. The hierarchical system of authority is vertical with downward flow from *Sardar* to younger men in the clan and family.

The ties of kinship are very strong among the people of the area. Marriages are usually settled between near-relatives, irrespective of age difference, education, wealth, and social status of the couple. Close relatives consider it their duty to help each other in a crisis and to fight for each other against an enemy.

2.7. Customs of Co-operation

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

Cooperation is known by different names, which are as follows:

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

2.8. Religious Beliefs

Majority of the people of the area are *Sunni* Muslims. They are regular in their prayers and fasting during the month of Ramazan. Religious leaders (*Mullahs*) are the most influential people in rural areas, however, their popularity diminishes in urban areas. The main festivals are *Eid-ul-Fitar* and *Eid-ul-Azha*, which Muslims celebrate with a lot of fervor. The other important religious days are *Shab-e-Barat* and *Eid-e-Milad*.

The Hindu people also celebrate their festivals like *Diwali* and *Holi*, besides a fun fair in the Kali Devi's temple, which is a famous worship place for Hindus is located in the city of Kalat, is arranged yearly. They visit the temples regularly. All the religious sects are on very close terms with each other and cooperate in their social and religious life.

2.9. Conflict Resolution

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

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

Another preferred system *biradri* (brotherhood) system, where people take their issues to a senior and influential person of the community and after a lengthy discussion they settle their disputes.

2.10. Arms

To possess arms is part of the tradition and culture of the area. Most of these arms are without licenses. There is no effective check on carrying arms without license. In rural areas, they are displayed openly while in urban areas only tribal sardars / chiefs carry arms in public. Particularly, the tribal chiefs move with several bodyguards carrying weapons such as rifles, klashinkovs, and kalakovs. Carrying weapons reflects their tribal power and position in the tribe and society.

2.11. Role, Position and Status of Women

The 1973 constitution passed by the National Assembly, guarantees equal rights to all the citizens without any discrimination on the basis of gender. The state may, however, make special provisions for protection of the rights of women and children. The labor law ensures participation of women in all socio-economic sectors of life. According to the law, women have the right to vote and to hold public office. Special seats have been allocated and reserved for women in National Assembly, Provincial Assemblies and local bodies. But constitutional guarantees of equality and gender equity are often superseded. In practice, it becomes very difficult for women to uphold their legal and social rights, as local customs and traditions often impose limitations. The position of women in District Chaghai is almost same as in other districts of Balochistan, where men hold the economic and social power. The tribal chiefs are always males.

The literacy rate among females is very low due to various factors like access to schools, poverty and other socio-cultural values. However, in urban areas the trend of female education is encouraging because parents take interest in their daughters' education. Consequently, the number of girl students has increased significantly during the last five years.

Medical facilities for women are limited in the district. Women usually believe in Pirs and Molvies for recovery from diseases and refer traditional birth attendants for delivery of babies. Women usually use veil to cover their faces for purdah when they go out of their homes, however, in rural areas poor women work in the farm fields without covering their faces.

Violence against women in the district is hardly reported but it has been observed. Males are dominant in exercising power and the political and religious leaders are mostly males. It often entails subordination of women and seclusion of women from the mainstream social order. However, in most cases women are given share in property and inheritance as per the Islamic Sharia. They are usually unpaid workers as their contribution is not only limited to the domestic activities but they also work in the field during and harvesting seasons. Furthermore, their economic contribution is hardly reported in most of the official statistics.

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

2.12. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

In District Kalat, majority of children were observed working at hotels, workshops, tailoring, carpenters' & welders' shops and engineering works as well. They sell fruits and vegetables in the markets. In rural areas, the male and female children usually help their families in fodder cutting, collection of wood and bushes. Whereas, girls are exclusively engaged in household activities, water fetching, cleaning the house and doing embroidery work. The main reasons for child labor are poverty and lack of access to education. Even if they are enrolled in schools, they are eventually taken out so they may contribute to household activities.

2.13. Major Development Issues

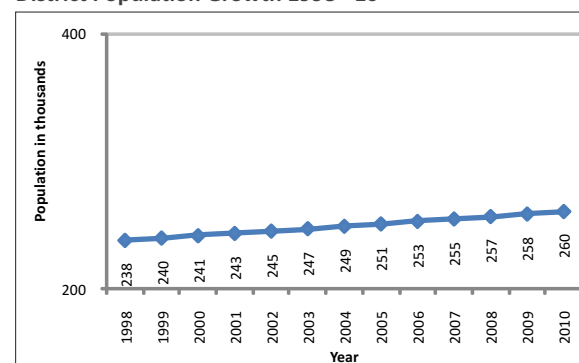
Kalat is one of the predominant tribal societies of the area; although some of the urban trends are being adopted in the towns. Men have supremacy almost in all sectors. Each tribe has got its own small aristocracy and led by its Sardar. Tribal identity and retaliation is prevalent in the area. Nonetheless, inter-marriages between different tribes and ethnic groups improve co-operation, understanding and socialization. The people usually cooperate in formal and informal ways. Therefore, community participation can be a viable mode for development activities. The tribal, family and individual conflicts are often resolved with the help of elders in the community.

Vulvur/Haqmehr is common and pervasively practiced custom of the area. Women are involved in their family and domestic activities, but they don't have a major role in the outdoor activities of the society and they have a limited say in their marriages. Their activities are limited to domestic affairs only. In town areas, some families allow their women to express their opinion in family affairs but to a very limited extent. The change can be brought through education and communication development in the area. Women are restricted from playing an effective role in the development of society but as long as they are segregated and secluded from the society their capacity and potential cannot be properly utilized.

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

Projected Population 2010	
Total Population (in thousands)	261
-Male	135 (52%)
-Female	126 (48%)
-Urban	37 (14%)
-Rural	224 (85%)
Sex Ratio (males/ 100 females)	107
Dependency Ratio	104
Population Density (person per sq. km)	39
Annual Growth Rate	0.76%
Census 1998	
Total Population (in thousands)	238
Population Density (person per sq. km)	36
Average Household Size	7
Housing Units & Rooms	
Housing Units in thousands	34
Rooms per housing unit	2.3
Housing Tenure	
Owned	95%
Rented	1%
Rent Free	4%
Marital Status	
Never married	22%
Married	74%
Widowed/ Divorced	3%
Other	
N.I. Card Obtained	57%
Muslim	99%
Non-Muslim	1%

District Population Growth 1998 - 10



(Census, Population of Pakistan, 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 L:

Table 3.1: Census Wise Population

	Population (In '000')				
	1961	1972	1981	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population	36	n/a	209	238	261
Male Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	123 (52%)	135 (52%)
Female Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	115 (48%)	126 (48%)
Urban Population	5 (15%)	n/a	11 (5%)	34 (14%)	37 (14%)
Rural Population	31 (85%)	n/a	198 (95%)	204 (85%)	224 (85%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	n/a	n/a	n/a	107	107
Number of households (in '000')	6	n/a	33	14	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 Kalat was 261000 and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to less than one percent (0.76 %).Historically, the population growth patterns were uneven in the district in contrast to other districts of Balochistan. Total population in 1961 was only 36000. In the next thirty years, the population increased by an accumulated percentage of 478%.After 1981, growth rate reduced drastically and increase in population for the next 18 years was just 14%.The annual growth rate as projected by NIPS was 3% for the year 1995.By applying the annual growth rate (0.76%) of Census 1998 the projected population in 2010 is estimated to 261000 with an increase of only 9.5%.

3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

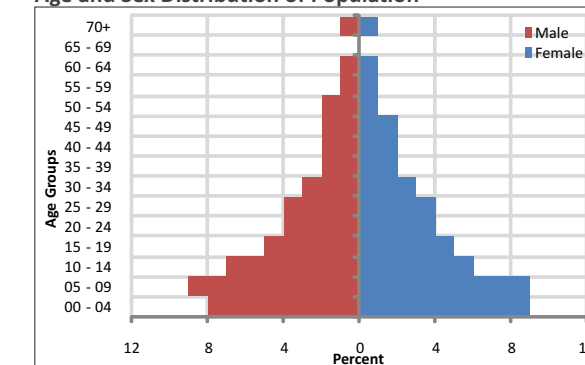
The population is characterized by growth rate(0.76 per annum)with 48% population under 15 years old. There exists an irregular bulge of individuals of ages 60-64 years, mostly pronounced for men. The broad age structure of the population comprises well with population division having 48.4%, 49.1%, and 2.5% for age groups <15, 15-64, and 65plus>respectively. Nearly half of the population comprises of children of 0-19 years (58.5%) with an equal distribution of male and female. Majority (82%) of the women of reproductive age (15-49 years) was married, and of these married women, 90% had children.

The percentage of male population is 52% and female 48% which means that for every 100 females there are 107 males.

3.3. Dependent Population

The economically dependent population is considered to be less than 15 years of age, and 65 years and above. In addition

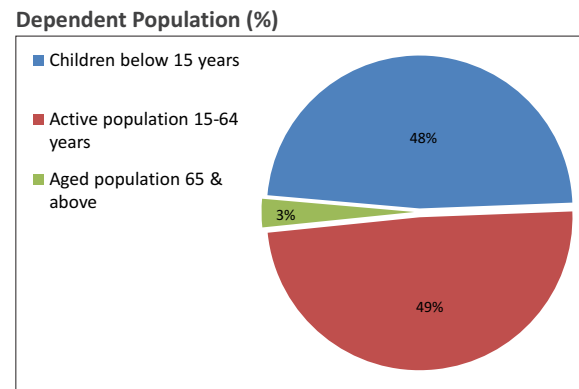
Age and Sex Distribution of Population



(Census 1998)

the widowed or divorced women are also considered dependent. According to the Census of 1998, the dependent population (<15 and 65+ years) comprised 63,086 males and 57,892 females (combined 50.9%). Dependent population of widowed or divorced women was 3%.

The dependent population in the district is quite high, which is an enormous burden on the society in general and especially on the working age, in particular.



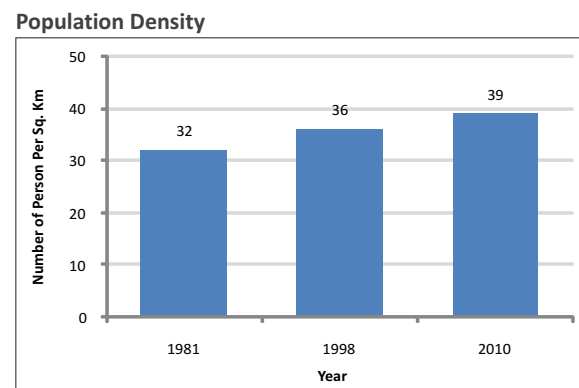
(Census 1998)

3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

According to 1998 census 14% of the population lived in urban areas and the remaining 86% in rural areas. The male female ratio in urban areas was 104:100, whereas in rural area it was 107:100.

3.5. Population Density

Balochistan is a sparsely populated province which is almost half of the country, area wise and comprises almost 5.6% population of the whole country. Population density is generally very low and it varies from district to district and Kalat district is also not densely populated. According to 1998 census population per square kilometer was 36 individuals and as per projected population of 2010 it is almost 39 individuals with an increase of 3 individuals over the past 12 year's period. The negligible increase in population density is due to low population growth rate (only 0.76%).



(Census, 1998)

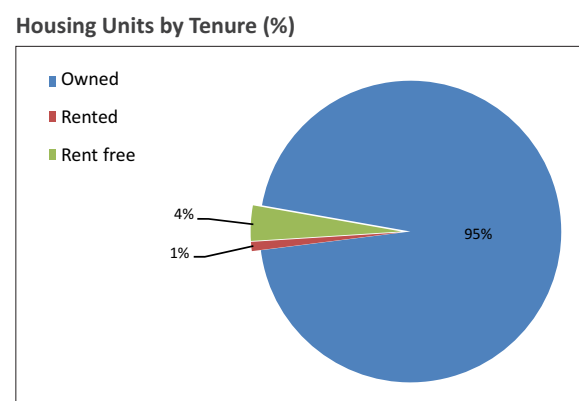
3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size of the district was 7 persons per household. According to the Census of 1998, rural household size was significantly higher than urban due to joint family system, tribal traditions, kinship, close family marriages and poor economy. Almost 3.4% of the households were headed by the females.

According to the latest Census, only 2.3% of the population had a provision of living in separate room in a joint family system which is very low.

3.7. House Tenure

According to 1998 Census, most of the houses (95%) were owner-occupied. The rented and rent-free housing tendency initiated after the partition of India and notification of the district. The percentages of rented and rent free were 1% and 4% respectively. Many government offices were also functioning in rented buildings. However, it was observed that almost 7 percent of the houses were rented in the urban areas.



(Census, 1998)

4 DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

4.1. Administrative Division

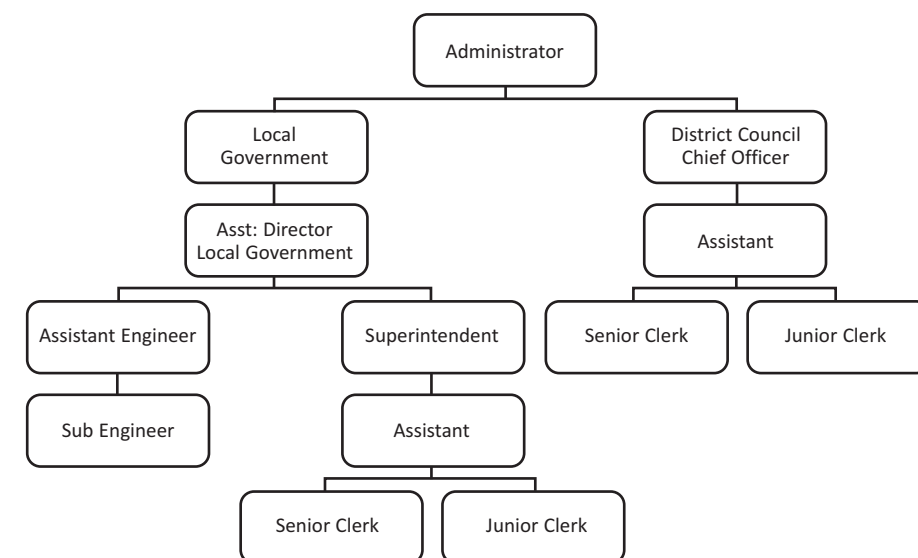
Kalat was declared a district on 3rd February, 1954. Khuzdar, Awaran, Mastung, Bolan, JhalMagsi and Dera Murad Jamali (Nasirabad) districts of today were sub-divisions of Kalat at that time. Under BLGO 1980, Kalat district consisted of two sub-divisions, Sorab and Kalat and five *Tehsils*, i.e. Kalat, Surab, Mangochar, Johan and Gazg. There were 18 *patwar* circles and 614 *mauzas* in the district. At the district level, the Deputy Commissioner controls and supervises all the government activities particularly of provincial departments, for maintaining peace and controlling the law and order situation in the district.

The district under Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) 2001 consists of three *Tehsils* viz. Kalat, Mangochar and Sorab.

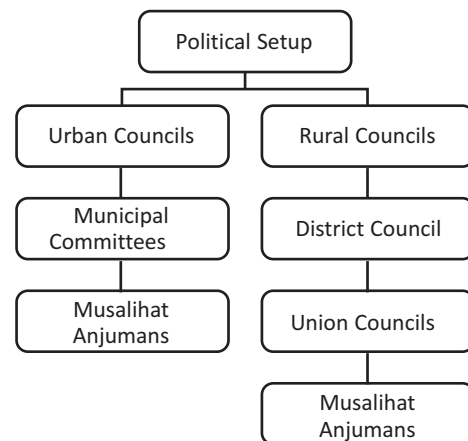
4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

After the division of the Sub-Continent the System of Local Government inherited from British Empire continued in Kalat. Over the period of time, the system was restructured and initiated 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, where rural and urban areas were represented. This system was known as Basic Democracies as the role of Local Government reached the grass root level. In 1970, Local Government departments were established at provincial level. The Local Government System was introduced in 1979 by following the establishment of department, with the aim to provide the local population full involvement in their development schemes. Thereafter, Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) of 1980 was executed which was further replaced by BLGO 2001 with the concept of District Government. Under BLGO 2001 District Kalat had 3 *Tehsils* and 18 Union Councils. The district was administrated from a single line of administration covering both, the rural as well as the urban areas. The system continued 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 that emphasizes upon the rural-urban division.

Local Government Administration Organogram (Administrative Setup)



Local Government Organogram(Political Setup)



4.3. Local Government Administration

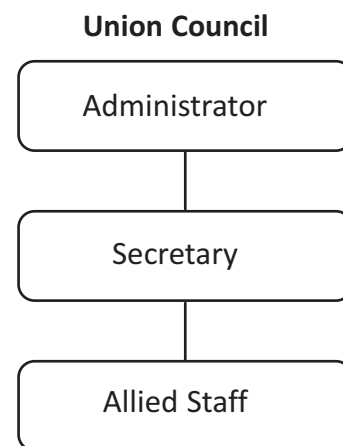
The local government institutions in urban areas of Kalat include the Municipal Committees, headed by a chairman and ward members. Their size depends on the number of people residing in the area. The Government is represented by one Chief Officer who assists the chairman and members in routine office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

In BLGA 2010, there are 18 Union Councils in Kalat. The Union Councils then constitute a District Council, in which each Union Council is represented by 1 member in the District Council. In addition, there is special representation of 33% for women, 5% for worker and peasants.

4.4. Functions of Local Government

4.4.1. Union Council

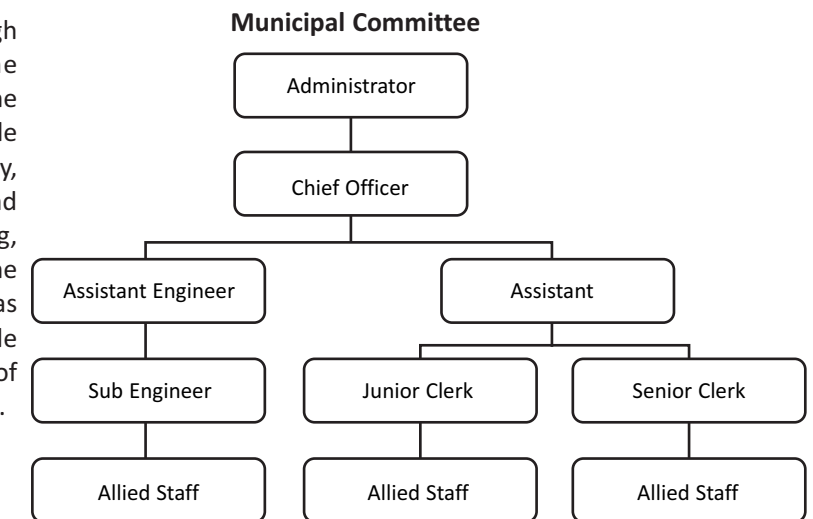
There are 18 Union Councils in the district, where each Union Council serves a population ranging from 10000-15000 people. There is allocation of 33% for women and 5% for peasants/workers in each Union Council and this percentage is based on the number of general seats in the Council. The Union Councils are responsible to perform the development activities relating public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink, issuance of birth and death certificates. At present, these are not functioning because Local Government elections have not been held under BLGA 2010. Every Union Council is allowed to generate its own sources of revenue by levying duty taxes and fee as specified in the second schedule of the BLGA 2010. They also resolve conflicts among the villagers through *Musalihat Anjumans* and are independent to make decisions within their jurisdiction. However, some of the decisions pertaining to finances have to be formally approved by District Council. The administrative structure of Union Council is given in the right.



4.4.2. Municipal Committee

There are 2 Municipal Committees working in the urban areas of Kalat namely Municipal Committee Kalat and Municipal Committee Sorab. According to the rules of BLGA, Municipal Committees have been constituted in those areas, where population ranges from 20000-25000. Women and workers/peasants have 33% and 5% representation respectively. The

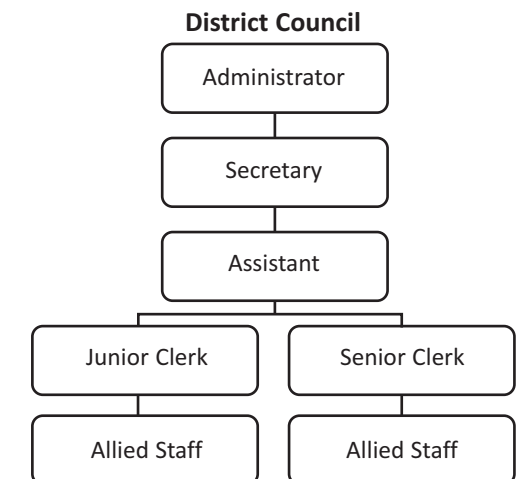
minorities' representation is determined through government's notification, based on the population of minorities living in the area. The Municipal Committees are responsible to provide services related to public health, water supply, drains, articles of food and drink, animals and cattle, education, public safety, town planning, building control, streets and arboriculture. The Municipal Committees 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 in the chart.



4.4.3. District Council

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

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



4.5. Local Government in Kalat

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

4.6. Electoral System

4.6.1. Elections

The number of registered voters as per Local Government elections 2005 list was 1,02,408 including 56,662 males and 45,746 females. The figure reflects a significant gender gap in the number of registered voters at the district level.

4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district has two Provincial Assembly seats PB 36 and PB 37. The National Assembly representation is through the combined constituency of Mastung and Kalat i.e. NA 268.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

During the last LG elections 292 polling stations were established at the district level to provide facilitation to the voters to cast their votes in their nearest vicinity. The number of polling booths for females in rural areas was higher to provide mobility facilitation to the female population.

4.7. Federal and Provincial Government Services

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

Table 4.1: Federal and Provincial Government Services

Offices and Departments	Number of Offices	Location
Federal		
Election Commission (EC)	1	near bazar adda bus stop Kalat
NADRA ¹	1	Near DC office
Utility Stores	4	Kalat adda, bus mini adda, har boi kalat, kalat secretariat hospital road kalat
Post Office	1	Near Highway road Office Kalat
Provincial		
Population Welfare	1	Sakririya Kalat
Excise and Taxation	1	Near Nadra office Kalat
Education	1	Near Shahi Road kalat
Agriculture	1	Near Shahi Road kalat robarah Stadium Kalat
Industrial	1	Near Sakririya gate
Zakat	1	Near Railway road Kalat

(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 was to be established under police order but has also not been notified. The district has not established any other complaints mechanism to systematically address grievances of public with regard to 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 changes in LG structure, availability of data from the appropriate source also suffered some limitations. The findings are presented in the following sections:

5.1. Administration of Municipal Services and Assets

5.1.1. Assets

The Municipal administration in District Kalat generates income through municipal assets like buildings, vehicles, parking and 2 municipal offices but the actual data of income generated in the year 2009-10 could not be found.

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. The facilities of sanitation, private latrines and prevention and cure of infectious disease have not been reported at all. In order to run the office, there are 11 people employed in this department.

5.1.3. Water Supply

Clean drinking water supply is another necessary and important mandate of municipal services which functions under the Water Regulatory Authority. The water supply record could not be obtained at the district level.

5.1.4. Articles of Food and Drink

The outlet facilities of food and drink were not reported in the district. There is 1 outlet facility of slaughter house run by 11 staff members and 1 equipment.

5.1.5. Public Safety

There was 1 outlet facility of fire fighting in urban area functioning with 1 fire brigade and 8 employees. The civil defense and crisis management have not been reported at all.

5.2. Town Planning

In District Kalat, it was found that master plan for the development of town was not prepared; therefore, no further information could be obtained in the district.

5.3. Building Control

The outlet facility of regulation of construction building, its equipment and vehicle required to perform building control activities have not been reported. The annual budget for the year 2009-10 was not mentioned as well. The facility of map approval does exist which is run by 1 SDO, 1 sub engineer, 1 draftsman and 1 assistant.

¹NADRA: National Database Registration Authority

5.4. Streets

One of the major responsibilities of Municipal administration is to look after the streets' issues such as streets' provision and maintenance, measures for prevention of encroachment, proper street lighting, communication and regulation of traffic. However, only street light maintenance, measures for encroachment and traffic regulation are seriously dealt in the district.

5.5. Other Municipal Services

The display and hoarding, car parking, bus stands, graveyard maintenance, fumigation, control over dangerous animals as well as development and maintenance of community parks are also one of the important responsibilities of municipality services. The display and hoarding, car parking, graveyard maintenance and fumigation have not been reported from the district. There was 1 outlet facility of bus stand run by 6 staff members. There was 1 outlet of control over dangerous animals, equipped with 5 kg poison, 2 tractors and 8 employees. There is only one public park in the district.

5.6. Revenue Generation

The municipal office has also generated some revenue through property transfer fee, licensing fee, birth and death certificates, parking fee, slaughter house tax and different types of other fines. The revenue generated through 24 shelter houses was Rs. 9600 in the year 2009-10 @ Rs. 400 per house.

6

LAW AND ORDER

This chapter will discuss law enforcement agencies' resources, major cognizable crimes, judicial services, prison, jail facilities and the relevant development schemes.

6.1. Geographical Coverage

In the District Kalat, there are 2 main law enforcement agencies, police and *levies*. There are 2 police stations and 3 police *Chowkis* which is responsible for maintaining law and order to about 30 kms area mostly the major towns. And *levies* is responsible for rest of the district and has 4 *Thanas* and 5 *Chowkis*. For further details, please see table B1 Annexure B.

6.2. Human Resource

There are 462 personnel of police in the district including 1 SSP, 1 SP, 5 DSPs, 2 SHOs, 27 SIs, 27 ASIs and 399 Constables. Most of district area is controlled by the *levies* force but its strength is much lower than police. The reported table reveals that in Provincial *Levies*, there are 3 *Tehsildars*, 43 *Hawaldars*, 5 *Risaldars*, 12 Naib *Risaldars* and 310 Constables. For further details, please see table B2 Annexure B.

6.3. Resources

The police force in the district has got 18 vehicles, 360 arms, 22,000 ammunition rounds, 30 tear gas and 100 rubber sticks. Similarly, the *levies* force possesses 12 vehicles, 507 arms and 24,090 ammunition rounds. For further details, please see table B3 Annexure B.

6.4. Major Cognizable Crimes

In the last five years, the reported cases of explosion were 54, murders 129, rioting 110, thefts 114 and 3 cases of smuggling. For further details, please see table B4 Annexure B.

6.5. Judicial Services

The judicial services available in the district are 1 District and Sessions Court, 1 Judicial Magistrate and 1 *Qazi* court. There is only 1 Bar Association with 12 registered lawyers. For further details, please see table B5 Annexure B.

6.6. Jails and Prisons

In the District there is 1 reported prison with 60 cells which has got only 1 medical facility.



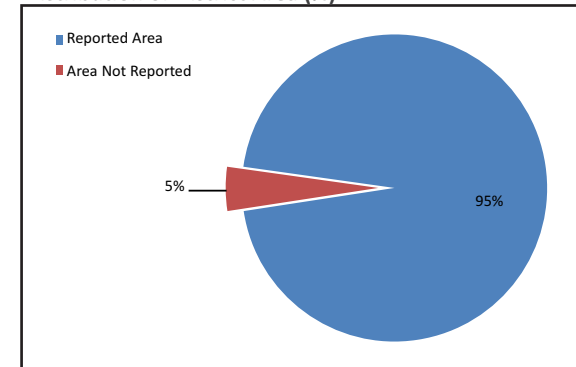
SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

7

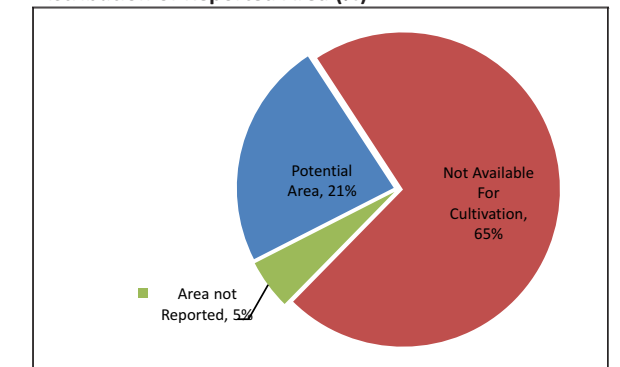
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Distribution of District Area (%)



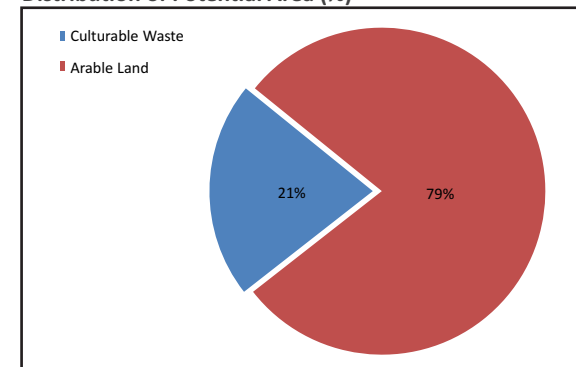
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total reported area of the district is 95%

Distribution of Reported Area (%)



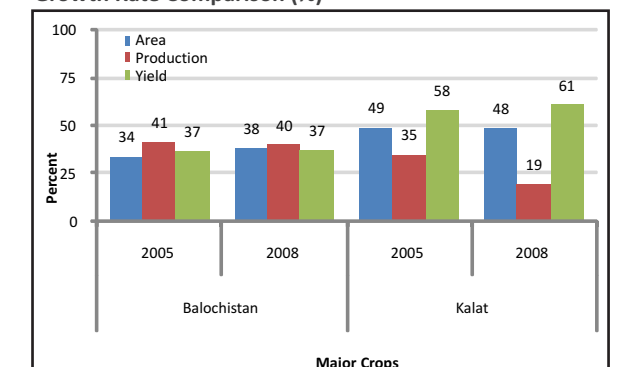
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Potential Area of the district is 21%

Distribution of Potential Area (%)



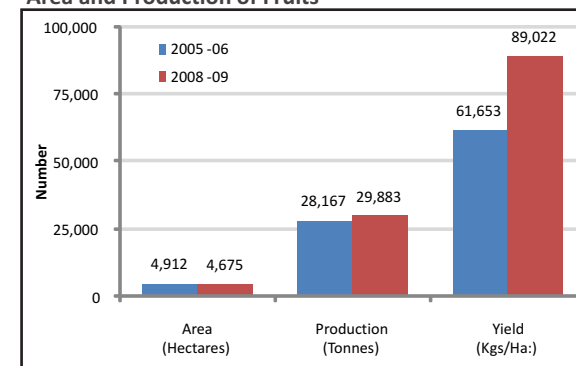
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Arable Land of the district is 79%

Growth Rate Comparison (%)



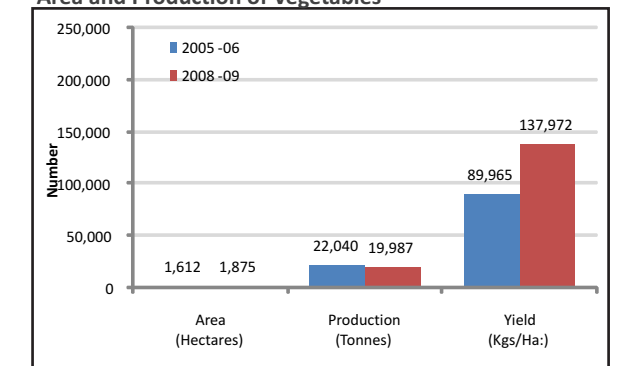
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Fruits



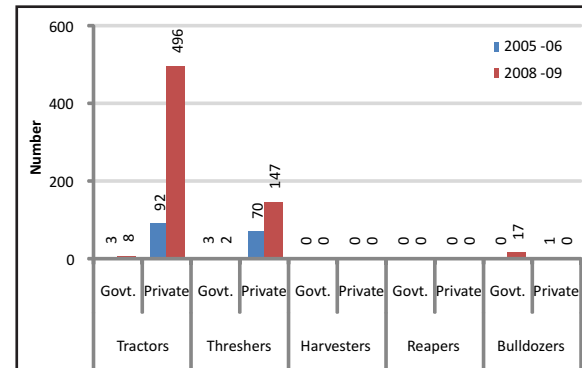
(Agriculture Statistics of Balochistan, 2005-06 & 2008-09)
The fruits production immensely increased in 2008-09

Area and Production of Vegetables



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

Government and Private Owned Farm Implements



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Sector Highlights

- 139,082 was Potential Area available for cultivation of the total geographical area (Agricultural Statistics, 2009).
- Major Rabi crop was Wheat followed by Cumin sharing 64% and 22% of the total Rabi crop area, respectively.
- Major Kharif crop was Onion followed by fruits sharing 42% and 42% of the total Kharif crop area respectively.
- The Wheat production was 13,125 tons remained the highest for the year 2008-09 followed by Fodder with 10,146 tons.
- Among the fruits, Plum produce was the highest with 11,870kg per hectare.
- Other major fruit produce was Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Pistachio, and Cherry.
- Major irrigation sources included tube wells (98%) and dug karezes (2%).
- There were 2,529 tube wells all installed privately.
- Total cut flowers were grown on an area of 4 acres, in which Lasianthus, Gladiolus, Marigold cuttings were maintained during the year 2008-09.

7.1.Introduction

7.1.1.Agro-Ecological Zone

Kalat falls in the cold and very cold agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 139,082 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 21% of the total geographical area of District Kalat. The recommended crops for the district according to its ecological zone are given in the table below:

Table 7.1: Agro-Ecological Zone and Recommended Crops

Ecological Zones	Name of district	Altitude (Feet)	Recommended Crops
Cold	Quetta, Pishin, Mastung, Kalat, Killa Saifullah, Noshki, Zhob, Loralai and Musakhail, Sherani.	4500-6000	Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed & Mustard, Tobacco, Canola, Cumin, Muttar Pulse, Masoor, Vegetables, Fodders, Sunflower, Safflower, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Pulses, Onion, Potato, Melons, Chilies, Coriander, Garlic, Cotton, Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peaches, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Cherry, Pistachio and Fig.
Very Cold	Ziarat, Kalat, Mastung 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 Kalat is gradually increasing every year The overall land utilization of District Kalat is presented in the table below:

Table 7.2: Land Utilization by Year

Land Utilization	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total Geographical Area	662	662	662	662	662
Total Arable land	107 (77%)	107 (77%)	107 (77%)	108 (77%)	109 (79%)
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	139 (21%)	139 (21%)	139 (21%)	139 (21%)	139 (21%)
Net Sown Area	21 (20%)	22 (21%)	24 (22%)	31 (28%)	22 (20%)
Current Fallow Land	85 (80%)	84 (79%)	83 (78%)	77 (72%)	88 (80%)
Culturable Waste	32 (23%)	32 (23%)	32 (23%)	31 (23%)	30 (21%)
Forest	65 (10%)	65 (10%)	65 (10%)	65 (10%)	65 (10%)
Area Unavailable for Cultivation	428 (65%)	428 (65%)	428 (65%)	428 (65%)	428 (65%)

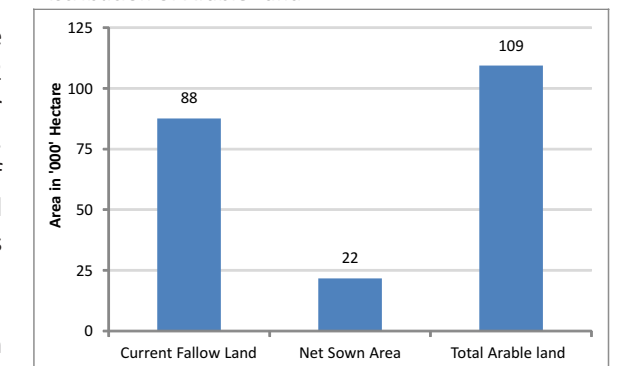
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.1.Land Classification

The geographical area of Kalat district is 662000 hectares out of which 65% (427,598 hectares) is not available for cultivation. The Potential Area available for agricultural crop cultivation is 139,082 hectares, i.e. 21% of the total. The district has vast potential for development which is constrained due to scarcity of water. However, this could be overcome by efficient conservation of flood water and recharge of existing water resources. This would increase the cropping area of Kalat. There are 2,529 tube wells which were all installed privately.

Culturable Waste Land decreased from 23% in 2004-05 to 21% in 2008-09. This most probably indicates the availability of irrigation water and that the ratio of cropping intensity increased during both, the *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons. During the year 2008-09, the area under Culturable Waste Land increased testifying non-

Distribution of Arable Land



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

availability of irrigation water. However, the Culturable Waste Land decreased from 29,736 hectares to 32,425 hectares during the year 2004-05 to 2008-09.

Total Arable Land increased from 106,657 in 2004 to 109,346 in 2009. The share of Current Fallow Land in total Arable Land increased from 72% to 80% during the last five years. However, for a good crop raising and earning, focus on the practices of horizontal crop yield increase were made possible from within the framework of available farm resources. A high yield will not only improve the farm and farmers' community income but will have a positive impact on the overall economy of the province. Therefore, each year both in *Rabi* and *Kharif* cropping seasons, the cultivation area needs to be increased. The Net Sown Area during 2008-09 decreased to 20% as compared to the previous four years. Total Arable Land was 109,346 hectares.

Crops

Kalat valley has two cropping seasons:

- 1. Rabi Crops:** *Rabi* crops include; Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Lentil (*Masoor*), Vegetables, Fodder and Sunflower. 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:** *Kharif* crops include; Mungbean, Mashbean, fruits, Onion, Potato, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder and Coriander. All these crops are cash crops and they are sown in the 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

The major *Rabi* crop was Wheat which occupied 7,550 hectares (64% of the total area), followed by Cumin (22%). More than 25% of the area under Wheat cultivation was not irrigated. Other *Rabi* crops cultivated in the area include; vegetables (1.6%), Fodder 3%, Lentil (*Masoor*) (0.1%), and Sunflower (0.5%). The production of Wheat (13,125 tons) in 2008-09 was the highest followed by Fodder (10,146 tons) and vegetables (2,760 tons).

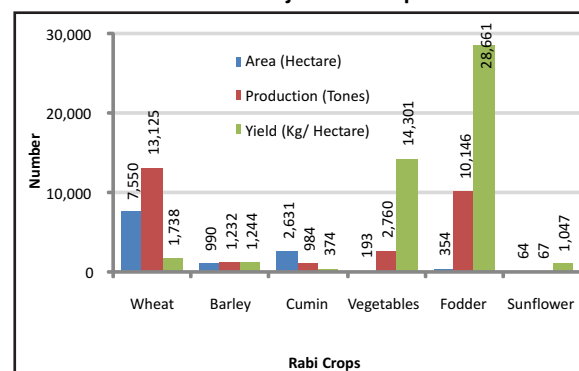
Barley was produced with an average yield of 1,244 Kg/hectares, followed by Sunflower (1,047 Kg/hectares), and *Masoor* (667 Kg/hectares). The data shows that the yield of Wheat 1,738 Kg/hectares is relatively low when compared with the average yield of high yielding wheat genotypes for irrigated Wheat in Balochistan (2,368 Kg/hectares).

The major *Kharif* crop was Onion, covering 4,713 hectares which forms 42% of the total area (11,163 hectares) followed by fruit (42% of the area). The remaining area was used for the cultivation of vegetables (11%), Fodder (0.2%), *Mung* bean (0.1%), Mash bean (0.04%), Potatoes (4.5%), Melons (0.1%), Chilies (0.3%) and Coriander (0.04%). Onion production (94,260 tons) is very dominant in the district and 42% of irrigated area was under Onion production.

Fruit cultivation occupied 42% of the total irrigated area and this proportion including Melon production amounts to 42%. Apples, Almond, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pear, pomegranate and cherry are the leading fruits in the district. The yields of *Mung* bean (818 Kg/hectares) and Mash bean (1,000 Kg/hectares) are very low.

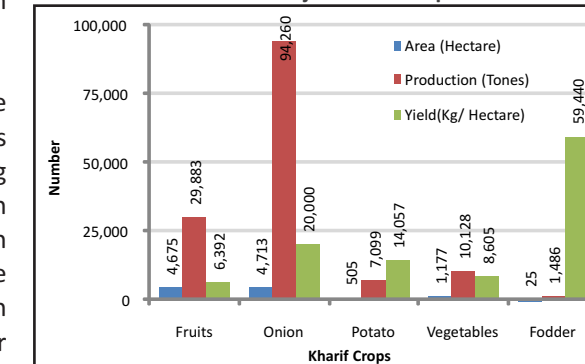
It seems that the seed varieties being grown are either not certified or the following agronomic practices are not performed efficiently; sowing time, balanced fertilizer application plus type of fertilizer to be applied, seed bed preparation, irrigation intervals, hoeing and weeding operations, and proper insect and disease control measures. In

Area and Production of Major Rabi Crops



(Agriculture Statistics of Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Major Kharif Crops



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

order to improve the existing low yield, newly developed high yielding varieties of seeds shall be introduced.

The Provincial Seed Certification Department should survey the area for the monitoring and identification of crop sown varieties because this is the only concrete method to curb the prevailing trend of sowing mixed and uncertified seeds. Moreover, Both Agriculture Research and Extension Wings should participate in the field days and provide updated information to farmers in 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 the farmers. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

7.2.3. Discussion on Production Trends

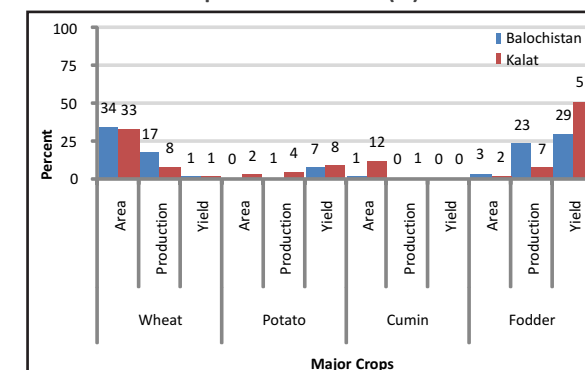
a) *Wheat*: At the district level, Wheat contributed to 64% of the area under *Rabi* crop cultivation. More than 25% of Wheat was grown under un-irrigated conditions during the year 2008-09. Wheat being the staple food of the district, occupied 33% of the total Wheat area in Balochistan (34%). The production ratio was 8% compared to 17% of the provincial average. Hence, it is quite possible that Wheat cultivation would be continued at the same level in the existing cropping system.

b) *Cumin*: At the district level, Cumin occupied 22% of the area under *Rabi* crop cultivation with an area growth rate of 12% which is greater than 0.8% at the provincial level. The production growth rate for Cumin remained lower at district level (0.6% > 0.1%) as compared to Potatoes. The yield growth rate was 0.2% at the district and provincial levels. Thus, Cumin cultivation should continue at the same level in the district.

c) *Potato*: At the district level, Potato covered 4.5% of the area under *Kharif* crop cultivation. The area growth rate 2.2% > 0.2% and production growth rate of 4% > 0.7% for Potato was lower than that of Wheat. The yield growth rate was 8% compared to 7% at the provincial level.

d) *Fodder*: At the district level, Fodder contributed to 1.7% of the area under both *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons with an area growth rate of 1.7% < 3%; lower than Wheat, Potato and Cumin. However, the production growth rate for fodder remained higher than Potato and Cumin at the district level 6.8% < 23%. The yield growth rate was 51% in Kalat, whereas 29% at the provincial level. Thus, it is apparent that Fodder cultivation does seem more economical in the district when compared with Wheat, Potato and Cumin cultivation. Therefore, vertical as well as horizontal yield increases by improving genotypes must be focused in future. For further details please see table C3 Annexure C.

Growth Rate Comparison – 2008-09 (%)



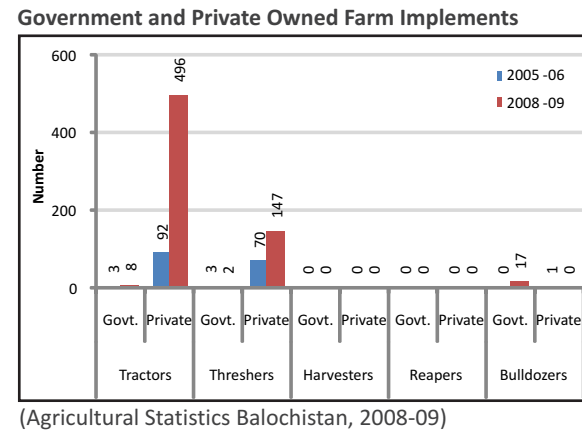
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.4. Discussion of Cropping Patterns

Single cropping pattern is practiced to cultivate Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Lentil (*masoor*), vegetables, Fodder, Sunflower, fruits, Onion, Potato, *Mung* bean, Mash bean, Melons, Chilies, Fodder and Coriander. Inter Cropping is practiced to cultivate Fodder like; Lucern, Berseem or Shaftal and some vegetables like; Peas or Cucumber are inter-cropped in the fruit orchards of Apples, Almonds, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate and Cherry etc. However, this was not practiced on a larger scale in some of the areas of the district. Mixed Cropping and Crop Rotation are not practiced. Lands remain fallow due to un-availability of irrigation water.

7.3. Farm Implements and Inputs

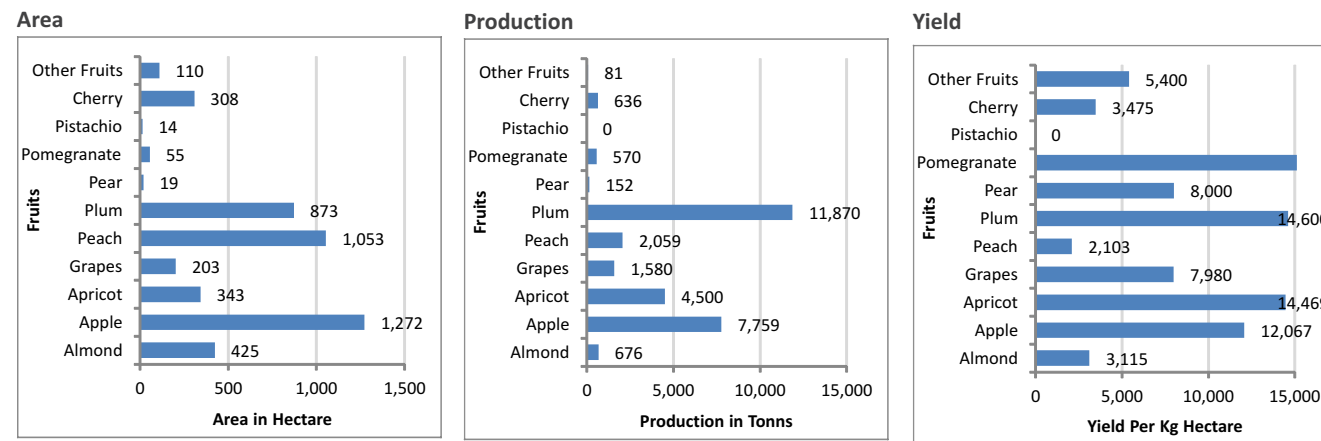
According to the statistics, most of the farm implements were owned by the private sector. Government may contribute in provision of some tractors and bulldozers for land leveling. Provision of farm implements by the government may help boost the agriculture production in the district. For further details,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



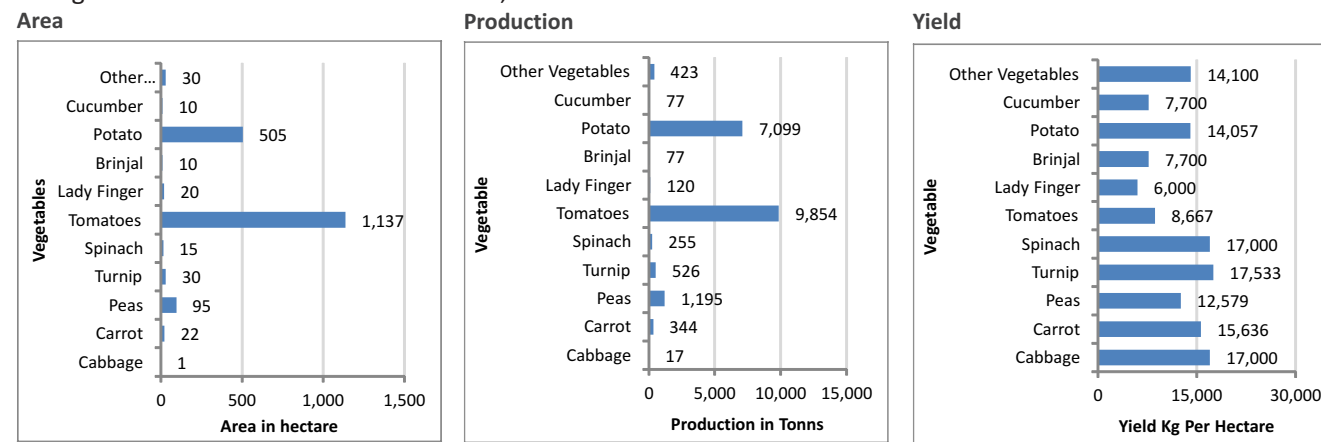
7.4. Horticulture Inputs

7.4.1. Area and Production of Fruits and Vegetables

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



Among vegetables Tomato is the main produce for both, *Rabi* as well as *Kharif* that is grown on a maximum area of (1,137 hectares). Potato (505 hectares) remained second top followed by Peas (95 hectares) and (30 hectares) were Turnip cultivation. However, Cabbage had a lowest area of (1 hectares) followed by Brinjal and Cucumber at (10 hectares) from all the vegetables at the district level. For details, see table C6 Annexure C.



7.4.2. Area and Production of Floriculture

Total area reported under cut flowers is 3.75 acres, in which Lasianthus occupied a maximum area of 1.5 acres followed by Gladiolus (1.25 acres) and Marigold (1 acre) during the year 2008-09. The largest number of sticks (50,000) was obtained from Gladiolus followed by Marigold (8,500) and 4,500 was produced by the Lasianthus. The price of both the cut flowers per stick has not been reported in the Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09. Thus, the economic importance of cut flowers cannot be quantified, however, their aesthetic value is widely known.

7.5. Land Ownership and Tenure System

The total Arable Land area (8%) was 83,000 hectares. The Culturable Waste Land area was 91% (893,000 hectares) during the year 2008-09. Agricultural labor primarily consists of men. Women and children are involved in agricultural activities in the fields and at home. Wealthy land owners employ tenants for agricultural activities or give their land out on contracts. Small land owners cultivate their land by themselves with the help of their family members. The big landowners hire labor on a permanent basis but they pay very low wages. Every farmer and landowner adopts a system according to his own will and resources. The landowners hire labor on equal distribution of crops (*batti*). The labors work throughout the season and after sowing, the crop is distributed equally between labor and landowner. Some landowners hire the services of labors for cash. The fruit farms are mostly given on contract. The contractor arranges labor for picking and packing fruits.

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

Shared Tenancy

Under this system the expenditure on land preparation, expenditure on seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, irrigation expenses, harvesting and threshing charges are to be met by the land owner. 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 for an agricultural year and all the expenses right 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 production cost has to be met by the grower. Normally, 20% of the production is given to the owner of the land.

7.6. Agriculture Marketing

Marketing of all agricultural produce is carried out by the private sector. In case of fruits, the marketing process starts from the time when orchards are still blossoming and the expected produce is sold to a contractor. The contractor manages the orchard till the time of harvest. Commission agents are a dominant business force. They work like a bank providing credit to farmers, pre-harvest contractors and wholesale sellers. In return the commission agents take guarantee from the farmers that distribution of their products would be carried out through them. Prices fixed by the government for different agricultural commodities do not seem effective throughout the province. This is one of the basic reasons for daily increase in prices. The majority of farm produce is directly sold into the hands of brokers/*dalal/beopari/* contractors or intermediaries, who are all middlemen with different nomenclatures at different locations. Normally the following options are available to the growers for selling their produce:

- Sale of produce at farm gate; this kind of sale obviously does not bring substantial income to growers.
- Sale of produce to the nearest market -if available-at the district level. This kind of sale incurs certain transportation charges that have to be met by the growers. In the market, there is a strong hold of intermediaries.

They buy the farm produce on the spot and resell to wholesalers at their own prices. The wholesalers' resale to merchandisers, dealers, brokers or retailers. Then it comes to shopkeepers from where public purchase these commodities as end user or consumer but every entity involved inside these sales they have got their profit margins fixed accordingly. Consequent upon these channels there is no check against these price fixers.

- c) Sale of produce across the boundaries of the district or province. Onwards same intermediaries are to be faced by the producers/growers again.
- d) Another way to earn higher profits is for the salesmen to keep the produce purchased from the growers in ware houses to sell it at high prices during the off season.

7.6.1. Share of Population Employed in Major Agricultural Activities

Decisions about agricultural production are made by the male members of the household. The farming system in the area is a traditional one. However, tractors are used to plough the land and tube wells are used to irrigate the fields. Generally, the small land owners cultivate their own land. Some land owners also hire labor on contract basis. The big land owners hire labor on a permanent basis for sowing and harvesting the crops. In the government farms, the government cultivates crops on an experimental basis with permanent employees.

7.6.2. Role of Women in Agricultural Activities

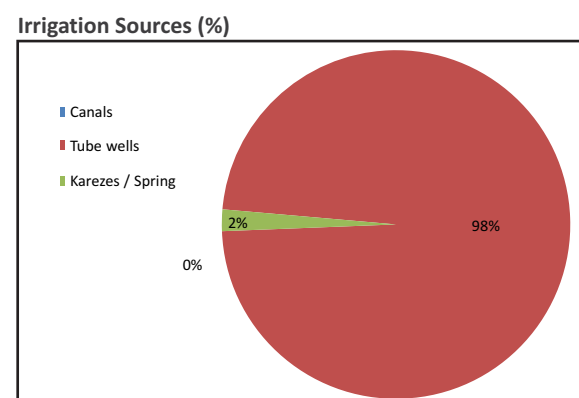
Women and children participate in sowing and harvesting activities. They are also involved in fruit harvesting and packing during the season. Women also participate in cleaning food grains.

7.7. Irrigation

7.7.1. Irrigation System and Sources

Main source of irrigation is tube wells. Privately owned tube-wells are maintained by the owners themselves, whereas, the government owned tube-wells are maintained by the Irrigation Department.

The majority of the crop cultivation area (22,760 hectares) is irrigated by tube wells, which form 98% of the total irrigation sources followed by *Karezat* which cover 408 hectares and 2% of the total irrigation sources. There are no canals or wells. There are 2,529 privately installed tube wells. . For further details please see table C7 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.8. Structure and Functions of the Agriculture Department

Table 7.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Number of Agriculture Extension Departments	Number of Irrigation Departments
Number of Sub Offices	5	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	207	n/a
Actual Filled Posts	199	n/a
Vacant Posts	8	n/a

(Agriculture Department)

7.9. Some Development Projects

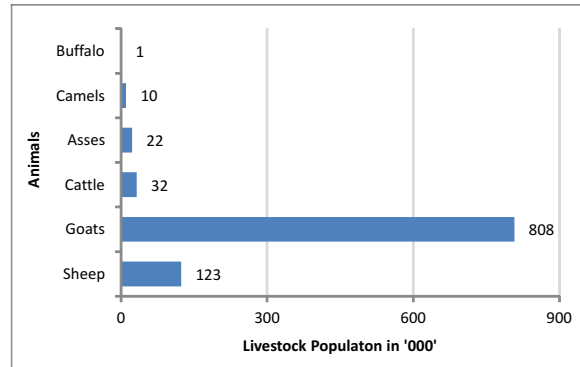
The development projects in PSDP2009 were:

- 4 Nos of protection bund in Tehsil Kalat.
- 7 Nos cleaning and RCC of springs in Tehsil Kalat.

7.10. Some Key Findings

- Significant economic potential in agriculture sector exists if irrigation is improved.
- Supply of certified seeds of all major crops at subsidized rates for the farmers to be ensured.
- Targeted agricultural loans on easy installments for purchase of farm implements can work as incentive to bring more land under cultivation where there is sufficient water.
- Regular arrangements for field days, seminars, lectures on pest management and demonstration of improved package of technology plots by the concerned department will improve agriculture practices.

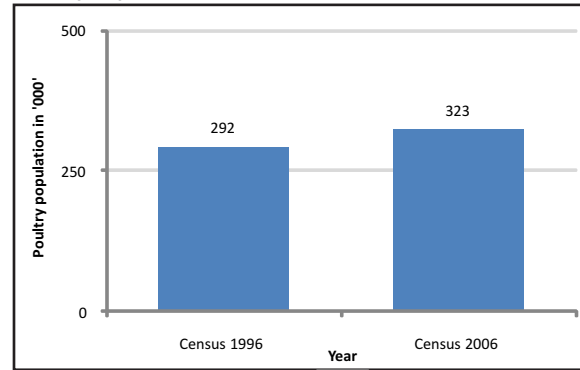
Livestock Population



(Livestock Census, 2006)

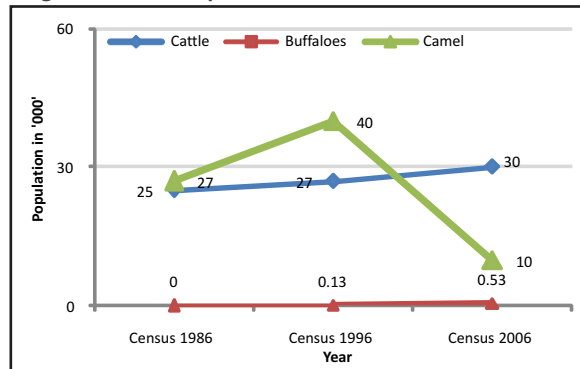
Livestock Census comparison indicates that the population of livestock in the district has increased by a large percentage.

Poultry Population



(Livestock Census, 1996 & 2006) No major increase in poultry population.

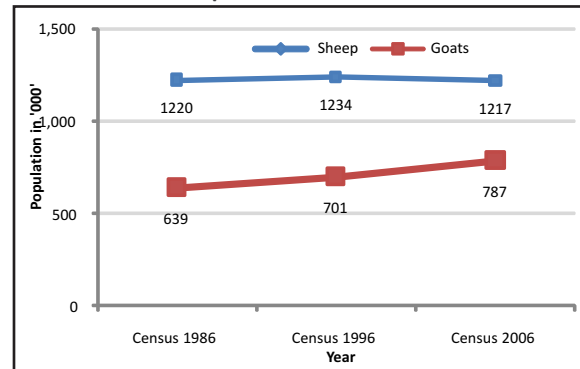
Large Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

Quite a few Buffaloes and camels are also present.

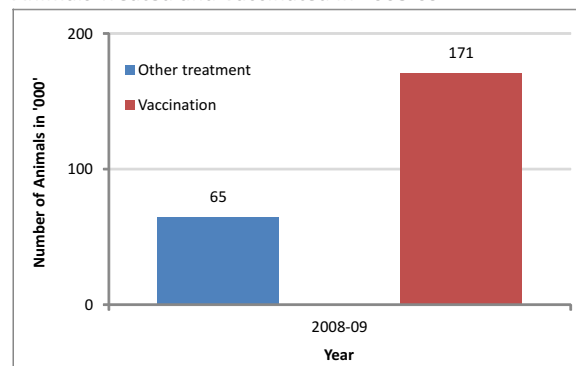
Small Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

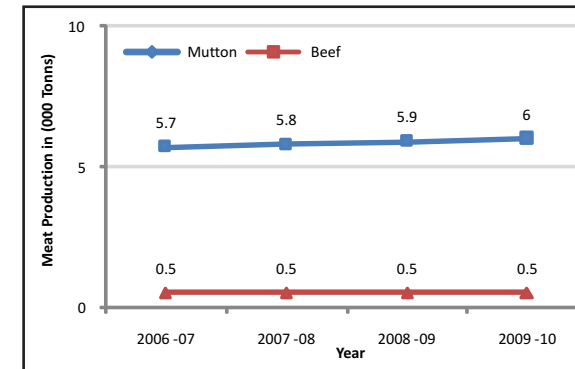
Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district.

Animals Treated and Vaccinated in 2008-09



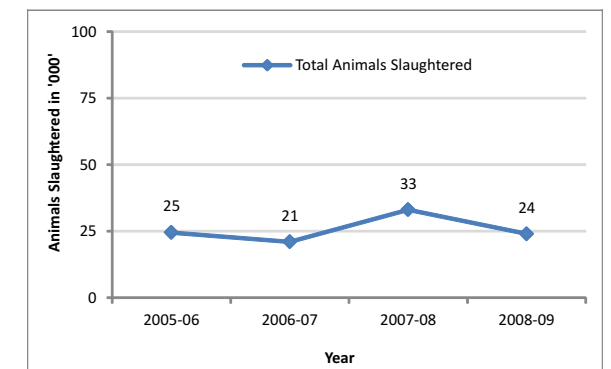
(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Meat Production in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Sector Highlights

- Livestock census comparison indicates that the population of livestock in the district has increased by a large percentage.
- Sheep had the largest number, reported Livestock Census of 2006
- Goats' population was also considerable as compared with sheep
- A network of Public Sector Veterinary Institution, comprising 11 veterinary hospitals, 11 veterinary dispensaries and 2 artificial insemination centers, is present in the district.
- Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.
- There are one slaughter house, 1 dairy farm and a poultry farm in the district.
- Financial constraints limit delivery of livestock services

8.1. Introduction

As majority of livestock owners are small herd holders and often poor rural producers, improvement in the livestock production help the poor to emerge from their poverty on one hand while creating better prospects for developing livestock industry on commercial lines by attracting investment in the livestock sector on the other hand. Improved nutrition is also an important national development objective and increasing the production from livestock sector contributes in no small way to the nutrition of both rural and urban population.

Ownership and production system of livestock in Balochistan fall into four categories nomadic, transhumant, sedentary and household. Balochistan's rangelands fall under two types of property regimes: common property rangelands, and open access rangelands. Common property rangelands are traditionally owned by tribes, with customary institutional arrangements for their sustainability and effective management as is being practised in Zhob, Killa Saifullah, Musakhel districts of the province.

Open access rangelands have unrestricted grazing and are usually in poor condition. Open access rangelands have been increasing in area, as common property rangelands have undergone degradation and have been abandoned by their owners. The population of small ruminants in Balochistan is still a significant portion of the total population of sheep i.e.12, 804,217 (48 %) and goats- 11,784,711 (22 %) of the country according to latest livestock census of 2006. It is an enormous increase from previous 1996 census where sheep had 46% portion in the sheep population of the country.

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

8.2. Livestock Population

In District Kalat, the highest reported population among all the ruminants was 1,217,000 of sheep (Livestock Census, 2006). This shows that sheep are the preferred farm animals that people like to keep and grow as compared to any other livestock species probably due to the suitable weather conditions and the ease of keeping it. The livestock population reported over the last three decades of all categories is presented in the table below:

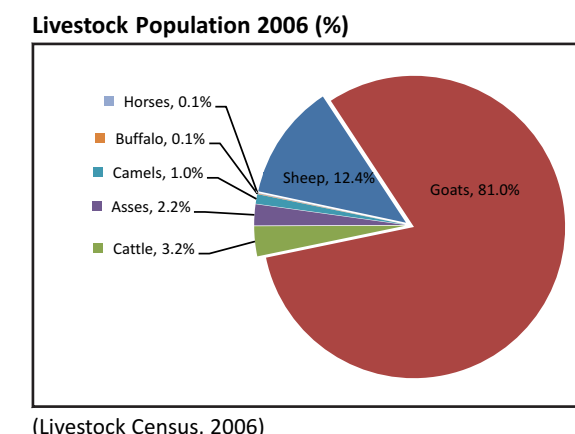
Livestock	1986	1996	2006
Sheep	1220	1234	1217
Goats	639	701	787
Cattle	25	27	30
Buffaloes	n/a	Less than 1000	Less than 1000
Camel	27	40	10
Poultry	n/a	292	323
Horses	n/a	Less than 1000	Less than 1000
Mule	n/a	Less than 1000	Less than 1000
Asses	n/a	44	22
Total Livestock Units (LU)	1,911	n/a	n/a

(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 Kalat. The Cattle are 3.2% followed by Camels' share of 1%, whereas Buffaloes are only 0.1% of the total livestock in the district. Cows of different breeds like red

Sindhi, Sahiwal and cross breed Friesian cows are kept at home or at dairy farm usually for milk. Many Buffalo dairy farms exist in the outskirts of the town where Buffalo breed *Kundi* and *Neeli Ravi* are kept for milk production. The male cattle are mostly slaughtered and their beef is sold to fulfill food purpose. People also prefer Cattle for sacrifice at the occasion of *Eid-ul-Azha*. Prices of livestock have been increasing due to expensive fodder, medicines and transportation overheads.



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 ones, probably, because of small scale agricultural activity in the district and availability of fodder. Household women and children usually look after the small ruminants. Small livestock farmers usually have 15-20 sheep whereas large scale livestock farmers have herd size up to 40-50 small ruminants, which are raised mostly in un-irrigated areas where rangeland provides pasture. Sheep and goats are raised for multi-purpose 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 inconsumable grasses into highly efficient animal protein. Pure breeds of *Balochi* and *Rakhshani* are rare and Livestock Department has also not been paying special attention to preserve this unique breed of the area.

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

8.5. Poultry

There is one government poultry farm, running at very low profile in District Kalat. The commercial level Skill enhancement and poultry husbandry training can produce an effective result of increased poultry farming. It is estimated that keeping 18-24 birds per house hold can bring them substantial income. The department had launched a project "Development of Rural Poultry" in the year 2005-06 through which many poor families were provided poultry birds at 80% subsidized rates. Rural poultry can be converted into commercial scale by improving the skills of young rural women. In poultry farming, especially broiler breed is a preferred business over other breeds because it provides maximum return in very short time.

8.6. Livestock Population Growth Rate

Annual 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	31,896	34,062	36,375	38,846	41,484
Buffalo	9.9	592	650	715	785	863
Sheep	1.8	123,499	1,261,776	1,284,453	1,307,537	1,331,037
Goats	2.6	807,608	828,488	849,909	871,883	894,425
Camels	1.5	10,264	10,420	10,577	10,738	10,900
Horses	4.3	511	533	555	579	604
Mules	10.7	143	158	175	194	214
Asses	2.4	22,370	22,912	23,464	24,985	24,616
Poultry	2.6	331,981	340,528	349,295	358,287	367,511

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

8.7. Veterinary Institutions

There is a network of 11 veterinary hospitals, 11 veterinary dispensaries, 2 artificial insemination centers, 1 slaughter house, 1 poultry farm and 1 dairy farm owned by the government. Local NGOs, private clinics and dispensaries are involved in providing animal veterinary support. Under a Federal Project “Fight against Congo Virus” dipping stations were established where animals are dipped for medication of external ticks and ecto-parasites. The Artificial Inseminations are also being experimented particularly for those specific breeds that produce 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 are 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. The detailed veterinary institutions in District Kalat are presented in the table 8.3:

Table 8.3: Veterinary Institutions

(Numbers)

Name of Health Services	2009-10
Veterinary Hospitals	11
Veterinary Dispensaries	11
Artificial Insemination Centre	2
Slaughter Houses	1
Dairy Farm	1
Government Poultry Farm	1

(Directorate of Animal Husbandry)

8.8. Livestock Diseases

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

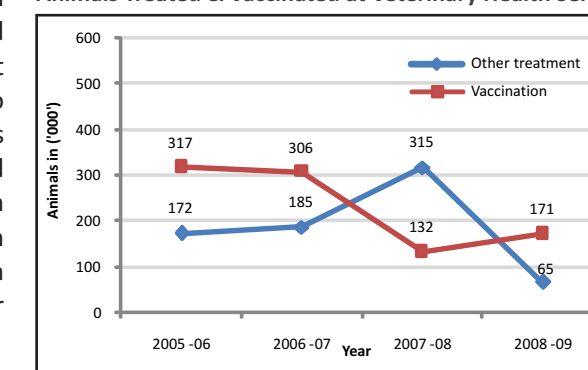
8.8.1. Major Diseases

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

8.8.2. Disease Control Activities and Mortality

The Livestock Department is continuously involved in animal health coverage activities. It usually performs vaccination and medication in order to save animal lives though at present Livestock department is facing funding constraints not only to maintain its at district level but also activities like vaccinations and disease treatment are getting affected. The livestock treated and vaccinated during the last five years have shown uneven trend where treatment was on the upper side and vaccination was on the lower side till 2007-08 and after that the trend of both treatment and vaccination was in the opposite side. For further details please see table D1 Annexure D.

Animals Treated & Vaccinated at Veterinary Health Services



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

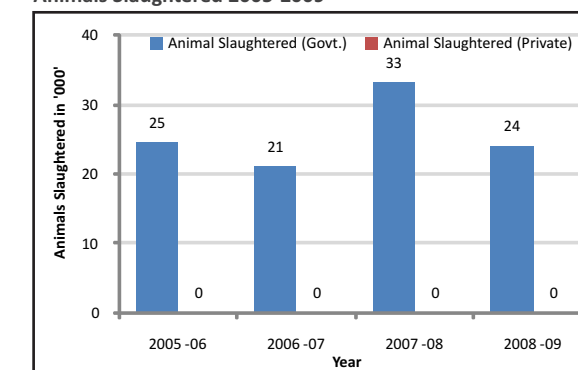
8.9. Meat and Dairy Production

Mutton production in the district has been on rise after 2007-08 and increase of 100 tons was recorded. The beef production has remained constant at 500tons during last five years. Milk production has increased 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 maximum number of animal were slaughtered in the year 2007-08. However, the animals slaughtered could not be matched with meat production because the slaughtering conducted privately remained unknown.

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, assisted by veterinary doctor with support 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 supervised by a manager with support staff. The details of actual strength of the staff in different categories are listed below in a table:

Table 8.4: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	2
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	97
Actual Filled Posts	93
Vacant Posts	4

(Livestock Department)

8.12. Some Development Projects

Some development projects are:

Table 8.5: Livestock Projects

Project	Funded By	Start Year	End Year
Development of Rural Poultry	ASPL-II	2004-05	2007-08
Mobile Animal Health Service	ASPL-II	2005-06	2007-08
Mobile Animal Health Service	ASPL-II	2005-06	2007-08
Fight Against Congo Virus	ASPL-II (Federal)	2005-06	2007-08
Strengthening of Livestock Services	Asian Dev. Bank	2004-05	2008-09
Up gradation of Dairy Farm Kalat by providing 20 milking cows for Govt. Dairy Farm Kalat	PSDP	2005-06	2006-07

(Directorate of Livestock Planning, , 2010)

8.13. Some Key Findings

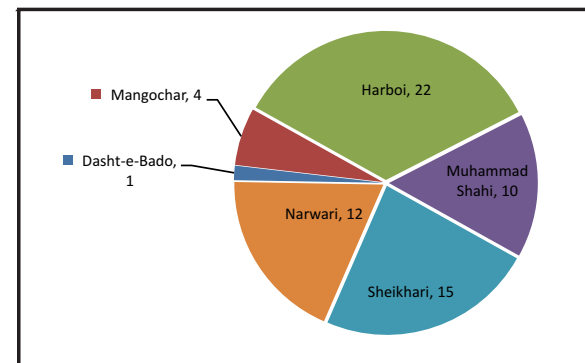
- Traditional subsistence farming which needs slow and gradual change over to modern practices in farming: intensive farming with little inputs instead of extensive farming.
- Target based support of livestock department is needed to help livestock farmers improve productivity
- Creation of value addition facilities can make livestock rearing more attractive to farmers and bring them greater economic returns
- Lack of coordination with crop extension services in fodder production and forestry people in the development of rangelands and its management need to be addressed
- Awareness regarding timely vaccination of livestock needs advocacy.
- Marketing and transportation in the district are the major issues to be addressed.
- Livestock population has been increased but productivity of livestock seems stagnant.
- Severe drought has occurred during the years, 2000-2004, heavy mortality amongst sheep and goat were reported.

9 FISHERIES

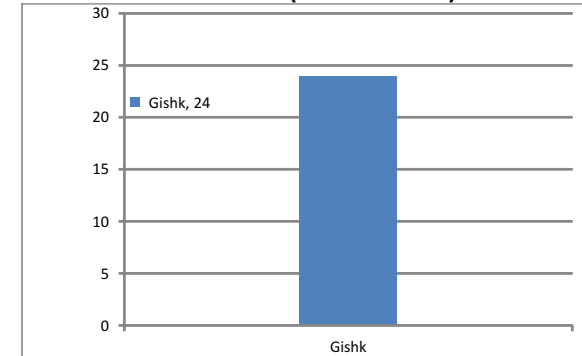
This sector is not applicable in this district.

Forest area, offices and no. of staff

Total Forest Area	64,369 ha.
Number of Sub Offices	3
Total Sanctioned Posts	56
Filled Posts	56

Notified Forest Area ('000' Hectares)

(Forest Department)

Notified Protected Area ('000' Hectares)

(Forest Department)

Sector Highlights

The district has Dry Temperate Scrub (Steppe) Forest type which resembles with Juniper forests of Ziarat in terms of flora and fauna. Historically, the district had extensive areas covered by moderately dense Juniper forests mixed with wild pistachio and wild ash at higher elevations and *Artemisia* spp. in the foothills and piedmont terrain. With the increase in population and improvement of access to the interior valleys, a tremendous pressure on these forests emerged, in terms of cutting of trees for fuel wood and construction of huts, over grazing and conversion of land for agricultural purposes that resulted into change of entire ecology.

Due to lack of mass awareness, a negligible area has been conserved as State Forest or Wildlife Protected Area including 24356 hectares of Wildlife Protected Area and 64369 hectares of State Forests.

In general terms, overall natural vegetation, including shrubs, bushes and grasses can be aptly termed as rangelands. These rangelands have been substantially contributing to the ecological stability of important ecosystems in the district.

By virtue of occurrence, forests in Kalat district are grouped into natural and artificial ones; comprising of conifers (Junipers), rangelands, plantations (artificial), and other types of trees. There are six (6) notified natural forests in the district which include Dasht-e-Baddo (809 hectares), Mangochar (4,047 hectares), Harboi (22,351 hectares), Muhammad Shahi (10,161 hectares), Shiekhani (14,569 hectares), and Narwari (12,432 hectares) measuring 64369 hectares in total.

Moreover, rangeland development activities at Kalat, Gayawan and Dasht-e-Baddo have also been carried out over more than 500 hectares. These practices included water harvesting, raising of plantation and fodder plants. Overall responsibility of Forest Department includes protection and augmentation of the existing forests and wildlife resources and mitigating adverse factors.

10.1. Introduction

Forests play an important role in the maintenance of environmental balance. It is a well-established fact that life on earth is function of a number of direct, indirect, tangible and intangible naturally active forestry factors; these may include emission of life-sustaining oxygen and absorption of poisonous carbon dioxide. Forests are the main source of food, timber, firewood, shelter and a variety of medicinal herbs and also serve as baseline for food-web, thereby sustaining life on earth. It should be noted that forests are instrumental in the rehabilitation and development of rangelands, water management, wildlife management and soil conservation. In view of their multitasking function, the protection and rehabilitation of forests is imperative for human existence.

The type of forest found in the area is Balochistan Dry Temperate Scrub (Steppe). Historically, it was dry temperate climax formation of juniper and wild pistachio; as a remnant, few isolated trees of wild pistachio are still surviving. The climax formation reduced to scrub condition due to grazing and fuel wood pressures. Presently, it is with an open cover and moderate amount of grasses and herbs. Major tree species are Hapurse (*Juniperus excelsa polycarpus*), Gwan (*Pistacia khinjjak*) and Wild Ash (*Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*). In the valleys, Ghaz (*Tamarix spp*) is found in streambeds.

10.2. Major Vegetation

Major tree species found in the district are Obusht (*Juniperus excelsa polycarpus*), Wild Ash (*Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*) and Shina (*Pistacia khinjjak*), which occupy favorable sites. The main shrubs are Janglee Badaam (*Prunus spp*), *Lunicera quinquelocularis*, *Lunicera hypoleuca*, *Abelia triflora*, *Berberis vulgaris*, *Rosa beggeriana*, *Sparae (Cotoneaster nummularia)*, Tharkha (*Artemisia maritime*), *Crataegus spp.*, Kala Zira (*Carum bulbocastanum*), Oman (*Ephedra nebrodensis* and *Ephedra intermedia*), Makhi (*Caragana ambigua*), Khakshir (*Sisymbrium sophia*), Zralg (*Berberis lyceum*) and Surae (*Rosa spp.*)

The ground cover is constituted mainly by (*Stipa himalacia*), (*Dichanthium annulatum*), (*Chrysopogon aucheri*), *pennesitum orientale*, *pennesitumflaccidum*, *Stipa capillata*, *Stipa cabulica*, *Leptorhabdos benthamiana*, and (*Cymbopogon spp.*). From the above mentioned flora, Kala Zira (*Carum bulbocastanum*) is used as spice and fetches high value in the market. In addition, Oman (*Ephedra nebrodensis*) and Khakshir (*Sisymbrium sophia*) are found in large quantity and have medicinal value. A large amount of these herbs is marketed. Extracts of these plants are largely used by villagers as well for the treatment of cough and asthma which they believe has no side effect. Moreover, these are easily available either free or at a nominal price.

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

Table 10.1: Vegetation Zones

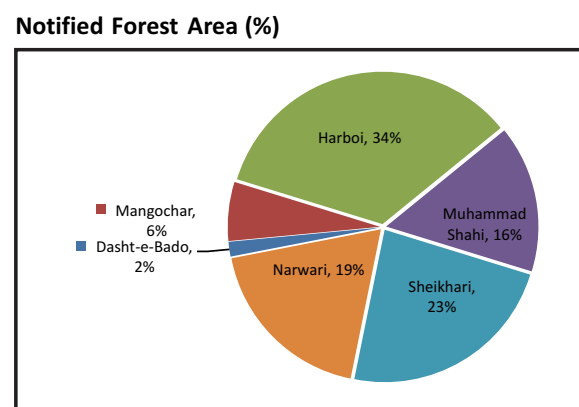
Vegetation Zone	Brief description
Uphill steep rocky cliffs	Like Harboi hills, in the east of Kalat town where <i>Juniperus Excelsa polycarpus</i> is the predominantly climax Species associated with <i>Pistacia khinjjak</i> , <i>Ephedra nebrodensis</i> , <i>Ephedra intermedia</i> , <i>Berberis lyceum</i> , <i>Lunicera spp</i> ; <i>Cotoneaster nummularia</i> ; <i>Rosa lacerans</i> and <i>Fraxinus xanthoxyloides</i> .
Foot hills	It comprises mostly of the fertile deep soil plateaus like Dashte – Baddo, Gayawan. It provides summer grazing land for both local and nomadic grazers and is dominated by a variety of shrubs like <i>Artimesia meritima (Tharkha)</i> , <i>Prunus ebernea (Wild almond)</i> , <i>Caragana ambigua (Makhi)</i> , <i>Berberis lyceum (Zralg)</i> , <i>Thymus serpyllum</i> , <i>Pennisetum orientale</i> , <i>Dichanthium spp.</i> and <i>Sophora grifithii (Ghuzaira)</i> along with herbs and other grasses.
Piedmont plains	Mostly modified by the local community for agriculture and other land uses. It consists of more or less flat to undulating plains. The wasteland contains mostly <i>Artimesia meritima (Tharkha)</i> , <i>Haloxylon grifithii</i> , <i>Harmal (Peganum harmala)</i> , with sporadic mixture of edible seasonal forage plants which may include <i>(Stipa himalacia)</i> , <i>(Dichanthium annulatum)</i> , <i>(Chrysopogon aucheri)</i> , <i>pennisetum orientale</i> , <i>pennisetum flaccidum</i> , <i>Stipa capillata</i> , <i>Stipa cabulica</i> , <i>Leptorhabdos benthamiana</i> , and <i>(Cymbopogon spp.)</i> ; thus supporting thousands of animals, both local and nomadic ones.
Dry stream beds	Commonly found in the entire district where <i>Tamarix Spp.</i> is commonly seen.

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

10.3. Forestry Land Use

10.3.1. Notified Forests

As discussed above, there are six (6) notified natural forests in the district which include Dasht-e-Baddo (809 hectares), Mangochar (4,047 hectares), Harboi (22,351 hectares), Muhammad Shahi (10,161 hectares), Shiekhani (14,569 hectares) and Narwari (12,432 hectares); measuring 64,369 hectares in total. For details, please see table E1 Annexure E.



(Forest Department)

10.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

District has got 24356 hectares of Wildlife Protected Area at Gishk. For details, please see table E2 Annexure E.

10.3.3. Rangelands

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

traditional nomadic migrants.

Most of the rangelands in the district belong to communities living around. Due to communal ownership, usually these are accessible to all members of the community and also to nomads passing through the area on their traditional routes of migration to new areas. On the management side, no one assumes the responsibility for undertaking any activity aimed either at restoration of depleted areas or for improvement to increase the forage production and other tangible and intangible benefits. There is no limit on the number, type, season and period/duration of grazing. This free access to range resource by everyone and lack of responsibility on management side has led to what could be termed as the “Tragedy of Commons”, which has resulted in overgrazing and uprooting of bushes/shrubs from rangelands beyond their carrying capacities. As a consequence, most of the rangelands in the district are following the path of degradation.

10.4. Forest Production

The useful plants fall mainly in the category of fodder; fuel wood for energy purpose and construction wood for roofing and small implements and medicinal plants for people and livestock. However, timber is not produced on commercial basis. Wood from Juniper and other related trees is utilized for fuel wood and construction of huts and hedges in areas near the forests. However, under the provision of relevant Forest Act, Balochistan Forest Department is not authorized to issue permits for juniper wood at all. Its utilization is totally illegal and prohibited.

10.5. Non-Timber Forest Produce

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

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

10.6. Wildlife

Wildlife habitat type is Dry Steppe. There are no historical bench marks to determine the status of wildlife in the area. However, according to local community, the number of wildlife species has alarmingly declined as a result of indiscriminate hunting of animals for fun and meat. Overall global climatic change has also led to an unfriendly environment for the animals to survive with. Among key species are:

Table 10.2: Wildlife Common Species

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

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

10.6.1. Wildlife Statistics

There were no statistics available on wildlife in the district. However, according to the local community, there is a drastic decline in the number of wild animals and birds as a result of over hunting and unprecedented droughts.

10.7. Wetlands

There is no wetland of national or international importance located in the district.

10.8. Commercial Forestry (Plantations)

Tree species planted for amenity and farm forestry purpose are included in this category which are mostly planted along water channels, water storage ponds, around farmlands and household compounds. Common species are Sinjit (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*), Sufeda (*Populus spp.*), Toot/Mulberry (*Morus alba*), Quetta pine or Persian pine (*Pinus halepensis*), Saru (*Cupressus sempervirens*) and 'Salix spp'. Under a Provincial Government Development Project, an area of about 500 hectare at Kalat, Gayawan and Dasht-e-Baddo has been treated with water harvesting techniques where species like Salt bush, Wild Almond and Tamarix etc have been raised and maintained.

10.9. Bee Keeping

Though Kalat District is one of the most important horticultural areas of Balochistan, bee-keeping is not an economic activity. The main reason described by the people was that bees produce honey only in warm areas. Bees cannot survive in the cold weather of the district.

10.10. Marketing and Processing

In the district, wood obtained from forests is mainly used for fuel purposes because other sources of fuel are either unavailable, or if available, are too expensive. There was no data available about the quantity of wood exploited. Historically, nomads have been involved in the exploitation of wood. In the recent past, refugees from Afghanistan have exploited this resource mercilessly.

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

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

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

Table 10.3: Structure and Functions of the Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	3
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	56
Actual Filled Posts	56
Vacant Posts	0

(Forest Department)

10.12. Development Projects

Information about the development projects with regard to forestry could not be found.

10.13. Some Key Findings

- Area under forest reserves in district Kalat is very small. The proportion of the planted forest compare to natural forest is even lower.
- Female involvement in forestry activities is rare and limited to some menial jobs like collecting herbs, bushes and shrubs. Sometimes they also collect fuel wood.
- In the development of forestry, the participation of local and federal government and NGOs is very low.
- Forest reserves have been depleted due to unavailability of any other alternate cheap sources of fuel energy.
- Wildlife management is very poor and needs substantial improvement.
- The environmental and ecological balance is impaired due to soil erosion, depletion of range land and population pressure.
- The institutional capacity of Forestry Department needs restructuring. Management needs vigor, so that effective control to the degradation of overall environment might be possible.
- Lack of awareness and aptitude towards conservation of forests, rangelands, and wildlife.
- Climate change.
- Low development investment.
- For immediate financial gains unplanned agriculture activities have subsided the natural vegetation.
- There is no community system in place for management of wastelands.
- Deficiency of alternate source of forage for livestock feeding.
- Wildlife being hunted uncontrolled for fun, food and prestige.

11 MINING

Though reserves of copper, iron and sulphur but no significant mining activity reported in the district.

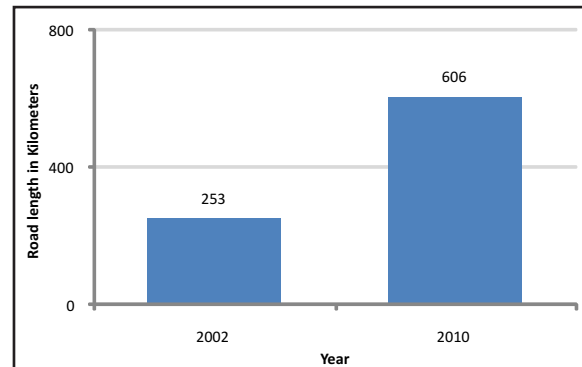
12 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

No relevant data could be collected

13 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

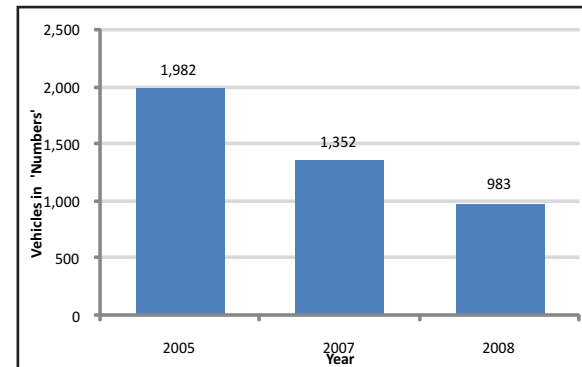
Economic Infrastructure and Communications	
Total Length of metaled roads	606 Km
Total Length of shingle roads	1,285 Km
Number of Telephone connections	1,501
Internet Users	n/f
Mobile phone providers / connections	n/f
Number of post offices	8
Hotels	n/f
Motels	n/f
Guest Houses	n/f
Rest Houses	2
Public Banks	n/f
Private Banks	n/f

Black Topped Roads



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

Vehicles Registered by Year



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

13.1. Introduction

Economic development is one of the key elements required for the well-being and prosperity of the region and its people. Infrastructure plays a key role in economic development by contributing towards welfare of the masses. The district is linked with Karachi in the south and Quetta (provincial capital) in the north but not linked with other parts of the country through air and railways. Public transport is available to Quetta, Khuzdar and Karachi about 100 vans and buses run between various cities. The district is moderately connected with black topped and shingle roads. Telecommunication facilities are also available in all *Tehsils*. Black topped road density per square kilometer is 0.09 and that of shingle road is 0.19.

13.2. Roads and Highways with Surface Classification and Length

The total length of roads in Kalat is 1891 km, out of which, 606 km is black topped road (metalled road). The major portion comprises of shingle roads. For the maintenance of metaled roads National Highway Authority and the Directorate of Building and Road (of the provincial Construction and Works Department) are responsible while shingle roads are maintained by B & R. The table given below reveals the length of various roads.

Table 13.1: Road Type and Length (Kilometer)

Length by Surface Type	Black Topped	Shingle	Total Length
2002	252.8	1,285.5	1,538.3
2010	606	1285	1891

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

13.3. Transport

The Department of Excise and Taxation is responsible for collection of registration fees for vehicles in District Kalat. See table F1 Annexure F for the number of registered vehicles under various categories in the district since 2002-03. This data reveals an impression that number of vehicles being registered has been decreasing every year in Kalat. Buses, mini buses and motorbikes are the main means of transport in urban areas of the district, while in rural area, bicycles, motor bikes, pick-ups, and delivery vans are used for transportation. Camels and donkey carts are still in use in rural areas. According to the Balochistan Development Statistics, the number of registered vehicles was 983 in the year 2008. There are a number of vehicles without registration in the district.

13.4. Railway, Harbor and Airports

There is no railway and airways service available in the district.

13.5. Radio and Television Stations

Kalat has no radio and TV stations, however, a TV booster is functioning in the city that telecasts PTV programs. Every second house in urban areas has a TV set with Satellite dish and people watch not only Pakistani channels but also foreign channels by using dish antennas. In rural areas, fewer people possess television. A number of people listen to radio broadcasts from various radio stations as the people possessing TV sets is much lower in rural areas. It is true that radio is a cheaper means of keeping oneself aware of what is happening in the world. Hardly 10 percent of the people obtain their radio and TV licenses.

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

Category	2004 - 2005	2008 - 2009
Telephone Lines /connections	2,094	1,501
Exchange and Tele - density	10	3

(Pakistan Telecom Authority)

13.7. Post Offices / Courier Services

In District Kalat, two types of post offices, main post offices and sub post offices, are functioning. The main post office is a regular post office which is run by the government itself, whereas branch post offices work on a kind of informal system and carry out the postal service in rural areas, some notable persons such as school teachers and *Patwaris* are hired by the government. These persons working for the branch post office receive normally an amount. Courier service is also available in the district.

13.8. Banking and Financial Institutions

Commercial banks have branch offices in the district. Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) has a branch office. The main function of ADBP is to provide loans to farmers and land owners to promote agricultural activities on easy installments. Besides, Balochistan Rural Support Program (BRSP) has launched some useful schemes of granting loans to the poor farmers and particularly to the women to involve them in economic activities in the district. There is no women bank available in the district.

13.9. Energy

13.9.1. Electricity (Supply and Demand)

Electricity is provided by WAPDA through four grid stations in the district and all the towns and a large number of villages of the district have been electrified. The total number of connections include 4,891 domestic, 506 commercial, 1,234 for tube wells (for irrigation), 5 for street lights, one for a colony and 16 for Kacha houses (temporary) in the district. The total supply of the electricity was about 1,549,700 units per month.

The cost of electricity supplied to the district is 28 million rupees (Revenue Department of WAPDA), however, bills are sent according to the meter readings and amount does not exceed 8 million rupees while the recovery is only 1.1 million rupees.

13.9.2. Gas (Supply and Demand)

Gas is not yet supplied through pipeline, however, Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) is available in cylinders.

13.10. Hotels and Resorts

The total number of rest houses in the district was 6 which were managed by various government departments. Some of the basic facilities are available in these rest houses but some of them are not maintained properly. There is no hotel of reasonable standard in the district. There are some restaurants in the town and some are located along the RCD Road where a limited variety of food, snacks and tea is available. People sit in these restaurants and watch T.V. to pass their time.

13.6. Telecommunication and IT Services

Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation (PTC) has established a network of telephones in the district. Telephone facility

is available in all *Tehsils*, equipped with 1,501 telephone lines. The fax and telex service is also available 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.

13.11. Some Development Projects

Some Development Projects in PSDP2009 were:

- Black topping of Mangochar to Johan Road 40 Kms.
- Black topping of Johan TakhtBibi Nani Road.
- Muhammad Tawa cross Nichara Zehri 25 kms.
- Construction of black topped Road from Iskul ku to Sheikhari road to Johan Road 23.5 kms.
- Construction of Gaddazai Buddazai Dasht Goran Road Phase-ii 20 kms.
- Black topping of Takht AnariPir Jangle Gazg Road 25 kms.
- Black topping Nimargh Chatti Mangochar 25 kms.
- Construction of black topped Road Khkaliqabad Brechna Road Mangochar Kalat.
- Sewerage line for Kalat city.
- Electrification of various villages of 50KV and 100KV transformers in Tehsil Kalat.
- 50 KV transformers for various villages in Tehsil Surab.
- Village Electrification for various villages in Tehsil Surab.

13.12. Some Key Findings

- Planned approach is required to extend road network in the district. Financial resources are meager and construction of roads a costly affair, therefore, setting priorities in extending road network will result in more benefits.
- Although there is a considerable demand for gas, water and other utilities, but the availability is very limited. Herboi forest is unique and has the reputation of having the oldest juniper trees in the world. It is one of the national assets and needs to be preserved at all cost. People are cutting these historical trees for fuel wood. This can be prevented only if natural gas is supplied to the area. The gas pipe line can be brought from Mastung which is just 90 kms from the district.
- Railway and airway are also non-existent.
- At present the 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. Rising cost of electricity and short fall in supply have already created a crises. Alternate energy solution can help ease pressure.
- Postal services need to be expanded and improved.
- The Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan should play its crucial role in agricultural development more effectively. 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

14

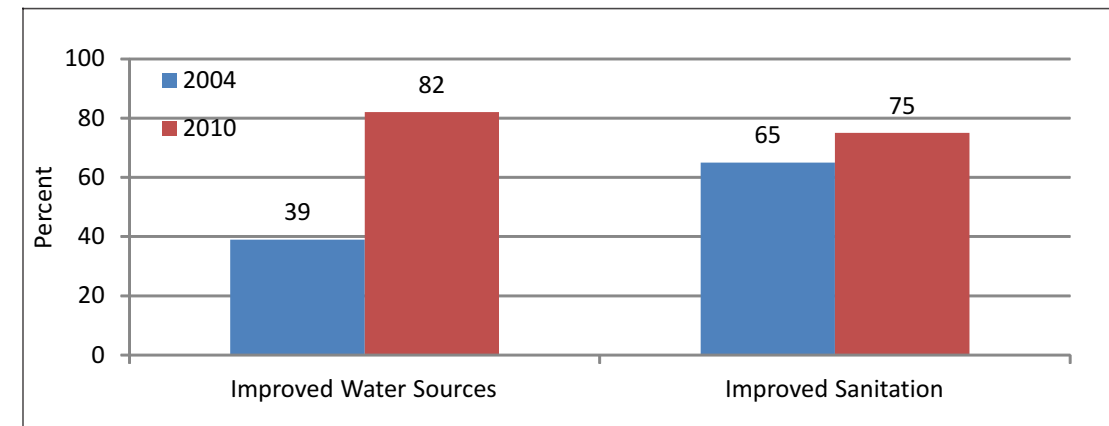
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

MDG Indicators

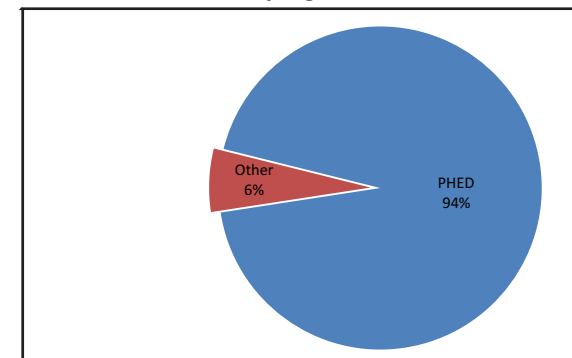
Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability

7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source	82 %
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	75 %

Water Schemes (numbers)		Purification Plants	
Functional	62	Functional	6
Non - functional	29	Non -functional	0
Total	91	Total	6
Water sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	89	Latrines	9
Spring	3	Sewerage Schemes	2
Open Sources	2	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 improved in the recent years while quality and quantity of drinking water remains an issue yet to be uncovered and addressed.
- PHED, under its CDWA program, is the major role player in water supply schemes.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, 6 water filtration plants have been installed at various locations of which all 6 are functional.
- There has been significant improvement in the use of sanitary toilets by households.

14.1. Introduction

Coverage of water and sanitation was focused in towns up to 1970 but alter on rural area were also targeted. Since given status of province, I&P department, till 1987, PHE department has attempted to increase access to improved drinking water in the face of different challenges. The development efforts in WatSan did not have policy support behind and hence disparities of all sorts exist. Targets set in various national and international forums/conventions have remained elusive and challenges have overshadowed development efforts. Progress toward achieving MDGs has especially been slow.

Drinking water supplies overwhelming depend upon groundwater. Water basins in Balochistan especially hosting urban areas are under great strains. Uncontrolled water mining has created discharge and recharge imbalance and it appears that the province may not have sufficient resources to build dams to balance discharge and recharge equation. Even construction of dams to tap flood run-off, which ease pressure on groundwater mining, will take a long time due to financial problems.

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 Kalat is relatively better when compared with rest of the province. Some survey reports 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)

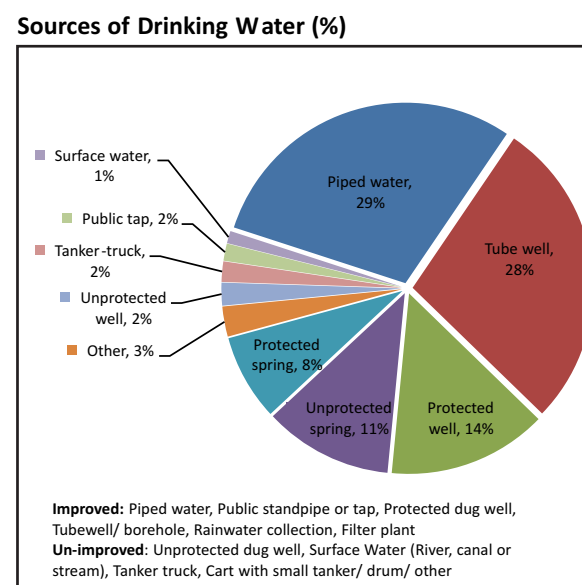
Indicator	2004	2010
Use of Improved water sources	39	82
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	65	75

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

14.2. Drinking Water

A recent household survey conducted in 2010, has shown that 82% population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, piped water (29%) constitutes the major source followed by tube wells or boreholes (28%) and protected dug well (14%). Whereas, other minor improved sources include: protected springs (7%), public stand pipe (1%) and rainwater collection (0.8). The major unimproved sources are unprotected springs (11%), unprotected dug well (2%) and approximately 3% of unimproved water source belonged to other categories as mentioned in the graph. For details, please see table G1 Annexure G.

About 45% household population have no water in their premises and have to travel long distances to fetch water, which is usually the responsibility of women or children of the household.



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.3. Water Supply Schemes

The use of improved drinking water sources has improved since 2003-04, and then the improved water sources were 39%. This improvement is probably due to the water supply schemes carried out in the district by Public Health Engineering

Department (PHED), Government of Balochistan. The table below shows the number of schemes implemented by PHED and other institutions.

Table 14.2: Schemes Established by Institutions

Type of Agency	Total Schemes
PHED	89
Other	6

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Majority of these schemes were implemented by PHED and 32 schemes were reported as non-functional. The types of schemes implemented in the district are shown in the table below:

Table 14.3: Type of Water Supply Schemes

Type of Schemes	Total Schemes
Tube Well	89
Spring	3
Open Surface	2
Karez	1

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

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

Table 14.4: Distribution of Schemes by Sources

Type of Sources	Total Schemes
Groundwater Tank	16
Overhead Tank	53
Direct Pumping From Dam Or Water	24
Hand Pump	2

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The above mentioned schemes are being run by using various energy sources. Out of all 95 PHED schemes, 79 are being run by using electricity, 8 schemes are being run on diesel pumps, 7 on generators and 1 through a windmill.

14.4. Water Purification Plants

Provision of clean drinking water is one of the major goals that 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 Kalat, so far 6 water purification plants have been installed as shown in the table below:

Table 14.5: Number of Water Purification Plants

Water Purification Plants	Status		
	Functional	Non-Functional	Total
Water Purification Plants Established by CDWA-PHED	6	0	6
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

Some development projects in PSDP2009 were:

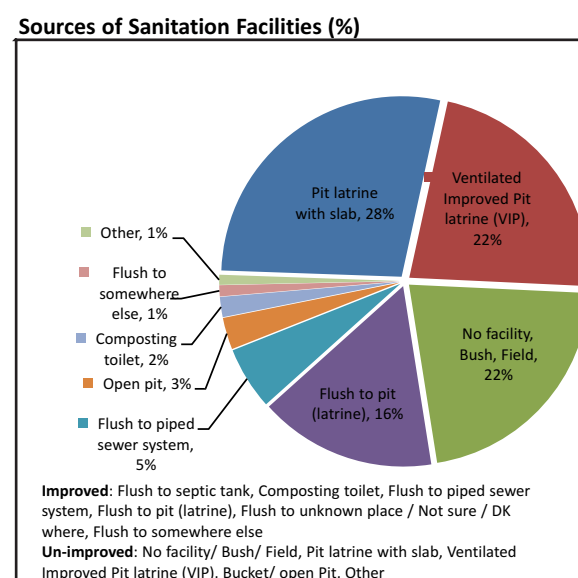
- 6 Water Supply Schemes in Tehsil Kalat.
- Various Water Supply Schemes for Tehsil Surab District Kalat.

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 disease as improved water supply. It involves, often, major behavioral change 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 sewerage 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 75% households in the district are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those, only 23% has any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 22% have no toilet facility and defecate in the open fields/bushes, raising the risk of disease transmission through air, insects/flies or other means. For details, please see table G2 Annexure G.



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.6.2. Available Facilities / Schemes Established in Sanitation Sectors

The Tehsil Municipal Authority has established 9 public latrines. Local Government Department has established 1 sewerage scheme and another sewerage scheme has also been established by Public Health Engineering Department. No other solid waste management scheme has been reported in the district.

Table 14.6: Number of Schemes Established in Sanitation Sector

Type of Scheme	Number of Schemes Established by					Total
	LG Dept.	TMA	PHE Dept.	NGOs	Others (if Any)	
Latrines	n/a	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	9
Sewerage Schemes	1	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	2
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. Development Projects

As sanitation is a neglected area in Balochistan, there is no project of sanitation in the district.

15 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	15%
TT2 Vaccination	5%
Vaccination (BCG, Fully)	15%, 1%
Institutional deliveries	7%
Skilled attendants at birth	13%
Diseases (MICS 2010)	
Suspected pneumonia <5 yrs	5%
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks <5 yrs	22%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	2
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	3
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	11
Dispensaries	42
MCH Centers	3
TBC	1
Others	2
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	33
Nurses	5
Paramedics	160

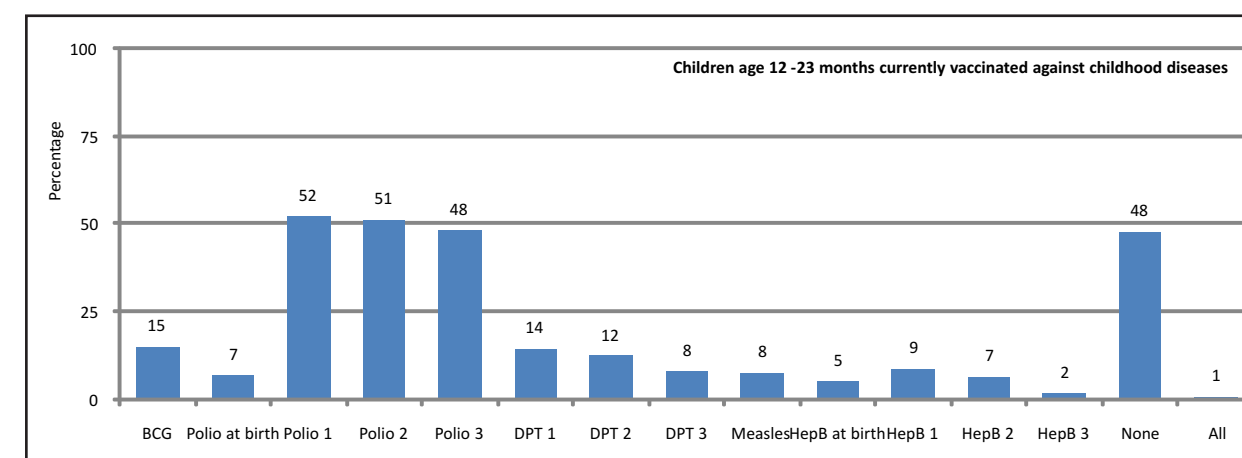
(MNCH and diseases indicators, MICS, 2010) And
(Health Facilities and Human Resources, 2010)

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 (Kalat Division) – 112	
4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (Kalat Division) – 88	(2010)
4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage – 8%	(2010)
Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health	
5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth – 13%	(2010)
5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate – 9%	(2010)
5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate – 102%	
5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage – 15%	(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) – 1.6%	(2010)
6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN – 0%	
6.8: Children treated with Anti-malarial Drugs – 10.5%	
6.9: TB Case Detection Rate – 6%	(2009)
6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate – 93%	(2008)

(Infant and Under-five mortality figures are regional)

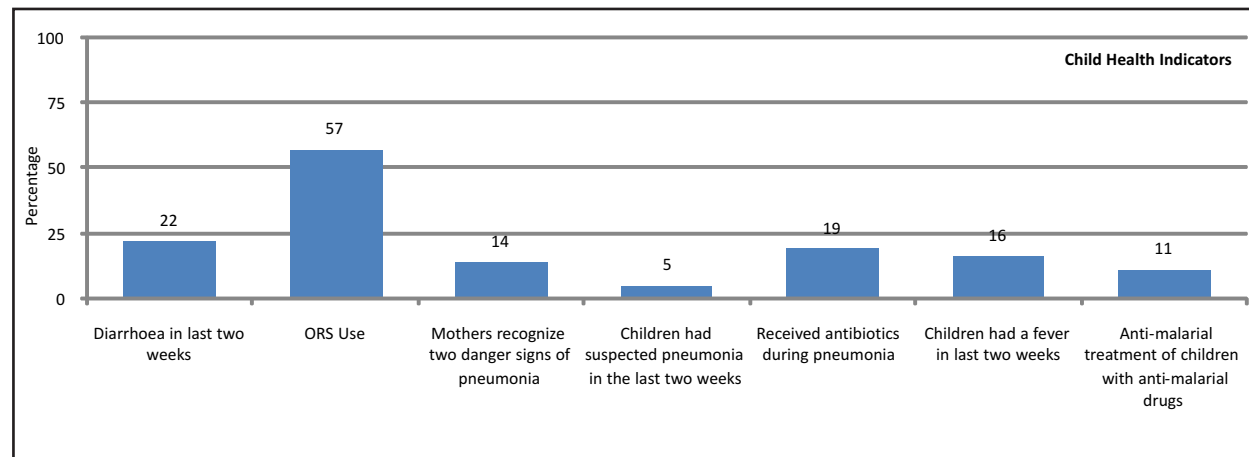
Following are MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators

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:

- Public healthcare system is performing below par and generally suffers from governance, funding, staffing and resource limitation issues.
- Only one doctor for 7,893 persons while just 5 nurses posted in the district.
- There are only 2 dentists in the district and both the dentists are posted in urban area, whereas rural population is without any dentist
- Only 4% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel
- 233,999 people with common illness visited government health facilities during the year 2009-10
- EPI vaccination coverage is high in the district.
- TB Control Program has made significant achievement under its TB-DOTS strategy with an achievement of Case Detection Rate (CDR) 6% and Treatment Success Rate (TSR) 93%.
- Despite donor assistance, the MNCH Program in the district has not fully achieved its targets.

15.1. Health Needs

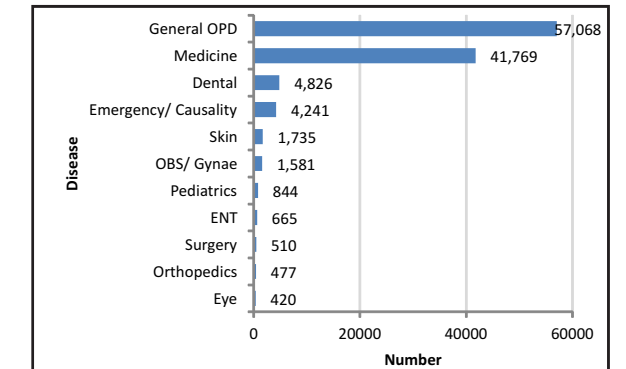
For every 1,000 live births, 88 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 24 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women, who experience a very high fertility rate (TFR: 4.7), have poor access to skilled providers for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. The delivery cases of majority women are dealt at home by local untrained *dais*, 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 Kalat, like the rest of the province, community social structures and belief systems are dominated by men who contribute to poor outcome in fertility behavior.

According to Health Management Information System (HMIS) reports 233,999 people with common illness visited government health facilities during the year 2009-10. Acute Respiratory Infections, Diarrhea/ Dysentery, and Gastro Intestinal 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 the chart.

Another 50,257 new cases of common illnesses visited outpatient departments of the secondary hospitals. The distribution of top 10 disease cases is presented in the chart below:

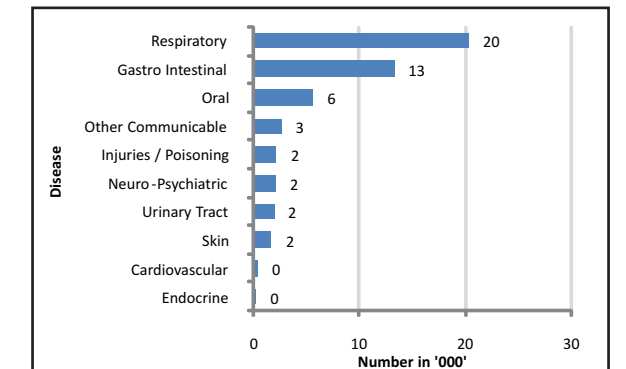
Note: No data of indoor diseases reported.

Top Ten New Cases



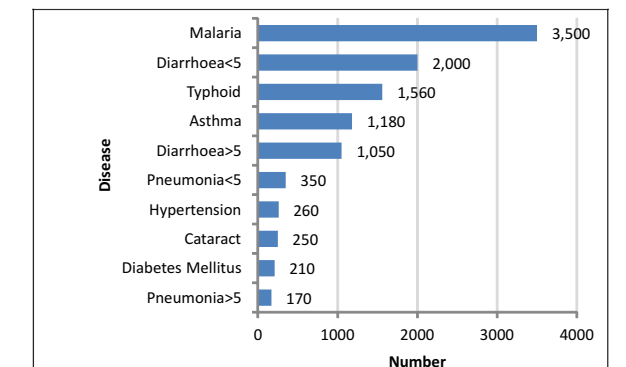
(DHIS, 2009-10)

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 facility infrastructure includes, 2 Hospitals, 3 Rural Health Centres (RHCs), 11 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 42 Civil Dispensaries (CDs), 3 Maternal & Child Health Centres (MCHCs) and a School Health Unit. There are 30 beds in RHCs out of 120 beds.

Nonetheless, there are two non-functional Civil Dispensaries, one 50 bedded hospital is under construction and one BHU & one CD are being upgraded into RHCs in the district. There is no private health facility in the district, however, a Jail Dispensary is available but it is not functioning at present.

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

15.2.2. Human Resources

There were 33 doctors for about 260,454 people, one doctor for 7,893 persons and only 5 nurses in the district. There were only 2 dentists in the district means one dentist 130000 people. Data further reveals that both the dentists are posted in urban area, whereas rural population which is almost 70 percent of the total population does not have easy access to dental care.

Table 15.1: Health Staff and Facilities (Numbers)

Health Facilities	Health Staff and Facilities in 2010				
	Doctors M/F	Nurses M/F	Para - medical Staff M/F	Beds M/F	Health Facilities
Hospitals	10/4	3/2	19/4	90	2
CDs	n/a	n/a	58	n/a	42
RHCs	4/2	n/a	29/3	30	3
BHUs	12	n/a	28/9	n/a	11
MCH Centers	n/a	n/a	-/6	n/a	3
TB Clinic	1	n/a	1/1	n/a	1
Other	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	2
Total	33	5	160	120	64
Unit/population ratio	7,893	52,091	1,628	2,171	4,070

(Blochistan Health Department)

15.2.3. In Service Training

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

Table 15.2: Training of PHC Staff

Topic	Participant NOs	Organized by
PHC Staff Management Training for FLCF	20	Human Resource Development
Zinc Sulphate & MIS tools	15	National program for family planning & primary health care.
Orientation on Breast Feeding	98	Nutrition Cell Health Directorate
TOT Trainings on Community Management of Acute Malnutrition.	150	Nutrition Cell Health Directorate

(Blochistan Health Department)

15.2.4. Administration of Health

The District Health Department is District Health Officer (DHO) assisted by Deputy District Officer Health (DOH) Preventive, Curative and Medical Superintendent (MS) of 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 in early 1990's. Since then, the system is being used to collect monthly data on priority health problems, services provided and availability of resources.

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

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

15.3. Health Services / Activities

According to HMIS the overall utilization of health facilities during the reporting year was 707 new cases per 1000 population. The expected registered pregnancies for Antenatal Care (ANC) were 10%, whereas 4% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel in the whole district. Similarly, 34% of the delivered women had one or more post natal visits. The data also reveals that out of 803 family planning visits only 20% were new clients. Growth monitoring services has been extended to only 1% children throughout the district (9,684 < 1 year population). Furthermore, out of total 99 visits recorded for Growth Monitoring, 51% 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) manages the EPI under the supervision of the DHO 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 was:

BCG: (100%), Panta-3: (97%), Measles: (73%) and TT-2+: (54%).

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 TB Patients registered under TB DOTS program is given below:

Table 15.3: Number of Registered TB Patients

Year	No. of TB Patients Registered
2006	93
2007	77
2008	54
2009	36
2010 (up to 3 rd Qtr)	23
Total	283

(Blochistan 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 6% and TSR was 93% during 2008-09.

15.4.3. Malaria Control Program

District Malaria staff in under the control of Executive district Officer Health. The objective of this program is to keep the annual Parasite Incidence (API) at 0.5 cases per 1,000 populations, Falciparum rate below 40% of all the Malaria infections, increase Passive Case Detection (PCD) more than 70% of all slides collected. During 2009, Annual Parasite Incidence was 0.681 and Falciparum Rate was 33.679.

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. Hepatitis prevention and control program has been launched in 2005 that provides Hepatitis B vaccination and treatment of Hepatitis B & C through a sentinel sight established at DHQ Hospital. Note: *Achievement report not provided.*

15.4.5. AIDS Control Program

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

15.4.6. National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care

National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care provides the missing linkage between health care outlets and health service users through a network of Lady Health Workers (LHWs), who are especially trained in PHC, family planning and community organization. There are 133 LHWs and 4 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) in the district covering a population of 26%.

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 access 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.

DHQ Hospital will be strengthened for provision of comprehensive EmONC services. Basic EmONC services are being provided by DHQ Hospital and RHC Mande Haji at present. A Public Health Specialist has been appointed for strengthening and monitoring the MNCH activities in the district.

15.5. Nutritional Status

The situation with regard to nutritional status among children under-five years is not very promising, as MICS 2003-04 reported 61% children under-five were moderately or severely malnourished. Only 93% infants are on breast milk while just 59% 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 11% households in the district were found consuming adequately iodized salt.

15.6. Some Development Projects

Some development projects in PSDP2009 were:

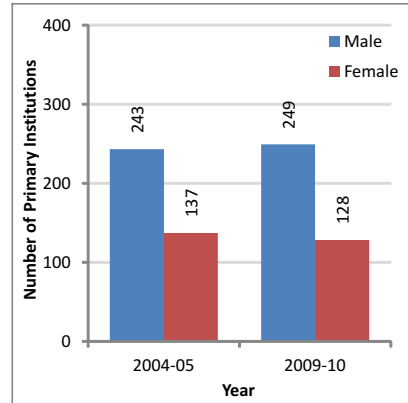
- Construction of BHU village Garrani.
- Up gradation of BHUs Johan and Rodhinjo to RHC in Tehsil Kalat.
- Two ambulances and equipment for Hospital and BHUs in Surab.
- Construction of 50 bedded hospital at Kalat.

15.7. Some Key Findings

- There is insufficient public health services personnel, including doctors, in the district
- In rural areas, situation is even worse
- Health coverage in the district need improvement
- At district headquarter, both primary and tertiary health facilities should deliver quality services so that poor masses get relief in their own district instead of going to other places
- Child and women health care facilities need greater attention to reduce mortality rates

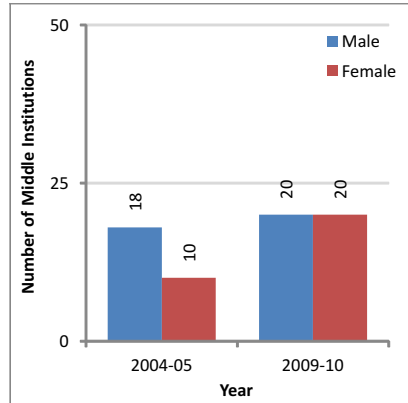
16 EDUCATION

Primary Schools



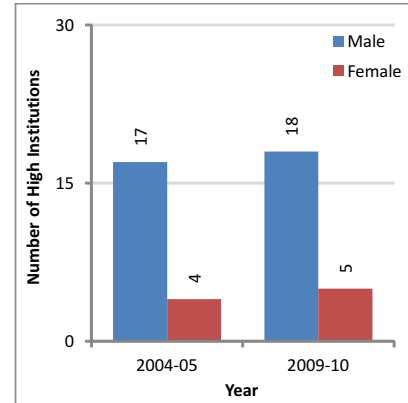
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Middle Schools



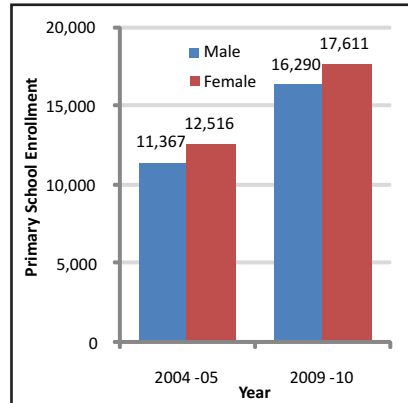
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

High Schools



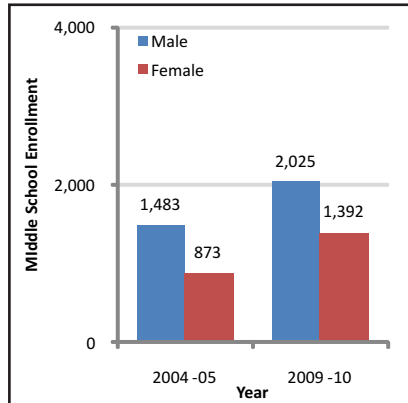
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Primary Schools



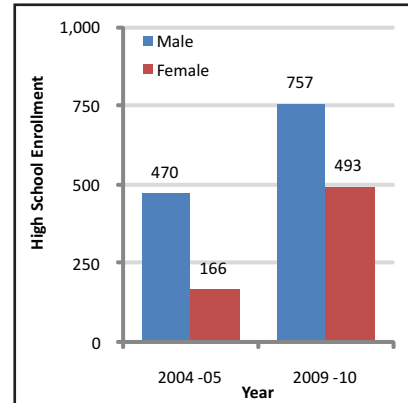
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Middle Schools



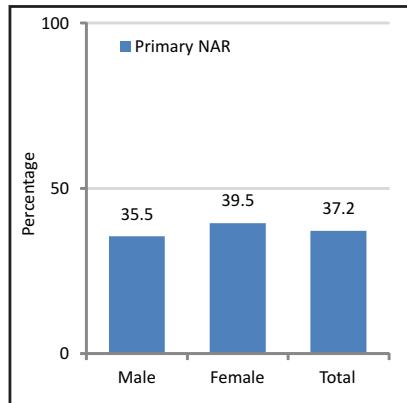
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in High Schools



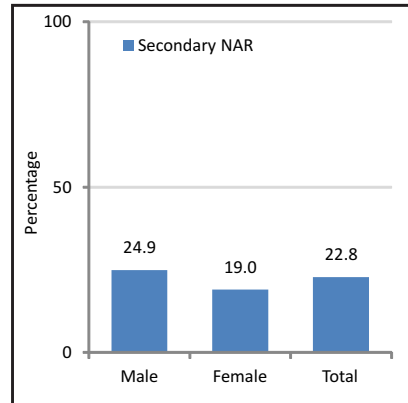
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Primary NAR (%)



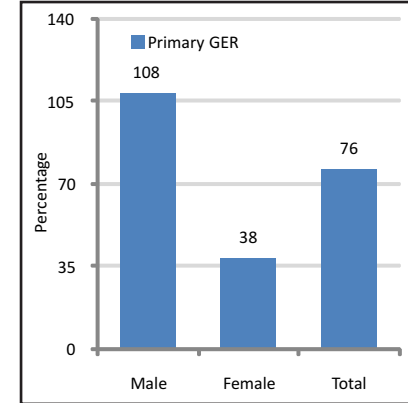
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Secondary NAR (%)



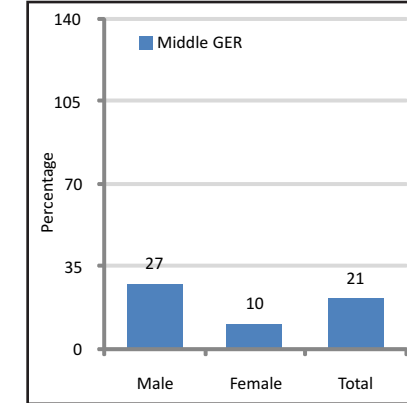
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Primary GER (%)



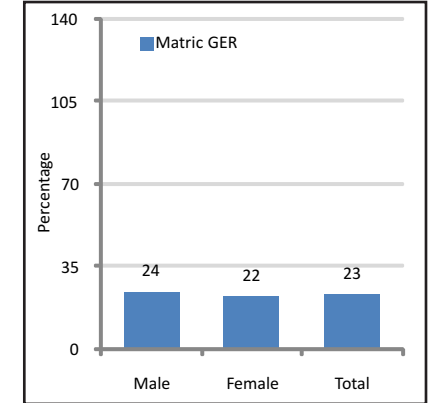
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Middle GER (%)



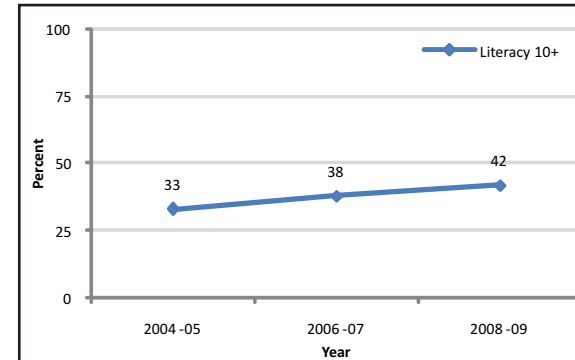
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Matric GER (%)



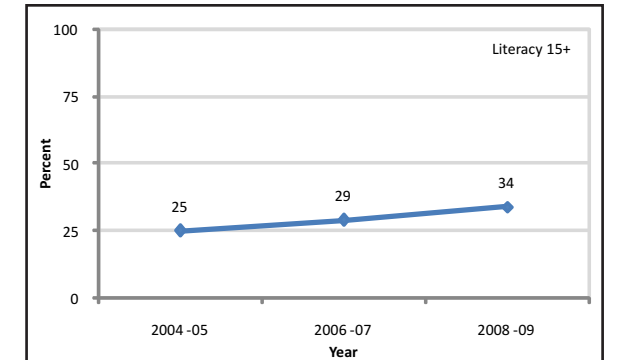
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 10+



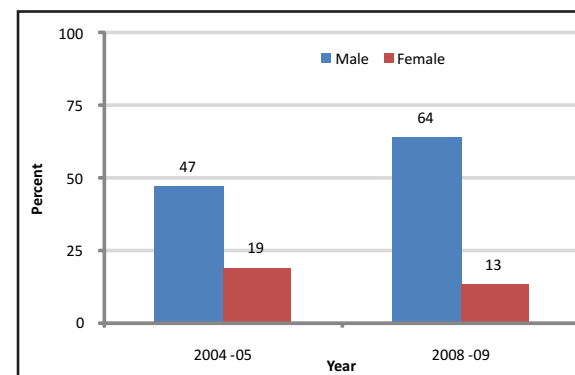
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Literacy 15+



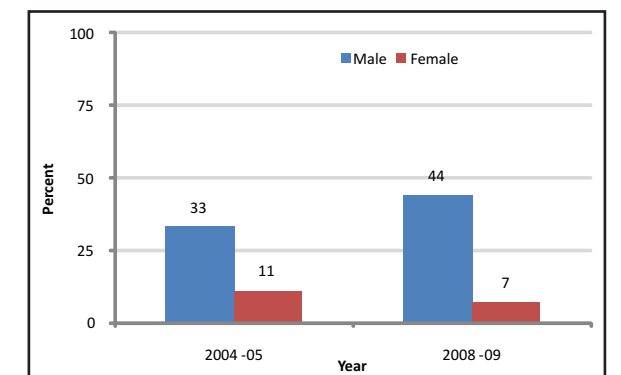
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Population Ever Attended School (%)



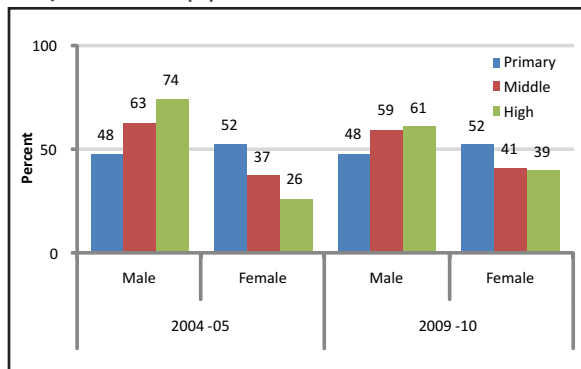
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Population Completed Primary or Higher (%)



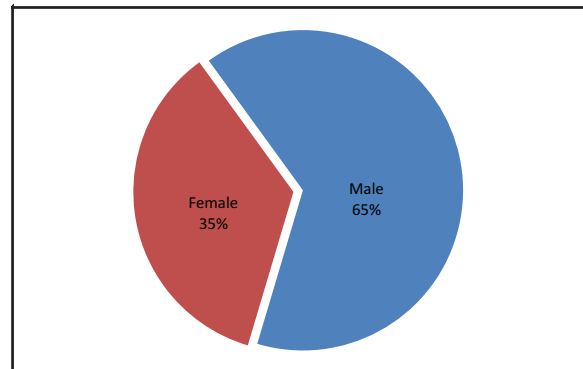
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Male/Female Ratio (%)



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

Overall Teachers



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

MDG Indicators

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

2.1: Net primary enrollment ratio – 37% (2010)

2.2: Primary completion rate – 50% (2010)

2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs) 42% (2009)

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development

3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary – 1.11 (2010)

3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary – 0.8 (2010)

3.3: Youth Literacy GPI – n/a

Sector Highlights

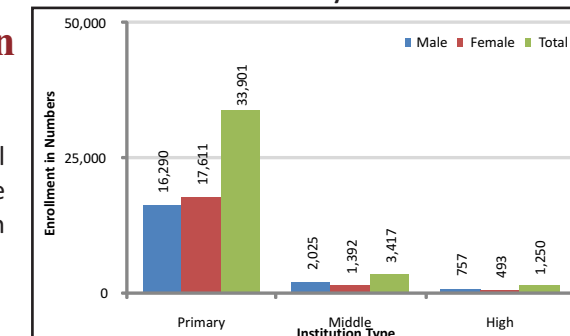
- Literacy rate (10 year and above) for female is only 14.8% and compared to 40.2% for males (MICS Balochistan 2010)
- There are 377 primary schools, 40 middle and 23 high schools in Kalat
- Almost 58 % of primary schools are without boundary walls
- About 95% of primary schools are functioning without electricity.
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment at secondary level is non-availability of schools. There are only 40 middle and 23 high schools for 377 primary schools in the district.
- There is also general scarcity of female teachers as on average there is only one primary teacher per 33 pupils.
- Primary school completion is very low (50%).

16.1. Introduction

16.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates

According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 440 public primary, middle and high schools is 38,568, whereas, 997 students were enrolled in colleges including 572 boys and 425 girls.

Enrollment in Public Schools by Gender and Level

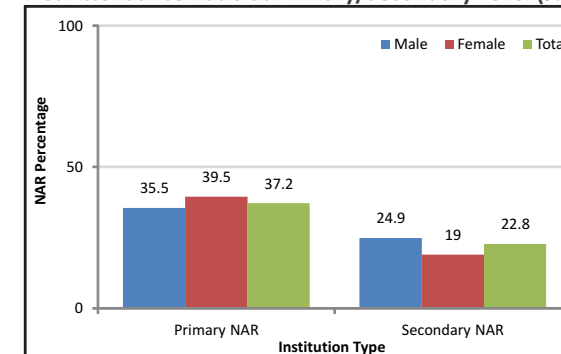


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.3. Enrollment Rates

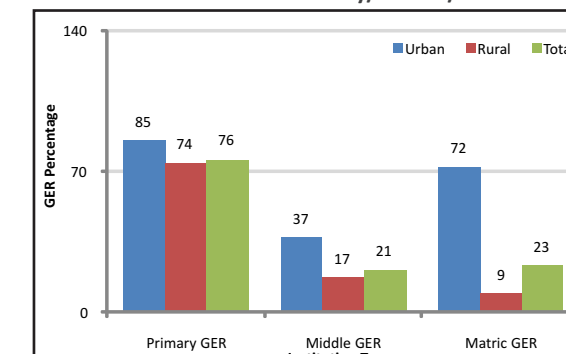
MICS conducted in 2010 has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 37%, with girls slightly higher than boys (40% versus 36%). This indicates that 63% children were still out of school that will either join late or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in secondary school NAR (total: 23%, boys: 25%, girls: 19%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Similarly, Gross Enrollment Rate of primary and middle schools were also very low (at 76% and 21% respectively). For details, please see tables I3 and I4 Annexure I.

Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

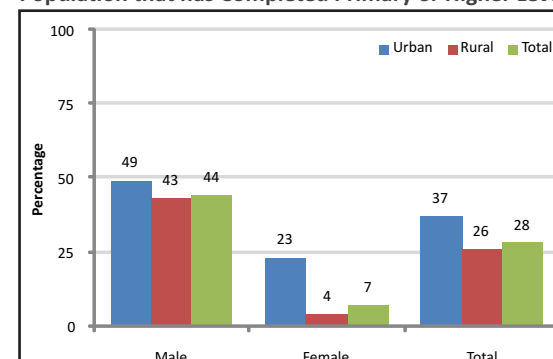


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.4. Educational Attainment

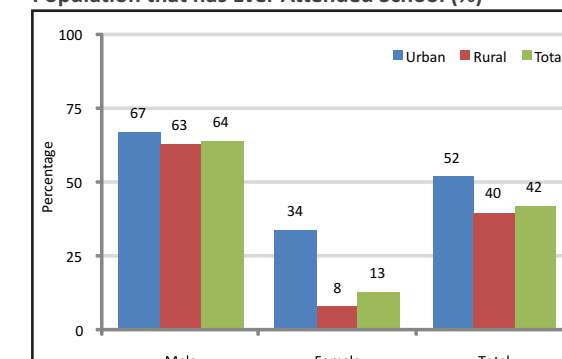
Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 58% population aged 10 years and older never attended any school while only 28% reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 8% had ever-attended any school and only 4% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunity seems to lie with urban males, where nearly 67% ever attend and 49% completed primary levels. For details, please see tables I5 and I6 Annexure I.

Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level



(PSLM, 2008-09)

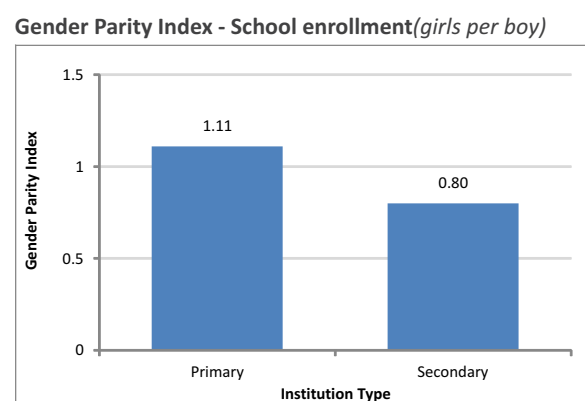
Population that has Ever Attended School (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.5. Gender Disparities

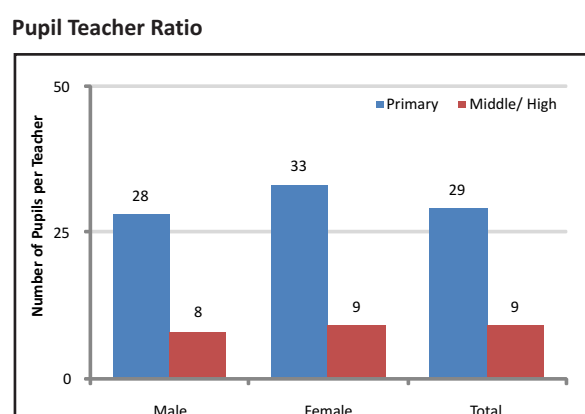
Graph shows the percentage of male and female students by school level that the gender gap increases with years of schooling. Most girls drop out or discontinue education beyond primary and/or middle levels.



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

16.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 28 boys and 33 for girls at primary level. However, there are sufficient teachers per student for middle level. For details, please see table I7 Annexure I.

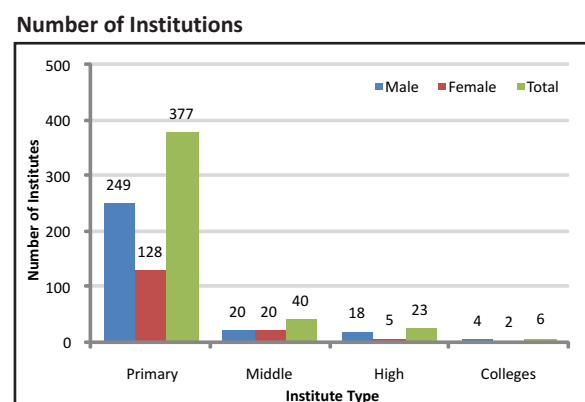


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7. Institutions

16.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school census 2009-10, there are 377 primary schools (249 male and 128 female), 40 middle schools (20 male and 20 female), 23 high schools (18 male and 5 female), 3 Inter colleges (2 male and 1 female) and 2 degree colleges (1 male and 1 female). For details, please see table I8 Annexure I.



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7.2. Primary Schools

The total enrollment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 33,901 including 16,290 boys and 17,611 girls, which means that 51.96% of primary school students were girls. In each primary school, a senior Junior Vernacular Teacher (JVT) is assigned the charge of Head Master or Head Mistress. The cost of primary schools is 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 may not be applicable in letter and spirit as it would require 4,414 schools to cover the district map. Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 8 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 activated. Priority has been given to activating non-functional schools before budgeting for establishing new primary schools.

Budget - Establish New Primary Schools

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	21	21	21	20	20
Activate NF Schools	3	3	2	2	2
Establish New Primary Schools	18	18	19	18	18
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	38.268	38.268	40.394	38.268	38.268
New Schools-Teachers Salary	6.480	12.960	19.800	26.280	32.760
Total (Rs. in millions)	44.748	51.228	60.194	64.548	71.028
Girls' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	9	9	9	8	8
Activate NF Schools	3	3	3	2	2
Establish New Primary Schools	6	6	6	6	6
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	12.756	12.756	12.756	12.756	12.756
New Schools-Teachers Salary	2.160	4.320	6.480	8.640	10.800
Total (Rs. in millions)	14.916	17.076	19.236	21.396	23.556

16.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8 including the primary section. In 2009, there were 40 middle schools in Kalat 20 for boys and 20 for girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 3,417 including 2,025 boys and 1,392 girls. This means that 59.26% of middle school students were boys. The government has sanctioned 15 posts for each middle school including one post 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 40 middle schools functioning for 377 primary schools, means that 9.42 primary schools feed into one middle school, which testifies the low continuation rate after completion of primary level.

16.7.4. High Schools

High schools comprise grades up to 10 classes including primary and middle classes. Humanities and science are taught in these schools. When a middle school is upgraded from middle 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 23 high schools in Kalat, 18 were for boys and 5 for girls. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 1,250 including 493 girls and 757 boys.

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

16.7.5. Intermediate College

There are 3 Inter colleges (2 Male and 1 Female) functioning properly. 582 students are enrolled in 3 Inter colleges comprising 302 boys and 280 girls.

16.7.6. Degree Colleges

According to Directorate of Education Colleges information, 2 Degree Colleges (1 Male and 1 Female) are functioning properly. In Degree Colleges, 415 students are enrolled comprising 270 boys and 145 girls.

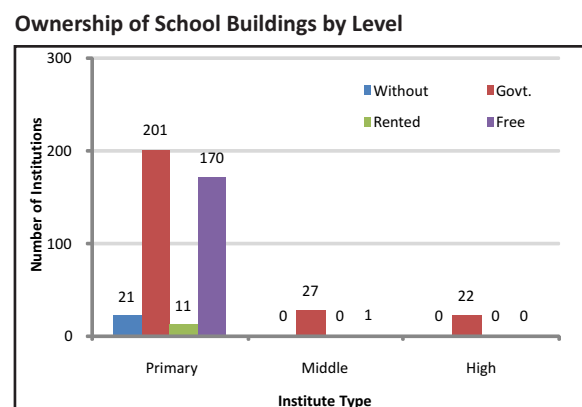
16.7.7. Madrasas

Deeni Madrasas are also functioning in the district to deliver religious and informal education to those children who otherwise cannot enroll in regular educational institutions due to poverty or preference. Previously, the government initiated registration of Madrasas and to mainstream by introducing regular subjects in the curricula. However, the response has been low and all Madrasas were not registered. Therefore, the exact number of Madrasas could not be found.

16.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

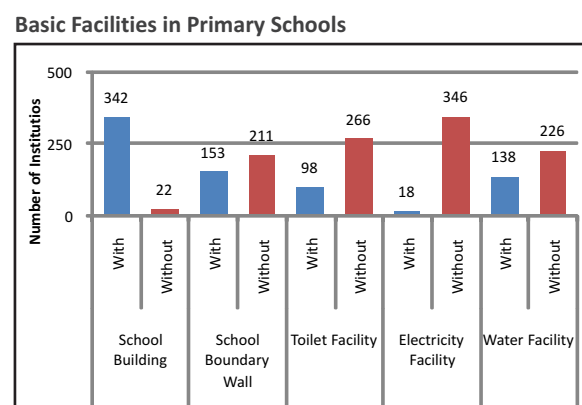
16.8.1. School Buildings

According to a BEMIS 2009-10, 6% of primary schools are functioning without school buildings and some of them are even without shelter. This situation is, however, better in middle and high schools.



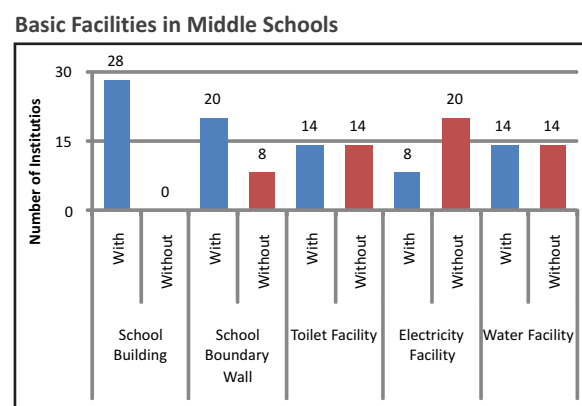
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Almost 58% of primary schools are without boundary walls which is dismal.



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

About 95% of primary schools are functioning without electricity. This situation is also discouraging for middle schools; however, the situation in high schools is relatively better (14%).



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

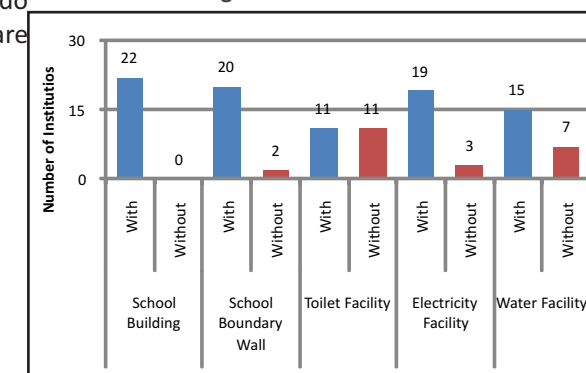
The situation is not different for toilet facility. 73% of primary schools are without basic toilet facility and situation is not better in middle and high schools.

Almost 62% of primary schools are without water facility and this situation is same in middle and high schools.

According to a previous survey, most of the schools were deprived of basic needs i.e. boundary wall, toilets for students, class rooms, science labs, library, science equipment, furniture, reading writing material, computer and water facilities. The missing facilities are

main reasons of students' drop out from schools and parents also do not give importance to education. 50% of primary school buildings are owned by the government.

Basic Facilities in High Schools

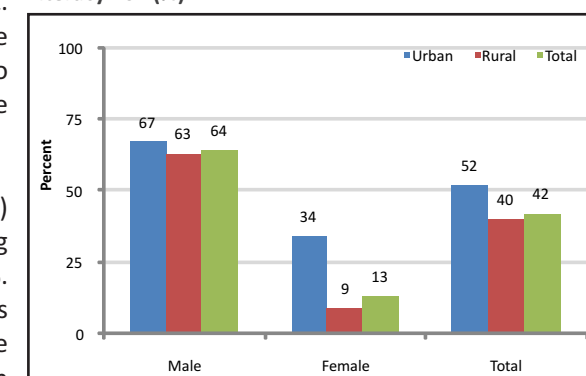


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.9. Literacy

Literacy is imperative for awareness and socio-economic uplift. Since independence, various succeeding governments have planned and developed various schemes and educational policies to achieving a high literacy rate, however, the impact of these programs has been limited.

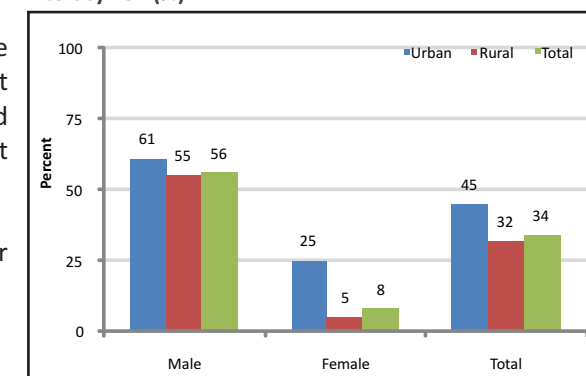
Literacy 10+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

According to Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, the literacy rate of age 10+ in Kalat District was 64% among males and 13% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 42%. 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 the reported level. For details, please see table 19 Annexure I.

Literacy 15+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

The Federal Government has launched the program to uplift the literacy status in the selected districts, especially for females that have been deprived of this basic right due to social norms and limited opportunities. Kalat District is not focused in the Adult Literacy Centers project.

Currently, 60 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for females by NCHD and NGOs for about 1,800 beneficiaries.

Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

Description	Centers	Enrolment
Female Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	60	1,783

16.10. Non-Formal Education

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

- Provincial Social Welfare Department.
- Federal Government through Ministry of Education.
- Prime Minister Literacy Cell and Asian Development Bank through Government of Pakistan.

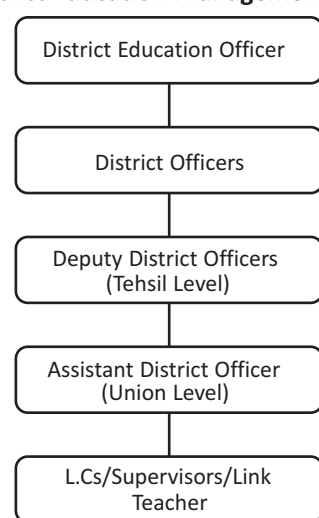
In the fiscal year 2007-2009, Balochistan Education Foundation, with coordination of World Bank, established 8 community schools in Kalat District through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. MHI. The enrollment was 396 including 240 girls and 156 boys. These schools have been established in urban and semi-urban areas of the district. The criterion for selection of the subject schools was 50 school children in urban areas and 40 school children in semi-urban area. According to an approved agreement, the following criteria were followed by BEF authority:

- Community will provide shelter or one room on voluntary basis.
- Teacher shall belong to that area and only in case of non-availability, the teacher may be appointed within a radius of 4 kms.
- 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 kms but modified in III Phase to any boys or girls school within a radius of 2 kms.

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 have close collaboration with the (head) teachers.

District Education Management Structure



16.12. Donors/NGOs Involvement

Many international donors and non-government organizations are involved in education development in District Kalat. The degree of their involvement varies according to the nature of the institution. UNICEF and other NGOs have been assisting to increase primary school participation in rural areas, particularly for girls.

16.13. Some Development Projects

Some development projects in PSDP2009 are:

- Establishment of 5 new primary school buildings (Girls/Boys) in Tehsil Kalat.
- Up gradation of Girls Primary School Bencha into middle school in Tehsil Kalat.
- Up gradation of 2 primary schools to middle schools in Tehsil Kalat.
- Establishment of Inter Girls College at Surab.
- Construction of Inter College Mangochar, Kalat.
- Construction of Examination Hall for Girls College Kalat.

16.14. Some Key Findings

- 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 and poverty is the major factor.
- High gender and inter-region disparities in all education sector indicators need immediate attention
- Enrolment campaigns can help increase enrolment at various levels but at the same time infrastructure gaps should be addressed
- Current state of education indicators and financial of the provincial government suggests that non-formal education will have to be used extensively. Formal education will not be able to meet requirement of education and literacy in the district
- 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 untrained and underpaid 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 will help increase 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 Kalat, people are fond of local traditional games and international sports. Most common games played in the area are Wrestling, Boxing and Tug of war. These sports are eventful when people conduct local tournaments to encourage the players and the talent. At school and college level students play cricket, hockey and football and other games. Football is a very popular game in the area. The people, who do not play themselves, watch the game with keen interest. Apart from these popular games, some of the more unconventional sports like Karate and Martial arts have also gained popularity in recent years. The best players are respected and honored in the community. Although a huge chunk of youth is involved in games, there is only one youth club in the entire Kalat District.

17.1. Major Development Issue

Sports have never been 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. Since socio-economic indicators are low, most of the (I)NGOs are also working these sectors. Attempts to facilitate masses socially and economically do not leave much room for (I)NGOs to work for sports development in the district. However, a considerable attention is required to improve sports in order to utilize youth's potential.

18 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

18.1. Introduction of Social Welfare

Social welfare is a vital phenomenon of societal development that focuses to the quality of life and promotes an effective role of vulnerable segments of community. In Balochistan, Social Welfare Department secretariat was established in Quetta city in the year 2004. Formerly, this department was jointly functioning with the Women Development Department and Special Education. In 2009, Women Development Department was separated from Social Welfare and Special Education Department.

The projects and tasks of Social Welfare Department were devolved to Community Development Departments at districts level during the tenure of Local Government structure. The Local Government structure is currently at the hiatus status. Therefore, presently the Community Development Department is known as Social Welfare Department at district level.

Various development schemes were initiated by Social Welfare Department aimed at improving social environment by providing opportunities to underprivileged strata through policies, programs and projects in order to alleviate poverty and dependency. These projects included community development centers, community halls, income support programs and registration of the marginalized persons etc. For the purpose budget allocated to Social Welfare Department Kalat was Rs. 3,950,617 in fiscal year 2009-10, while this amount was decreased to Rs. 2,043,000 in the year 2010-11.

18.2. Community Development Centers

These Community Development Centers were established with the motive to enhance living skills of unprivileged strata and have performed efficiently to enrolling the people and train them in the past few years. These centers received their financial assistance through donations and *Zakat* funds.

Table 18.1: Community Development Centers

Community Center	Year	Purpose	Achievements
Idara-I-Bahali Mustehqueen-I-Zakat For Females	1982	To provide living skill to women such as stitching & cutting.	25 trained women in a year, and paying scholarship of Rs. 5000/ each trainee on completion of training
Training and Rehabilitation Centre For Mustehqueen-I-Zakat & Computer Centre for Males	2008	To develop creative skills of young men in computer	Number of beneficiaries were not available while there was one computer instructor for supervision
Social Welfare Language Centre, Kalat For Males	unavailable	To improve the basic English language aptitude of male population to make them enable to compete with the requirement of globalization	Facilitated 30 trainees at a time
Training & Rehabilitation Centre for Females	unavailable	To provide tailoring skills to women	Records on number of trainees, supervisors and course duration could not found

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

18.3. Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)

BISP was commenced by the Government of Pakistan with initial allocation of Rs.34 billion (US \$ 425 million approximately) for the fiscal year 2008-09. This project was started all over Pakistan with the objective of poverty

alleviation and women empowerment among the deprived segment of Pakistani society those include widows and women headed households.

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, and other needy persons with emphasis on rehabilitation.

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

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

18.5. 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 Kalat under Gender Reforms Action Plan (GRAP). For this purpose, each district was allocated with sufficient budget throughout Pakistan.

18.6. Structure & Functions of the Department

Main functions of Social Welfare Department are as follows:

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

The Department of Social Welfare, District Kalat has established two offices in Kalat and Sorab. Total sanctioned positions are 17, and the detail is given in the table below:

Table 18.2 : Number of Posts filled and vacant in EDO Office

Total posts & bps	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	2	1	1
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	6	6	0
Total Posts.	8	7	1

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.3: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in RHC Sorab

Total posts & bps	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	2	1	1
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	7	7	0
Total Posts.	9	8	1

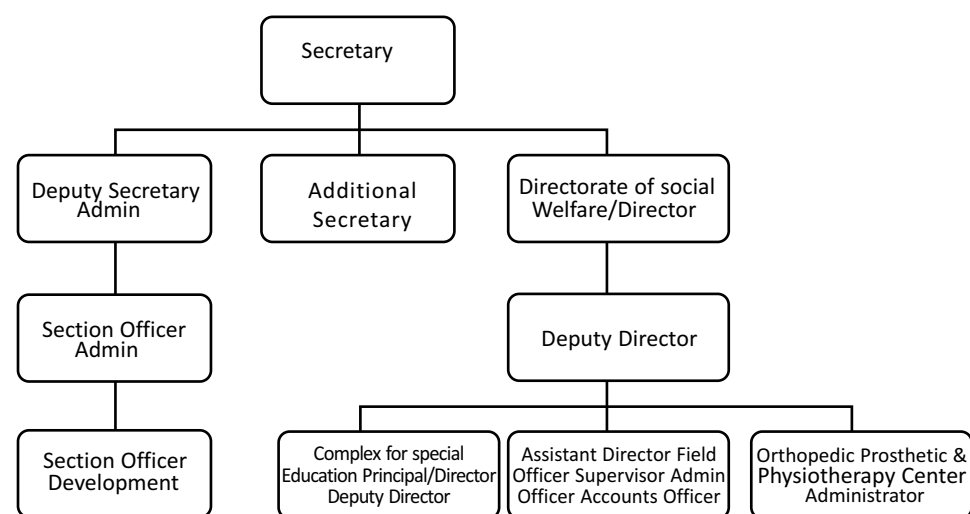
(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.4: Structure and Functions of the Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	16
Actual Filled Posts	12
Vacant Posts	4

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Social Welfare Department Organogram



18.7. Some Key Findings:

- At times, gaps in social services are realized and projects are implemented to either to bridge or narrow gaps, but sustainability of programs and projects has been very fragile. Systems and structure collapse like house of cards soon after program's / project's implementation time is over. In the long terms these programs / projects create liabilities instead of long lasting impact.
- Creation of new structures (like Community Development Centers) takes a lot of resources at the opportunity cost of many other competing projects. Such structures are created with some objectives. If project fails to get objectives, lessons can be derived and corrective measures can be taken but abandoning structure implies leaving hope to improve status.
- Programs for vulnerable groups like old people and children need special attention.
- Education and training facilities for special children and people should be given preference. 174 special persons stand registered in the district.
- SMEDA needs to focus on its role of community development as well as in establishing small industries so that 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 required to fulfill the requirements of community development schemes and projects.

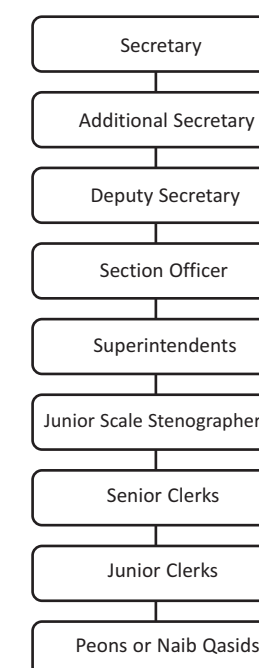
19

WOMEN/GIRL CHILD DEVELOPMENT

19.1. Structure of Women Development Department

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

Structure of Provincial Woman Development Department



19.2. Situation of Women

Women were 48% of the overall population and 52% of them were above 15 years of age. Their economic dependency over males persists high due to the patriarchal norms.

According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls is slightly higher than boys (40% compared to 36%). Traditionally girls' education is not much encouraged due to poverty and cultural issues. Girls, even if enrolled in schools have high possibility of dropouts or discontinue education after primary level. Secondary Net Attendance Ratio is 23% in total, out of which boys dominate with 25% and girls stand at mere 19%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was also very low, 76% and 21% respectively.

District Kalat has got poor maternal health facilities as there were only 2 lady doctors, 133 LHWs and 4 LHSs in the district. Consequently, many women have poor access to skilled attendants for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. In the year 2010, overall 10% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), and only 4% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel. Similarly, 34% of the delivered women had one or more post natal visits. The issues related to women are considered as matter of honor and discouraged to be reported at police stations. To resolve such issues in the *Jirga is preferred*. However, there were 5 cases of rape and 24 cases of abduction against women were registered during 2008-10, while issues of women murder, honor killing, domestic violence and acid throwing or stove-burning were never reported. There is a possibility that other assaults against women are also being conducted but they were unreported due to the traditional values.

Women are employed in health and education sectors. Female teachers employed in the district were 543, whereas in

health sector there were only 2 doctors, 2 nurses and 18 paramedic staff. Besides, 133 LHWs and 4 LHSs were employed under National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care, which raised the need for more doctors and LHSs in health sector in order to improve women health situation in the district. However, the data on women employed in the development and public sector revealed that women recruited in the public sector were few. There were 2 females employed among 95 males in Agriculture Sector, 284 in Health Department, 521 in the Education Department while 15 in the Industries Department. Women recruitment in the development and productive arena is further needed to be focused to attain gender equality in the district.

19.3. Available Facilities

Though the subject of health has been devolved to provinces as a result of 18th Constitutional Amendment, some projects of national level are still being financed under Federal PSDP (2011-12). These include:

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

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

- Improve access 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.

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

- Rural Community Center, Kalat.
- Social Welfare Training and Rehabilitation Center, District Kalat.
- Industrial Homes.
- Idara-i-Bahali Mustehqueen-i-Zakat for females, District Kalat.
- Training and Rehabilitation Center for Mustehqueen-i-Zakat
- Benazir Income Support Program.

Community Halls for lady councilors were established under Gender Resource Action Plan (GRAP).

- Non-Formal Education system for those who have missed regular schooling.
- Awareness Programs for Women's Rights and Empowerment.
- Establishment of Gender Resource Centers and Career Development Centers at district level is also under way.

19.4. Vocational Trainings

Women in Kalat were involved in home based work such as in embroidery work but no vocational training center existed in the district.

19.5. Recreational Facilities

The traditional norms hardly allow women for recreational activities; therefore, the government has also not given much attention to provide designated facilities for women such as parks and clubs.

19.6. Women Development Initiatives

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

19.7. Some Key Findings

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

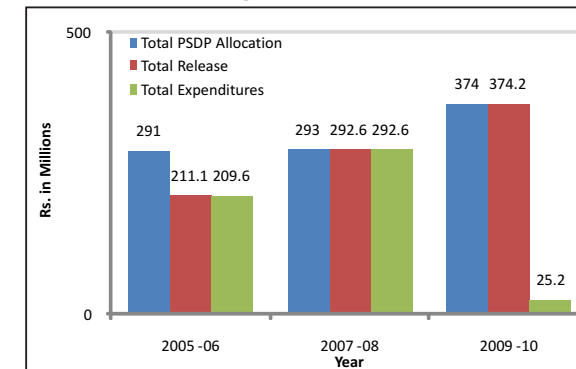
- Female literacy (15 years and above is only 14.8%. Literacy is key to knowledge that leads to awareness about rights and responsibilities and ultimately to empowerment
- Non-formal education should be used as tool to provide quicker and easier options for enhance female literacy and training women skills that may contribute in economic well being of women
- .
- Antenatal Care Coverage in the district only 15%, this speaks volumes about health services coverage with regard to women
- Certain gender equity programs are essential to involve women in the development sector to improve women empowerment.

20 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Data on disaster risk reduction could not be collected.

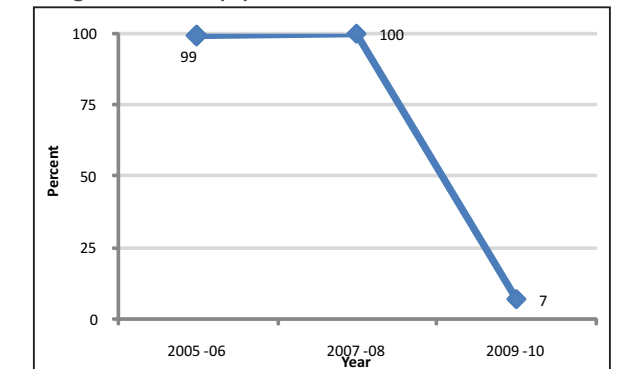
21 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

District Accounts Budget



(PSDP, Public Sector Development Program , 2010)

Budget Utilization (%)



(PSDP, 2010)

21.1. Introduction

Financial resources are instrumental 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.

21.2. District Accounts - Budgetary Allocations/Expenditures

The following table presents details of district level expenditure for the fiscal years 2008-10. Moreover, sectors that are more important in relation to delivering of public goods include economic affairs, housing and community amenities, health and education services and social protection have also been included.

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

	Budget 2008-09	Budget 2009-10	G. Rate %
Current Revenue Expenditure	127,460,084	174,040,006	36.5
General Public Service	3,590,417	6,879,270	91.6
Executive & legislative organs, financial	3,590,417	6,477,025	80.4
Transfers	n/a	402,245	n/a
Economic Affairs	34,222,882	47,738,419	39.5
Agriculture, Food, Irrigation, Forestry & Fishing	13,505,627	28,944,486	114.3
Construction and Transport	20,717,255	18,793,933	-9.3
Housing and Community Amenities	4,401,280	7,517,812	70.8
Housing development	n/a	403,710	n/a
Water supply	4,401,280	7,114,102	61.6
Health	21,072,953	33,274,074	57.9
Hospital Services	5,837,174	5,208,780	-10.8
Health Administration	15,235,779	28,065,294	84.2
Education Affairs and Services	63,687,525	76,160,781	19.6
Pre.& primary education affair & service	26,431,365	29,623,431	12.1
Secondary education affairs and services	17,844,440	11,569,780	-35.2
Administration	19,411,720	34,967,570	80.1
Social Protection	485,027	2,469,650	409.2
Administration	485,027	2,469,650	409.2

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

Expenditure in health and education departments shows a positive trend during the last two years. However, spending on secondary education has witnessed decline of almost 35 percent in fiscal year 2010, as compared to 2009. This is alarming as the education related indicators do not present a progressive picture. Under health expenditure, hospital services' expenditure has declined by 10 percent.

21.3. Development Funds

The most important source of development funds in the district is the Provincial Public Sector Development Programmed (PSDP). The funds for the PSDP originate from the development budget of the Provincial Government and contributions from donors. The utilization of PSDP for fiscal year 2009-10 is skewed in utilization of resources amongst various districts of Balochistan. District Kalat has attracted better flow of resources as compared to other districts. It is evident that the districts which have lesser provision of funds mostly lag behind the districts which are well off with regard to socio-economic indicators. This warrants a policy change to divert more resources to bring all districts at par with comparatively

developed ones. The table below presents the data for PSDP allocation, release, and expenditure along with utilization rate for the last ten years. It is heartening to see increase in allocation for the economic development of the districts.

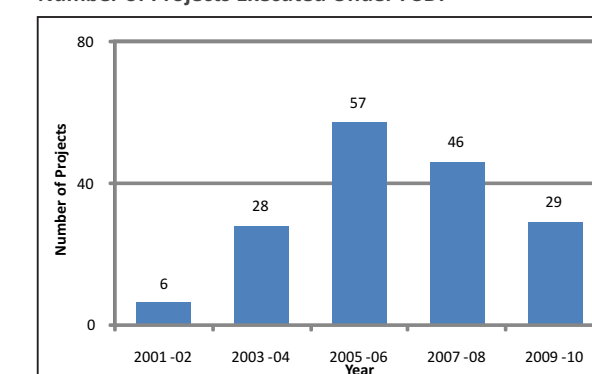
Table 21.2: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total PSDP Allocation GOB	103.1	262.2	277.0	290.8	212.8	292.6	233.7	374.2
Total Release	133	217	236	211	n/a	293	229	374
Total Expenditures	133	220	227	210	n/a	293	71	25
Percentage Utilizations	100%	101%	96%	99%	n/a	100%	31%	*7%

n/a: Data not found
*when data was being collected

The graph shows the number of projects reflected in the PSDPs for execution in Kalat. Number of project, reflected each year, is not an indicator of more or less investment due to two reasons: size of project is unknown and secondly number of projects does not mean that all reflected projects are completed in a particular year. For details, please see table K1 Annexure K.

Number of Projects Executed Under PSDP



(PSDP, 2010)



ANNEXURE TABLES

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

Annexure A: DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Table A1: Provincial/National Assembly Seats

	Constituency No	Number of Seats
Provincial	PB-36 Kalat	1
	PB-37 Kalat	1
National	NA-268, Kalat.Cum Mustung	1
<i>Total</i>	-	3

(Provincial and District Election Commission of Pakistan)

Table A2: Elections (Registered Voters for the Local Government Elections 2005)

	Male	Female	Total
Registered Voters	56,662	45,746	102,408

(Provincial and District Election Commission of Pakistan)

Table A3: Jobs Appointments at District Level (July 2008 – June 2010)

Office	Basic Pay Scale (BPS)	Number of Posts		Total
		2008-09	2009-10	
Health	3	0	5	5
	5	0	7	7
PHE	5	2	0	2
Community Development	5	1	0	1
	7	4	2	6
Revenue	11	1	0	1
Livestock	1	4	0	4
	4	2	0	2
	5	11	0	11
<i>Total</i>	-	25	14	39

(District Accounts)

Annexure B: LAW AND ORDER

Table A4: 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
Shot gun	10	500	5,000	Deputy Commissioner
Revolver	18	1,000	18,000	Deputy Commissioner
<i>Total</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>1,500</i>	<i>23,000</i>	

(District Revenue Office)

Table B1: Type of Law Enforcement Agencies and Geographical Coverage

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Police Station / Thana / Chowki		Geographical Coverage
	Number	Name	
Police	5	n/a	30km
Levies	9	n/a	After 15 km B-Area

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

Table B2: Strength of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Available Human Resource							Total
	SSP(s)/ Tehsildar/Subaidar	SP(s)/ Hawaldar	DSP(s)/ Risaldar	SHO(s)/ Naibrisaldar	SI(s)	ASI(s)	Constable(s)	
Police	1	1	5	2	27	27	399	462
Levies Provincial	3	43	0	0	5	12	310	373
<i>Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>709</i>	<i>835</i>

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

Table B3: Available Resources of Law enforcement Agencies

Type of Agencies	Available Resources							Total
	Armored Vehicles	Vehicles	Arms	Ammunition	Mob Control Equipment			
					Tear Gas	Rubber Sticks	Armored Suits	
Police	n/a	18	360	22,000	30	100	n/a	22,508
Levies Provincial	n/a	12	507	24,090	0	0	n/a	24,609
<i>Total</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>867</i>	<i>46,090</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>47,117</i>

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

Annexure C: AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Table B4: Major Cognizable Crimes Reported Year Wise

Category of Crimes	Number of Incidents					Total
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Explosion Incidents	10	11	19	14	10	64
Rioting	16	21	33	32	27	138
Kidnapping for Ransom	22	19	14	33	22	110
Drug Trade/Smuggling	n/a	2	1	n/a	n/a	n/a
Theft reported as terrorism (Dekayti)	16	14	25	40	19	114
Total	64	65	91	119	78	426

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

Table B5: Number of Courts and Benches

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

(Registrar High Court, District & Session Judge)

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

Major Rabi Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tons)	Yield(Kg/ Hectare) Average
Wheat	7,550	13,125	1,738
Barley	990	1,232	1,244
Cumin	2,631	984	374
Lentil (Masoor)	12	8	667
Vegetables	193	2,760	14,301
Fodder	354	10,146	28,661
Sunflower	64	67	1,047
Total	11,794	28,322	48,032

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Major Kharif Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tons)	Yield(Kg/ Hectare)
Mung bean	11	9	818
Mash bean	4	4	1,000
Fruits	4,675	29,883	6,392
Onion	4,713	94,260	20,000
Potato	505	7,099	14,057
Vegetables	1,177	10,128	8,605
Melons	10	120	12,000
Chilies	39	59	1,513
Fodder	25	1,486	59,440
Coriander	4	2	500
Total	11,163	143,050	124,325

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

	Wheat	Potato	Cumin	Fodder
Kalat				
Area	32.9	2.2	11.5	1.7
Production	7.7	4.1	0.6	6.8
Yield	1.0	8.2	0.2	51.1
Balochistan				
Area	33.9	0.2	0.8	3.1
Production	16.5	0.7	0.1	22.5
Yield	1.0	6.9	0.2	29.1

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Owner	Tractors	Threshers	Bulldozers
Govt.	8	2	17
Private	496	147	0
Total	504	149	17

(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)
Almond	425	676	3,115
Apple	1,272	7,759	12,067
Apricot	343	4,500	14,469
Grapes	203	1,580	7,980
Peach	1,053	2,059	2,103
Plum	873	11,870	14,600
Pear	19	152	8,000
Pomegranate	55	570	17,813
Pistachio	14	n/a	n/a
Cherry	308	636	3,475
Other Fruits	110	81	5,400
Total	4,675	29,883	89,022

(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)
Cabbage	1	17	17,000
Carrot	22	344	15,636
Peas	95	1,195	12,579
Turnip	30	526	17,533
Spinach	15	255	17,000
Tomatoes	1,137	9,854	8,667
Lady Finger	20	120	6,000
Brinjal	10	77	7,700
Potato	505	7,099	14,057
Cucumber	10	77	7,700
Other Vegetables	30	423	14,100
Total	1,875	19,987	137,972

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C7: Area Irrigated by Different Source of Irrigation

Sources of Irrigation	Area (Hectare)	Percent (%)	Total No. of Tube Wells	
			Govt.	Private
Canals	0	0	0	0
Tube wells	22,760	98	0	2,529
Wells	0	0	0	0
Karezes / Spring	408	2	0	0
Total	23,168	100		2,529

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Annexure D: LIVESTOCK

Table D1: Health Services Activities (Number)

Activities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Vaccination	171,525	185,215	315,240	64,559	196,185
Treatment	316,894	305,766	131,627	170,652	255,827
A.I. Performed	395	418	470	325	n/a
Animals Castrated	1,894	2,047	1,385	2,794	1,225
Animal Slaughtered (Govt.)	24,501	21,015	33,098	24,013	18,406

(Director Animal Health Balochistan)

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

	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Mutton	(000) Tons	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0
Beef	(000) Tons	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Milk	(000) Liters	109.9	112.1	114.3	116.6	118.9
Poultry	(000) Tons	388.1	398.4	408.6	419.2	429.9
Eggs	Million Numbers	26.5	27.0	27.6	28.1	28.7

(Directorate General Livestock, 2006)

Annexure E: FORESTRY

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

Forest Name	Area (Hectares)	Status
Dasht-e-Bado	1	Intact and under the control of Forest Department. Some soil conservation works carried out under Agricultural Sector Development program-II
Mangochar	4	Almost encroached for agricultural practices by various tribal groups. Contains medium sized Juniper forests. A dispute between various right holders communities has been a factor of poor management of these forests.
Harboi	22	
Muhammad Shahi	10	-Intact-
Sheikhari	15	-Intact-
Narwari	12	-Intact-
Total	64	

(Forest Department)

Table E2: Notified Protected Areas ("000 hectares)

Name of Protected Area	Area (Hectares)	Status
Gishk	24	Wildlife Sanctuary
Total	24	-

(Forest Department)

Table E3: Forest Department Designations and Posts

Designation	Grade (BPS)	Post(Number)
Divisional Forest Officer	17	1
Sub-Divisional Officer Wildlife	16	1
Range Forest Officer	16	1
Assistant	14	1
Deputy Ranger Forest	9	1
Senior Clerk	9	1
Forester	7	3
Junior Clerk	7	1
Deputy Ranger Wildlife	5	1
Forest Guard	5	17
Tractor Driver	5	1
Jeep Driver	4	1
Game Watcher	1	21
Naib Qasid	1	3
Chowkidar	1	2
Total		56

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

Annexure F: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATION

Table F1: Vehicles Registered by Year

(Number)

Vehicle Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Motorcycle	651	660	662	n/a	66	n/a
Car	212	216	217	n/a	217	n/a
Jeep	226	229	229	n/a	229	214
Station Wagon	59	64	65	n/a	66	44
Tractor	347	349	352	n/a	358	357
Mini Bus	307	308	309	n/a	309	126
Taxi	8	8	0	n/a	13	1
Rickshaw	0	0	9	n/a	0	0
Delivery Van	6	10	11	n/a	0	9
Truck	35	50	34	n/a	0	144
Pickup	72	92	94	n/a	94	88
Total	1,923	1,986	1,982		1,352	983

(District Development Statistics, 2008-09)

n/a: Data not available

Table F2: Number of Post Offices and Courier Services

Services Category	1998	2009
Post Offices	17	8
Courier Services OCS, TCS, TNT, Speed X	n/a	2

(Post Master General)

Annexure G: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

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

(Percent)

Type and Source of Drinking Water	MICS 2010
Improved Sources	81.9
Piped water	29.5
Public standpipe or tap	1.5
Hand pump	0
Donkey pump/turbine	0
Protected dug well	14.3
Tube well/ borehole	27.8
Protected pond/ Tank	0
Protected spring	7.7
Rainwater collection	0.8
Filter plant	0.3
Un-Improved Sources	18.1
Unprotected dug well	2.0
Unprotected Spring	11.5
Unprotected Pond	0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	1.1
vendor provided	0
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	0
Tanker truck	1.8
Cart with small tanker/ drum	0.5
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0
Other	1.1

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

Access of water sources	MICS 2010
Improved sanitation facilities	75.1%
Flush to piped sewer system	5.6
Flush to septic tank	0.3
Flush to pit (latrine)	15.9
Flush to somewhere else	1.0
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	0.3
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	22.3
Pit latrine with slab	27.9
Composting toilet	1.8
Un-Improved sanitation facilities	25%
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	2.9
Bucket	0.0
Public/ communal latrine	0.0
Other	0.0
Missing	0.3
No facility, Bush, Field	21.8

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Annexure H: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Table H1: OPD Attendance at THQ & DHQ Hospital

Category/ Department	THQ Hospital			DHQ Hospital		
	New Cases	Follow-up Cases	Total	New Cases	Follow-up Cases	Total
General OPD	15725	4390	20115	21783	15170	36953
Medicine	12820	4390	17210	9803	14756	24559
Surgery	n/a	n/a	0	435	75	510
Pediatrics	n/a	n/a	0	742	102	844
ENT	n/a	n/a	0	665	n/a	665
Eye	20	n/a	20	400	n/a	400
Orthopedics	n/a	n/a	0	475	2	477
Dental	1275	n/a	1275	3551	n/a	3551
Skin	60	n/a	60	1440	235	1675
OBS/ Gynae	10	n/a	10	1571	n/a	1571
Emergency/ Casualty	1540	n/a	1540	2701	n/a	2701
Total	31450	8780	40230	43566	30340	73906

(Blochistan Health Department)

Table H2: Outdoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Eye & ENT	0
Vaccine Preventable	129
Endocrine	197
Cardiovascular	357
Skin	1687
Urinary Tract	1875
Neuro-Psychiatric	2068
Injuries / Poisoning	2141
Other Communicable	2601
Oral	5561
Gastro Intestinal	13299
Respiratory	20342

(Blochistan Health Department)

Annexure I: EDUCATION

Table I1: Enrollment in Government Schools by Gender and Level Year wise (Number)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Section	11,367	12,516	23,883	16,290	17,611	33,901
Middle Section	1,483	873	2,356	2,025	1,392	3,417
High Section	470	166	636	757	493	1,250
Inter Colleges	155	84	239	302	280	582
Degree Colleges	45	15	60	270	145	415
Total	13,520	13,654	27,174	19,644	19,921	39,565

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

Table I2: Primary Level Enrollment in Government Schools a Percentage of Total Enrollment (Percent)

	Urban		Rural			Total			Percentage of
	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
100	100	100	99	100	99	99	100	100	Total
100	100	100	99	100	99	99	100	100	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table I3: Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (Percent)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	35.5	39.5	37.2
Secondary	24.9	19.0	22.8

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Total			Kachi Class
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
4-9	95	68	81	98	28	66	97	34	68	Including
5-9	104	69	85	108	32	74	108	38	76	Excluding
6-10	91	72	81	105	38	78	103	45	79	Excluding
10-12	42	32	37	24	2	17	27	10	21	-
11-13	61	40	50	34	3	25	39	14	30	-
13-14	92	42	72	9	11	9	24	22	23	-
14 15	83	45	69	9	8	9	25	17	22	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

Urban			Rural			Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
67	34	52	63	8	40	64	13	42

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

Urban			Rural			Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
49	23	37	43	4	26	44	7	28

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table 17: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	28	33	29
Middle and High Level	8	9	9

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Table 18: Type and Number of Institutions - Year Wise (Number)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	243	137	380	249	128	377
Middle Schools	18	10	28	20	20	40
High Schools	17	4	21	18	5	23
Inter Colleges	1	1	2	2	1	3
Degree Colleges	1	0	1	1	1	2
Elementary Colleges	1	0	1	1	0	1
Total	281	152	433	291	155	446

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

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

Literacy	Gender	Urban	Rural	Total
Literacy 10+	Male	67	63	64
	Female	34	9	13
	Total	52	40	42
Literacy 15+	Male	61	55	56
	Female	25	5	8
	Total	45	32	34

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	48	59	61
Female	52	41	39

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Annexure J: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

Table J1: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in EDO Office

Total posts & bps	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer (Male) (B-17)	1	1	0
Social Welfare Officer (Female) (B-17)	1	0	1
Needle & Craft Instructor (Females) (B-08)	1	1	0
Auxiliary Worker (Male) (B-06)	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 J2: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in RHC Sorab

Total posts & bps	No. of Posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer (Male) (B-17)	1	1	0
Social Welfare Officer (Female) (B-17)	1	0	1
Multi-Purpose Workers (Females) (B-08)	2	2	0
Multi-Purpose Workers (Male) (B-06)	2	2	0
Junior Clerk (B-07)	1	1	0
Naib Qasid (B-02)	1	1	0
Chowkidar (B-02)	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Annexure K: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table K1: Projects Executed Under PSDP

Year	Projects in Numbers
200102	6
200203	11
200304	28
200405	38
200506	57
200607	56
200708	46
200809	20
200910	29

(PSDP, 2010)

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

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	KALAT	ALIM BHENT	89	16
2	KALAT	ANARI	0	0
3	KALAT	ASKANI	0	0
4	KALAT	ATA THAL	14	4
5	KALAT	AURANCH	164	35
6	KALAT	BAHISHST KILLI	147	26
7	KALAT	BAHRO	15	1
8	KALAT	BAN	24	5
9	KALAT	BAND MALIK	41	7
10	KALAT	BANGOWANI	0	0
11	KALAT	BASHAM	5	2
12	KALAT	BASHI	0	0
13	KALAT	BHAR	75	13
14	KALAT	CHAZAR KALANI	0	0
15	KALAT	CHEEL	0	0
16	KALAT	CHHAPAR	0	0
17	KALAT	DAL	11	1
18	KALAT	DARBAND	35	9
19	KALAT	DASHT KALLAN	196	29
20	KALAT	DASHT KUCHAN	10	1
21	KALAT	DASHT-KAD	12	3
22	KALAT	DHAL KACH	0	0
23	KALAT	FAIZO BHEENT GAZAG	88	11
24	KALAT	GAR DASHT	14	3
25	KALAT	GARDI	146	24
26	KALAT	GAWANDANI	32	4
27	KALAT	GAZG	1383	205
28	KALAT	GAZGI BHENT	89	14
29	KALAT	GHOR	104	22
30	KALAT	GHOUS ABAD	260	41
31	KALAT	HAMANRO	37	5
32	KALAT	HASANI	0	0
33	KALAT	JIYA	0	0
34	KALAT	KHAHR MOHD BHEENT	47	9
35	KALAT	KHASHTO BHEENT	25	4
36	KALAT	KHUNI	0	0
37	KALAT	KOHAK	61	9
38	KALAT	KUNDI BHENT	132	24
39	KALAT	LAPLI DASHT	39	7
40	KALAT	LORHARO GAZAG	19	2
41	KALAT	MASHAZAL	0	0
42	KALAT	MELI KAND	29	9
43	KALAT	MULGHZAR	0	0
44	KALAT	NOHIJO	0	0
45	KALAT	PADIN	9	1

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
46	KALAT	PHAD GAZAK	0	0
47	KALAT	PHORE KILLI	97	13
48	KALAT	PIR JONGAL	0	0
49	KALAT	PIR WALI	11	2
50	KALAT	RAWSHAN CHIP	0	0
51	KALAT	ROSHI BHEENT	38	8
52	KALAT	SARI DASHT	7	1
53	KALAT	SARNAP	0	0
54	KALAT	SARON DOSAY	0	0
55	KALAT	SARON HAMICHA	0	0
56	KALAT	SARON JANUBI	0	0
57	KALAT	SARON SHARQI	0	0
58	KALAT	SARON SHUMALI	0	0
59	KALAT	SARON TOFI TOLANG	121	13
60	KALAT	SARON WASTI	0	0
61	KALAT	SAWA	11	1
62	KALAT	SHANZI	22	6
63	KALAT	SHATTAR GOR	0	0
64	KALAT	SHOORI BHENT	61	13
65	KALAT	SOKHTA	0	0
66	KALAT	SUND	108	21
67	KALAT	TALANGANI	10	1
68	KALAT	TALLANG	21	5
69	KALAT	TEER KASHI	8	2
70	KALAT	ZAİK	112	15
71	KALAT	ANCHARG	0	0
72	KALAT	BOND THAL	106	0
73	KALAT	CHHARI	136	27
74	KALAT	DARANG	327	38
75	KALAT	DENARI KOND	107	15
76	KALAT	DERA DEAM	901	101
77	KALAT	DO JAMAK	0	0
78	KALAT	DRAJ KHILJANI	178	28
79	KALAT	GARPH	48	7
80	KALAT	HASSAN KHANI	0	0
81	KALAT	HAZAR GANJI	0	0
82	KALAT	JOHAN KOND	30	4
83	KALAT	KALTAJ	137	15
84	KALAT	KOKA	0	0
85	KALAT	LOND JUNOBI	537	59
86	KALAT	LOND SHUMALI	529	65
87	KALAT	RAWAJ SHANGRANI	233	44
88	KALAT	REGWASH	310	41
89	KALAT	SHIAGAR KULJAT	224	19
90	KALAT	SIR LOP	681	85
91	KALAT	SIRAP	0	0
92	KALAT	TAL LAGANI	0	0
93	KALAT	TANG	0	0
94	KALAT	ZIARAT	0	0

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
95	KALAT	ABROTI	0	0
96	KALAT	AWAT	0	0
97	KALAT	BAGHONI	67	9
98	KALAT	DAIMBOOTI	0	0
99	KALAT	GAISHAK	189	45
100	KALAT	JOHAN	2499	380
101	KALAT	KAIMWAL	0	0
102	KALAT	KATORE	0	0
103	KALAT	KHIAR	464	72
104	KALAT	KUBARWAL	0	0
105	KALAT	LOP	0	0
106	KALAT	SANCHOKE	0	0
107	KALAT	ACHHAR	90	15
108	KALAT	AKHAR	45	11
109	KALAT	ANARI	72	11
110	KALAT	ANARI SARAN	148	22
111	KALAT	ANBAR	87	16
112	KALAT	BOD GALLI	92	14
113	KALAT	CHAKLA	214	49
114	KALAT	CHEEL	361	54
115	KALAT	CHITARKI	261	51
116	KALAT	DARJ SHAHDINI	318	45
117	KALAT	DRAG	62	13
118	KALAT	GANJ	38	8
119	KALAT	GAZA BHENT	165	32
120	KALAT	HAMJAR	41	8
121	KALAT	JHALLA	149	27
122	KALAT	MALAGHAN	107	15
123	KALAT	MARRO	320	55
124	KALAT	RAJAB WAL	159	18
125	KALAT	SARAT ABB	149	28
126	KALAT	TAKHT	470	63
127	KALAT	TALANGI	124	21
128	KALAT	TALLGHERI	62	12
129	KALAT	TIRAN	228	39
130	KALAT	TOANI	101	11
131	KALAT	TOGHO	51	11
132	KALAT	TOLLI	141	25
133	KALAT	YAKDOOM	328	42
134	KALAT	ZABAR	0	0
135	KALAT	ZIARAT	213	45
136	KALAT	AHMAD ABAD	582	72
137	KALAT	CHAPPER	606	85
138	KALAT	CHATTI	259	30
139	KALAT	DAABAR	1260	126
140	KALAT	DALHO JANOB	436	84
141	KALAT	DALHO SHUMALI	444	60
142	KALAT	DHORE	1097	99
143	KALAT	GARRANI	1051	158

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
144	KALAT	GARUK	351	29
145	KALAT	GIVANDARA	431	50
146	KALAT	KOHAR	153	15
147	KALAT	KULLO	50	5
148	KALAT	MARJAN	306	57
149	KALAT	MAZA SING	45	4
150	KALAT	MUCHI	169	24
151	KALAT	PATKI	653	60
152	KALAT	PHURDO	506	46
153	KALAT	QUMBRANI	24	4
154	KALAT	SINGSILAI	427	57
155	KALAT	TOGHA	1246	183
156	KALAT	YOUSAFI KHORO NO.2	447	92
157	KALAT	YOUSUFI KALLAN NO 2	876	166
158	KALAT	ZIARAT	470	72
159	KALAT	ALI ABAD	111	9
160	KALAT	ASHRAKZAI	153	28
161	KALAT	AZA MARD	617	83
162	KALAT	BADAZAI	1578	207
163	KALAT	BATKO JANUBI	1057	87
164	KALAT	BATKO SHOMALI	619	82
165	KALAT	BEHKAR	241	35
166	KALAT	BENCHA JONUBI	606	96
167	KALAT	BENCHA SHUMALI	292	54
168	KALAT	BURBUR	231	49
169	KALAT	CHARANGI	526	95
170	KALAT	CHONG MEHGAL	211	20
171	KALAT	DAAT	160	28
172	KALAT	DASHT-E-GORAN	63	12
173	KALAT	DIWANA	383	73
174	KALAT	FAIZ MOHD WAL	97	18
175	KALAT	GADAZAI	1112	182
176	KALAT	GIAWAN MAL	102	13
177	KALAT	GOOR BARAT	457	88
178	KALAT	HAISI	340	54
179	KALAT	HANKINI	59	10
180	KALAT	INJIRAH	211	23
181	KALAT	KAMBI MURID ZAI	34	6
182	KALAT	KAMUND	402	73
183	KALAT	KAREZ QAMBARANI	448	55
184	KALAT	KHALILI	59	9
185	KALAT	KHASOOM DOON	635	84
186	KALAT	KHURMA CHEEL	0	0
187	KALAT	KIAALKHATI	74	7
188	KALAT	KUNIBI ISHAQ ZAI	58	9
189	KALAT	LAHORZAI	49	8
190	KALAT	LATIF ABAD	0	0
191	KALAT	LILAH ZAI	459	59
192	KALAT	MAL SHAHOZAI	745	133

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
193	KALAT	MALI MENGAL	357	49
194	KALAT	MAROO	0	0
195	KALAT	MOHDZAI	380	62
196	KALAT	MOUSA KHANZAI	237	34
197	KALAT	NIMARGH	206	35
198	KALAT	NIRAP	75	12
199	KALAT	PAROD SHUMALI & JANUBI	672	133
200	KALAT	RAHWA NARI	342	70
201	KALAT	RAIJ	133	25
202	KALAT	RAJE QIMBRANI	129	11
203	KALAT	RODENJO	530	92
204	KALAT	SHARK ZAI	113	16
205	KALAT	SHEIKH RAJAB	1374	288
206	KALAT	SHIAKI	89	12
207	KALAT	SHOKI	100	13
208	KALAT	SHORE	118	19
209	KALAT	SMALOO	646	109
210	KALAT	SORAK	27	4
211	KALAT	SURMASING	245	41
212	KALAT	TAFFOI	428	67
213	KALAT	TOOK	842	165
214	KALAT	WAKABI	0	0
215	KALAT	ZIARATI MENGAL	49	7
216	KALAT	ANDAR	0	0
217	KALAT	BADRANG MOHD TAWA	222	29
218	KALAT	BALI KASH	0	0
219	KALAT	BARANZAI JANUBI	320	45
220	KALAT	BARANZAI SHUMALI	286	31
221	KALAT	BAZRAH KASH	48	9
222	KALAT	BORO	42	4
223	KALAT	DARAY KOBAY	239	57
224	KALAT	DASHTAK	31	9
225	KALAT	DATT	0	0
226	KALAT	DEK	57	9
227	KALAT	GAISUK	98	15
228	KALAT	GAMISHI	151	25
229	KALAT	GAR GHADKI	57	13
230	KALAT	GARI	19	3
231	KALAT	GHAR NO.1	23	2
232	KALAT	GHAR NO.2	4	1
233	KALAT	GOHAK	310	72
234	KALAT	GOLAK	47	6
235	KALAT	GONDO	0	0
236	KALAT	HALIENT	159	24
237	KALAT	HASSAIN KHAR	22	5
238	KALAT	HATHARO	0	0
239	KALAT	JANG JAH	347	24
240	KALAT	JHAL FAROOZ	487	54

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
241	KALAT	KAFTARAI	9	1
242	KALAT	KAKO	0	0
243	KALAT	KALRAYZ	33	11
244	KALAT	KARWI	0	0
245	KALAT	KHAR	21	5
246	KALAT	KHARMAI	32	7
247	KALAT	KHATONKI	398	73
248	KALAT	KINI	0	0
249	KALAT	KOSTAK	0	0
250	KALAT	LAHOOR	27	3
251	KALAT	LAMBOJ	242	46
252	KALAT	LANGARI	176	32
253	KALAT	LANGARI IMAM BUX	16	2
254	KALAT	LOKHARA	23	3
255	KALAT	LOPHA	10	2
256	KALAT	MAND WANI	202	27
257	KALAT	MEHSHANI	0	0
258	KALAT	MOHD TAWA	1983	335
259	KALAT	PIMAZI	144	22
260	KALAT	PIPALI	0	0
261	KALAT	SARGAR	254	39
262	KALAT	SATANI	40	11
263	KALAT	SIRI SHAHER	74	7
264	KALAT	SOOR	150	41
265	KALAT	TAWAK	58	14
266	KALAT	TAWI	56	11
267	KALAT	TIR PALKEEN	59	6
268	KALAT	ZARI	47	6
269	KALAT	ADINAH	0	0
270	KALAT	ALI MOP	0	0
271	KALAT	AMIRI JANUBI	142	25
272	KALAT	AMIRI SHUMALI	69	11
273	KALAT	BAND JHAL	135	35
274	KALAT	BHATAR	11	2
275	KALAT	CHAHRI	21	4
276	KALAT	DARNAKI	91	22
277	KALAT	DASHT CHATTAR GAN	49	8
278	KALAT	DASHT MEHMOOD	0	0
279	KALAT	DHOGI	42	10
280	KALAT	DHOR LABAR	480	54
281	KALAT	DOBANZ	0	0
282	KALAT	DOM PATHARI	50	7
283	KALAT	ESA EMNDAN	58	6
284	KALAT	GAR DASHT	0	0
285	KALAT	GHANRO	154	27
286	KALAT	GHARBA	20	9
287	KALAT	GHARI KUMB	17	3
288	KALAT	GIAWANKO	155	36
289	KALAT	GORKHARI	0	0

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
290	KALAT	HAFT BANDI	0	0
291	KALAT	HAIRAN JANUBI	34	3
292	KALAT	HAIRAN SHUMALI	6	1
293	KALAT	KALKI	40	11
294	KALAT	KANCHPPANI	11	2
295	KALAT	KATHALI JANUBI	348	40
296	KALAT	KATHALI SHUMALI	356	52
297	KALAT	KHADI BAD RANG	100	19
298	KALAT	KHADI MAKHAI MENGAL	151	21
299	KALAT	KHAJJAY	62	10
300	KALAT	KHAMBANI	0	0
301	KALAT	KHAMBOON	34	9
302	KALAT	KHAORI BANGAL ZAI	141	32
303	KALAT	KHATBAI	114	7
304	KALAT	KHUDA BAST	64	20
305	KALAT	KIRYACH	370	79
306	KALAT	KOHE HERO	0	0
307	KALAT	KUL	58	10
308	KALAT	KUMBI	0	0
309	KALAT	LAER CHHAB	244	25
310	KALAT	LAR KHURD	9	1
311	KALAT	MAKHAMOON	197	23
312	KALAT	MANDI	96	18
313	KALAT	MAT	557	54
314	KALAT	NIAM DASHT	71	11
315	KALAT	NICHARA	3012	491
316	KALAT	PANDARAN	1343	242
317	KALAT	PANDRAN KASH	404	47
318	KALAT	ROZ CHOB	0	0
319	KALAT	SHAKKI	33	7
320	KALAT	SHESHAR TOOK	35	6
321	KALAT	SINAMON RAISANI	41	5
322	KALAT	TARABI	256	37
323	KALAT	ZANDAN	0	0
324	KALAT	AKHRUK	585	64
325	KALAT	ALI DASHT	134	23
326	KALAT	BADRANG	0	0
327	KALAT	BASHAMI	99	18
328	KALAT	BHENT SHAHIZAI	108	14
329	KALAT	BULKHAI	332	47
330	KALAT	BUNDOKHI	50	8
331	KALAT	CHAKKAL DOST MOHD WAL	26	4
332	KALAT	CHAKUL GHOUS ABAD	80	11
333	KALAT	CHAWANI	2847	275
334	KALAT	DASHT BADO	223	22
335	KALAT	DILSHADZAI	463	54
336	KALAT	DOZAN	198	22
337	KALAT	EIZ BOTKI	66	8

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
338	KALAT	GADI	112	17
339	KALAT	GAID BAST	193	44
340	KALAT	G HAR BHITAI	85	18
341	KALAT	G HAR SUJANDI	100	20
342	KALAT	GORED	12	1
343	KALAT	HASSAN LALO	22	3
344	KALAT	ISKALKOO	1581	213
345	KALAT	KAPOTO KALLAN	75	10
346	KALAT	KAPOTO KHURD	485	62
347	KALAT	KARAZ GIYAWANDA	141	24
348	KALAT	KHATRE NZAN	175	16
349	KALAT	KINGROD	41	9
350	KALAT	KISHAN	513	103
351	KALAT	KOSHKAK	0	0
352	KALAT	MALGUZAR	525	64
353	KALAT	MALKI	856	111
354	KALAT	MEMOGHI	398	42
355	KALAT	MOHD SHAH	168	17
356	KALAT	MOORGAND	265	52
357	KALAT	MORTEEN	15	2
358	KALAT	MUKI	348	55
359	KALAT	PARA	155	31
360	KALAT	PIR GHAIB	168	24
361	KALAT	PUSLAK I	173	38
362	KALAT	PUSLAK II	220	31
363	KALAT	RAZLAH	45	7
364	KALAT	SAMANDAR SHUMALI	647	89
365	KALAT	SARAWAN KHAN	0	0
366	KALAT	SARAWAN KHAN JANUBI	380	25
367	KALAT	SHAIKH HAJI	96	16
368	KALAT	SHAM WAL	0	0
369	KALAT	SHEIKHARI	1494	321
370	KALAT	SHENZAH	0	0
371	KALAT	SHESHARI	383	57
372	KALAT	SIR GHAR	21	4
373	KALAT	SIR KAKWI	98	15
374	KALAT	SULEMAN	0	0
375	KALAT	TEELGAN	12	2
376	KALAT	TEENTALI	87	17
377	KALAT	TERAK	211	30
378	KALAT	YUSUFI KALLAN	348	77
379	KALAT	YUSUFI KHURD	115	23
380	KALAT	ZAWAH	71	11
381	KALAT	BAJKAZAI	289	33
382	KALAT	BAZI	91	13
383	KALAT	DOODAI PANICHARI	315	43
384	KALAT	GAHRANI	900	177
385	KALAT	GAJAN	1278	288
386	KALAT	KHALLI	0	0

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
387	KALAT	KHIDRANI	138	20
388	KALAT	LANGO	126	13
389	KALAT	MANGUL	231	45
390	KALAT	PAN PAZI	0	0
391	KALAT	PANCHARI	1005	111
392	KALAT	PARRI ZAI	620	121
393	KALAT	SAMIK ZAI	127	17
394	KALAT	SHEYANI	442	110
395	KALAT	CHOOTANIK MUHAMMAD SHAHISHARQ	643	56
396	KALAT	CHOOTANIK RUSTAM ZAI CHOTANK MUHAMMAD	918	130
397	KALAT	SHAHI	798	106
398	KALAT	CHOTANK SHUMALI	616	95
399	KALAT	GARI BONOKUJO	272	31
400	KALAT	GAZK	302	37
401	KALAT	KARCHAP	845	115
402	KALAT	KARIAZ SOORI	165	20
403	KALAT	KOHAR SHAH ALIZAI	212	29
404	KALAT	KOOR ALLAH YAR	162	26
405	KALAT	KOOR REHMAT	820	85
406	KALAT	KUDA BAKSH ZAI MAHMOOD GRAM	1068	132
407	KALAT	SHUMALI	2148	284
408	KALAT	MAND-E-HAJI	1797	307
409	KALAT	MANGURI MOHAMMAD GRAM	756	101
410	KALAT	JANUBI MUHABAT WAL	3586	377
411	KALAT	KOOWNA	0	0
412	KALAT	MUHABAT WAL NO	0	0
413	KALAT	NIGOOR	859	72
414	KALAT	RANGI	1050	125
415	KALAT	SABOOR	1522	130
416	KALAT	SOORO	489	60
417	KALAT	ZEHIRAZAI	858	80
418	KALAT	ARBAB ZAI	0	0
419	KALAT	CHURI	851	92
420	KALAT	DABER	551	52
421	KALAT	DURVIASHWAL	62	10
422	KALAT	GUHAR KHAN	1364	177
423	KALAT	JAGSOOR	819	88
424	KALAT	KARAM KHAN ZAI	760	73
425	KALAT	KAREZ ABAD	338	33
426	KALAT	KAREZ DILEER SIR	0	0
427	KALAT	KAREZ GULSHAN	0	0
428	KALAT	KAREZ SARIAB	0	0
429	KALAT	KHURASANI	1739	170

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
430	KALAT	KORKI	1501	159
431	KALAT	KUMBI	806	73
432	KALAT	MAZARDAN	113	17
433	KALAT	MIRAN ZAI	589	113
434	KALAT	NIGWAR GHARIZAI	805	105
435	KALAT	NOBAR	465	41
436	KALAT	QAISER KANAWAL	862	74
437	KALAT	ROODANGI	320	36
438	KALAT	SALLARZAI	1552	186
439	KALAT	SHAH HUSSAINZAI	9	1
440	KALAT	ZARD ABDULLAH	2636	260

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