

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

Kech - District Development Profile 2010

Kech



Planning & Development Department
Government of Balochistan, Quetta



United Nations Children's Fund
Provincial Office Balochistan, Quetta



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



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Prepared by



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Balochistan, Quetta

July 18, 2011

Message

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

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

Foreword

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

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

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

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

Shahid Pervez
Chief Economist

Acknowledgement

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

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

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

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

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

Aslam Shakir Baloch
Joint Chief Economist

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

HIV/STIs	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Sexually Transmitted Infections
IT	Information Technology
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA/SCC	Japan International Cooperation Agency/State Customs Committee
JVT	Junior Vernacular Teacher
K.M	Kilo Meter
KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LG	Local Government
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 on Human Rights
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NEP	National Education Policy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHA	National Highway Authority
NOC	National Occupational Classification
OPD	Outpatient Department
PCD	Passive Case Detection
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PEC	Pakistan Engineering Council
PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PSDP	Public Sector Development Program
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
PTA	Pakistan Telecom Authority
PTC	Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
QESCO	Quetta Electric Supply Company
RHC	Rural Health Centers
SHO	Station House Officer
SI	Sub-Inspector
SME	Small and Medium 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	1st July, 1977
Geographical Area	22,540 Square kilometer (Census 1998)
Geographical Points	61°47'18"- 64°30'59" East longitudes to
Administrative Units	25°21'48"- 26°38'50", North latitudes
Archaeological Sites	There are total 4 <i>Tehsils</i> and 37 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Shrines	Fort of Sassi and Punnu
Major Ethnic Groups	Shrine of Koh-e-Murad
Languages	Baloch 99%, Brahvis, Pushtuns, Sindhis, Punjabis, Balochi, Urdu
Climate	The climate of Kech is hot in summer and mild in winter. January is the coldest month, with maximum temperature remaining at about 10 °c degree centigrade. Average rainfall is scanty and uncertain at merely (6.4 mm) only.

Demography

District Population in 1998	413,204 Total (Census, 1998)
Projected Population in 2010	438,689 Total, 229,923 Male, 208,766 Female
Population Annual Growth Rate	0.5% (Census, 1998)
Household Size	5.1 (Census, 1998)
Housing Units	81,799 (Census, 1998)

Law & Order	5 Police Stations, 1 <i>Qazi</i> Court, 9 Male District Jails (District Police Officer)
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Productive Sector

Agriculture Ecological Zone	Sub-Tropical
Land Area Used for Agriculture	Current Fallow 28,438 ha., Net Sown 32,694 ha., Arable Land 61,132 ha., Culturable Waste 56,048 ha., Potential Area 117,180 ha., (Agriculture Statistics 2008-09)
Major Crops	<i>Rabi</i> Crops: Wheat, Barley, Vegetables. <i>Kharif</i> Crops: <i>Mung</i> bean, <i>Mash</i> bean, Moth, Fruits, Onion, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Cotton.
Major Fruits	Dates, Pomegranate, Grapes, Mangoes, Citrus, Banana, Guava, Papaya, Chickoo.

Total Livestock Population	581,532 (Livestock Census, 2006) and 650,483 (Projected 2010)
Veterinary Institutions	3 Veterinary Hospitals, 16 Veterinary Dispensaries, 1 Artificial Insemination Center, 1 Slaughter House, 1 Poultry Farm, 1 Dairy Farm
Major Diseases in Animals	F&D, Anthrax and Enterotoxaemia, Lung-Worm-Infestation, Wire-Worm-Infestation, Liver Fluke, Mange/Mites and Ticks.

Total Forest Area	104 ha.
Wild Life	Mammals: Sindh Ibex, Wild Sheep, Desert Fox, Asiatic Jackal, Cape Hare, Porcupine, Afghan Hedgehog, etc. The area is also the habitat of the threatened Desert Deer, Goitered Gazelle, Honey Badger, etc. Birds: Houbara Bustard, See-see Partridge, a number of Sparrows, Finches, Buntings, Seasonal/migratory Waterfowls, Hawks and Sand Grouse etc. Reptiles: Turkestan Rock Gecko, Sharp-tailed Spider Gecko, Lumsdeni Gecko, Whip-tailed Sand Gecko, Baloch Spiny-tailed Lizard (<i>Uromastix asmussi</i>), Mountain Dwarf Gecko, Short-toed Sand Swimmer (<i>Ophiomorus brevipes</i>), Easter Dwarf Skink, Indian Desert Monitor, Reticulate Desert Lacerta Caspian Desert Lacerta, Chagai Desert Lacerta, Dark-headed Dwarf Racer, Tartary Sand Boa, Spotted Desert Racer, Dark-headed Gamma Snake (<i>Boigatrionata melanocephalus</i>), Maynard's Awl-headed Snake, Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agriemys horsfieldii</i>), Indian Cobra, Leaf Nose Viper and Lizards like <i>Agamura femoralis</i> , <i>Stenodactylus maynardi</i> , etc.

Major Mineral Deposits	No mineral yet discovered
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Major Roads	Metalled/ Black Topped 284 Km, Shingle 1,515 Km
Tele-density	6,248 Telephone line connections, 6000 Mobile Connections (2009)
Courier Services	48 Post Offices, 4 Courier Service
Banks	3 Public Banks and 10 Private Banks

Social Sector	
Drinking Water Sources	89% Improved, 11% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Sanitation Facilities	91% Improved, 9% Un-improved (MICS 2010)

Health Facilities	2 Hospitals (Public Sector), 11 RHCs, 37 BHUs, 42 CDs, 4 MCH centers, 1 TBC, 1 Mobile Dispensary, 7 Private Hospitals
Health Facilities Staff	75 Doctors, 531 Para-medical staff
Antenatal Care (ANC)	45% (PSLM, 2008-09)
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)	62% (MICS, 2010)
Deliveries at Home	45% (PSLM, 2008-09)
Major Priority Diseases	Fever (Clinical Malaria), ARI and Diarrhea/Dysentery, 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
Special Health Programs / Initiatives	HMIS and DHIS, LHW-MIS, Disease Early Warning System(DEWS)
Reporting and Surveillance Systems	

Education	Literacy (10+): 52%, Literacy (15+): 45%, Primary GER: 88%, Middle GER: 44%, Metric GER: 24%, Population Ever Attended School: 49%, Completed Primary or Higher Level: 39% (PSLM 2008-09)
Number of Schools	Primary: NAR 83%, Secondary: 63% (MICS 2010) Primary: 488, Middle: 65, High: 45 (BEMIS 2009-10)

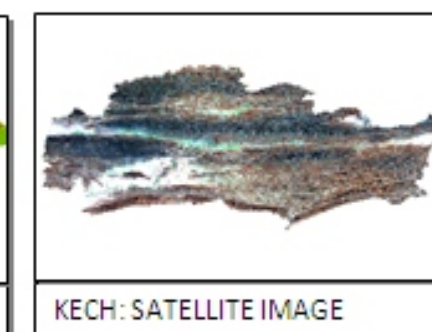
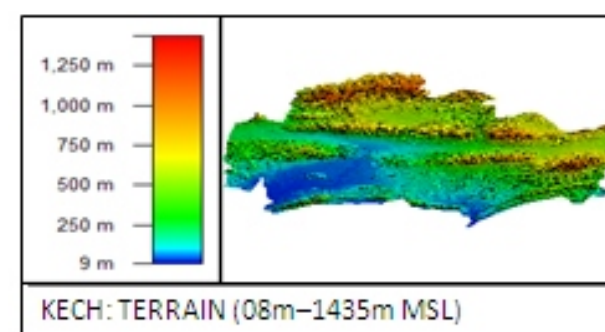
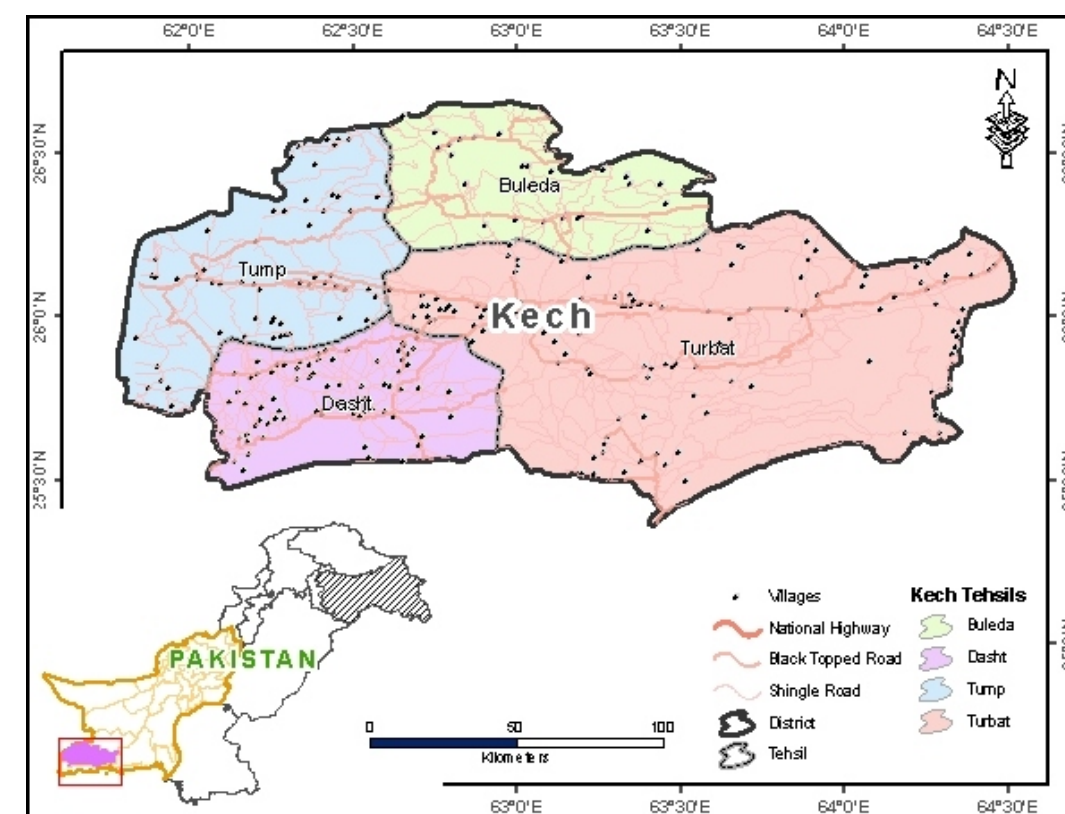
Disasters	Floods July 2007: Human Deaths: 4, House Damages: 10,143, Agriculture Loss: 55,257 Acres, Livestock Lost: 30,598, Poultry Birds: 785, Tube wells: 2,322, Education Buildings: 202, Health Buildings: 78, Road Links: 211 Km
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District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation(2009-10) Rs.652.8 million, Budget Release Rs. 652.8 million, Total Expenditures Rs. 90.2 million, *Percentage Utilization 13.8%.
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* when data was being collected

DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Kech ranks 5th largest district in Balochistan and has an area of 22,540 square kilometers, Kech District lies between 61°47'18"-64°30'59" East longitudes and 25°21'48"-26°38'50" North latitudes consisting of 4 *Tehsils* and 37 Union Councils. Location of, Turbat, Kech headquarter is 1,290 kms (aerial distance) south-west (231 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 610 kms south-west (220 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

Kech was notified a separate district on 1st July, 1977, when Makran was declared as division comprising of three districts, Punjgur, Kech and Gawadar and Turbat city became divisional head quarter. In the year 1994/95 the district name was changed from Turbat to Kech, however, the district headquarter's name remained intact as Turbat. The district is located in the south-west of Balochistan Province, sharing its boundaries in the east with District Awaran and Gawadar on the south. Iran is in the north-west and Pujgur in the north-east.

Until 1977 Kech was a sub division of Makran.. Kech District shares western border with Islamic Republic of Iran. Turbat, is the largest city, administrative center of Makran division and has also got a domestic airport which operates direct flights to Gwadar and Karachi. The road-network connects Turbat with Panjgur and Awaran in the north-west and north, Pasni and Gawadar in the south and also to Karachi in the south-east. The terrain of the district consists of plains, mountains and valleys having ground elevation ranging from 8 to 1,435 meters above Mean Sea Level (MSL).

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Kech

Tehsil	Union Council
Buleda	Allandoor, Baadai, Bit, Drabuli, Menaz, Naag, Seyahgessi,
Dasht	Balnegore, Darachko, Kombail, Koncheti, Khuddan, Zarain Bug
Tump	Balicha, Bullo, Gayab, Gomazi, Nazarabad, Soro, Tagran, Tump
Turbat	Aabsar, Balore, Dandar, Ginna, Gokdan, Hoshab, Kalatuk, Malikabad, Nasirabad, Nodiz, Pidrak, Sami, Sarikahn, Shahrak, Singanisar, Turbat

There are total 4 Tehsils and 37 Union councils in the district

(Local Government, Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

Kech, being the home of Punnun the famous hero of the romantic saga (Sassi and Punnu), has always been a significant place owing to its geographical location. Socially, geographically and politically, Kech is the centre of Makran region. History of the area dates back to the time of prophet Dawood, when the people entombed themselves to avoid famine. The area was said to be possessed by Iranian King Kaus followed by Afrasiab of Turan and later by Kai Khusrau. After that, there is a long list of rulers, including Lehrasp, Gushtasp, Bahman, Huma and Darab, until 325 BC when an army contingent of Alexander the Great passed through Makran, it was then known as Gadrosia, on his way from India to Macedonia. Greek historian Arrian had commented on land, environment and people of the area. He found the climate as extremely hot, the soil sandy and the land inept for human settlement. Afterwards, the area was ruled by Seleukos Nikator, one of Alexander's generals, who lost it to Chandragupta in 303 BC. Then, the tract of history is lost in darkness for centuries and in the fifth century AD Christ, the area was found under *Bahram-i-Gor* as a part of dowry of Shermahs' daughter. An ascertained account of the area is found in 643 AD, when Islamic army under the command of Abdullah conquered Makran and wrote to the Caliph Umer about the barrenness of land. Arabs ruled the land one after the other. All the Arab geographers of that era, like Ibn Haukal, Ibn Khurdadba, Al Istakhri and Al Idrisi, described the country as "for the most part desert". In the 10th century, Ibn Haukal noticed that the ruler of Makran was an Arab, Isa bin Madan, who had established his residence in the Kech city, which was half the size of Multan. According to a local legend, Muhammad bin Qasim also passed through the area on his way to Sindh. Although many invaders, like the Deilamis, Seljuks, Ghaznivids, Ghorids and Mongols, conquered the land but most were local rulers, including Hoths, Rinds, Maliks, Buledis and Gichkis, who exercised authority in the area as the conquerors had no intention to reside there.

Two regimes of local rulers, Buledis and Gichkis, are worth mentioning here. Buledis gained power with the rise of the Zikri sect. These rulers are said to be connected with the rulers of Maskat and were called Buledis in reference to the valley of Buleda where they resided. Buledi rule continued for more than a century up to the year 1740. In the last years of their regime they embraced Islam. The Zikri folk joined hands with the Gichkis who also were Zikris by faith. After a complete take-over of the area, the younger branch of Gichkis took hold of Kech and Gwadar. Owing to family feuds and internal dissension between the Gichkis, it resulted in nine expeditions either partially or fully successful by Mir Nasir Khan I. It is said that the foremost motive behind all these expeditions, made by Mir Nasir Khan I, was to eliminate the Zikris. These expeditions resulted in division of revenues between the Khans and Gichkis. Mir Mehrab Khan, grand successor of Mir Nasir Khan I, appointed Faqir Muhammad Bizanjo as his *Naib* (assistant) in Kech to keep a stronghold. This *Naib* represented the Khan in this area for more than 40 years. Afterwards, local influential were appointed as *Naibs* of Khan due to ineffectiveness of non-local *Naibs*. Foreign support and fragmented local population of Balochs gave the Gichkis an upper hand; consequently they became Hakims (rulers) of the area. The first Afghan war (1838-39) directed the attention of British to the area. Major Goldsmith visited the area in 1861 and an Assistant Political Agent was appointed at Gwadar in 1863. Kech remained under control of the Khan of Kech, through his *Nazims*, during the colonial era; however, the British rulers had influence in the affairs of the area.

After the division of Indian subcontinent into two sovereign states, Makran joined Balochistan States Union in early 1949 along with Lasbela and Kharan. In October 1955, Makran was given the status of a district of former West Pakistan Province after its accession to Pakistan. On 1st July 1970, when 'One Unit' was dissolved and Balochistan gained the status of a province, Makran became one of its 8 districts. On 1st July 1977, Makran was declared a division and was divided into three districts, Panjgur, Turbat (renamed as Kech) and Gwadar. Turbat was notified as district on July 1, 1977. As mentioned above, in the year 1994-95, the name of Turbat District was changed to its old name, Kech. Presently, name of the district is Kech while Turbat town is its headquarters.

1.2. Tribes, Ethnic Groups and Languages

The principal Baloch tribes of the district are Gichki, Pogh, Nausherwani, Buledi, Hoth, Rais, Rind, Sangur, Lund, Kattawar, Kahuda, Bizenjo, Gorgej and Dashti. Besides, Darzada, Gholam and Naqeeb, although speak Balochi but have the African origin, also reside in a significant population. The remaining population belongs to Pushton, Sindhi, and others. Balochi is spoken as the major language in of the area. However, its dialect is different from the eastern Balochi which is spoken in the areas of DeraBugti, Kohlu, Sibi, Naseerabad, Jaffarabad, DG Khan and the surrounding places. Balochi, spoken in Makran, Lasbela, Karachi, Kalat, Noshki, Chaghi and Sistan Balochistan (Iranian province) is known as western dialect which is closer to the Persian accent. Urdu is official language mainly spoken by the officials who cannot speak Balochi.

1.3. Climate

The climate of Kech is hot in summer and mild in winter. Summer season lasts from March to November, with June being the hottest month when mercury shoots up to 44° C. Winter season lasts from December to February with January as the coldest month, having maximum temperature almost at 10° C. In winter the north and north-east wind (*goreech*) is chilling. The rainy season is mostly uncertain and average rainfall is scarce.

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	23	12	0	0	0	3	0	7	0	0	0	32	6.4	77
Maximum Temp.	22	27	37	39	44	44	41	39	41	40	32	28	36	-
Minimum Temp.	10	10	16	21	25	27	26	24	24	22	17	12	20	-

(RMC Karachi, 2008)

1.4. Topography

Geographically, the district is mountainous in north-east to south-west. Kech lies between two important mountain ranges, the Makran Coast ranges separate it from Gwadar District in the south and central Makran ranges separate it from Panjgur in the north. The elevation of the district ranges from 100-1400 meters above sea level. Most of the western part of the district is relatively at a low elevation as compared to the eastern one.

Gokprosh, offshoot of the Makran Coast range, starts from Tal-e-Sar, due south of Hoshap in the Kech valley and runs westward to Baho Kech in Iran, separating Pidarak from Shahrak, Sami, and Nigwar from Tump and Mand. It consists of a single ridge at the eastern end, which gradually widens into the usual collection of parallel ridges as it approaches to the western boundary of the district. In the midway, the Nihing and Kech rivers join at *Kaur-e-Awaran* and form Dasht River.

The central Makran range is situated in the north of District Kech. At the north-eastern end, the main mass consists of single ridge known as the *Koh-e-Patandar* but opposite to Gwarjak in Mashkai the ridge gets separated. The lower one, with a larger arc, runs along the northern edge of the Kolwa and Kech valleys towards Mand. Opposite to Sami, this ridge is called Sami Koh while between Kech and Buleda, it is known as Buleda Band and in Buleda, it is commonly known as Kech Band. In the west the range includes the area of closed drainage known as Balgattar and the valley of Buleda.

The area comprises various types of soil known as *matt*, *karkat*, *rikpoad*, *halli* and *sarah*. *Matt* is the best by possessing the richest clay characteristics, consists of silt washed down from the hills. *Karkatis* considered second best, which is harder and cracks appear when gets dry. It needs to be broken following the plough and needs less water than *matt*. Both *matt* and *karkatare* suitable for spring crops and found in Surab, Gidar, Pandran, parts of Baghbana, Tutak, Nal, Kalo, Karkh, Korask and Jhao. *Rikpoad* is a light sandy soil found only in Wad, which is suitable for wheat, barley and jawar. However, these crops are considered inferior to the ones grown in *matt* or *karkat*. *Halli* is gravellikesoil, found in the irrigated areas of Surab and Kech in the skirts of hills and along the banks of rivers. It is suitable for vegetable but the crops grown in it are thin and require much care. *Sarah* or salt land is the meager soil among all found in large tracts at Hisar, Zehri, Gidar, Nondara valley and between Mir-na-Shaherand Bajoi in Baghbana.

The major rivers and streams of Kech District include Dasht, Nihing and Basolrivers, as well as Kechkaur, Gish kaur and Kilkaur streams.

Gokprosh, offshoot of the Makran Coast range, starts from Tal-e-Sar, due south of Hoshap in the Kech valley and runs westward to Baho Kech in Iran, separating Pidarak from Shahrak, Sami, and Nigwar from Tump and Mand. It consists of a single ridge at the eastern end, which gradually widens into the usual collection of parallel ridges as it approaches to the western boundary of the district. In the midway, the Nihing and Kech rivers join at *Kaur-e-Awaran* and form Dasht River.

The central Makran range is situated in the north of District Kech. At the north-eastern end, the main mass consists of single ridge known as the *Koh-e-Patandar* but opposite to Gwarjak in Mashkai the ridge gets separated. The lower one, with a larger arc, runs along the northern edge of the Kolwa and Kech valleys towards Mand. Opposite to Sami, this ridge is called Sami Koh while between Kech and Buleda, it is known as Buleda Band and in Buleda, it is commonly known as Kech Band. In the west the range includes the area of closed drainage known as Balgattar and the valley of Buleda.

The area comprises various types of soil known as *matt*, *karkat*, *rikpoad*, *halli* and *sarah*. *Matt* is the best by possessing the richest clay characteristics, consists of silt washed down from the hills. *Karkatis* considered second best, which is harder and cracks appear when gets dry. It needs to be broken following the plough and needs less water than *matt*. Both *matt* and *karkatare* suitable for spring crops and found in Surab, Gidar, Pandran, parts of Baghbana, Tutak, Nal, Kalo, Karkh, Korask and Jhao. *Rikpoad* is a light sandy soil found only in Wad, which is suitable for wheat, barley and jawar. However, these crops are considered inferior to the ones grown in *matt* or *karkat*. *Halli* is gravellikesoil, found in the irrigated areas of Surab and Kech in the skirts of hills and along the banks of rivers. It is suitable for vegetable but the crops grown in it are thin and require much care. *Sarah* or salt land is the meager soil among all found in large tracts at Hisar, Zehri, Gidar, Nondara valley and between Mir-na-Shaherand Bajoi in Baghbana.

The major rivers and streams of Kech District include Dasht, Nihing and Basolrivers, as well as Kechkaur, Gish kaur and Kilkaur streams.

2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

The social organization of the district, in the past was, no doubt, predominantly tribal and patriarchal but with passage of time the inhabitants of the district had exposure to the middle east and gulf which made the society more liberal as compared to other places in Balochistan. The females are very respected and their voice is considered in decision making, to a great extent, but still there is a long way to go to ensure gender equality in the district.

There are mainly two classes in the district including Baloch and Golams (also called darzadas). Baloch are predominant and further divided into various tribes as mentioned in the previous paragraphs. All these tribes have got their lands and property; however, Golams were had migrated from the African countries and worked as servants with the feudals and landlords in their houses and lands. With the passage of time this concept gradually faded and Golams have got their property, status, business and employed in various government and other jobs.

The people are mostly dependent on agriculture, livestock, business and overseas jobs in Oman and United Arab Emirate. However, some people are engaged in industries, public services, petty trades and the informal sector.

2.2. The Family

In town areas, the single family system is preferred to a joint family system where people are residing for professional reasons. Having limited income they prefer to live independently, whereas in rural areas, the majority of the people live in joint families. The eldest male member takes care of all the family members. His decision is normally considered as final in family affairs. In rural areas the people live in joint families, however, the trend for single family is rising in urban areas. 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.

2.3. Marriage

The father of the boy usually accompanied by a few relatives and elder members of the family pays a visit to the girl's family and proposes girl's marriage to his son from her father. If their proposal is accepted, prayers are said 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. They are entertained there at the expense of the bridegroom's parents and the Nikah performed.

The amount of the bride price (Haqmehr) is usually settled between the parents of bride and bridegroom before Nikah, which is paid before or after the marriage. Unlike other areas the Labb (bride price) or Haqmehr (dower), received in marriage contract, is owned by the bride herself instead of parents and she enjoys full right how to spend it. Haqmehr can be paid in the form of primary food articles, gold, property and sheep or goats for the arrangement of feast. Haqmehr is more prevalent in Kech as it is considered for social & economic security and prestige of the girl. Polygamy is usually not practiced in Kech. Majority of girls have limited say in their marriages. The bride has full autonomy in using, spending, or selling the items received as Haqmehr. The Haqmehr is partially paid at the time of marriage and the remaining is given in a written form. If the husband divorces his wife, he would pay full amount of dower. Conversely, if wife demands divorce, she would withdraw her rights of Haqmehr. After the death of the wife, the amount of dower is divided among her

children according to Muslim inheritance laws. The custom of exchange marriages is generally not practiced in the district.

2.4. Social Organization

As the society is predominantly patriarchal, decision-making is in the hands of men and the decisions are usually followed by the women. Women have limited say in the decision making process, however, in some urban families they are allowed to give their opinion to a great extent. Society is structured on kinship bases and each group is attached to a particular tradition, founded on different rules of social organization. Most of these rules and traditions have undergone a considerable transformation over the time.

The political organization is built purely on political party basis and the parties with nationalistic approaches and manifestos are normally elected. In Gawadar district the people with better political background, affiliated with a strong nationalist political party and having a charismatic personality normally gets elected in the Provincial Assembly, National Assembly and the local bodies. However, occasionally the independent candidates have won the elections but only with the support of nationalist parties.

2.5. Customs of Co-operation

The people of Kech cooperate and assist each other at the time of marriage in the shape of Bijjar, by giving gifts and cash to the groom. People also assist the family of the deceased by providing them food for three days till Soyem (third day) and pay money or goat at the time of Fatiha (Condolence). People cooperate in case of any emergency in the area, or at the time of harvesting and sowing. People cooperate in case of any emergency in the area, or at the time of harvesting and sowing. Such forms of cooperation are called 'Hashari' and 'Beegar'.

A newly introduced form of co-operation is the management of water supply schemes by the community. These schemes were completed by the Public Health Engineering Department and handed over to the Water Management Associations and Committees at the community level. These associations fix tariff for water consumers, operate and manage the schemes and repair at their own.

2.6. Religious Beliefs

The majority of the people of the area are Sunni Muslims. They are regular in their prayers and a limited number of people practice fasting in the month of Ramazan. Zikri sect is in minority and they go to Turbat city (in Kech) to practice their religious rituals called 'Ziarat'. There is also a small number of Agha Khanis called 'Khojas' living in the major towns of Gawadar, Pasni and Ormara. The people are generally liberal in their religious beliefs and practices. The main festivals are Eid-ul-Fitar and Eid-ul-Azha, which Muslims celebrate with a lot of joy. A large population from Gawadar district lives in Karachi, Iran, Oman and UAE and during the Eid occasion they usually join their families and relatives and celebrate at Gawadar.

2.7. Conflict Resolution

There are two main methods of conflict resolution in the district; one is official and the other is traditional. The official system involves government and the unofficial 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 hire a counsel/advocate and bear the court fee. People prefer Jirgas to

settle their issues as it is considered reliable, consumes less time and does not involve any cost. The disputes are resolved under Jirga through imposition of penalties in the form of cash, land, kind or females given in marriage from the family which gets convicted to the family of the affected.

People prefer the Biradri (brotherhood) system, where they take their issues to a senior and influential person of the community, after a lengthy discussion they settle their disputes. In Gawadar, as in most of other areas of the province, the tribal retaliation is common and such disputes are eventually settled by compensation according to the tradition/Riwaj. Murder in retaliation is common and usually, in such cases compromises are made between the parties on customary practices and the murderer pays blood money in cash or in the form of property. Even due to imposing heavy penalties to the convicted party, the decrease in the offences and tribal retaliation could not be observed in the district.

Another system is official Aman (peace) Committee was constituted after Zikri-Muslim conflicts in 1987 for peace-keeping and conflict resolution. However, this Committee is, presently, non functional.

2.8. Arms

Due to tribal enmities, possessing and carrying arms is common and is also considered as part of the culture which mostly doesn't have any license and there is least control from the government carrying illegal weapons. The influential and drug barrons, in particular, move with several bodyguards carrying weapons such as rifles, Kalashnikovs and Kalakos which testifies their tribal power and position in the tribe and the society.

2.9. Role, Position and Status of Women

According to 1973 constitution all the citizens have equal rights and there is no discrimination on gender basis. It is also mentioned that the state is responsible to make special provisions for the protection of the rights of women and children. The labor law ensures equal participation of women in all socio-economic sectors. According to the law, women have the right to vote and to hold any public office and seats have been allocated to the females in all legislative assemblies including national as well as provincial Assemblies and local bodies. However, in practice, it becomes very difficult for women to uphold their legal and social rights due to the prevalent local customs and norms. The position of women in District Kech is similar to most other parts of the country where males generally hold the economic and social power and tribal chiefs are usually males.

The literacy rate among females is very low due to the socio-cultural values in the area. However, in the urban areas, the parents take interest in their daughters' education and the trend is seemed to be encouraging. Consequently, the number of girl students has shown an increase over the past five years.

Medical facilities for the community, in general, but for women, in particular, in the area are very limited. The people prefer the District Headquarter Hospital at Turbat for any emergencies and for further treatment, generally, go to Karachi. Women generally believe in Pirs and Molvies for the patients' treatment and call traditional birth attendants for the delivery of babies. In Kech district purdah culture is not as strict as in many other districts of the province. Very few females use any burqa or scarf and majority do not cover their faces.

Violence against women in the district has been intermittently observed but hardly any case is reported. Women believe that men have right to harass and beat them, therefore, they do not seek any legal aid in this respect. Due to the patriarchal system power generally lies with males and they are considered as custodian of authority and decision making. The leadership in the political, religious and other social sectors goes to males. However, Makran has got a different culture with regard to the status of women. Every woman in Kech has a control over the property acquired from her husband as Haqmehr and, as the Islamic law of inheritance is followed, she may expect in course of time to inherit a portion of her parents' property and will be entitled to a share from her husband's property, even if he passes away before her. Sometimes this ownership of the property saves women from divorce, because in such situation her husband has to transfer the property that he had agreed as Haqmehr (The Gazetteer of Baluchistan: Makran).

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

2.10. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

The economic status of families is comparatively better in the district; therefore a limited number of children are seen working as laborers. The people get a good income due to business at Karachi, Iran and Oman, a huge number of people is employed in the Gulf and Middle Eastern countries and significant number and involved in import-export business with Iran. In District Gawadar, a few children were observed working at hotels and shops that usually come from other districts. 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 the household activities.

2.11. Major Development Issues

Like Gawadar, Kech district has also got its own characteristics of tribal society. However, tribalism in the true sense as prevalent in many other districts cannot be observed in Kech. The people are mainly affiliated with the immediate relatives, small biradaries and joint families who cooperate with each other during any emergency, marriage or conflict. The people have got a better exposure because a significant number of people are employed in Oman Army and many others are settled in UAE and other Gulf countries and a huge population is engaged in business in Karachi and they frequently visit Kech. Therefore, this can be a reason that why tribalism is losing ground in the district.

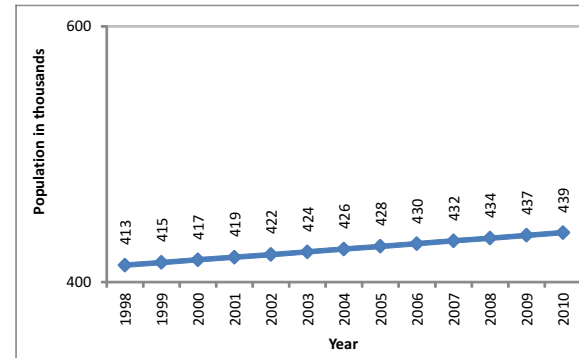
Inter-marriages among various ethnic groups or tribes often improve cooperation, understanding and socialization in the society. The development activities in the district have enhanced the government's as well as civil society's role in the management of people's affairs. Therefore, reliance on government's institutions for resolving the community's issues has increased.

Among the major problems, the availability of clean drinking water, proper sanitation, road networks and employment are worth mentioning from the perspective of the issues of the citizens. Although, during the last decade the mega projects like Mirani Dam and coastal highway got completed but that still doesn't have any effective impact to the lives of the common people. Many people are engaged in agricultural activities in the command area of Mirani Dam but that is benefiting only to those who have got their lands but on the other hand due to the flood of 2007 thousands of people were dislocated, their houses, agricultural lands and property got inundated and they could not get proper compensation. The affected people's livelihood sources were damaged which could not be properly rehabilitated.

3 DEMOGRAPHY AND HOUSING

Demography details 2010 (Projected Population)	
Total Population (in thousands)	439
- Male	230 (52%)
- Female	209 (48%)
- Urban	73 (17%)
- Rural	366 (83%)
Sex Ratio (males/ 100 females)	110
Dependency Ratio	98
Population Density (person per sq. km)	20
Area Square Kilometer	22,539
Census 1998	
Total Population (in thousands)	413
Population Density (person per sq. km)	18
Average Household Size	5
Housing Units & Rooms	
Housing Units in thousands	82
Rooms per housing unit	1.3
Housing Tenure	
Owned	97%
Rented	1%
Rent Free	1%
Marital Status	
Never married	25%
Married	72%
Widowed/ Divorced	3%
Other	
N.I. Card Obtained	48%
Muslim	100%
Non-Muslim	0%

District Population Growth 1998 - 10



(Census, 1998)

3.1. Population

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

Table 3.1: Census Wise Population

	1961	1972	1981	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population	81	148	379	413	439
Male Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	217 (52%)	230 (52%)
Female Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	197 (48%)	209 (48%)
Urban Population	5 (6%)	28 (19%)	52 (14%)	69 (17%)	73 (17%)
Rural Population	76 (94%)	120 (81%)	327 (86%)	345 (83%)	366 (83%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	n/a	n/a	n/a	110	110
Number of households (in '000')	n/a	n/a	46	38	n/a

(Population Census Organization)

n/a: Data not available

3.2. Population Growth Pattern

According to the Census of 1998 reported population of District Kech was 413 thousand and the designated annual growth rate was calculated at 0.5%. The population growth rate, in the past, has been inconsistent in the district in contrast to other districts of Balochistan. Between the Censuses of 1951 and 1961, a significantly negative growth pattern (-1.2%) had been observed, between 1961 and 1972 this rate increased by 6.5% and between 1972 and 1981 it further increased to 11.8%, the highest growth rate in the history of Kech. This high growth rate could be due to an exaggerated over-enumeration of the population or influx of Marri tribesmen and others from surrounding districts for the purpose of business and labor work and eventually they got settled.

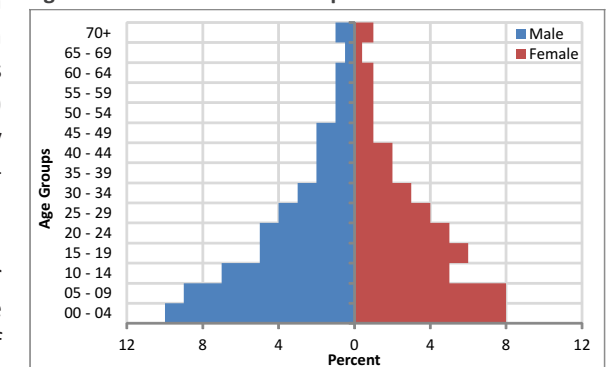
The growth picture looked even more inconsistent, when the real growth rate of 0.5% in 1998 Census differed drastically from the projected rate of 3.4% for 1995 by NIPS. By applying the annual growth rate (0.5%) of Census 1998 the projected population in 2010 is estimated to be 439000, shows an increase of only 6.2%. If compared with the growth rate of other districts and the growth rate observed in the previous Censuses, the current increase of district Kech's population seems to be considerably underestimated.

3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

The population is characterized by growth rate of 0.5% per annum with 47% population from newborn to 14 years old and more than half of the population below the age of 20 years olds was 58%. Almost half of the population was working age (15-60 years) and 2.5% comprised of 65+ years olds. Male population is relatively more than females. Three-quarter (75%) among women, from 15-49 years old, were married and 85% had children.

Sex ratio was clearly lopsided towards male population, where for every 100 females there were 110 males. The most plausible explanation of low female statistics could be under-reporting of females in the tribal setup.

Age and Sex Distribution of Population

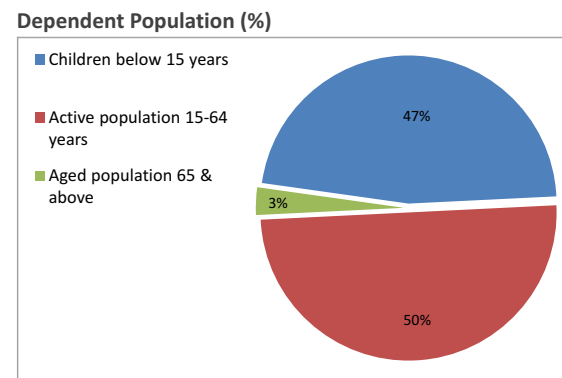


(Census, 1998)

3.3. Dependent Population

The economically dependent population is, usually, considered to be less than 15 years and 65 years olds and above. In

In addition, the widowed or divorced females are also considered to be dependent. According to the 1998 Census, almost half, 50%, of the population in the district was dependent including higher share of youth, under 15 years, dependency of 47%, old age dependency of 2.5%, and 3% dependent population of widows or divorced. The dependent population seems to be very high being an enormous burden to the district's economy which can affect the upbringing of the youth and to the development, in general.



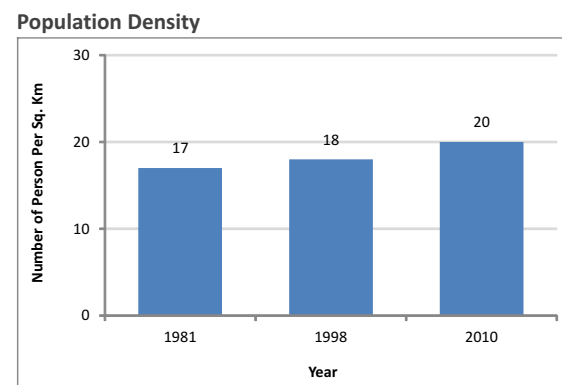
(Census, 1998)

3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

The urban population, in 1998 census was reported 17% which increased after 1981 then it was only 14% which was mostly settled in the major towns of Turbat, Tump, Mand, and Buleda. The remaining almost 83% of the population is still in rural areas. The male-female ratio in urban areas was 115:100, and in rural area it was 109:100.

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 Kech district is also not densely populated. According to 1998 census population per square kilometer was 18 individuals and the projected population of 2010 is almost 20 individuals with an increase of 2 people over the past 12 years' period.



(Census, 1998)

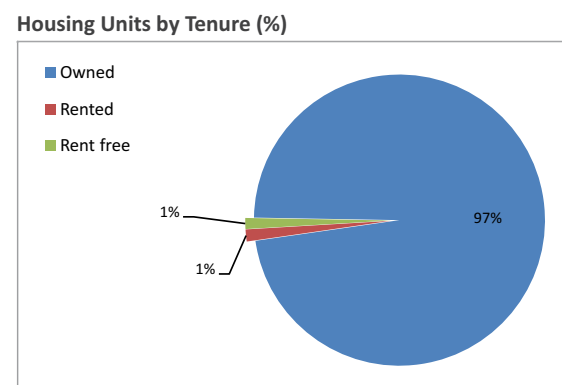
3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size was 5.1 persons per household according to the Census reports of 1998, which was less than that of the country and the province. The employment of the adult male family members in Gulf States might have resulted in a relatively smaller household size. According to Census, only 7.3% of the population had a provision of living in separate room in a joint family system which is very low. 91% of the households are headed by males and 9% by females.

3.7. House Tenure

In rural areas, there is no concept of renting out one's house.

According to 1998 Census, most of the houses (97%) were owned by the residents. Only a few houses were rented out. Some houses were given to others rent-free. Houses are rented out in urban areas only. Nonetheless the practice of renting out houses has increased, mainly due to the establishment of various government offices in the district, as they do not own buildings, renting building for offices is the only other option. Similarly, most of the immigrant labors also reside in rented houses. However, it has been observed that almost 7% percent of the houses are rented in urban areas.



(Census, 1998)

4

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

4.1. Administrative Division

Kech was notified as district on July 1, 1977 then called Turbat, when Makran District was given the status of a division and was divided into 03 districts. Previously it was one of 03 Tehsils of Makran District. For administrative purposes, the district was further divided into 04 sub-divisions, Turbat, Dasht, Buleda and Tump. These sub-divisions were further sub-divided into Tehsils and sub-Tehsils. Turbat sub-division comprised of Tehsil Turbat and sub-Tehsil Hoshap, Buleda, sub-Tehsils Buleda and Zamuran, Dusht comprised Khuddan and sub-Tehsil Balnegore, and Tump comprised of Tehsils Tump and Mand.

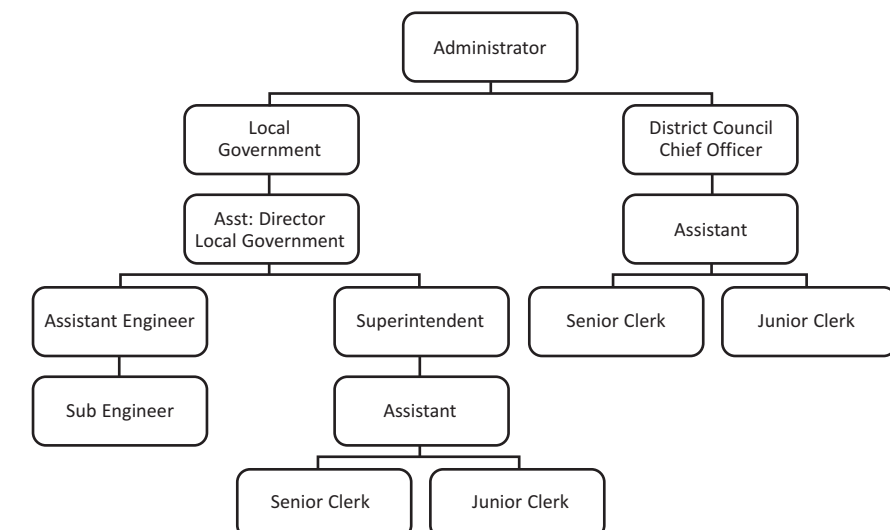
In the year 1995 the name of district was changed from Turbat to Kech. Due to its divisional head quarter status, various heads of divisions, federal and provincial governments' departments and offices are located at Turbat.

4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

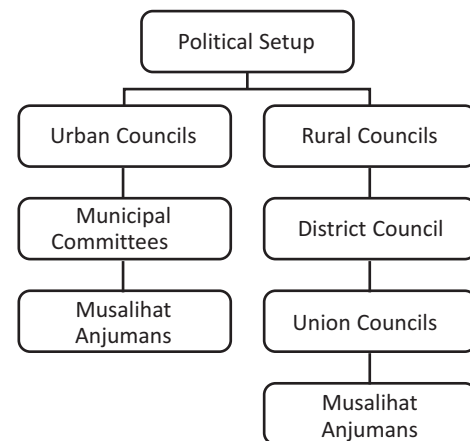
The first ever Local Government System introduced in the year 1957, in Kech, was Village Aid program, even before it was declared a district. Under this program, 26 Village Councils were formed having the strength of 312 Councilors. Later, in 1959 this system was replaced by the Basic Democracies Order. As per the new system 19 Union Councils and 3 Town Committees were established in the whole Makran District (Comprising the present Gwadar, Kech and Panjgur districts). However, in 1969, all these Local Government institutions were suspended and were completely abolished subsequently on 22nd January, 1972. In the year 1975 another Local Government system was introduced in the light of Balochistan Local Government Act 1975 and elections were never held. Similarly, in the 1979 Local Government system, in the light of BLGO 1980, one district council, one municipal committees and thirty one union councils were established and made functional.

The BLGO 1980 was replaced by BLGO 2001 with the concept of District Government which was administrated in a single line of administration encompassing both the rural as well as the urban areas. The system continued for two tenures and later with approval of BLGA 2010 it was modified and brought in conformity with BLGO 1980. Since elections have not been held under BLGA 2010, the district is in a transition phase to change the administrative structures from the BLGO 2001 to BLGA 2010 provisions.

Local Government Administration Organogram (Administrative Setup)



Local Government Organogram(Political Setup)



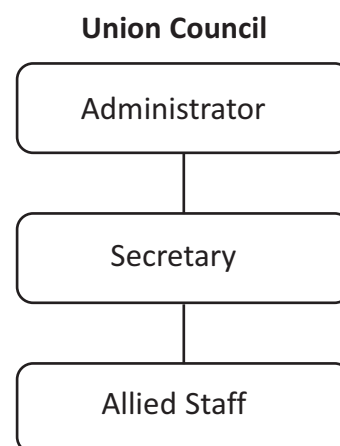
4.3. Local Government Administration

The Local Government Institution, in urban areas of District Kech, is comprised of the Municipal Committees (MC) headed by respective chairmen and ward members. The size of these MCs depends on population of the area. The government is represented by one Chief Officer, who assists the chairman and members in routine office work. There is a special allocation for representation of women, peasants/workers and minorities in the local bodies. Similarly at the District Council all the union councils are represented by one member each, besides, 33% of females and 5% of peasants and workers representation.

4.4. Functions of Local Government

4.4.1. Union Council

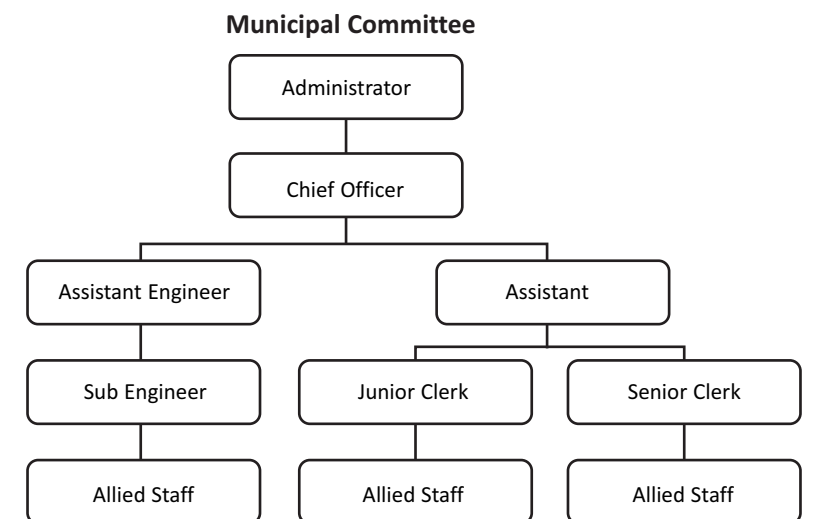
After BLGA 2010, there were 37 Union Councils in the district, where each Union Council has a population ranging from 10000 to 20000 persons. There are 33% women and 5% peasants/workers representation in each Union Council and this percentage is based on the number of general seats in the Council. The Union Councils are supposed to perform the development work, generally, in the sectors of public health, health, sanitation, education, agriculture, economic welfare, food items and issuance of birth and death certificates. The local government elections have not been conducted for few years due to which the local government bodies are non-functional. Moreover, every Union Council is allowed to generate its own revenue sources by levying duty taxes and miscellaneous fees as specified in the second schedule of the BLGA 2010. They can also settle conflicts among the villagers through Musalihat Anjumans (local level bodies to resolve petty disputes among the people) and independently take decisions within their own jurisdiction which are appropriate. However, some of the finance related decisions have to be formally approved by the District Council. The administrative structure of Union Council is as given.



4.4.2. Municipal Committee

The only Municipal Committee working in the urban areas of Kech is Municipal Committee Turbat. According to the rules of BLGA, Municipal Committees are constituted for those areas where population ranges from 20000-25000. Women and workers/peasants have representation in this regard. The minorities' representation is determined through government's notification, based on the population of minorities living in the area. The Municipal Committees are responsible to

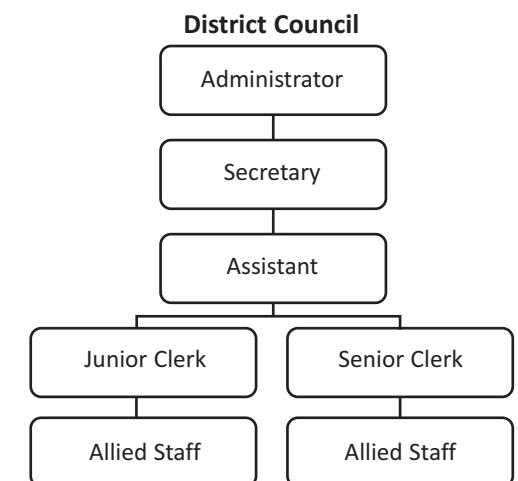
provide public health, water supply, drains, articles of food and drink, animals and cattle, education, public safety, town planning, building control, streets and agriculture. The Municipal Committees pay taxes and rates as determined under part III of the second schedule of BLGA 2010. The administrative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



4.4.3. District Council

There are 37 Union Councils' representatives in District Council of Kech, one from each Union Council. Special seats are allocated to the representatives of workers/peasants, women and minorities as discussed in detail in the above paragraphs. All the 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 health, 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 by levying fees and various taxes as given in part II of second schedule of BLGA 2010.



4.5. Local Government in Kech

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

4.6. Electoral System

4.6.1. Elections

The total number of registered voters as per Local Government elections 2005 electoral list was 223,234. The number of male registered voters was 100749, and the females were 122485. The figure reflects a slight gender gap, in favour of females, in the number of registered voters at the district level. The voter turnout during the Local Government elections was low. Only 40%, less than half, of the total registered voters casted their votes.

4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district comprises three Provincial Assembly constituencies PB-48, PB-49 and PB-50 and one National Assembly constituency of NA-272, combined with district Gawadar.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

During the elections, 189 polling stations were established at the district level to provide facilitation to the voters for casting their votes in their nearest vicinity during last Local Government elections. The number of polling booths for male and female was same because one each polling booth for male voters and female voters was established in each polling station.

4.7. Federal and Provincial Government Services

Except a few departments, offices all other major departments of Federal and Provincial are established are functional in the district. And some of the departments are devolved even at Tehsil level.

Table 4.1: Federal and Provincial Government Services

Departments/ Services	Number of Outlets/ Offices	Location of Offices (District H.Q, Tehsil or Union Council)
Federal		
Election Commission (EC)	1	District H.Q
Passport and Immigration (NADRA) ¹	1	District H.Q
Utility Stores	1	District H.Q
Post Office	6	Kech, Nasirabad, Buleda, Tump, Mand, Hoshap
Provincial		
Excise and Taxation	1	District H.Q
Zakat	1	District H.Q
Population Welfare	1	District H.Q

(Provisional and District Election Commission of Pakistan)

4.8. Complaints and Accountability Mechanism

There is no complaint and accountability mechanism available in the district. The office of Ombudsman has not been devolved at the district level to facilitate the people in addressing their complaints and grievances. Similarly, District Public Safety and Police Complaints Commission provided under Police Order has also not been notified.

5

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Municipal services reported in the district include public health, water supply, sanitation, provision of quality food & drink items, public safety, town planning, building control, maintenance of streets, car parking, bus stands, health and education. Because of the frequent amendments in the Local Government system proper data could not be either maintained or properly updated.

5.1. Administration of Municipal Services and Assets

5.1.1. Assets

The Municipal administration of District Gawadar owns a significant number of properties, which helps in generating some revenue for the Local Government but the revenue record is not being properly maintained at the district. The Municipal Committees possess 4 buildings and 6 vehicles and it was reported that during the year 2009-10, only Rs. 10,500 was collected as revenue from these assets.

5.1.2. Public Health

The most important responsibility of Municipal committee is to ensure the sectors of public health, provision of proper sanitation system, supply of safe and clean drinking water and control of infectious diseases, improve hygiene and building control facilities. The record on hygiene could not be found due to abolition of the previous Local Government system.

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. It was found that 6 outlets of sanitation in urban and 5 in rural areas, 24 spades and 3 tractors, 15 employees, 40 outlets of vaccination in urban and 25 in rural areas including 9 employees were available in the district. However, no further information on equipment and capacity of the human resource was available.

5.1.3. Water Supply

According to Water Regulatory Authority, supply of clean and safe drinking water is another important mandate of the municipal services. It was found that 4 outlets in urban and 2 in rural areas and 6 water supply schemes with 16 employees were available in the district. However, the data and information about inspection, regulation and control of private water supply schemes could not be found.

5.1.4. Articles of Food and Drink

It was found that one outlet of regulation for private markets of food and drink having 8 employees and another of slaughter house available only in urban areas.

5.1.5. Public Safety

Firefighting facility is available in Kech District which has got three vehicles, fire extinguisher and 37 employees. The annual budget of the department is Rs. 265730. In addition a crisis management cell has been established including 12 employees in the district.

¹NADRA: National Database and Registration Authority

5.2. Town Planning

Master Plan of Kech district was never prepared and no further information was found with regard to town planning.

5.3. Building Control

The information about regulation of building construction could not be found.

5.4. Streets

One of the major responsibilities of Municipal administration is to look after the streets such as streets' provision and maintenance, measures for preventing encroachments, proper street lighting, and regulation of traffic. However, only street light maintenance issue is being properly dealt with only in the major towns of 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 among prime responsibilities of municipality services. Therefore, it was found that one public park, 4 bus stands and one facility of controlling dangerous animals equipped with 5 motorcycles and 5 employees available in the district.

5.6. Revenue Generation

The municipal office is liable to generate revenue through property transfer, licensing, birth and death certificates, parking, slaughter house in the shape of fees and taxes and also through various types of other fines. The revenue generated through different means reported is as follows:

- 1- In the year 2009-10, through slaughter house only Rs. 10,000 collected as revenue.
- 2- During 2009-10, Rs. 13500 was collected, as rent, from the market.

5.7. Development Projects

One development project was initiated in 2010 PSDP.

6

LAW AND ORDER

The following paragraphs will discuss the law enforcement agencies' resources, major cognizable crimes, judicial services, prison and jail facilities and development schemes from the perspective of district Kech.

6.1. Geographical Coverage

In District Kech, like most other districts, there are two main law enforcement agencies police and levies for controlling law and order situation. Levies force comprises the local tribesmen which performs the police functions mostly in the rural areas very effectively. There are five police stations and three chawkis which mostly covers only 15 Kms of the urban area, however, the rest of the district is looked after by levies force. For further details, please see table B1 Annexure B.

6.2. Human Resource

In District Kech, there are 68 police personnel comprising a Senior Superintendent (SP), 1 Deputy Superintendents (DSP), 1 Sub-Inspector (SIs), 1 Assistant Sub-Inspectors (ASI) and 64 Constables. The Provincial Levies force has strength of 544 personnel, including 37 Hawaldars, 4 Risaldars, 22 Naib Risaldars, and 477 Sipahis. For further details, please see table B2 Annexure B.

6.3. Resources

The police force is equipped with 16 vehicles, 289 arms, 17,500 ammunition, 25 tear gas, 15 rubber sticks and 282 armored suits. For further details, please see table B3 Annexure B.

6.4. Major Cognizable Crimes

During last five years, 67 cases of explosion, 263 murders, 1 kidnapping and 3 smuggling have been reported. The cases of rioting, blasphemy and terrorism were unknown. For further details, please see table B4 Annexure B.

6.5. Judicial Services

The judicial services available in the district comprise 01 District and Sessions Court, 02 Judicial Magistrates, 01 Qazi Court and 1 anti-Terrorist Court; however, High Court bench, Juvenile and Banking courts are not available. There is a reported Bar Association in the district having 30 registered lawyers. For further details, please see table B5 Annexure B.

6.6. Jails and Prisons

In Kech, there are 9 district jails for male prisoners having 4 barracks, 7 bathrooms and 2 dispensaries. These sub jails have capacity of only 675 prisoners; however, 721 prisoners were kept.

6.7. Development Projects

Construction of lock-up for Anti-terrorist court in 2009 PSDP.



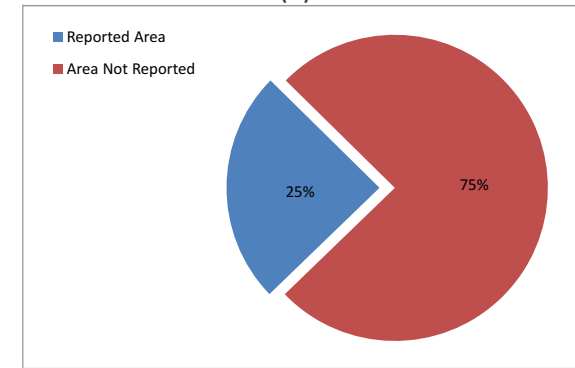
SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

7

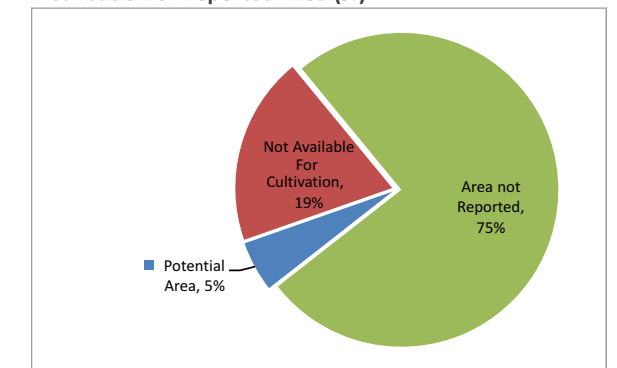
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Distribution of District Area (%)



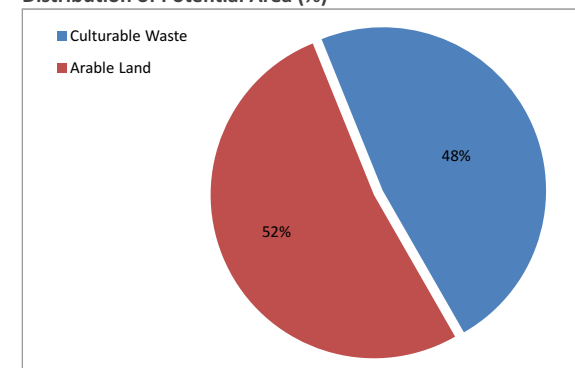
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total reported area of the district is 25%

Distribution of Reported Area (%)



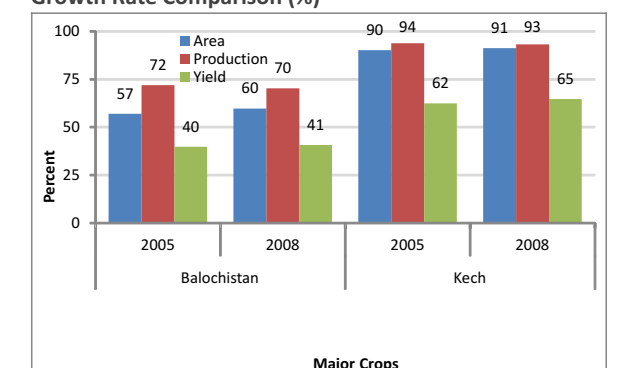
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Potential Area of the district is 5%

Distribution of Potential Area (%)



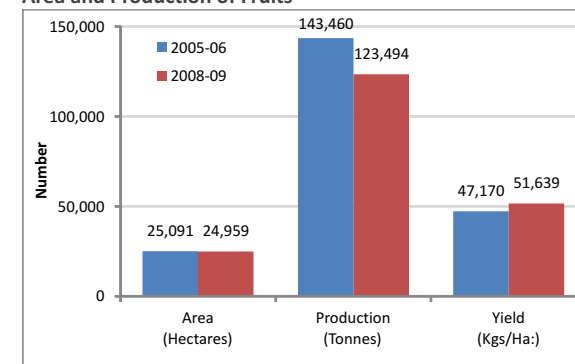
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Arable Land of the district is 52%.

Growth Rate Comparison (%)



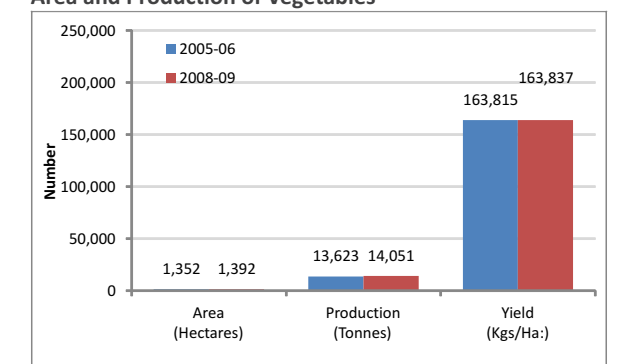
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Fruits



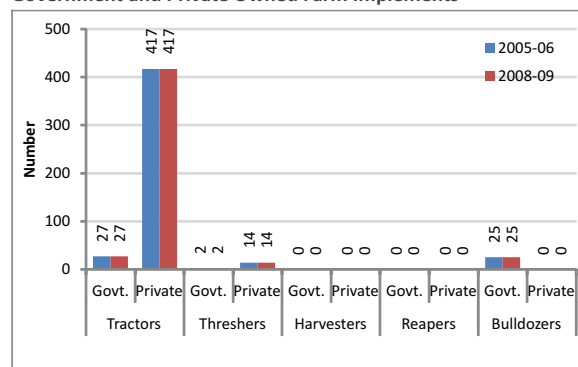
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2005-06 & 2008-09)
The fruit production decreased in 2008-09

Area and Production of Vegetables



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

Government and Private Owned Farm Implements



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Sector Highlights

- 117,180 hectares was Potential Area available for cultivation out of the reported geographical area (Agricultural Statistics, 2009).
- The Current Fallow Land was increased from 41% to 46.5% between 2005 and 2009, which means more area was made available for cultivation; however, Net Sown Area was reduced from 59% to 53.5% between 2005 and 2009.
- The major Rabi crop was Wheat followed by vegetable 46.2% and 28.1% of the total Rabi crop area, respectively.
- The major Kharif crop was fruit followed by Fodder having 84.4% and 9.7%, respectively, of the total Kharif crop area.
- The vegetable production was 10,586 tons remained highest for the year 2008-09 followed by Wheat being 2,239 tons
- Among fruit, Dates produce was the highest with 120,753 yield kg per hectare.
- Other major fruit produce was Grape, Pomegranate, Dates, Mangoe, Citrus, Banana, Guava, Papaya, Chickoo and Fig.
- Major irrigation sources were canals (83%) and wells (17%).

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. Agro-Ecological Zone

Kech falls in the sub-tropical agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 117,180 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 5.2% of the total geographical area of District Kech. The recommended crops for the district according to its ecological zone are given in the table below:

Table 7.1: Agro-Ecological Zone and Recommended Crops

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

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2. Land Utilization

The share of land used for agriculture in District Kech has been gradually increasing every year, which depicts that the agriculture sector is becoming vibrant. The overall land utilization of District Kech is shown 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	2,254	2,254	2,254	2,254	2,254
Total Arable land	56 (48%)	56 (48%)	56 (48%)	58 (50%)	61 (52%)
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	117 (5%)	117 (5%)	117 (5%)	117 (5%)	117 (5%)
Net Sown Area	33 (59%)	33 (59%)	33 (59%)	33 (58%)	33 (53%)
Current Fallow Land	23 (41%)	23 (41%)	23 (41%)	25 (42%)	28 (47%)
Culturable Waste	61 (52%)	61 (52%)	61 (52%)	59 (50%)	56 (48%)
Forest	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Area Unavailable for Cultivation	437 (19%)	437 (19%)	437 (19%)	437 (19%)	437 (19%)

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

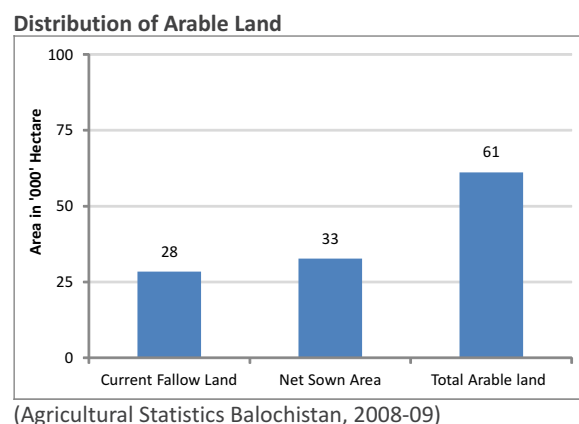
7.2.1. Land Classification

The geographical area of District Kech is 2,254,000 hectares and 437,052 hectares (19.4%) is not available for cultivation. The Potential Area of 5.2% available for agricultural crops cultivation is 117,180 hectares. The district has got significant potential for future growth and development. Water scarcity is not a major constraint to agricultural development. If flood water is properly conserved for irrigation and the existing water resources are rehabilitated more uncultivable area can be brought into cultivation that will increase cropping area of the District Kech. The number of tube wells, installed by the government is 123 makes 91.8% and private installations are 11. From the given data it is quite evident that the trend of Mean Fallow Land has been at 42.5% during the last five years and the trend of Mean Net Sown Area has been less than 57.5%.

The area under Culturable Waste Land has slightly decreased from 52.3% to 47.8% during the years 2005-06 to 2008-09 respectively. Most probably this indicates to the non-availability of irrigation water. Similarly, the ratio of cropping intensity

also decreased during both the *Rabi* & *Kharif* seasons. However, the difference of increase in the Culturable Waste Land was almost 5000 hectares from the year 2004-05 to 2008-09.

Out of the total 117,180 hectares of Potential Area for cultivation the data on total Arable Land for five years was reported from 55,949 (47.7%) to 61,132 (52.2%) during the years of 2004 and 2009, respectively. At the availability of total Arable Land, the share of Current Fallow Land, for the last five years, increased from 40.9% to 46.5%. However, for a good crop raising and earning, much practice on horizontal crop yield increase is made possible within the framework of available farm resources and not only the farm and farmers' community income increases but it will also have a positive impact on the overall economy of the country. Therefore, each year for both *Rabi* and *Kharif* cropping seasons, more area needs to be brought under cultivation. The Net Sown Area during 2008-09 decreased by 4.3% as compared to the previous four years and the area under Total Arable Land increased by almost 4.5%.



Crops

District Kech valley has two cropping seasons:

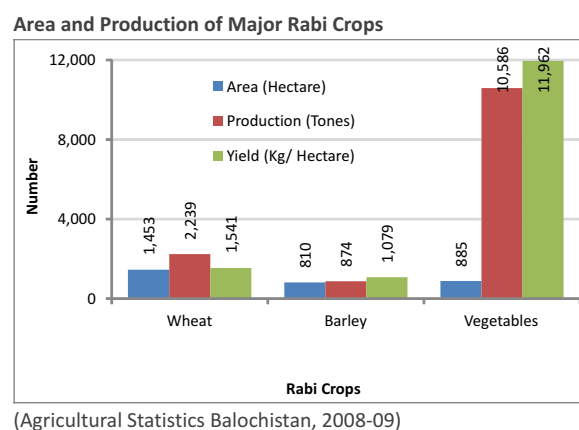
- Rabi Crops:** *Rabi* crops include; Wheat, Barley, vegetable. These crops are sown in winter or during early summer and harvested in the late summer. For further details, please see table C1 Annexure C.
- Kharif Crops:** *Kharif* crops include; *Mung* bean, Mash bean, Moth, fruit, Onion, vegetable, Melon, Chilies, Fodder and Cotton. All these crops are considered cash crops and they are sown in summer and harvested in the late summer or early winter. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

7.2.2. Major Crops, Area and Production

The major *Rabi* crop is Wheat, which occupied a maximum area of 1,453 hectares, 46.2% of the total area, of 3,148 hectares followed by vegetable that covered 28.1% of the area. More than 51% area of Wheat area is un-irrigated in the District. The area under Barley remained at 25.7%. 2,239 tons production of Wheat crop at 1,541 Kg/hectares for the year 2008-09 remained at the top followed by vegetable production.

Production of Barley crop is the next in production after vegetable with 874 tons having average yield of 1,079 Kg/hectares. From the data it was found that the yield of 1,541 Kg/hectares of Wheat crop at Kech is not very good as the average yield of high yielding Wheat genotypes for un-irrigated Wheat in Balochistan is 2,368 Kg/hectares.

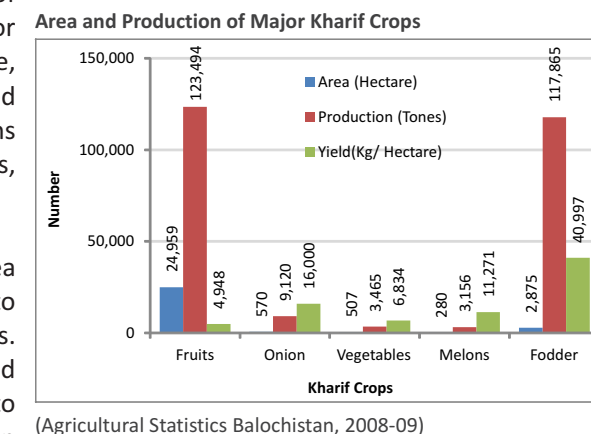
Under the area of major *Kharif* crops, fruit occupied a maximum area of 24,959 hectares which is 84.4% of the total area of 29,560 hectares followed by Fodder with 9.7% of the area. The area under vegetable and Onion was 1.7% & 1.9% respectively.



Among *Kharif* crops *Mung* Bean, Mash Bean, Moth, Melon, Chilies and Cotton contributed 132, 15, 120, 280, 92 and 10 hectares of land, respectively. Data from the list of major *Kharif* crops revealed that fruit production in the year 2008-09 was 84.4% of irrigated area and Fodder was 9.7%. Fruit production of 123,494 tons is significant and dominant in District Kech. Dates, Mangoes, Citrus, Banana, Guava, Papaya, and Chickoo are the leading fruits of the District Kech.

It was also found that 614 Kg/hectares of *Mung* Bean, Mash Bean at 533 Kg/hectares, Moth 725 Kg/hectares and Cotton 1,000 Kg/ was the yield which was very. It seems that the seeds of *Kharif* crop varieties being grown are either not certified or agronomic practices are not properly followed like sowing time, balanced fertilizer application, type of fertilizer to be applied, seed bed preparation, irrigation intervals, hoeing and weeding operations and proper insect and disease control measures. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

The Provincial Seed Certification Department should survey the area for monitoring and identification of crop sown varieties in order to curb the prevailing trend of sowing mixed and uncertified seeds. Moreover, the Agriculture Research & Extension wings should participate in the field days and provide updated information to farmers of the area about crop husbandry. Promulgation of written guidelines, pamphlets and newsletters about proper management and handling of various crops must be ensured for promoting economic prosperity of the growers.

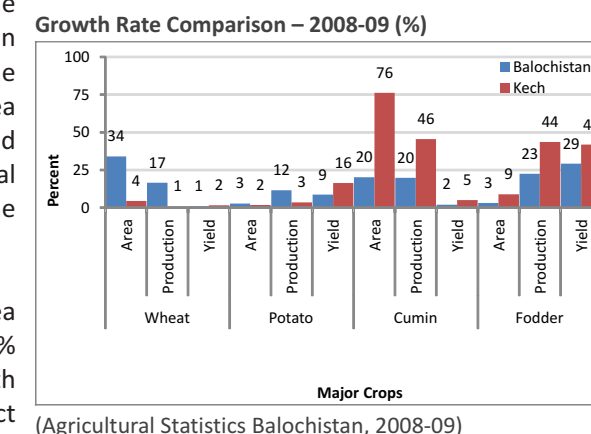


7.2.3. Discussion on Production Trends

a) Wheat: At the district level, Wheat contributed to 46.2% of the area under *Rabi* crops and more than 51% of Wheat was grown in un-irrigated condition during the year 2008-09. Wheat, being the staple food of Kech contributed 4.4% of the total 33.9 % Wheat area in Balochistan had production ratio of 0.8% against 16.5% with yield Kg/hectares and growth rate of 1.6% better than 1% at provincial level. Hence, Wheat cultivation is capable of continuing in the existing cropping system.

b) Fruit: At the district level, fruit contributed 84.4% of the area under *Kharif* crops. However, the area growth rate of 76.3 > 20.1% was higher than Wheat and Onion followed by production growth rate of 45.5 > 19.7 % for fruit which remained higher at the district level as compared to Wheat and Onion cultivation. However, the growth rate for yield Kg/hectares was 5% against 2% of the provincial yield. Therefore, it is ascertained that fruit cultivation has got a good potential and scope which needs to be continued at the district level.

c) Onion: At district level, Onion contributed 1.9% of the area under *Kharif* crops. The area growth rate of 1.7% was lower than Wheat and fruit but the production growth rate of (3.4% < 11.6%) for Onion remained higher as compared to Wheat crop followed by a growth yield of Kgs/hectare at 16.3% compared to 8.6% of provincial yield average. Therefore, it is found that Onion production at district level is economical.

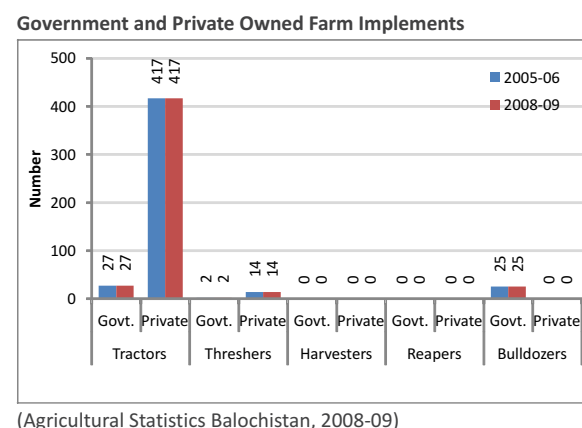


7.2.4. Discussion of Cropping Patterns

In District Kech single cropping pattern is practiced to cultivate Wheat, Barley, vegetable, *Mung* Bean, Mash Bean, Moth, fruit, Onion, vegetable, Melon, Chilies, Fodder and Cotton. Whereas, Inter Cropping, Mixed Cropping and Crop Rotation patterns are not being practiced. Some of the fields/plots remained uncultivated as fallow land due to soil fertility status that has probably been exhausted during the previous years under crop husbandry.

7.3. Farm Implements and Inputs

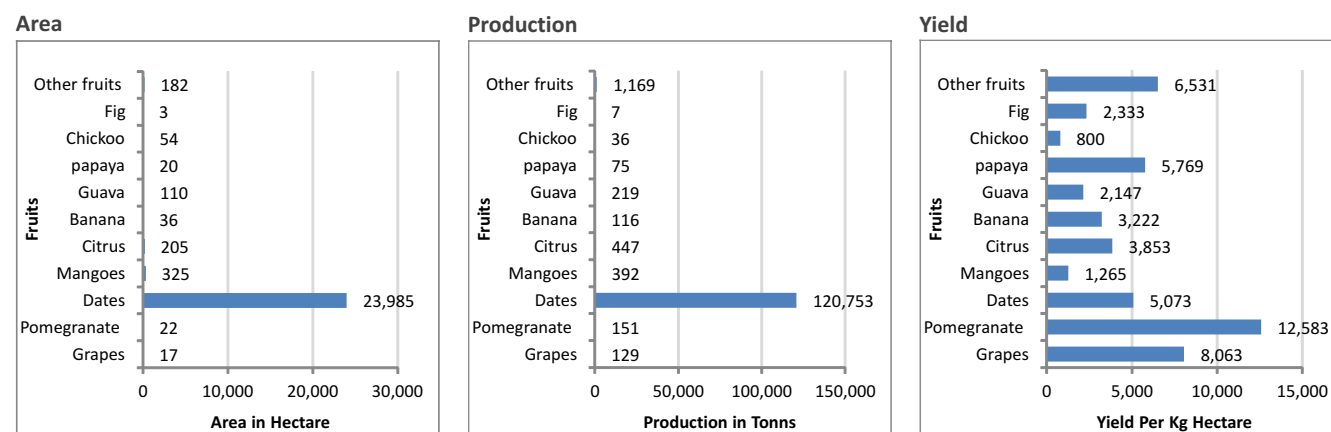
According to the statistics, most of the farm implements were owned by the private sector. Government has provided some tractors and bulldozers for land leveling. Provision of farm implements by government could certainly help boost the agriculture production in the district. For further details, please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



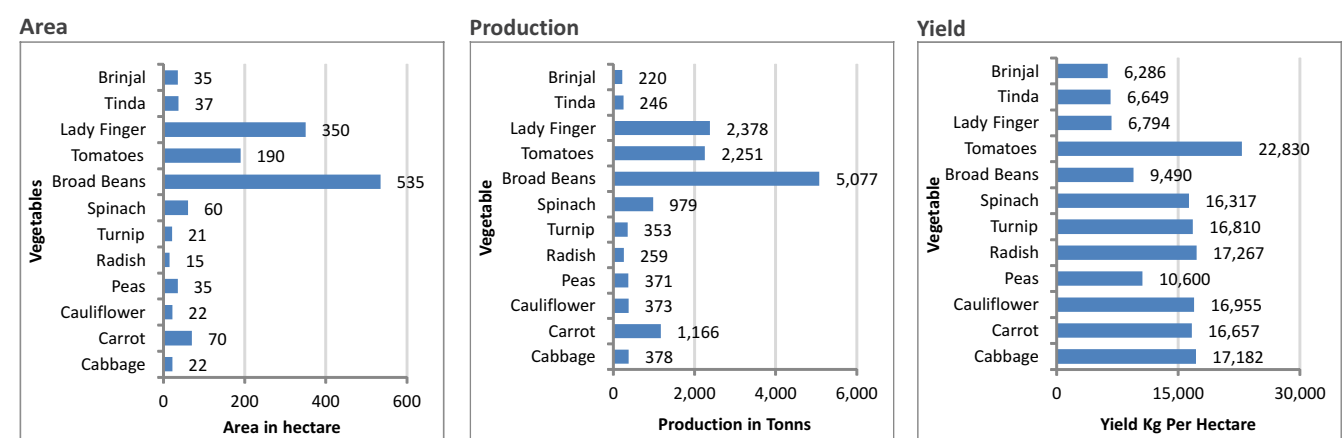
7.4. Horticulture Inputs

7.4.1. Area and Production of Fruits and Vegetables

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



Broad beans occupied the maximum area of 535 hectares. Lady Finger with 350 hectares produce was the next followed by Tomatoes at 190 hectares and Carrot 70 hectares under cultivation. However, among all vegetables Radish had the lowest area of 15 hectares followed by Turnip. For further details, please see table C6 Annexure C.



7.5. Land Ownership and Tenure System

The Arable Land was 61,132 hectares (52.2%) recorded. The Culturable Waste Land was 56,048 hectares (47.8%) during the year 2008-09. Agricultural labor is mostly carried out manually.

There are two types of land ownership in Kech. In irrigated areas communal ownership of land exists while individual ownership is predominant in un-irrigated areas. Un-irrigated areas are mainly flood irrigated, therefore, financial inputs for irrigation are minimal. While irrigated lands are irrigated by Karezes or *kaurjos*, which require considerable amount of money or manpower to be excavated and usually a group of farmers pool financial or human resources for excavation of karezes or *kaurjo*. The yield produced from land irrigated by the communal source of irrigation is distributed on equity basis.

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

- Share Tenancy: Tenancy is not very much common as farm sizes are small and most of the farmers work on their fields by themselves. Some large land and orchard owners employ tenants, locally called *shareeks*. Tenancy contracts are not formal and even verbal understanding is considered enough. Sometimes tenants make deals with more than one land owner, mainly due to scarcity of agricultural labor.
- Cash Tenancy: Does Not Exist.
- Crop Sharing System: In case of irrigated land, tenants get one third (33.33%) of the total yield, while in un-irrigated land the tenant gets one quarter (25%) share in the yield. In both cases all inputs are provided by the land owner. Another form of tenancy is also practiced which is locally called *lathbandi*. In this type of tenancy the tenant provides all inputs and he retains three quarter (75%) of the total yield. If he provides half of the inputs then he gets half of the share of the total yield.

7.6. Agriculture Marketing

Most of the produce is locally consumed. Only dates are exported to other parts of the country like Karachi, Quetta and Sukkur. Vegetables are exported only to the neighboring districts. Agriculture and horticultural produce are sold at the farms; a middle man buys the produce and sells it in the markets. However, the inclination of farm producers is divided to marketing system at varying angles. As the prices fixed for different agricultural commodities by the government do not seem to be effectively implemented throughout the province, this is one of the basic reasons of daily increase in prices. Majority of the farm produce is sold directly into the hands of brokers/ *dalal*/ *beopari*/ contractors or intermediaries. Following options are usually available to the growers:

- a) Sale of produce at farm gate, this kind of sale obviously does not bring a substantial income to the growers.
- b) Sale of produce to the nearest market. This kind of sale incurs certain transportation charges borne by the growers. In the market, again there is hold of intermediaries and middlemen. They buy the farm produce on the spot and resell to whole sellers at a price at their own discretion. The wholesalers then resell to merchandisers, dealers, brokers or retailers and finally come to the shop keeper from where the end user purchases these commodities. However, every entity involved in this chain fix profit margins at their personal discretion and there is no effective check on the prices.
- c) Sale of produce across the boundaries of district or province. The producers/growers face the same intermediaries/middlemen again.

- d) Another way of earning more profit is to purchase the produce from growers and keep it in ware houses and stores and wait for more profits under the demand and supply tactics.

7.6.1. Share of Population Employed in Major Agricultural Activities

Agricultural labor is predominantly male. Most of the farming is practiced through the traditional method. However, the big landlords, in particular, use tractors, threshers and mechanical plow.

7.6.2. Role of Women in Agricultural Activities

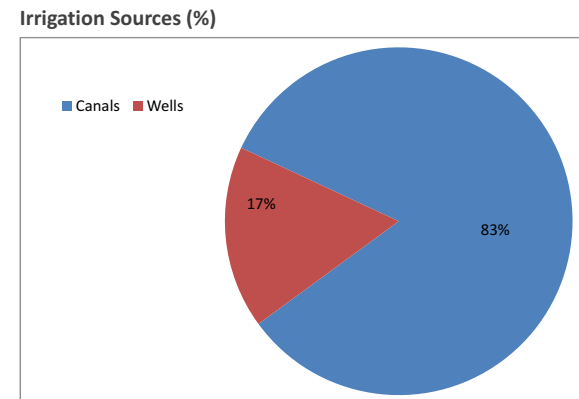
Women are usually involved in allied activities like home-based date processing. Women's labor is usually unpaid. Most of the farming activities are performed by the land owner himself. Tenants are employed only by influential landowners.

7.7. Irrigation

7.7.1. Irrigation System and Sources

The two major sources for irrigation including canals and wells are commonly used in the district.

Majority of the crop cultivation area of 24,005 hectares is irrigated by means of canals, encompassing 83% of the total irrigation sources, followed by dug wells with 17% of the area (5,000 hectares). However, the potential for exploiting more water resources is present. For further details, please see table C7 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.8. Structure and Functions of the Agriculture Department

Table 7.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Number of Agriculture Extension Departments
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	135
Actual Filled Posts	131
Vacant Posts	4

(Agriculture Department)

7.9. Some Development Projects

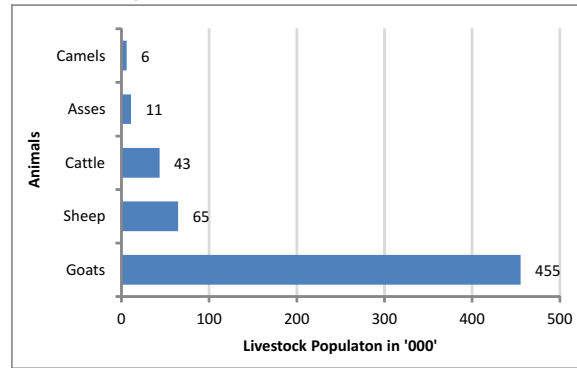
Some Development Projects in PSDP2009:

- Mirani Dam Command Area Development Project.
- Protection Bund, Menaz, Buleda, Kech.
- Construction of Flood Protection Dam at Zain Manundi Tehsil Tump.

7.10. Some Key Findings

- Supply of certified seeds of major crops at subsidized rates.
- Agricultural loans on easy installments for purchase of farm implements.
- Arrangement for field days, seminars, lecture on pest management and demonstration of improved package of technology plots by the concerned department.

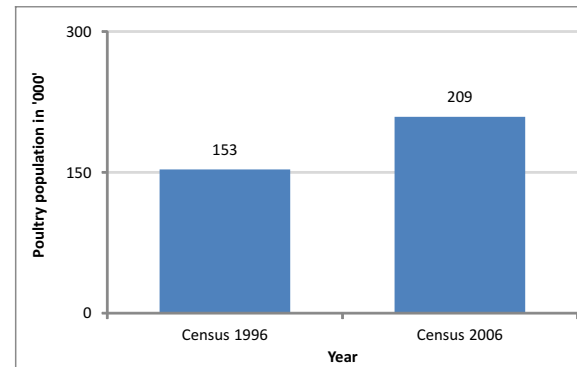
Livestock Population



(Livestock Census, 2006)

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

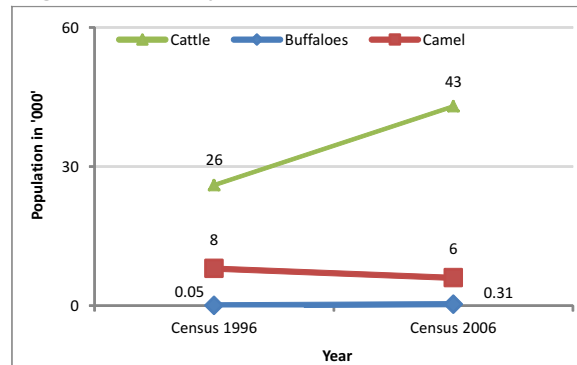
Poultry Population



(Livestock Census, 1996, 2006)

No major increase in poultry population.

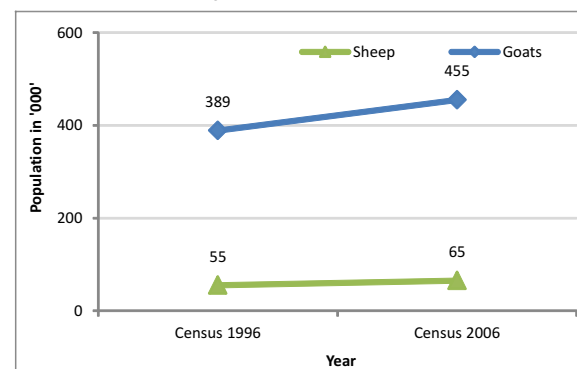
Large Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996, 2006)

Quite a few number of Camels and Buffaloes are present.

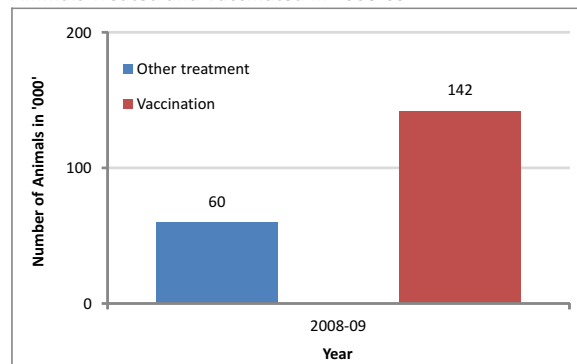
Small Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996, 2006)

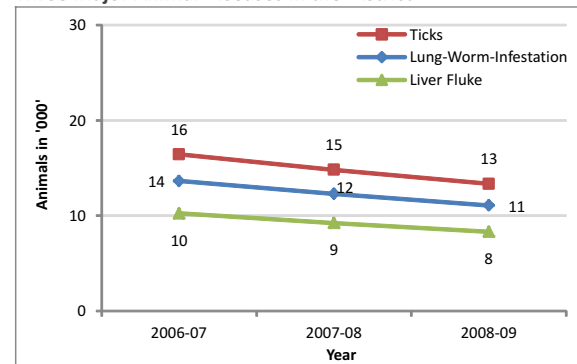
Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district.

Animals Treated and Vaccinated in 2008-09



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

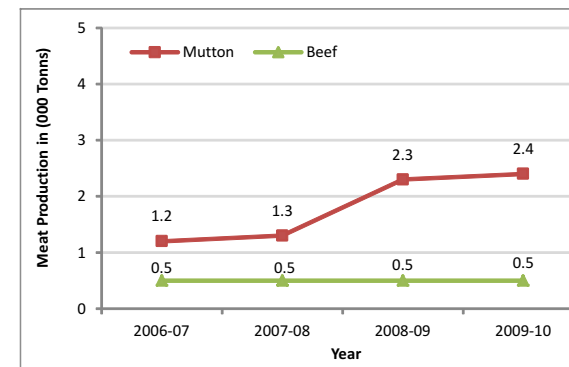
Three Major Animal Diseases in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

The incidence of major diseases is on decline.

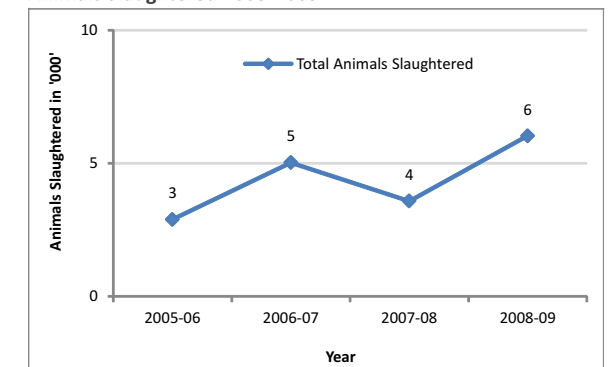
Meat Production in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

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

Sector Highlights

- The highest population recorded in Livestock Census 2006 was that of goats (455,000) followed by that of sheep (65,000)
- Thus, goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district and a limited number of buffaloes and camels are also found.
- A network of Public Sector Veterinary Institution, comprising of 3 veterinary hospitals, 16 veterinary dispensaries and 1 artificial insemination center is present in the district.

8.1. Introduction

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

Livestock sector is constantly contributing to the economy of the district and province. It not only provides rich food such as meat, milk, eggs, poultry meat but also produces essential raw material such as manure, offal, trotters, hides and skins, wool and blood for various kind of industries. However, the district itself lacks processing units and marketing system for dairy products and other industries. If essential steps were taken for promotion of research, the improvement of the sector would have been enhanced. Domestic poultry is more pronounced as compared to commercial poultry farming in the district.

Livestock Department, headed by Deputy Director, 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 Kech the highest reported population among all the ruminants was 455,000goats (Livestock Census, 2006). This shows that goats are preferred farm animals that people like to keep and grow as compared to any other livestock species probably due to suitable weather conditions and the ease of keeping it. The livestock population for last two decades reported is as shown in the table:

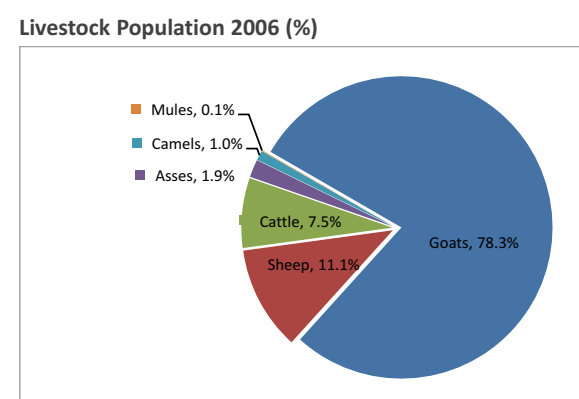
Table 8.1: Number of Livestock ('000' Numbers)

Livestock	1996	2006
Sheep	55	65
Goats	389	455
Cattle	26	43
Buffaloes	Less than 1000	Less than 1000
Camel	8	6
Poultry	153	209

(Livestock Census, 1996, 2006)

8.3. Large Ruminants

Among the large ruminants Cattle, Buffaloes and Camels are found mostly in the district. The Cattle are almost 7.5% among all livestock population followed by Camels only with1%. The male cattle are mostly slaughtered and their beef is sold for food purpose. People also prefer Cattle for sacrifice at the occasion of *Eid-ul-Azha*. The Cattle prices go very high during *Eid* days. However, the prices of beef are on increase even during other days as well due to expensive fodder, medicine and transportation overheads.



(Livestock Census, 2006)

After drying and salting, the hides and skins of Cattle are sent to the other provinces for further processing and transforming into raw material for leather and other industries. Similarly, the casings of the Cattle are sold to other provinces for making medicinal products. The Camels are also very useful large ruminants and there is a need to focus to its growth. Camels, Mules and Asses are mostly used for draught purposes.

8.4. Small Ruminants

More than 80% of livestock population comprises small ruminants which show that people prefer small ruminants as compared to large ones, probably due to small scale agricultural activity in the district and availability of fodder. Household women and children usually look after the small ruminants. Small livestock farmer usually have herd size up to 5-7 small ruminants which are raised mostly in un-irrigated areas, where rangeland provides pasture. Sheep and goats are raised for multiple purposes like milk, mutton and reselling of males of small ruminants in the market for economic gain, whereas female small ruminants are kept for reproduction and growth of herd population. The small ruminants are excellent converters of inconsumable grasses into highly efficient animal protein.

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

8.5. Poultry

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

8.6. Livestock Population Growth Rate

Per year average growth rate factor for each category of livestock has been calculated from livestock Census reports conducted in1996 and 2006. The applied growth rate 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	43,433	46,386	49,541	52,909	56,507
Buffalo	9.9	306	336	370	406	446
Sheep	1.8	64,693	65,857	67,043	68,250	69,478
Goats	2.6	455,391	467,231	479,379	491,843	504,631
Camels	1.5	6,061	6,152	6,244	6,338	6,433
Horses	4.3	178	186	194	202	211
Mules	10.7	410	454	502	556	616
Asses	2.4	11,060	11,325	11,597	11,876	12,161
Poultry	2.6	208,746	214,173	219,742	225,455	231,317

(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.7. Veterinary Institutions

A network of 3 veterinary hospitals, 16 veterinary dispensaries, 1 artificial insemination center, 1 slaughter house, 1 poultry farm and 1 dairy farm government exists in Kech. Local NGOs, private clinics and dispensaries are also involved in providing animal veterinary support. Under a Federal Project "Fight against Congo Virus" dipping stations were established where animals are dipped for medication of external ticks and ecto-parasites. The artificial inseminations are also being experimented particularly for such breeds that can gain maximum milk yield. An extended coverage of veterinary services would lead to rapid progress in milk and meat yields and would add substantial income for livestock farmers.

The physical condition of the government veterinary institution's building and equipment are not improved. 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 for the last four years. The details of veterinary institutions in District Kech are presented in the table below:

Table 8.3: Veterinary Institutions (Numbers)

Name of Health Services	2009-10
Veterinary Hospital s	3
Veterinary Dispensaries	16
Artificial Insemination Centre	1
Slaughter Houses	1
Cross Bred Farm	1
Government Poultry Farm	1

(Directorate of Animal Husbandry)

8.8. Livestock Diseases

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

8.8.1. Major Diseases

The most prevalent diseases among the livestock in District Kech are:

- Worm infestations
- Liver fluke
- Ticks

Internal worm infestation, Liver Fluke and Ticks are the commonly found diseases in the livestock of District Kech. The ecto-parasites causing these diseases not only reduce the re-productivity and breeding efficiency of the animals but also affect the animal's skin, which devalue their prices in the market. Various reported diseases among livestock are shown in table 8.4:

Table 8.4: Major Livestock Diseases

(Numbers)

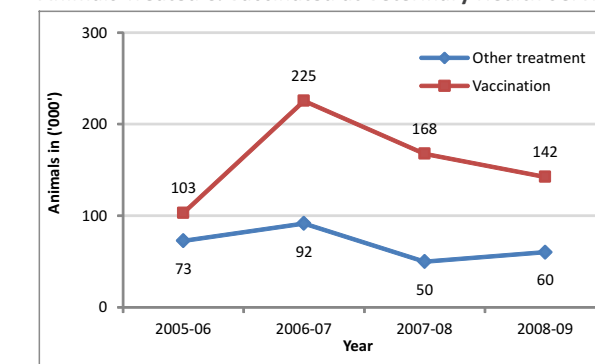
Name of Diseases	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Lung-Worm-Infestation	15,150	13,649	12,296	11,078
Wire-Worm-Infestation	8,202	7,389	6,657	5,997
Liver Fluke	11,370	10,244	9,228	8,314
Mange/Mites	11,328	10,205	9,194	8,283
Ticks	18,249	16,440	14,811	13,343
Contagious	2,564	2,310	2,081	1,875
Non-Contagious	10,261	9,244	8,328	7,502
Systematic	3,816	3,438	3,097	2,791
Metabolic	2,764	2,490	2,244	2,021
Others	3,700	3,333	3,003	2,705

(Civil Veterinary Hospital)

8.8.2. Disease Control Activities and Mortality

The Livestock Department is continuously involved in animal convenient health coverage activities and usually performs vaccination and medication in order to save animal lives. The highest number of livestock treated and vaccinated during last five years was reported in the year 2006-07, and the practice declined during the succeeding years. For further details, please see table D1 Annexure D.

Animals Treated & Vaccinated at Veterinary Health Services



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

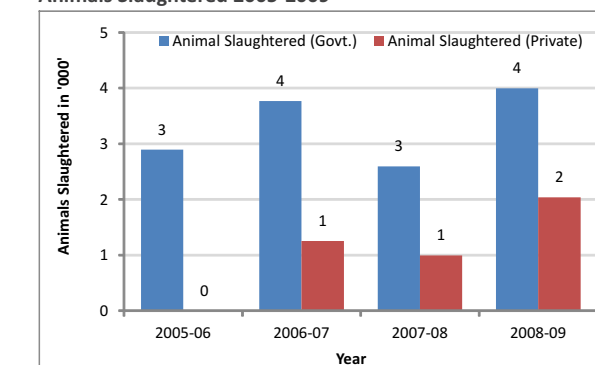
8.9. Meat and Dairy Production

After the year 2007-08, the trend of mutton production in the district was found on increase. There was a significant increase from 1,300 tons to 2,300 tons. The beef production has remained constant at 500 tons during last five years. Milk production and population of large ruminants increased gradually during the period. Similarly, poultry meat and egg production also increased gradually, therefore, no significant change observed during last five years. For further details, please see table D2 Annexure D.

8.10. Slaughtering

The highest number of animal slaughtering was carried out in the year 2008-09, as discussed above. However, the animals slaughtered could be matched with meat production because the slaughtering conducted privately was unknown.

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

8.11. Functions and Structure of Livestock Department

The Livestock Department at district level is headed by Deputy Director Livestock, veterinary doctor with support staff including a compounder, stock assistant technicians and other staff to carry out the day to day activities in the field. The government cattle and poultry farms are headed by a manager with support staff. The details of the actual strength of the staff in different categories are listed below:

Table 8.5: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	3
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	114
Actual Filled Posts	112
Vacant Posts	2

(Livestock Department)

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

Government Livestock Department can play a leading role in District Kech, but the Provincial Livestock Department is not functioning to grant services including animal husbandry, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, artificial insemination, input supplies and dairy development.

8.13. Development Projects

Some Development Projects in PSDP2009:

- Establishment of Civil Veterinary Hospital at Buleda, Kech

The projects funded by other sources are:

Table 8.6: Livestock Projects

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

(Directorate of Livestock Planning, 2010)

8.14. Some Key Findings

- Livestock sector has got much potential in the district but infrastructure needs to be upgraded.
- Existing infrastructure (civil veterinary hospital, government poultry farm and artificial insemination centers) for provision of livestock services needs proper maintenance
- Research to be carried out over the breed and genetics potential of livestock's health and growth.
- Women are neglected in the development; however, they play a key role in livestock at household level.
- Computerized monitoring and evaluation system at district and provincial level for timely reporting and decision making need to be established.
- Camels are highly valuable among large ruminants in farming and their marketing could earn a significant foreign exchange. Therefore, proper planning for its population growth needs to be carried out.
- Awareness regarding timely vaccination of livestock needs advocacy campaigns.
- Rural poultry needs to be strengthened through awareness and capacity building of the young house hold women with provision of poultry birds.

9 FISHERIES

Sector Highlights

- Fish Farming has not been developed in District Kech.
- Fish is brought from Gawadar for local consumption.
- Fisheries industry is presently not available in Kech.
- Construction of Mirani dam may divert the attention of local population to fishing as a means of livelihood.
- Establishing small fish ponds in private sector can promote the fish farming.

9.1. Introduction

District Kech is known as a land of *mahikhoran* (fish eaters) but is devoid of any fisheries related activities. Fish is imported from Pasni, Gawadar, and Jewani and largely consumed in meal. Therefore, fisheries sector is not considered to be the mainstay of the economy for community. However, it has been reported that the surrounding population of Mirani Dam poundage area catch fish and sell to the market but in a limited scale and it has got potential of increase in future.

Table 9.1: Auction able Canals and Dams

	Unit	Canals	Dams
Numbers	1	n/f	Mirani Dam
Auction Amount	Rs.	n/f	Auction in Progress
Canal Length	KMs	n/f	
Dams Capacity	KMs	n/f	302,000 acres ft:

(Directorate of Fisheries/ Irrigation Department)

9.2. Important Industries for Fisheries

Fish Industry in District Kech is devoid of production on commercial basis. Therefore, industries for fisheries such as fish freezing and processing unit, unit of block ice and storage factories have not been established in the district. However, there could be some possibilities that the poundage of Mirani dam may attract the people's attention as an effective means of livelihood in future.

9.3. Structure and Functions of Balochistan Coastal Department Authority

In District Kech, the department is headed by Assistant Director of Fisheries along with 78 members of staff to look after the affairs of the department, handle the issuance of licenses and impose penalty or fine for illegal activities.

Table 9.2: Structure and Functions of Fisheries Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	0
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	78
Actual Filled Posts	78
Vacant Posts	0

(Fisheries Department)

9.4. Development Projects

The Fisheries Department has developed a model hatchery near its office and fish fingers are provided to the interested pond owners at very low rate.

Table 9.3: Current projects

Project	Funded By	Start Year	End Year
Fish Hatchery / Office accommodation	IFAD (World Bank) amounting to Rs. 2000 Million (loan).	2010-11	2015-16

(Fisheries Department)

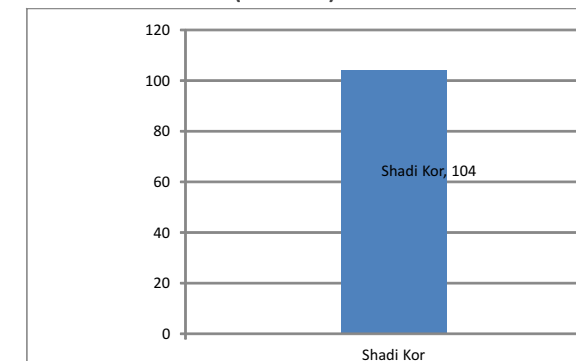
9.5. Some Key Findings

After completion of Mirani Dam and the hatchery in the district, there are possibilities that people would get attraction to fishing sector and it could be source of income to a large population. Fish is a popular dish and consumed by all segments of the population. Therefore, the Private sector should be encouraged for investment by providing incentives and similarly women can be engaged in net making and net repair activities.

10 FORESTRY

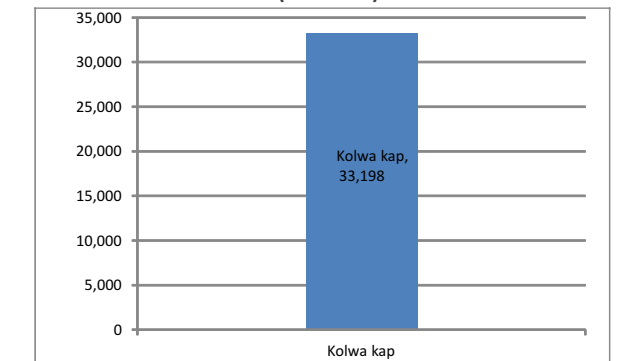
Total Forest Area	104 ha.
Number of Sub Offices	2
Total Sanctioned Posts	58
Filled Posts	58

Notified Forest Area (Hectares)



(Forest Department)

Notified Protected Area (Hectares)



(Forest Department)

Sector Highlights

The district has "Dry Tropical Thorn Forest and Sand Dunes scrub" vegetation zones. Such forests occur generally on free draining dry sites. Geographically, the district is located in central Mekran Range of Mekran region and reflects vegetation generally found in southern Balochistan. It has a variety of xerophytes.

Overall, the District Kech is considered forest deficient. A very small area of 104 hectares at Shadi Kaur has been notified as state forest and 33198 hectares as Wildlife sanctuary at Kolwa Kap. Natural vegetation, including shrubs, bushes and grasses can be aptly termed as degraded and poorly managed rangelands. These rangelands are considerably contributing to the ecological stability of important ecosystems in the district. By virtue of occurrence, there is only sparse natural vegetation in Kech District. Date Palm groves in and around Turbat are numerous and extensive.

A District Forest Management office headed by a Divisional Forest Officer is located at Turbat. Forestry activities in government sector have been kept at low priority level and confined to minor roadside /linear and farmland plantations.

Water scarcity is the main limiting factor for adequate vegetation cover. The district is out of the monsoon range which results in irregular and scanty rainfall, weather is mostly hot and seldom cold; as a result most of the district area does not support a potential rangeland.

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 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. Due to their productivity and multitasking function, we should protect and rehabilitate forests for our own existence.

Type of forest found in the area is “Tropical Thorn Forest and Sand Dune Desert”. Historically, Kech has been home for Xerophytes. Groves of date palm are found in the plains, whereas *Tamarix galica* (Ghaz, also known as *shakargaz*), is found in the ravines and along stream beds. *Tamarix galica* (Ghaz) and *Prosopis specigira* (Kahur) are the trees that dominate the overall vegetation cover. Grasses and fodder plants are numerous and include Barshonk, Sorag, Drug and Kandar.

10.2. Major Vegetation

Characteristic species are *Prosopis specigera* (kahur), *Ficus bengalensis* (Karag), *Accacia jecquemontii* (Chigird), *Salvadora oleoides* (Kabbar), *Vitex trifoliata* (gawanik), *Haloxylon ammodendron* which is locally known as Taghaz. *Peganum harmala*, *Phoenix dactylifera*, *Alhaji camelorum* (Kandar), *Calotropice procera*, *Rhazya stricta*, *alonj* (generic name not known), *Filago arvensis* (Burako), *Apo* (a salsolaceous plant, bush), *Perploca aphylla*, *Eragrostis cynosuroides* (Drug), *Nannorhops ritichiana* (Pish), *caparis aphylla*, *Calligonum comosum* (pogh), *Zizyphora clinopodioides* (Purchink), *Shirakah* (a fodder eaten by sheep, not identified), *Simsur* (a fodder eaten by sheep, not identified), *Gaillonia eriantha* (Sohrpul), are generally spread almost over the entire district. Similarly, *Tamarix galica* (Ghaz), *Tamarix macrocarpa*, and other large shrubby species are also present sparsely. Among grasses we may include *Eleusine flagellifera* (Gandil or Granachin), *Allium sphaerocephalum* (Gomaz), *Trianthema pentandra* (Indarkah), *Trigonella stocksii* (Shimsh), *Saccharum spontaneum* (Kash), *Saccharum ciliare* (Dil), *Eragrostis cynosuroides* (Drab), *Pennisetum dichotomum* (Barshonk), (Putronk), Putar, *Epilasia ammophila* (Sundum), *Artiplex dimorphostegium* (Magher), Makankur, *Andropogon jwarancusa* (Nadag), Kandar or Baun, and *Alionurus hirsutus* (Gorkah).

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

Table 10.1: Vegetation Zones

Vegetation Zone	Brief description
Uphill steep cliffs	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i> (Karag), <i>Accacia jecquemontii</i> (Chigird), <i>Zizyphora clinopodioides</i> (Purchink), <i>Eleusine flagellifera</i> (Gandil or Granachin), <i>Allium sphaerocephalum</i> (Gomaz), <i>Trianthema pentandra</i> (Indarkah), <i>Trigonella stocksii</i> (Shimsh),
Foot hills and plains	<i>Salvadora oleoides</i> (Kabbar), <i>Vitex trifoliata</i> (gawanik), <i>Haloxylon ammodendron</i> which is locally known as Taghaz. <i>Peganum harmala</i> , <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> , <i>Alhaji camelorum</i> (Kandar), <i>Calotropice procera</i> , <i>Rhazya stricta</i> , <i>alonj</i> (generic name not known), <i>Filago arvensis</i> (Burako), <i>Apo</i> (a salsolaceous plant, bush), <i>Perploca aphylla</i> , <i>Eragrostis cynosuroides</i> (Drug), <i>Nannorhops ritichiana</i> (Pish), <i>caparis aphylla</i> , <i>Calligonum comosum</i> (pogh), <i>Zizyphora clinopodioides</i> (Purchink), <i>Shirakah</i> (a fodder eaten by sheep, not identified), <i>Simsur</i> (a fodder eaten by sheep, not identified), <i>Gaillonia eriantha</i> (Sohrpul), are generally spread almost over the entire district. Similarly, <i>Tamarix galica</i> (Ghaz), <i>Tamarix macrocarpa</i> , <i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> (Kash), <i>Saccharum ciliare</i> (Dil), <i>Eragrostis cynosuroides</i> (Drab), <i>Pennisetum dichotomum</i> (Barshonk), (Putronk), Putar, <i>Epilasia ammophila</i> (Sundum), <i>Artiplex dimorphostegium</i> (Magher), Makankur, <i>Andropogon jwarancusa</i> (Nadag), Kandar or Baun, and <i>Alionurus hirsutus</i> (Gorkah).

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

10.3. Forestry Land use

10.3.1. Notified Forests

A very small area of 104 hectares at Shadi Kaur has been notified as state forest.

10.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

District has an area of 33198 hectares as notified protected area at Kolwa Kap in Kech.

10.3.3. Rangelands

The type of rangeland present in the district is classified as Western Balochistan Ranges, which represents a poor range condition. In general terms these rangelands fall in degraded and depleted category. It may be noted that rangeland potential is based on livestock production which is a function of vegetation cover and presence of native and palatable species including both herbs and shrubs.

Most of the rangelands in the district belong to the communities those living around them. Due to communal ownership, usually these are accessible to all members of the community. On the management side, no one assumes the responsibility for undertaking any activity aimed either at restoration of depleted areas or for improvement to increase the forage production and other tangible and intangible benefits. There is no limit on the number, type, season and period/duration of grazing. This free access to range resource by everyone and absence of responsibility on management side has led to what could be termed as the “Tragedy of Commons”, which has resulted in overgrazing and uprooting of bushes/shrubs from the already degraded rangelands beyond their carrying capacities. As a consequence, most of the rangelands in the district are being degraded. Droughts are another factor that limits improvement of rangelands. Recently, there had been years' long drought that has reduced the potential/carrying capacity of these rangelands at large and hundreds of animals, including camels, sheep and goats have died. Such catastrophes are in fact, an environmental tragedy experienced once over decades.



10.4. Forest Production

The useful plants fall mainly in the categories of fodder; fuel wood for energy purpose and construction wood for roofing and small implements and medicinal plants for people and livestock. However, timber is not produced on commercial basis. Fuel wood from natural forests is collected for local consumption. Wood obtained from big trees is locally utilized for construction of huts and hedges.

10.5. Non-Timber Forest Produce

Resident communities also make use of some of the Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), mostly medicinal plants, for household consumption and sometimes also for sale in the local market. Pish (*Nannorhops ritichiana*) is extracted for weaving of mats and baskets.

10.6. Wildlife

Wildlife habitat type is “Tropical Thorn Forest and Sand Dune Desert”. There was no authentic information available, on the historical as well as the present status of wildlife in the district. However, according to the local community, wildlife population has drastically declined over the last few decades; even some species like gazelles have either become extinct or are endangered. This could be attributed to various environmental factors and over utilization of the resource.

Table 10.2: Wildlife Common Species

Wildlife Type	Common Species
Mammals	Sindh Ibex, Wild sheep, desert fox (<i>Vulpes cana</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Cape hare (<i>Lepus capensis</i>), Porcupine (<i>Hystrix indica</i>), Afghan Hedgehog (<i>Hemiechinus auritus megalotis</i>), etc. The area is also inhabited by threatened desert deer, Goitered Gazelle (<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>), Honey badger, etc.
Birds	Houbara Bustard (<i>Chlamydotis undulate</i>), Seesee partridge (<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>), a number of sparrows, Finches, buntings, seasonal/migratory waterfowls, hawks, and sand grouse etc.
Reptiles	Turkestan rock gecko (<i>Cyrtodactylus fedtschenkoi</i>), Sharp-tailed Spider gecko (<i>Agamura femoralis</i>), Lumsdeni gecko (<i>Stenodactylus lumsdeni</i>), Whip-tailed sand gecko (<i>Stenodactylus maynardi</i>), Baloch spiny-tailed lizard (<i>Uromastix asmussi</i>), Mountain dwarf gecko (<i>Tropicolotes depressus</i>), Short-toed sand swimmer (<i>Ophiomorus brevipes</i>), Easter dwarf skink (<i>Ablepharus pannonicus</i>), Indian desert monitor (<i>Varanus griseus knoiecznyi</i>), Reticulate desert lacerta (<i>Eremias acutirostris</i>), Caspian desert lacerta (<i>Eremias scripta</i>), Chagai desert lacerta (<i>Eremias aporosceles</i>), Dark headed dwarf racer (<i>Eirenis persica walteri</i>), Tartary sand boa (<i>Eryx tataricus speciosus</i>), Spotted desert racer (<i>Coluber karelini karelini</i>), Dark headed gamma snake (<i>Boiga trigonata melanocephalus</i>), Maynard's awl-headed snake (<i>Lytorhynchus maynardi</i>), Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agrionemys horsfieldii</i>), Indian Cobra (<i>Naja naja naja</i>), Leaf nose viper (<i>Eristicophis macmahonii</i>), and lizards like (<i>Agamura femoralis</i> , <i>Stenodactylus maynardi</i> , etc.

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

10.6.1. Wildlife Statistics

The data on wildlife could not be collected.

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. Mesquet (*Prosopis juliflora*) has also invaded the district and it is spreading at a large scale. Its propagation is generally not appreciated by farmers due to its deep root system which competes with agricultural crops for water and space. On the other hand it has now become the main source of fuel wood. It could be termed a minor source of livelihood because of its commercialized use by the local inhabitants at a small scale.

10.9. Bee Keeping

Bee keeping is not generally practiced on commercial basis in the district. Honey is collected for local consumption from the forests.

10.10. Marketing and Processing

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

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.

Forest Department in the district is administratively controlled by the Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), who functions under the Chief Conservator of Forest in the province. The table given below reflects details of Administration of the Forest Department in Kech District. For more details, please see table E3 Annexure E.

Table 10.3: Structure and Functions of the Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	2
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	58
Actual Filled Posts	58
Vacant Posts	0

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

10.12. Development Projects

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

10.13. Some Key Findings

- Area under forest reserves in District Kech is very small. The proportion of the planted forest is even less than the natural forest. No forest reserves of international standard were available.
- Female involvement in the forestry activities is rare and limited to some petty jobs like collecting herbs, bushes, shrubs and fuel wood.
- In forestry development, the participation of Local and Federal Government and NGOs is very low.
- Forest reserves have depleted due to unavailability of cheap sources of fuel energy other than wood.
- Wildlife management is very poor and needs substantial improvement.
- The environmental and ecological balance has been impaired due to soil erosion, depletion of rangeland and population pressure.
- The institutional capacity of Forestry Department needs restructuring. Management needs vigor, so that effective control 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.
- Lack of alternate energy source.
- No community system is in place for management of wasteland.
- Deficiency of alternate source of forage for livestock feeding.
- Wildlife is being hunted uncontrolled for mere fun and prestige.

11 MINING

Sector Highlights

- Further exploration of oil is proposed.

11.1. Introduction

Kech District is located in the south west of Quetta. Sedimentary and metamorphic Sedimentary rocks are Shale, Sand Stone and Metamorphic Rocks. Large reserves of Sand Stone, Shale and Gravel with minor showing of Quartz, Calcite veins are present. Oil coating on the water springs in Gish Kaur and the Buleda valley has reported.

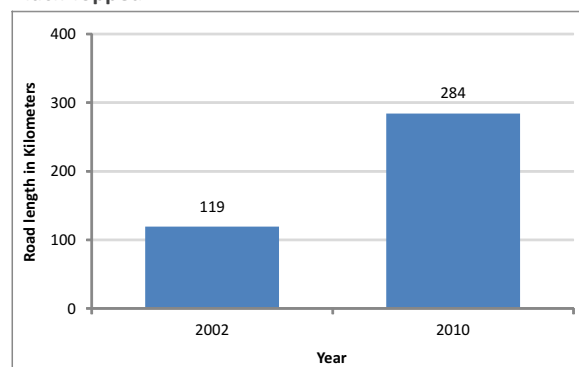
12 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

This sector is not applicable in this district.

13 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

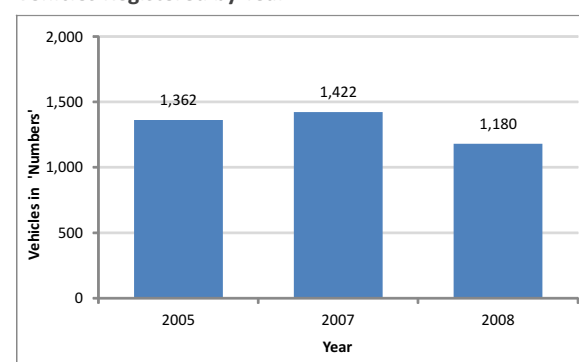
Economic Infrastructure and Communications	
Total Length of metalled roads	284 Km
Total Length of shingle roads	1,515 Km
Number of Telephone connections	6,248
Internet Users	n/f
Mobile phone providers/ connections	5
Number of post offices	48
Hotels	n/f
Motels	n/f
Guest Houses	n/f
Rest Houses	1
Public Banks	3
Private Banks	10

Black Topped



(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 the people. Infrastructure plays a key role in economic development by significantly contributing towards welfare of the masses. District Kech, a rural district of Balochistan, has comparatively better road linkages than many other districts of Balochistan. District is connected with other parts of the province and the country by air and road i.e. Karachi, Quetta, Panjgur, Khuzdar, Kharan and some other cities. The proportion of black top roads in the district is lower than many other districts of Balochistan. There is no railway network in the district. All parts of the district are accessible by roads. Telecommunication facilities are available to a reasonable level. Electricity is available to the major cities and most of the villages of the district but the district is deprived of the facility of gas. Financial infrastructure of the district is developed to a moderate level. Black topped road density per square kilometer is 0.01 and that of shingle road is 0.07.

13.2. Roads and Highways with Surface Classification and Length

The total length of road in Kech is 1,799 km, out of which, 284 km is black topped road (metaled road). The major portion comprises of shingle roads. These roads were constructed and being maintained by the provincial Buildings and Roads (B&R) Division of the Constructions and Works (C&W) Department. Some farm to market roads has also been built. The condition of roads can be improved by adopting a proper maintenance mechanism which will provide an efficient farm to market transportation mechanism for agriculture products produced in the district. The reason for high number of shingle roads is unavailability and improper utilization of scarce development budget.

Dearth of black topped roads in the district has hindered the transportation mobility and consequently, trade activities as some areas do not even have shingle roads. Therefore agriculture products cannot access the market. The idea of public private partnership in infrastructure sector can yield investments for roads' construction, consequently enhancing economic development of the district. 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	119.2	1,471.9	1,591.2
2010	284	1,515	1,799

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

13.3. Transport

The Excise and Taxation Office is responsible for registration of vehicles in District Kech. See table F1 Annexure F for the number of registered vehicles under various categories in the district since 2002-03. This data suggests that a smaller number of vehicles are being registered every year in Kech than other districts of Balochistan. Number of vehicles in the district tends to be greater than the number of registered vehicles because a significant number of vehicles are unregistered. These automobiles are available at relatively cheaper prices as they do not have any documentation. Same is the case with motorcycles hardly any of the motorcycle has got a registration number.

13.4. Railway, Harbor and Airports

No railway service is available in the district but all other cities of the province are connected by road. Airways service is available and PIA operates 26 flights per week to Karachi, Quetta, Panjgur, Dalbandin, Gawadar, Pasni, Ormara, and Jiwani.

13.5. Radio and Television Stations

Kech has no radio and television stations, however, a TV booster has been installed for the transmission of Pakistan

Television. The television owners mostly watch satellite-received television programs. Six cable operators are also operating with hundreds of connections in the district.

13.6. Telecommunication and IT Services

The Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation (PTC) has established a network of telephones in the district. Currently 28 telephone exchanges are operational and number of telephone lines is on rise. Five mobile phone service providers are also working in the district and have their outlets. Fax and internet facilities are also available in the district. The data given in the table below shows a gradual increase in number of telephone exchanges and telephone lines.

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

Category	2004-2005	2009
Telephone Lines /connections	9,711	6,248
Exchange and Tele-density	26	28
Mobile Phone Providers, coverage and connections	n/f	5 Providers 6000 Connections"

(Pakistan Telecom Authority)

n/a: Data not found

13.7. Post Offices / Courier Services

In District Kech, 11 sub post offices are functioning at Kolwa, Buleda, Mand, Tump, Nasirabad, Shahi Tump, Asia Abad, Gishkaur, Balnigore, and Balicha while 36 branch post offices are established at various places including Chahsar, Koshkalat, Jusak, Absar, Hoshab, Nazarabad, Shahrak, Solband, Khuddan, Khairabad, Heronk, Pidark, Tijaban, Sami, Kallag, KirgariKuhan, Dadday, Dandar, Nodiz, and Dihad. These postal services are under the supervision of the main post office at Turbat. Saving bank facilities are available at Turbat post office. Four courier service providers are also present at the district headquarter Turbat.

13.8. Banking and Financial Institutions

The Rural Development Finance Corporation (RDFC) and 13 commercial banks have branch offices in the district. Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) has a branch office. There is no women bank in the district. Habib Bank Limited (HBL), National Bank of Pakistan (NBP), United Bank Limited (UBL), Allied Bank Limited (ABL) and Muslim Commercial Bank (MCB) provide commercial banking services. The principal business of the banks in Kech is to process the remittance of money, which comes from Gulf States, Karachi and other parts of the country. However, lending money to the business community is also common among the banks.

The Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan has introduced many schemes; however, some have been abandoned due to change of government policies. Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) was established to provide credit services to the farmers for agricultural development, any type of agriculture based industry can be financed under the bank's manifesto. It also provides lending for seeds, fertilizers, and agricultural machinery. The bank has appointed 6 Mobile Credit Officers in Kech district, 4 at Turbat and 2 at Tump for providing credit facilities to the farmers. The bank has also financed the installation of various tube wells in Turbat, Tump, Mand, and Dasht. Consequently, the irrigated area under cultivation has increased. A total of 50 tractors were provided to the farmers in Turbat and Tump at 12 percent interest rate under the Awami Tractor Scheme for cultivation and marketing.

In order to give a loan, a pre-appraisal is prepared by a Mobile Credit Officer, who after a detailed visit prepares a financial appraisal. After financing, the bank keeps track of its investment and an evaluation of the loan utilization is made. Usually agricultural land is mortgaged and a loan up to 66 percent of its value can be provided on which 14.5 percent mark-up is charged but sometimes a personal guarantee is also acceptable if the loan demanded is up to 30,000 rupees.

The Regional Development Finance Corporation is functioning as a commercial bank only, although its actual mandate

was to finance small projects in rural areas. The only Date Factory at Turbat was provided a loan of 8.7 million rupees and not a single penny has been recovered. Now the corporation is very careful to finance loans in this area.

Table 13.3: Number of Bank and Branches (Numbers)

Year	Banks			Branches		
	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign
2004-05	3	8	0	0	1	0
2009-10	3	10	0	0	1	0

(State Bank of Pakistan, 2010)

13.9. Energy

13.9.1. Electricity (Supply and Demand)

The district was first provided electricity with 4 diesel operated generators with a combined capacity of 17 MW from Pasni Power House by Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA). During that period the major towns of the district were electrified from the local generators for a limited time of 8 to 12 hours everyday but suburbs and villages were deprived of this facility. However, for last about ten years 35 MW of electricity is being imported from Iran and almost all the small towns and villages are electrified. Due to shortfall of electricity 3-4 hours load shedding is observed during 24 hours.

Electricity is provided by WAPDA with local power generation at Buleda while, In Buleda, power generation capacity is 200 kilowatt (KW) so electricity is supplied for only 7 hours a day while Turbat has regular supply of electricity for 24 hours a day.

At present electricity has been provided to 8,627 consumers out of which 6,723 are domestic connections, 1,820 commercial, and 26 connections are heavy load connections. The number of three-phase connections is 58 to run private tube wells. There has been a problem of non-payment of bills but now WAPDA officials disconnect the transformer in case of non-payment of bills by the electricity consumers in that area. However, still the revenue realization is not more than 50 percent. Government departments and organizations are not regular in payment of bills, as they pay whenever they have funds available.

The total estimated requirement of the area is 9 megawatts of electricity. After Turbat and Buleda, Hoshab will be the third locality to get electrified. A high tension 132 KV transmission line from Turbat to Hoshab and a 132 KV grid station at Hoshab are under construction. After completion of this work Hoshab will be connected to the main supply line. The pace of construction work is slow due to delayed release of funds from the Government of Balochistan, which is funding the whole project.

13.10. Gas (Supply and Demand)

District is deprived of the gas facility.

13.11. Hotels and Resorts

There is only one rest house in District Kech while no information was collected about other hotel facilities.

13.12. Some Development Projects

Some development projects in PSDP 2009:

- Construction of Balnigore to Mirani Dam Road 0.00 to 46.3 KM.

- Construction of Turbat Gwadar main road to Zarinbug 23.2 KM.
- Construction of Koocha to Kalsar 20 KM road.
- Construction/Improvement of Turbat Buleda Road new alignment Ahmakan Miskan section 6.5 KM.
- Construction/Extension of 440 RFT Bridge on Kech River.
- Construction/Extension of 700 RFT Nihang Bridge on Zubeda Jalal Road.
- Construction of Bridge no. 2 at Gomazi Nihang River Kech.
- Extension of Gawak - Redeek Road.
- Construction of black topping of Turbat Pasni Road from KM 44 to Coastal Highway Phase-ii.
- Construction of new Road from Zarinbug (Dasht) to Pishal via Duroo Kandung, Turbat (36.5 KM).
- Construction/black topping of Alandoor to Nawano 44 KM Distt. Kech.
- Construction of black-top Road from Gawak to Balnegore Road.
- Construction of black-top Road from Asiabad to KulahaoKech.
- Construction of black-top Road from Gwahrag Bagh to Kapkapar.
- Extension of Soro-Bullo Road Kech District.
- Extension of Mirabad to Rodbun Road Kech.
- Construction of Bridge at Gomazai Nalla Kech.
- Link road from Zubaida Jalal Road to Karimabad Nasirabad Sorbaad and Mir (30KM).
- Gowarkop cross Pidark to Hoshab Road (55KM).
- Kech Valley Development (BDA).
- Improvement/cutting of Road from Sardian Aap to Margothi to Dhambani via Tallan (32 KM)
- Extension width of black topped Road Rodbun – Gomazai.
- Construction of black topped Road Gawadar main Road to Khuddan.
- Construction of bridge Zarinbug (Dasht) to Pishal via Doro Kandug, Dist. Kech (370 M).
- Construction & Maintenance of Sewerage & Road, of Tehsil Turbat, District Kech.
- Electrification of Balgathar, Kech.
- Up-gradation & Rehabilitation of Electricity of *Tehsil* Turbat, District Kech.
- Village Electrification of Tehsil Dasht.

13.13. Some Key Findings

- Kech is connected to other cities by road and air, but length of black topped roads is only 284 kilometers. Development of any area is hard to imagine without roads, therefore, it is imperative to construct more metaled roads and link farms to markets by constructing more shingle roads. Lack of roads affects access to resources even more. The problems of transport affect women more as it hinders their mobility and access to education and health services.
- Presently, the district is out PTV transmission range. Human resource mobilization can only be made possible through education, awareness and communication (EAC), and electronic media in this regard is an effective medium.
- The district is well linked through telephone and mail, and delays in mail delivery are a common complaint. Postal services need to be improved.
- Commercial banks are functioning satisfactorily, however the crucial role of the ADBP demands a broader mandate to serve the agriculture based economy of the district. Similarly, the Regional Development Finance Corporation should play its actual role of rural development through financing. Credit facilities are not available for women, for home industry in handicrafts or for kitchen-gardening, livestock and poultry. It is important that loans are provided to women for their economic uplift and to bring them into the mainstream of economic development.
- Electricity is the most demanded facility, either to illuminate home or to run a tube well to irrigate fields. One probable reason behind the slower pace of manufacturing activities in the district is shortage of a power source. However, it is hoped that electricity provision to Kech District will be enhanced in future.



SECTION III Social Infrastructure

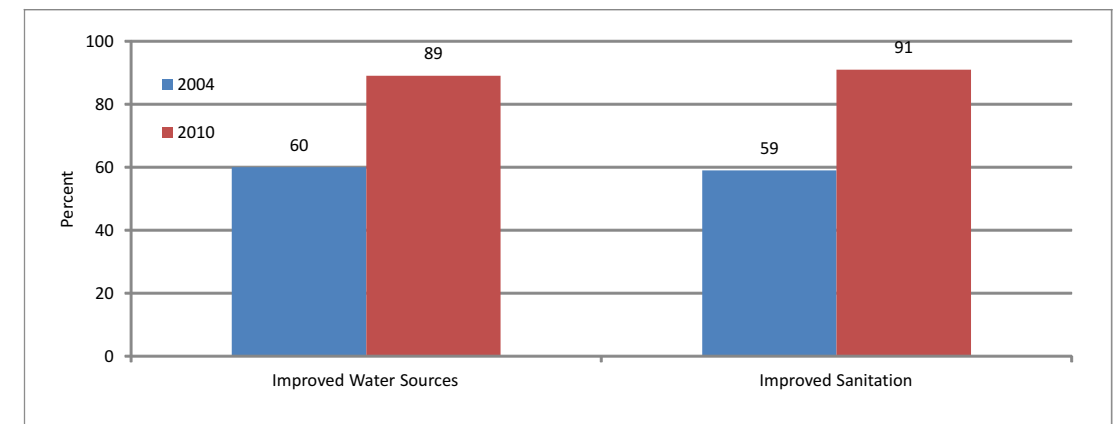
- 14 Water Supply and Sanitation
- 15 Health and Nutrition
- 16 Education

MDG Indicators

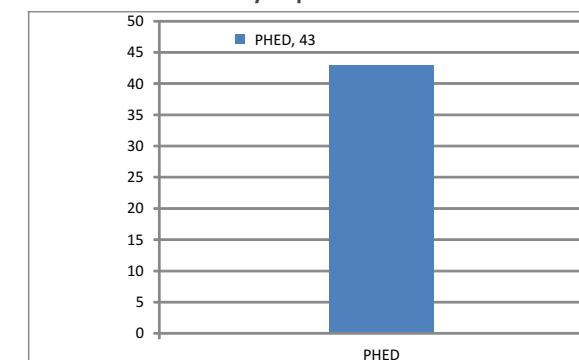
Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability

7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source	89%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	91%

Water Schemes (numbers)		Purification Plants	
Functional	41	Functional	0
Non- functional	2	Non-functional	n/f
Total	43	Total	0
Water sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	37	Latrines	416
Spring	n/f	Sewerage Schemes	40
Open Sources	6	Solid waste Management	2
Canal	n/f	Others	n/f



Schemes Established by Departments



(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 playing a major role in water supply schemes.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, 3 water filtration plants have been installed and all of them are functional.
- There has been significant improvement in the use of sanitary toilets by households.

14.1. Introduction

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

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

Table 14.1: Water and Sanitation Indicators (Percent)

Indicator	2004	2010
Use of Improved water sources	60	89
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	59	91

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Kech ranks 2nd with regard to having improved water source and improved sanitation (MICS Balochistan 2010).

14.2. Drinking Water

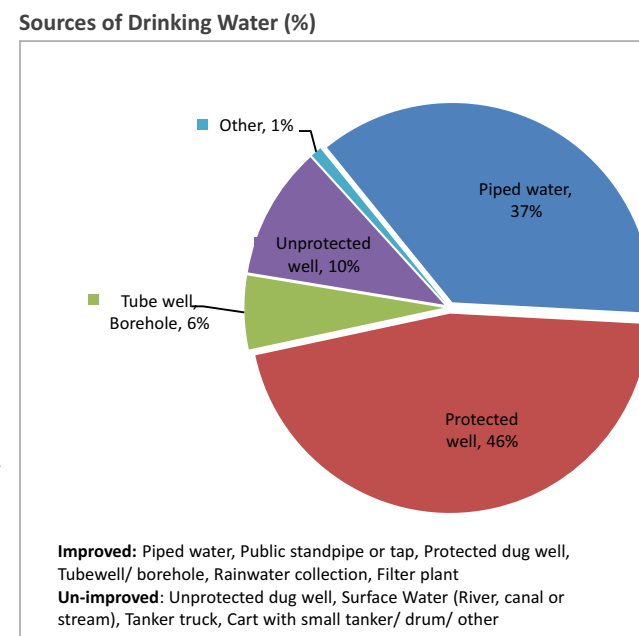
A recent household survey² conducted in 2010, has shown that 89% population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, protected dug wells (46%) constitute the major source followed by piped water (37%). Whereas, other minor improved sources include: tube wells / boreholes (6%) and public standpipes or taps (0.2%). The major unimproved sources are unprotected dug well (10%) and approximately 1% of unimproved water source belonged to other categories as mentioned in the graph. For details, see table G1 Annexure G.

About 9% 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.

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

14.3. Water Supply Schemes

Overall use of improved drinking water sources has improved since 2003-04, and then the improved water sources were only 60%. This improvement may be due to the water supply schemes carried out in district by Public Health Engineering



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

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	43

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Majority of these schemes were implemented by PHED, of which, as per recent information, 2 schemes were reported as non-functional. The types of schemes implemented by PHED are shown in the table below:

Table 14.3: Type of Water Schemes

Type of Schemes	Total Schemes
Tube Well	37
Open Surface	6

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The sources of the schemes are mainly dependent on combine gravity and pump followed by ground water tanks and overhead tanks as mentioned in the table below:

Table 14.4: Distribution of Schemes by Sources

Type of Sources	Total Schemes
Groundwater Tank	11
Overhead Tank	11
Combine (Gravity / Pump)	18
Gravity	3

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The above mentioned schemes are being run using various energy sources. Out of total 43 PHED schemes, 27 are being run by electricity, and 16 schemes are run by diesel engines due to electricity shortage.

14.4. Water Purification Plants

Balochistan Government is striving to achieve the target of providing clean drinking water. In this regard, PHED is implementing "Clean Drinking Water for All" program that aims to install water purification plant at every Union Council and at some *Tehsils* of the district. In District Kech, so far 3 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	n/f	n/f	n/f
Water Purification Plants Established by NGOs	3	0	3
Water Purification Plants Established by Others	n/f	n/f	n/f

(CDWA)

n/f: Data not available

14.5. Some Development Projects

Some Development Projects in PSDP2009:

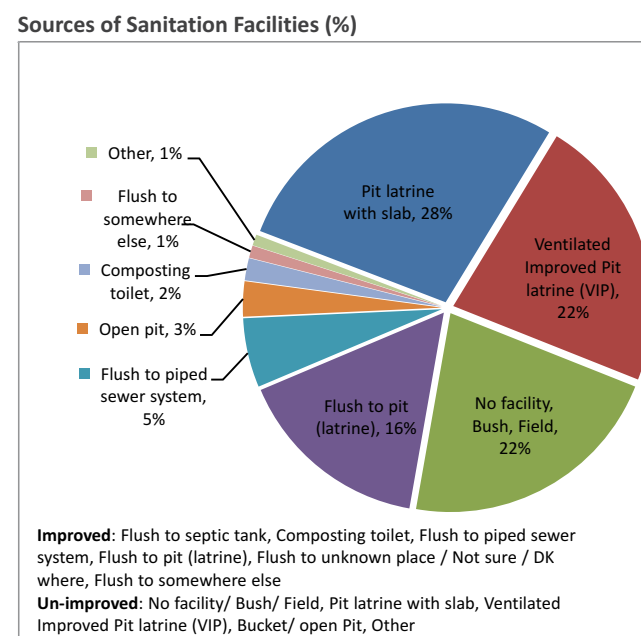
- Water Supply Scheme Dasht Pangora, Jan Muhammad Bazar, Zarinbug, Macht Section & Swali Bazar.
- Provision of Pumping Machinery, Pump House, 5 NOS. of C/tanks etc Water Supply Scheme at Kunre to Parag, Kech.
- Improvement & Rehabilitation of Old / New Water Supply Schemes, Tehsil Turbat, District Kech.

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. Often, however, it involves major behavioral changes and significant household cost. Adequate facilities for excreta disposal can help reduce transmission of diseases like diarrhea and polio. The improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank or latrine, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab and composting toilet.

14.6.1. Use of Sanitary Means of Excreta Disposal

About 91% households in the district are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those, only 65% has any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 9% have no toilet facility and defecating in the open fields/bushes, raising the risk of disease transmission through air, insects/flies or other means. For details, see table G2 Annexure G.



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.6.2. Available Facilities / Schemes Established in Sanitation Sectors

The Public Health Engineering Department has established 87 public latrines and 37 sewerage schemes. NGOs have established 319 public latrines and 13 sewerage schemes, whereas, Tehsil Municipal Administration has established 2 solid waste management schemes.

Table 14.6: Number of Schemes Established in Sanitation Sector

Type of Scheme	LG Dept.	Number of Schemes Established by				Total
		TMA	PHE Dept.	NGOs	Others (if Any)	
Latrines	n/f	n/f	87	319	n/f	416
Sewerage Schemes	n/f	n/f	37	13	n/f	50
Solid Waste Management Schemes	n/f	2	n/f	n/f	n/f	2
Others	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/a

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)
 n/a: Data not found

14.7. Development Projects

Data was not found about any development project in the district.

15 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	64%
TT2 Vaccination	22%
Vaccination (BCG. Fully)	82%, 0%
Institutional deliveries	46%
Skilled attendants at birth	62%
Diseases (MICS 2010)	
Suspected pneumonia <5 yrs	2%
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks <5 yrs	18%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	2
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	11
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	37
Dispensaries	42
MCH Centers	4
TBC	1
Others	2
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	75
Nurses	n/a
Paramedics	531

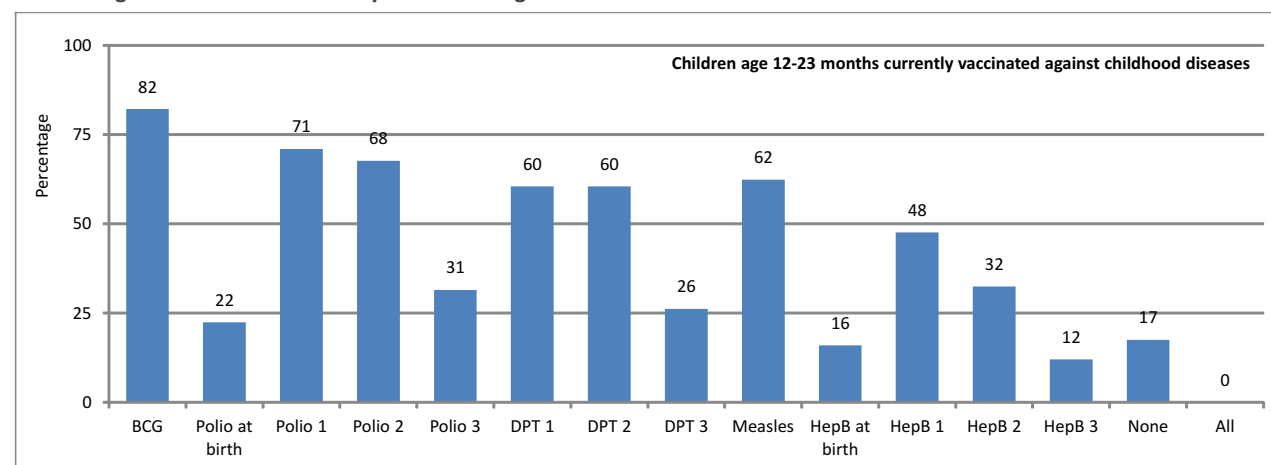
(MNCH and diseases indicators, MICS, 2010)
 (Blochistan Health Department)

MDG Indicators	
<u>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</u>	
1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs) – 42%	(2004)
<u>Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality</u>	
4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (Mekran Division) – 55	
4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (Mekran Division) – 47	(2010)
4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage – 62%	(2010)
<u>Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health</u>	
5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth – 62%	(2010)
5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate – 36%	(2010)
5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate – 17%	
5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage – 64%	(2010)
5.6: Unmet need for FP – n/a	
<u>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases</u>	
6.3: Correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS – among young women (15 -24y) -- 13.2%	(2010)
6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN – 4%	
6.8: Children treated with Anti-malarial Drugs – 58%	
6.9: TB Case Detection Rate – 9%	(2009)
6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate – 7%	(2008)

(Infant and Under-five mortality figures are regional)

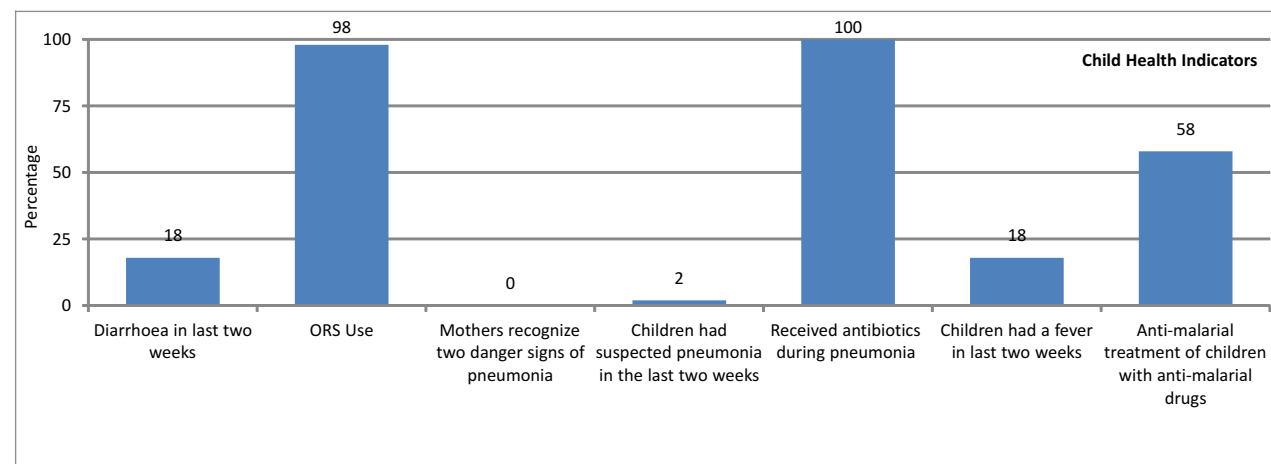
Following are the MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators

Children age 12-23 Months Currently Vaccinated Against Childhood Diseases



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Child Health Indicators



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Sector Highlights:

- The status of public healthcare system presents a dismal picture and generally suffers from governance, funding, staffing and resource limitation issues.
- EPI vaccination coverage is significantly high.
- Hepatitis B prevalence is high in the district indicating need for immediate intervention and health awareness campaign.
- Despite donor assistance, the MNCH Program in the district has not fully achieved its targets.

15.1. Health Needs

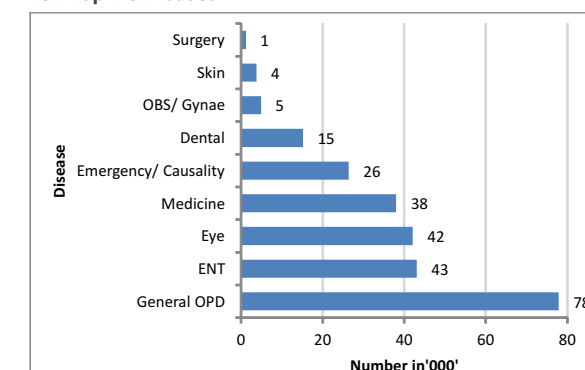
Population in the district, in general, is poor and due to high malnutrition, poor living conditions, inadequate healthcare and high fertility, they experience high level of mortality and morbidity. The vulnerable groups including women and children are particularly at risk. For every 1,000 live births, 47 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 8 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women, who experience a fertility rate of (TFR: 2.0) as compared to the provincial average (TFR: 4.7) have poor access to skilled providers for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. Other than the resourceful and affluent ones, most women are left to deliver at home by local untrained *dais* at best, or by neighbors or relatives. There is no ambulance facility and people have to make their own arrangements in case of medical and obstetric emergencies. In Kech District, like the rest of the province, the community social structures and belief systems are dominated by men, who contribute to poor outcomes in fertility behavior.

According to Health Management Information System (HMIS) reports, a total of 528,818 new cases of common illnesses, visited the government health facilities during 2009-10. Acute Respiratory Infections, Diarrhea/ Dysentery, Gastro Intestinal, Skin Infections were the most common diseases reported from health facilities. Other communicable diseases include Malaria, Meningitis, Fever and Scabies. Top ten new priority health problems are presented in the chart below:

Another 97,665 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:

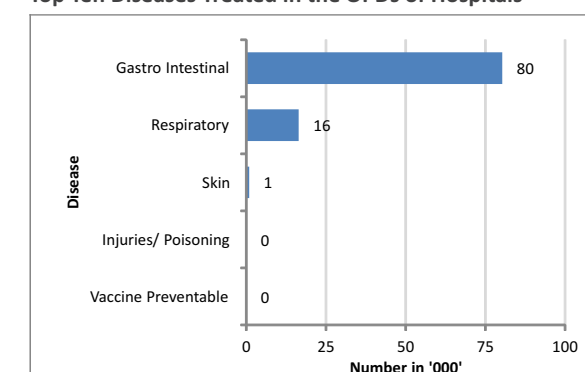
There have been 164,341 patients hospitalized during the year 2009-10. The distribution of indoor admission by disease category is presented in the given chart.

Ten Top New Cases



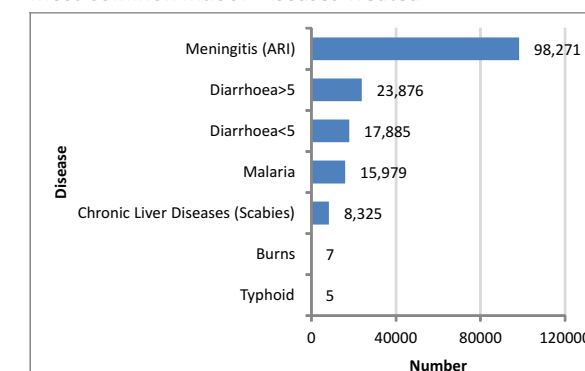
(DHIS, 2009-10)

Top Ten Diseases Treated in the OPDs of Hospitals



(DHIS, 2009-10)

Most Common Indoor Diseases Treated



(DHIS, 2009-10)

15.2. Health System and Resources

15.2.1. Health Facilities

The highly subsidized public healthcare system is the major provider of curative and preventive care services to the local population. The health facility infrastructure includes: 2 Hospitals, 11 Rural Health Centres (RHCs), 37 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 42 Civil Dispensaries (CDs) and 4 Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCHCs). There are 238 beds out of which 98 are situated in RHCs. One mobile dispensary is also functioning in the district to cover the far flung areas. Moreover, there are seven (7) private hospitals with 76 beds and a jail dispensary functioning in the district. Nonetheless, one RHC is under construction. There is one leprosy clinic and a public health school in the district.

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

15.2.2. Human Resources

There were 75 doctors for about 438,690 population i.e. One doctor for 5,849 persons. There are 6 dentists in the district which means that one dentist is available for about 73,000 populations. The ratio of bed/population and Paramedical Staff has been calculated in the following table:

Table 15.1: Health Staff and Facilities (Numbers)

Health Facilities	Health Staff and Facilities in 2010				Units
	Doctors M/F	Nurses M/F	Para-medical M/F	Beds M/F	
Hospitals	26/6	n/f	168/26	140	2
CDs	0	n/f		n/f	42
RHCs		n/f		98	11
BHUs	42	n/f		n/f	37
MCH Centers	0	n/f	317/20	n/f	4
TB Clinic	1	n/f		n/f	1
Other	0	n/f		n/f	2
Total	75	n/f	531	238	99
Unit/population ratio	5,849	n/f	826	1,843	4,431

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)
n/a: Data not found

15.2.3. In Service Training

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

Table 15.2: Training of PHC staff

Topic	Participants	Organized by
Zinc Sulphate & MIS tools	15	National program for family planning & primary health care.
Malaria Training	22	Human Resource Development
DHIS initial training	120	Provincial HMIS/DHIS Cell

(Blochistan Health Department)

15.2.4. Administration of Health

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

15.2.5. Reporting and Surveillance Systems

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

In addition, the National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care (NFPF & 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. Fifty sentinel sites in the district are participating in the system and submitting their weekly reports.

15.3. Health Services / Activities

The utilization pattern varies amongst the 87 reporting facilities throughout the district (HMIS Report). The aggregated average new patients for whole district was 20.5/day, while for one fourth of total facilities (26% of total 87) daily OPD was less than 10 patients a day on average.

According to HMIS the overall utilization of health facilities during the reporting year was 707 new cases per 1000 population. Overall 60% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), whereas 16% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel in the whole district. Similarly 46% of the delivered women had one or more post natal visits. The data also reveals that out of 1979 family planning visits 53% were new clients. No growth monitoring services have been extended. Out of total 10 visits recorded for growth monitoring, 30% 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 EDO (H) And DOH in the district. DSV coordinates and supervises the affairs and activities of the EPI staff at all fixed centers and outreach teams. EPI coverage during 2009 of district has been:

BCG: (99%), Panta-3: (92%), Measles: (75%) and TT-2+: (80%)

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 all TB cases under treatment. 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	222
2007	292
2008	328
2009	103
2010 (up to 3 rd qtr)	81
Total	1026

(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 9% and TSR was 7% during 2008-09.

15.4.3. Malaria Control Program

District Malaria Staff is under the control of DHO. The objective of this program is to keep the annual Parasite Incidence

(API) at 0.5 cases per 1000 population, Falciparum Rate below 40% of all the Malaria infections, increase Passive Case Detection (PCD) more than 70% of all slides collected. During 2009 Annual Parasite Incidence was 6.471 and Falciparum Rate was 55.697.

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 and providing Hepatitis B vaccination and treatment of Hepatitis B & C through a sentinel sight established at DHQ Hospital. The following patients have been registered during 2009-10.

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

	Registered	Therapy Completed	Under Treatment
Hepatitis B	91	23	30
Hepatitis C	85	37	22

(Blochistan Health Department)

According to a survey³ conducted in 2008, the prevalence of Hepatitis B in the district was estimated at 3.2% and of Hepatitis C at 0.4%. This high level prevalence may be attributed to unsafe use of syringes/needles, blood transfusion or unsafe use of razors at barber shops. This indicates need for raising public awareness about prevention of Hepatitis B and C.

15.4.5. AIDS Control Program

AIDS Control Program started in Baluchistan Province in 1994 to raise awareness, prevent and control HIV/AIDS among general population and vulnerable groups. Since then, many studies have been carried out for identification and location of vulnerable groups in different areas of the province. Screening Centre has been established at DHQ hospital after importing training on screening methodology, quality assurance and monitoring to the laboratory staff (Pathologist, Laboratory Technician / Assistant) to reduce the 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 through a network of Lady Health Workers (especially trained in PHC, family planning and community organization) between health care outlets and health services users. There are 507 LHWs and 19 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) in the district covering a population of 65%.

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

This project 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.

DHQ Hospital is providing Comprehensive EmONC Services and RHC Buleda & Mand are providing Basic EmONC services.

³ Prevalence of Hepatitis B & C in Pakistan, Pakistan Medical and Research Council (PMRC), 2008

A Community Midwives Training has been started in Public Health School and a Public Health Specialist has also been posted to monitor the program activities in the district.

15.5. Nutritional Status

The situation with regards to nutritional status among children under-five years is not very promising, as the MICS 2003-04 has reported that 42% children under-five are moderately or severely malnourished. Only 99% infants are on breast milk.

In micro-nutrition, the situation is also not very encouraging. Vitamin A supplementation during polio immunization drives could hardly reach half of the target children population of 6-59 months age. Similarly, only 37% households in the district were found consuming adequately iodized salt.

15.6. Some Development Projects

Some Development Projects in PSDP2009:

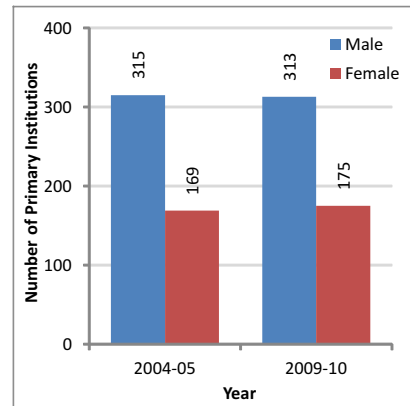
- Establishment of five BHUs at Kech.
- RHC Gorkop Turbat.
- Establishment of five BHUs at Kech.

15.7. Some Key Findings

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

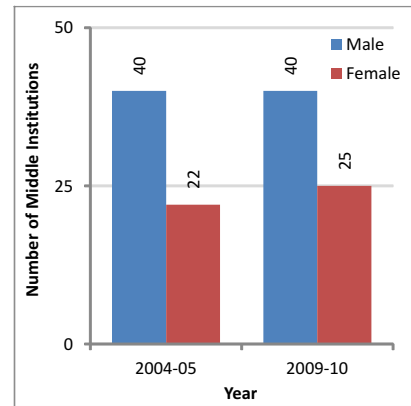
16 EDUCATION

Primary Schools



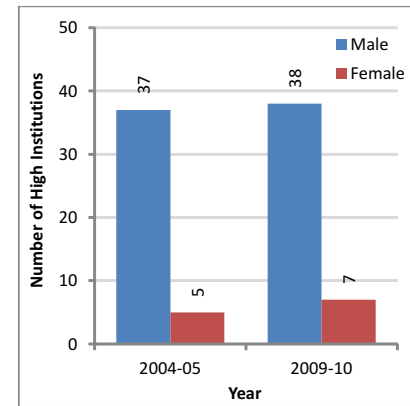
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Middle Schools



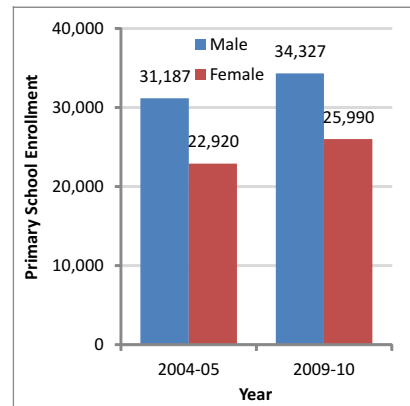
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

High Schools



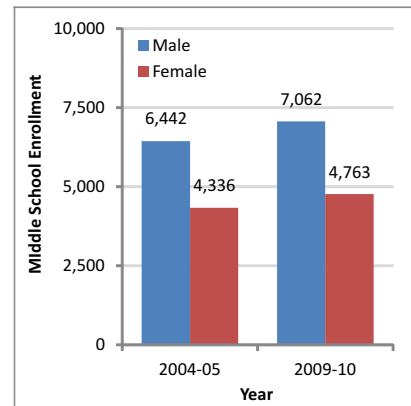
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Primary Schools



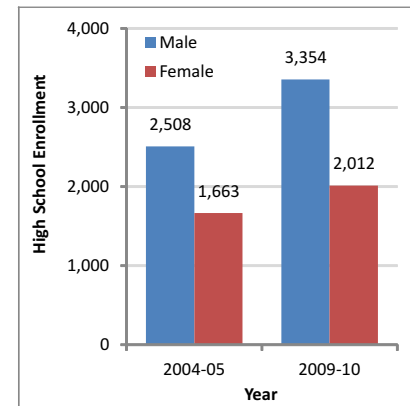
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Middle Schools



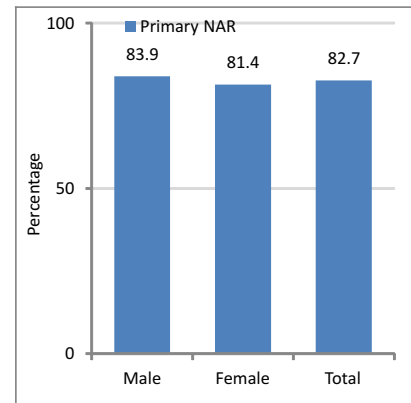
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in High Schools



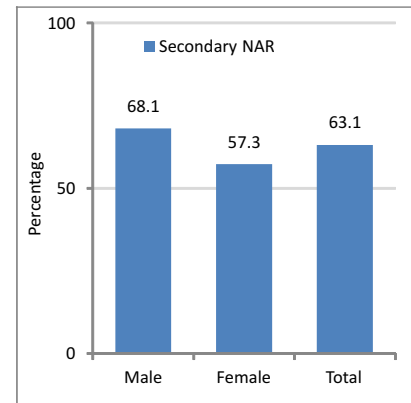
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Primary NAR (%)



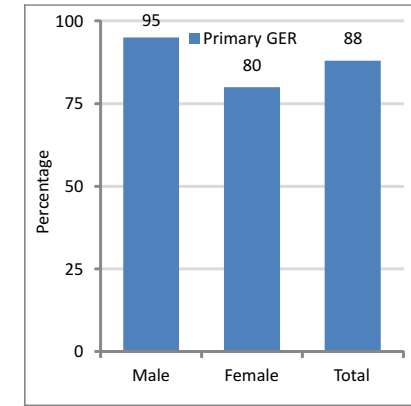
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Secondary NAR (%)



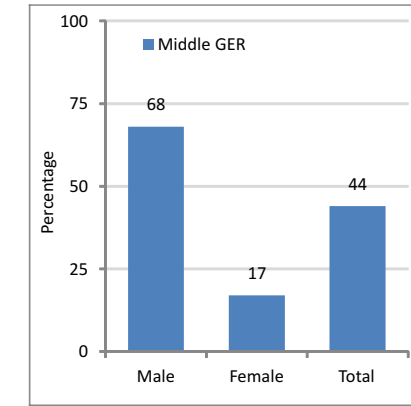
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Primary GER (%)



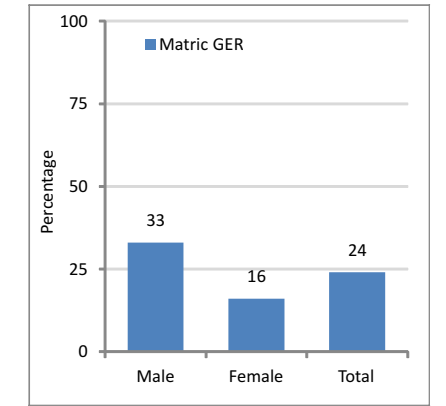
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Middle GER (%)



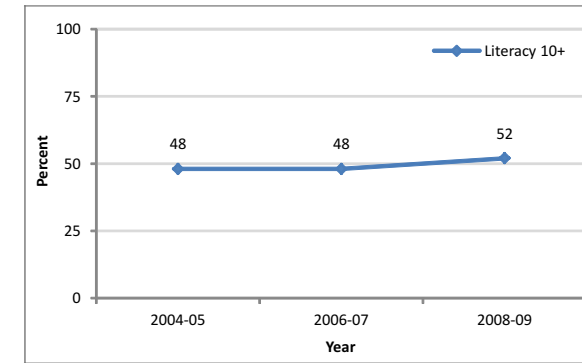
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Matric GER (%)



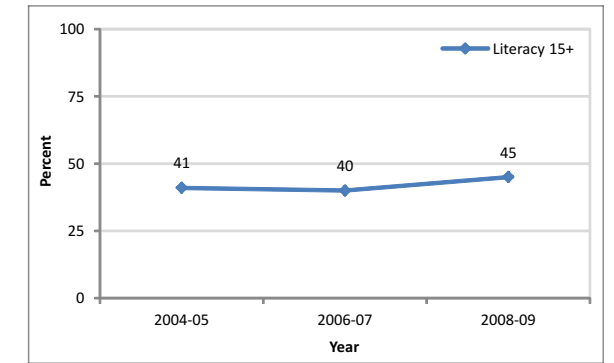
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 10+



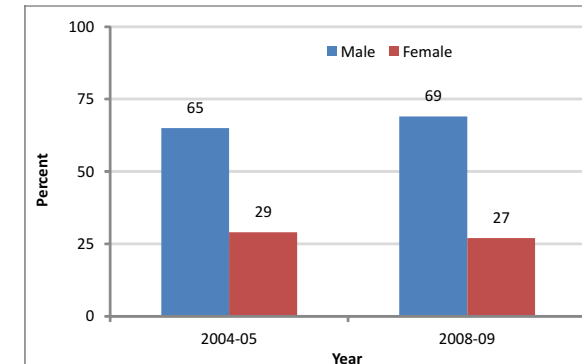
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Literacy 15+



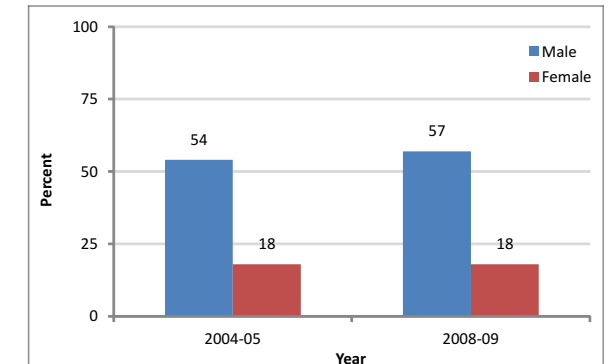
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Population Ever Attended School (%)



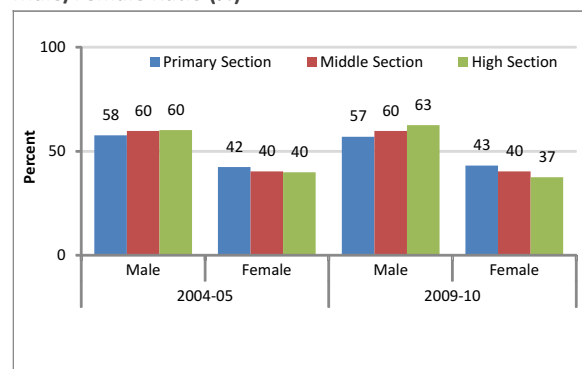
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Population Completed Primary or Higher (%)



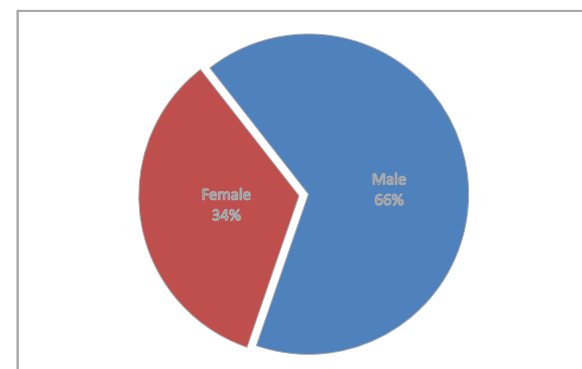
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Male/Female Ratio (%)



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

Overall Teachers



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

MDG Indicators

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- 2.1: Net primary enrollment ratio – 83% (2010)
- 2.2: Primary Completion rate – 170% (2010)
- 2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs) – 52% (2009)

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development

- 3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary – 0.97 (2010)
- 3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary – 0.84 (2010)
- 3.3: Youth Literacy GPI – n/a

Sector Highlights

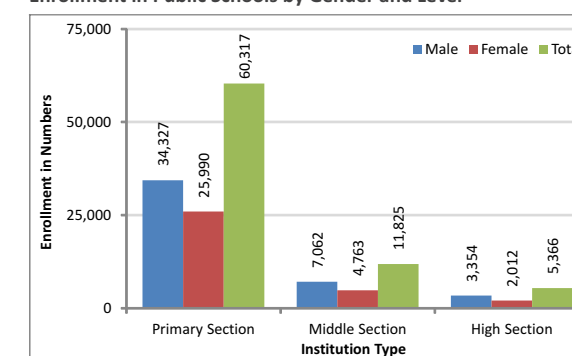
- Gender disparity is high in primary education.
- Most children do not continue education beyond primary and this is more pronounced in case of girls.
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment in secondary levels is non-availability of schools. For 484 primary schools in the district, there are only 62 middle and 42 high schools.
- There is also general scarcity of female teachers as on average there is only one primary teacher per 33 pupils.
- Primary school completion is also very low (170%).
- No data was available on quality of education.

16.1. Introduction

16.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates

According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 598 public primary, middle and high schools was 77,508, whereas, 3180 students were enrolled in colleges 1830 boys and 1350 girls.

Enrollment in Public Schools by Gender and Level

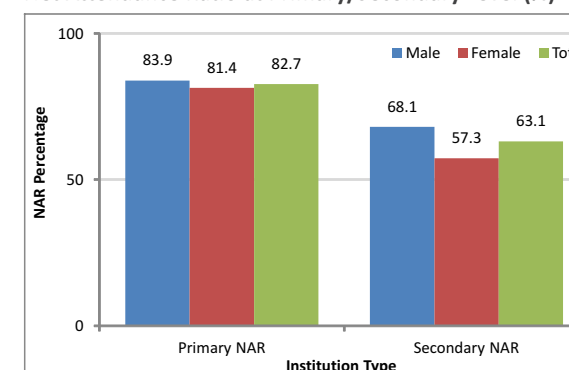


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.3. Enrollment Rates

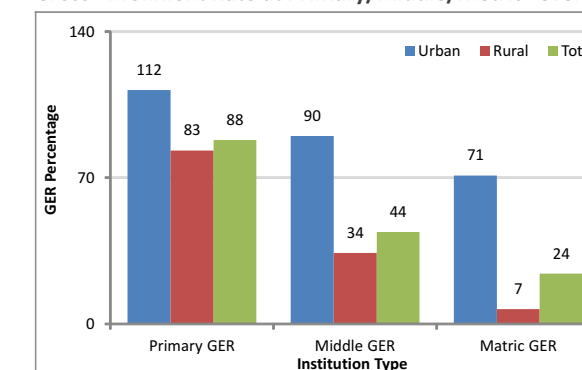
MICS 2010 has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 83% with girls lower than boys (81% versus 84%). This indicates that 17% children were still out of school, which will either join late, or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in secondary school NAR (total: 63%, boys: 68%, girls: 57%) 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 88% and 44%, respectively. For details, 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 (%)

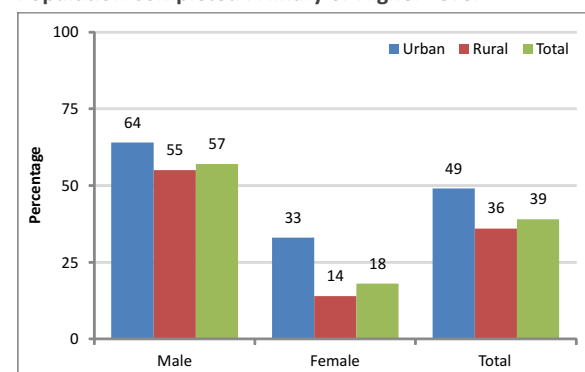


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.4. Educational Attainment

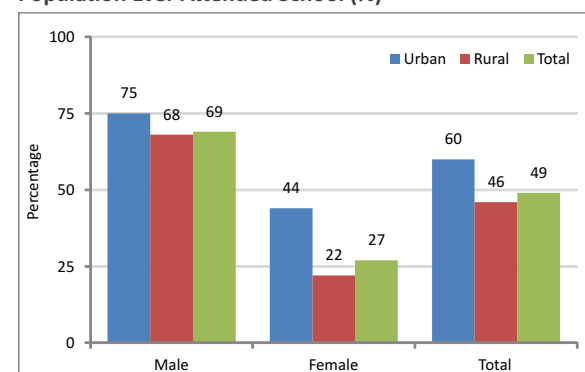
Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 51% population aged 10 years and older never attended any school while only 39% reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 22% had ever-attended any school and only 14% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with urban males, where 75% ever attend and 64% complete primary levels. For details, see tables I5 and I6 Annexure I.

Population Completed Primary or Higher Level



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Population Ever Attended School (%)

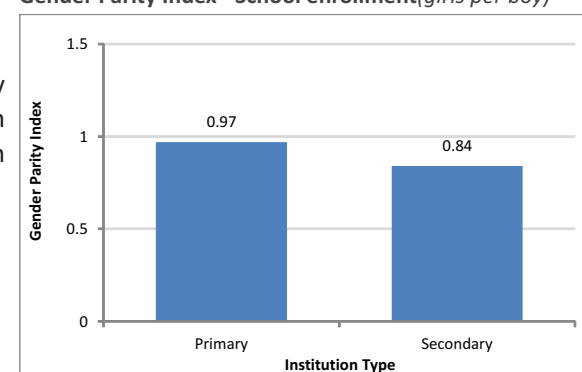


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.5. Gender Disparities

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

Gender Parity Index - School enrollment (girls per boy)

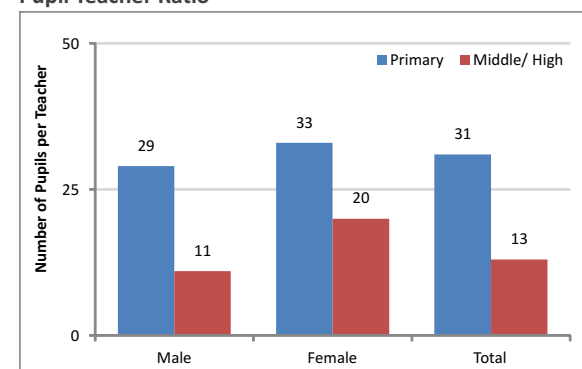


(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

16.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio shows only one teacher each for 29 boys' primary school and 33 girls' primary school. Whereas, there are sufficient teachers per students for middle level. For details, see table 17 Annexure I.

Pupil Teacher Ratio



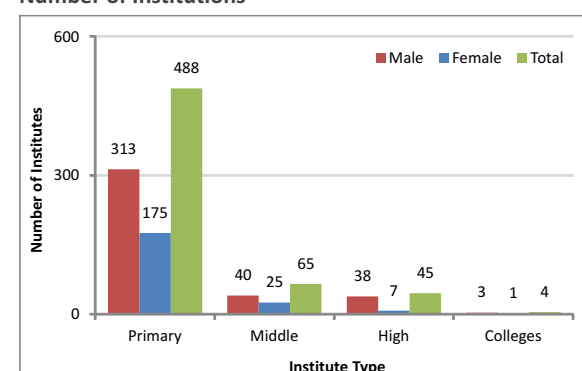
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7. Institutions

16.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school Census 2009-10, there were 488 primary schools (313 male and 175 female), 65 middle schools (40 male and 25 female), 45 high schools (38 male and 7 female), 3 Inter colleges and 1 degree college (male only). For details, see table 18 Annexure I.

Number of Institutions



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7.2. Primary Schools

Total enrollment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 60,317, comprising 34,327 boys and 25,990 girls, which means that 57% of primary school students were boys. In each primary school, a senior Junior Vernacular Teacher (JVT) is assigned the charge of Head Master or Head Mistress. The costs of primary schools are borne by the 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 to letter and spirit as it would require 15,026 schools to cover the district map.

Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 17 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 schools⁴.

Budget-Establish New Primary Schools

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	26	26	26	26	26
Activate NF Schools	2	2	2	2	2
Establish New Primary Schools	24	24	24	24	24
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	51.024	51.024	51.024	51.024	51.024
New Schools-Teachers Salary	8.640	17.280	25.920	34.560	43.200
Total (Rs. in millions)	59.664	68.304	76.944	85.584	94.224
Girls' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	32	32	32	32	32
Activate NF Schools	3	2	2	2	2
Establish New Primary Schools	29	30	30	30	30
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	61.654	63.780	63.780	63.780	63.780
New Schools-Teachers Salary	10.440	21.240	32.040	42.840	53.640
Total (Rs. in millions)	72.094	85.020	95.820	106.620	117.420

16.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8, including primary section. In 2009, there were 65 middle schools in Kech, comprising 40 boys and 25 for girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 11,825, including 7,062 boys and 4,763 girls. This means that 59.7% of middle school students were boys. The Government has sanctioned 15 posts for middle schools, comprising one post each of SST (Gen), SST (Sc), JAT, PTI, D.M, M.Q, 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 65 middle schools functioning against 488 primary schools, means, 8 primary schools feed into one middle school, which explains the low continuation rates.

16.7.4. High Schools

High schools comprise grades up to 10 classes with primary and middle classes included. Humanities and science are taught in these schools. When a middle school is upgraded from middle level to high level, more staff is sanctioned as one

⁴ District EFA Plan, Kech 2011-2015, NCHD

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 45 high schools in Kech, 38 for boys and 7 for girls. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 5,366, of which 2,012 were girls and 3,354 were boys.

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

16.7.5. Intermediate College

There are 3 Inter colleges (Male) functioning properly. 396 male students were enrolled in 3 Inter colleges.

16.7.6. Degree Colleges

According to directorate of education colleges information, 1 Degree college (Male) is functioning properly. In degree college, 2,184 students were enrolled, in which 834 students were boys and 1,350 students were girls.

16.7.7. Balochistan Residential College

In District Kech, 1 Balochistan Residential College was functioning properly and 600 students were enrolled.

16.7.8. Madrasas

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

16.7.9. Technical and Vocational Education

By 2015, the Government of Balochistan, with the assistance of Federal Government, will ensure access and equity to vocational and technical education in order to promote technical education excellence throughout the province. The scope will introduce vocational education to students of class 6 - 10 and technical education to class 11 and onwards. The vocational and technical education shall be on the basis of demand driven in order to develop effective human resource and effectively contribute towards reducing poverty rate of the province. At present, 65 middle schools are functional in the district and by the year 2015, the estimated number of middle Schools will rise up to 106 (by minimum projection @ 10% per year). With the provision of Vocational Education at middle level, the Government of Balochistan intends to empower the graduates for self-employment/ income generation and to support the technical stream at class 9th, 10th and onward. With provision of Vocational Education at middle level the drop-out rate will also decrease.

16.7.10. Polytechnic Institute

Previously there was polytechnic institute available in the district but recently the Government of Balochistan has established a female Polytechnic Institute in Kech. The building of the institution was almost complete but the academic staff has not been appointed/posted properly, hopefully the classes will start within a year.

16.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

16.8.1. School Buildings

According to a BEMIS 2009-10, 25% of primary schools are functioning without school buildings and some of them are

even functioning without shelter. This situation is better in middle and high schools comparatively.

Almost 70 % of primary schools are without boundary wall which indicates a worse situation is District Kech.

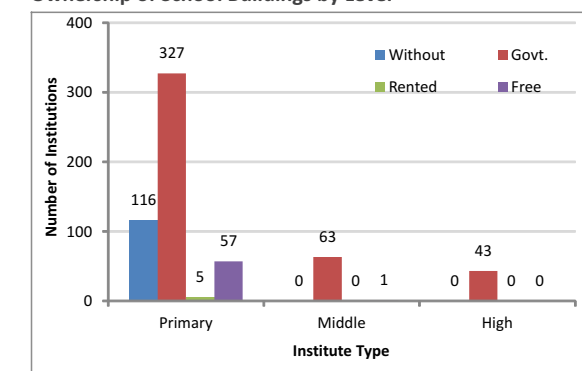
About 87% of primary schools are without electricity, this situation is also worse in middle and high schools (67% and 37%), respectively.

The situation is same for toilet facilities, 70% of primary schools are without toilets and the situation is not much different in middle and high schools, 48% and 23% respectively.

Water is the basic necessity. Almost 47% of primary schools are without water facility and this situation is same in middle and high schools.

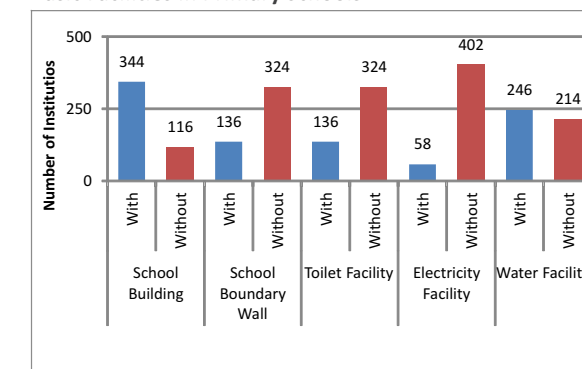
According to a previous survey, most of the schools were deprived of basic needs i.e. boundary wall, toilets for students, class rooms, science labs, library, science equipment, furniture, reading writing material, computers and water facilities. The missing facilities are one of the reasons of students' drop out of schools and parents not enthusiastic to enroll their children and daughters, in particular, to school. Nearly 65% of primary school buildings are owned by the government.

Ownership of School Buildings by Level



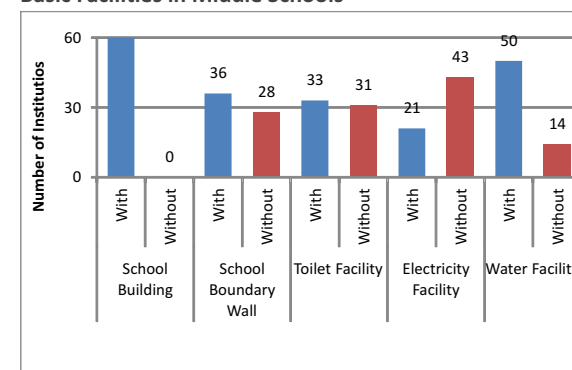
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Primary Schools



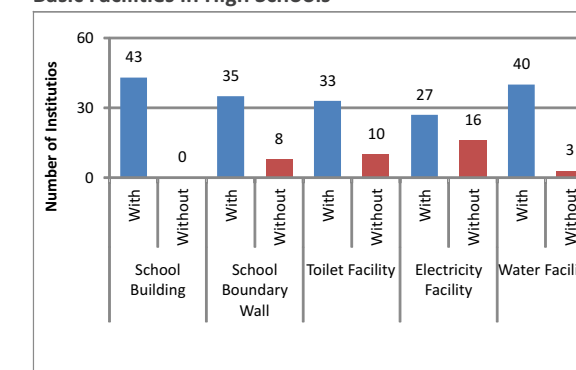
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Middle Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in High Schools

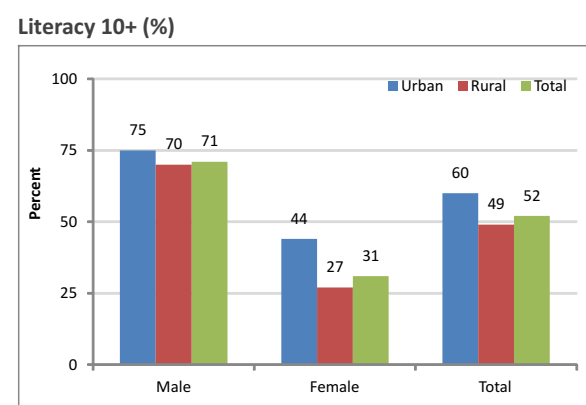


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

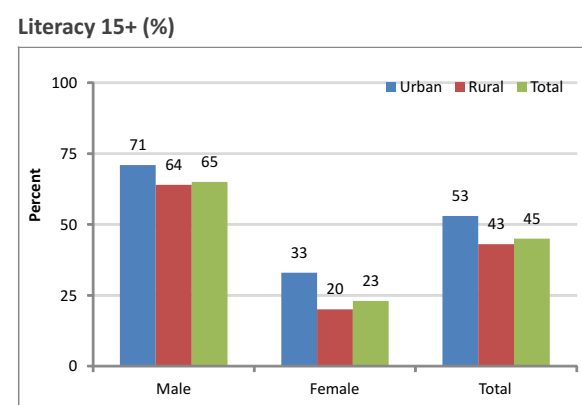
16.9. Literacy

Literacy is the key that opens the doors of awareness and gives socio-economic uplift of society. Since independence, the 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.

According to Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, the literacy rate of age 10+ in Kech District



(PSLM, 2008-09)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

was 71% among males and 31% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 52%. 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 at international standards, would be even lower than the one reported. For details, see table I9 Annexure I.

Currently 120 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for males and females by NCHD for over 2,500 beneficiaries. An overwhelming majority of the adult literacy centers are for females⁵.

Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

Description	Centers	Enrolment
Male Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	4	89
Sub-total Male	4	89
Female Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	116	2,467
Sub-total Female	116	2,467
Total	120	2,556

16.10. Non-Formal Education

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

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

In the fiscal year 2007-2009, the Balochistan Education Foundation, with coordination of World Bank, established 17 community schools in Kech District through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. MHI. The enrollment was 836 of which 418 were girls and 418 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:

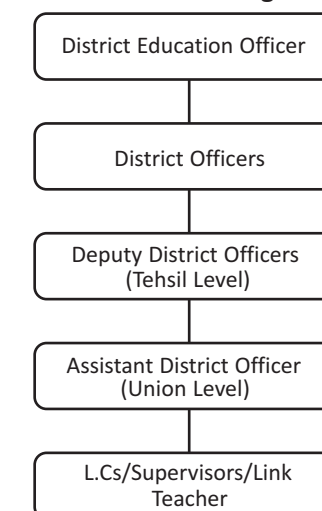
- Community will provide shelter or one room on voluntary basis.
- Teacher shall belong to that area and only in case of unavailability, the teacher may be appointed within radius of 4 kms.

- 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 km but a minor amendment was made in Phase III in which there should not be any boys or girls school within a radius of 2 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 the closest contact with head teachers.

District Education Management Structure



16.12. Donors/NGOs Involvement

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

16.13. Some Development Projects

Some Development Projects in PSDP2009:

- Up gradation of seven primary schools, Kech
- Establishment of three Girls Primary Schools, District Kech.
- Improvement of schools and extension of rooms at Tehsil Turbat, District Kech.
- Construction of students' hostel in BRC Turbat.

16.14. Some Key Findings

- Unavailability of authentic data makes it difficult to compute the drop-out rates; however, Education Department estimates a very high drop-out rate in primary grades, especially for girls. There are a number of reasons for students who cannot continue their schooling. Poverty can be considered as the major factor in drop out. Many 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 the 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 under-paid, therefore, take least interest in taking classes or motivating children. Girls are particularly vulnerable 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 on political influence instead of community needs. Rationalization of school construction is, therefore, required to boost school participation rates.

⁵ District EFA Plan, Kech 2011-2015, NCHD



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 Kech, people are fond of local traditional games and international sports. The most popular game of Kech District is Football. Almost all Union Councils have at least one Football club and playgrounds. Open leveled fields are used as playgrounds and spectators are always available to watch the games. Girls are prohibited to play field games and limited facilities are available for them to play Basketball and other indoor games in their schools.

There are 3 Cricket grounds in Turbat, which manifest the youth's interest in paying games. An indigenous game called "chouki" is very popular. It is played with 4 sticks and a conical stone.

17.1. Some Key Findings

Sports have never been regarded as the development preference by any government as major portion of Provincial Budget is always designated for other priority issues such as infrastructure, health and education. Most of the NGOs are also working for the same issues and have neglected sports development. However, a special attention is required to promote sports by encouraging the young talent.

18 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

18.1. Introduction of Social Welfare

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

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

In Balochistan province certain developmental schemes were initiated by the Social Welfare Department aimed at improving social environment by providing the opportunities to underprivileged strata through policies, programs and projects in order to alleviate poverty and dependency. These projects included community development centers, community halls, income support programs and registration of the marginalized persons etc. For the purpose, budget allocated towards Social Welfare Department Kech was Rs. 8,210,194/- in fiscal year 2009-10, and this amount was increased to Rs. 46,952,000/- in the year 2010-11.

18.2. Community Development Centers

The Community Development Centers were established with the motive to enhance livelihood skills of the unprivileged strata and performed efficiently in enrolling the people and train them in the last few years. These centers received grants through donations and *Zakat* fund.

Table 18.1: Community Development Centers

Community Center	Year	Purpose	Achievements
Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre for Drug Addicts, Turbat.	Unavailable	To provide assistance, treatment to the drug addicts	Number of beneficiaries was not available
Social Services Center, District Jail, Turbat	Unavailable	To provide basic living skills to the community	Number of beneficiaries was not available

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

18.3. Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)

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

18.4. Zakat & Pakistan Bait ul Maal

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

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

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

18.5. Community Halls

The Gender Resource Center or Community Halls were established to provide appropriate place for Lady Councilors, where they could conduct their meetings. Therefore, one Community Hall was established in Kech under Gender Reforms Action Plan (GRAP). For this purpose, each district was allocated sufficient budget throughout the country.

18.6. Structure & Functions of Department

The main functions of Social Welfare Department are as follows:

- Community development.
- Registration and control of Voluntary Social Welfare Organization.
- Women development.
- Supervision and control of orphanages.
- Registration of transsexuals and persons with impairments.
- Special Education.
- Rehabilitation of poor and destitute through training and establishing rehabilitation centers.
- Welfare of old people, rehabilitation of drug addicts and 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 Kech has established four offices in Turbat. Office of Deputy Director was established in Kech at Turbat, while Social Welfare Officers' offices were in Turbat, Mand and Tump. There was one position of BPS-18, 5 positions of BPS-17 and 27 positions of BPS-16.

Table 18.2: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	0
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	47
Actual Filled Posts	41
Vacant Posts	6

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.3: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in DD Office

Total posts & bps.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS -18.	1	1	0
Total number of posts of below BPS -16.	5	2	3
<i>Total Posts.</i>	6	3	3

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.4: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Turbat

Total posts & bps.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS -17.	2	2	0
Total number of posts of below BPS -16.	11	11	0
<i>Total Posts.</i>	13	13	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.5: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Mand

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	5	2
<i>Total Posts.</i>	9	6	3

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.6: Number of posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Tump

Total posts & bps.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS -17.	1	0	1
Total number of posts of below BPS -16.	7	5	2
<i>Total Posts.</i>	8	5	3

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.7: Number of posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Tump

Total posts & bps.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS -17.	2	0	2
Total posts below BPS -16.	11	4	7
<i>Total posts.</i>	13	4	9

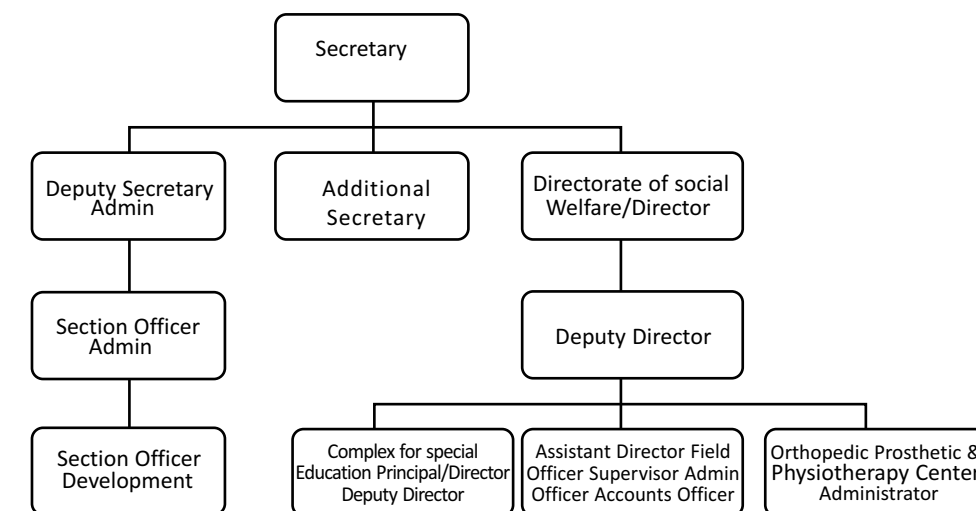
(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.8: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, DHQ Hospital/District Jail, Turbat

Total posts & bps.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS -17.	3	1	2
Total posts below BPS -16.	7	6	1
<i>Total posts.</i>	10	7	3

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Social Welfare Department Organogram



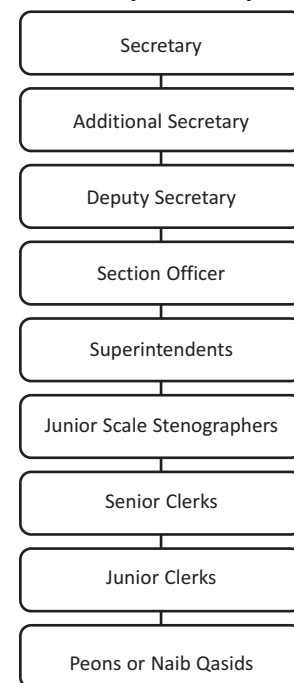
18.7. Some Key Findings

- Accurate record maintenance is essential to identify the needs of district's development centers.
- A sufficient amount of budget is obligatory to allocate Community Development Centers for their apt performance.
- Certain projects on education and rehabilitation of the persons with impairments and transsexuals are utmost essential to be initiated for the welfare of marginalized strata.
- SMEDA needs to focus on its role for community development as well as establishing small industries so the poor could be able to generate income competently.
- Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal needs to expand its role to ensure improvement and growth of community.
- Sufficient budget allocation to fulfill the requirements of community development schemes and projects needs to be ensured.
- 233 CCBs and 239 NGOs were registered with Social Welfare Department. Appropriate control, assistance and monitoring of CCBs and NGOs is essential for community development.
- Safety net plans in Kech are required for the well-being of aged persons, orphans and rehabilitation of the drug addicts should be executed.

19.1. Structure of Women Development Department

In Balochistan, Women Development Cell was established in 1997 under the umbrella of Planning & Development Department, which was the first initiative for women development activities in the province. Formerly, this department was working with the Department of Social Welfare and Special Education. Recently, the Women Development Department (WDD) got separated from the Department of Social Welfare & Special Education on 03rd November, 2009. Therefore, it requires ample time to streamline effective projects in order to play its vital role for the empowerment and development of women in future and get the WDD offices at the district level to be fully functional.

**Structure of Provincial
Woman Development Department**



19.2. Situation of Women

By and large, social organization in District Kech is semi-tribal and liberal as well as androcentric. Women status in Kech is slightly different from other tribal districts of Balochistan. They do not strictly observe veil/purdah when they go out for shopping. Furthermore, their inheritance in land ownership is socially accepted and practiced in the district. However, land ownership does not fully empower and give them social independence. Women are 48% of the overall population and 55% of them are above 15 years of age. Their economic dependency on males still persists high due to the patriarchal norms, even though they are equally active with men within their defined reproductive role in agriculture and livestock sectors but socially they are not accepted as farmers or the paid laborers. Women in rural areas are also involved in small industries, especially, in embroidery work as home based workers but they remain proletarians.

According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls is lower than boys (81% compared to 84%). Traditionally girls' education is not much encouraged due to poverty and cultural issues. Girls, even if enrolled in schools have high possibility of dropouts or discontinue education after primary level. The secondary Net Attendance Ratio is 63%, out of which boys dominate with 68% and girls are only 57%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate for girls at primary and middle levels was also very low, 88% and 44% respectively.

Women are experiencing high level of mortality and morbidity due to malnutrition, poor living conditions and inadequate healthcare. Although, there were 6 Lady Doctors, 507 LHWs and 19 LHSs in the district but still many women have poor

access to skilled attendants for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. Overall 60% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), whereas 16% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel. Similarly, 46% of the delivered women had one or more post natal visits. Besides, insufficient number of lady doctors, lack of essential Primary Health Care equipment and services aggravate further their problems particularly at the time of maternal emergencies.

The issues related to women are considered as matter of honor and mostly discouraged to be reported at police stations; instead such issues are resolved at the village level through *Jirga*. For the reason, cases of violence and crimes against women in the district remain unreported. This situation raises the need of women police station and women police in the district. So, it could provide the females an easy access to justice and protection.

The Federal Government has specified 33% female representation in the district government structure but it is currently at hiatus until the next Local Government elections take place. In the year 2005, the registered women voters 122,485, were higher in number than male voters whereas registered men voters were 100,749 in the district but at the time of elections, women are influentially discouraged to cast their votes.

A significant number of women are employed in education and health sectors. Female teachers employed in the district were 1,330 and male teachers were 2,571. In health sector there were 6 lady doctors while 46 paramedic staff in the district. Besides, National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care has also employed 507 HHWs and 19 LHSs for the betterment of maternal health in Kech. 25 females were working in Social Welfare Department. However, data on women employed in the development and public sector is inadequate. Women recruitment in the development and productive arena is further needed to be focused to attain gender equality in the district.

19.3. Available Facilities

Many international donors and non-government organizations are involved in promoting girls' education in the district but the degree of their involvement varies according to the nature of the institution. UNICEF and other NGOs have been assisting to increase girls' enrollment in schools in rural areas. Government of Pakistan has also initiated health projects particularly for improvement of women health which were:

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

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

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

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

- Rural Community Centers in Kech and Sorap.
- Social Welfare, Training and Rehabilitation Center, District Kech.
- Industrial Homes.

- Idara-i-Bahali Mustehqueen-i-Zakat for Females, Sorap.
- Training and Rehabilitation Center for Mustehqueen-i-Zakat.
- Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre for drug addicts, Turbat.
- Benazir Income Support Program.
- Community Halls for lady Councilors under GRAP.
- Non-Formal Education system for those who have missed regular schooling.
- Awareness Programs for Women's Rights & Empowerment.
- Establishment of Gender Resource Centers & Career Development Centers at district level is under way.
- Basic facilities like wash-rooms, rest-rooms have been provided at district level under Federal GRAP funds.

The micro-finance facilities were introduced by commercial banks particularly for the empowerment of small entrepreneurs, farmers and women. Habib Bank Limited (HBL), National Bank of Pakistan (NBP), United Bank Limited (UBL), Allied Bank Limited (ABL), Muslim Commercial Bank (MCB), and Rural Development Finance Corporation (RDFC) were functioning in Kech and providing commercial banking facilities and loans. Unfortunately, these institutions are not providing microfinance or loan facilities to women, which raised the need of establishing first Women Bank in the district to provide micro-credits for women entrepreneurs for their economic empowerment and improvement of livelihoods.

19.4. Vocational Trainings

Women in District Kech are involved in home based embroidery work but there was no vocational training center existed in the district.

19.5. Recreational Facilities

The traditional norms generally not allow women for any recreational activities in open parks, therefore, no much attention has been given by the government to provide designated facilities for women such as parks and clubs.

19.6. Women Development Initiatives

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

19.7. Some Key Findings

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

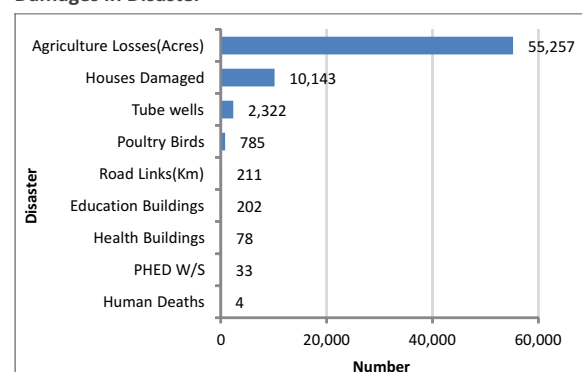
- Women in District Kech are unaware of their rights and responsibilities in the society.
- Women empowerment programs to be initiated by government and NGOs.
- District hospitals are required to be equipped with essential equipment for on time primary health care services particularly in emergencies.
- Establishment of women bank is required for the promotion of micro credit facilities to women in order to improve their livelihood and become independent economically.
- Women representation should be ensured at the district level electoral body.
- SMEDA needs to focus on role of women in industries.
- Community awareness is obligatory to curtail girls' drop out and increase female literacy in the district.
- Women are not considered as farmers or the paid labors in agriculture and livestock endeavors. The payment of

their work can help in improving their livelihood and economic empowerment.

- Certain gender equity programs are essential to involve women in the development sector to improve women empowerment.

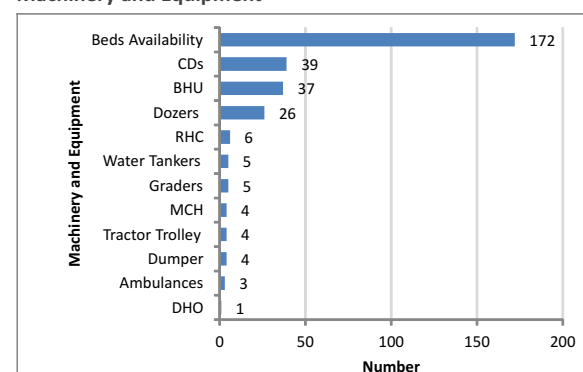


Damages in Disaster



(PDMA)

Machinery and Equipment



(PDMA)

20.1. Introduction

The valley of Kech has been the center of Mekran region geographically, socially and politically. The elevation of the district varies from 100 to 1400 meters above sea level. The district is mountainous in its character, and is well known for its hot weather. The major rivers are Kech and Nihing River both join at *Kaur-e-Awaran* and then form Dasht River. These water resources are the main source of floods when unusual rains hit the region.

History and hazard mapping exercises, conducted by government officials and other stakeholders, identified the following hazards and scenarios as the most likely to affect the people of Kech in case any catastrophe.

High Priority: Flash floods, heavy rainfall and drought.

Medium Priority: Infectious diseases and epidemics.

Low Priority: Earthquake.

20.2. Flash Floods and Heavy Rainfall

Rains and flood occur in the district usually from June to September. Being a mountainous area, floods are a normal feature of the rivers, nullahs and hill torrents in the district especially during the heavy rain occurrences. Encroachment for agriculture and residential purposes has narrowed river channels which increase flash flood occurrence. Increased silt load of rivers due to land erosion and encroachment of public, contributes to siltation of rivers which results over flowing. The heavy rains of June/July 2007 paralyzed the whole district, caused deaths and casualties, loss of houses, crops, livestock, livelihoods, infrastructure damages. The data provided by PDMA, the losses and damages occurred were:

Table 20.1: Losses and Damages During Monsoon Rains in the Year 2007

Disaster name	Units
Human Deaths	4
Houses Damaged	10,143
Agriculture Losses	55,257 Acres
Poultry Birds	785
Road Links	211 Km
Tube wells	2,322
Education Buildings	202
Health Buildings	78
PHED W/S	33

(PDMA)

Table 20.2: Available Machinery and Equipment

Machinery and equipment	Units
DHO	1
Beds Availability	172
Dozers	26
Dumper	4
Graders	5
Water Tankers	5
Tractor Trolley	4
Ambulances	3
RHC	6
BHU	37
CDs	39
MCH	4

(PDMA)

Infectious diseases and epidemic especially water-borne diseases in monsoon season and skin diseases, in particular, have been identified in the district. Sometimes it becomes difficult to control epidemics due to lack of awareness and non-availability of immediate medical services and medicines.

Resources available with different departments in the district are:

20.3. Lead Agency and Support Organizations for Various Hazards

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

Table 20.3: Lead Agency and Support Organizations for Various Hazards

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

(PDMA)

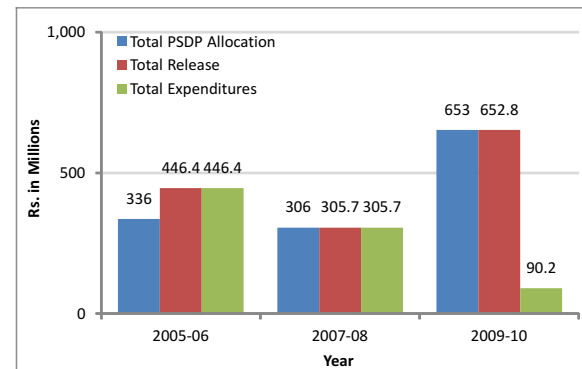
- Poor governance is probably the root cause of all other factors. Lack of understanding and awareness among decision makers and government officials regarding hazards that can become disasters.
- Better mobilization, capacity building, close co-ordination, accurate analysis, timely decisions and preparedness are the effective tools for mitigating any potential devastation.
- Inability to deal with emergencies, lack and absence of capacity regarding training, skills and awareness on disaster risk management among stakeholders.
- Lack of structure, resources and poor logistics and financial capacity.
- Weak links at grass root level to implement mitigation programs at community level.
- Poor preparedness capacity of emergency services and fire brigade.
- Absence of Civil Defense Department.
- Lack of Early Warning System.

20.4. Challenges, Impediments / Hurdles

The District Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan (DRRMP) is a guiding tool to reduce the sufferings of the people from disaster damages, to the possible extent, through better managerial skills, scientific methods, collective efforts, rational mobilization of available resources and institutional mobilization. Although the DDMA in the province have developed the District Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (DDRRP), but the capacity to implement it is very limited and weak. The DRRM Plans are hardly able to mitigate various phases of DRM; this might be due to lack of capacity and skills at district level. Guidelines developed by National Disaster Management Authority for the purpose have been ignored or neglected. A DDRRP must provide strategic directions for risk management define resources available in the district and describe SOPs for emergency response by the stakeholders. Challenges are the external or internal conditions which may hinder or can be the hurdles in achieving the objectives of Disaster Risk Management. The challenges, impediments and hurdles in managing disasters are identified as:

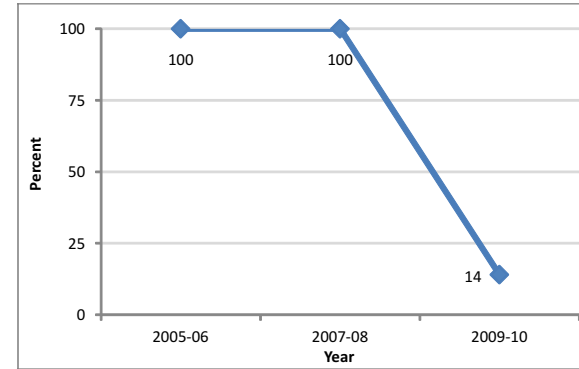
21 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

District Accounts Budget



(PSDP, 2010)

Budget Utilization (%)



(PSDP, 2010)

21.1. Introduction

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

Presently, the district account system in Balochistan is being changed from the old legacy system to a new system. The work is still in progress in many districts of Balochistan. This transition phase for time being is undermining our efforts to provide a detailed analysis of income and expenditure at the district level.

21.2. District Accounts - Budgetary Allocations/Expenditures

The following table presents a complete picture of district level expenditure for the fiscal years 2008-10. Moreover, sectors which are more important in relation to delivering public goods include economic affairs, housing and community amenities, health and education services and social protection. The table presents an increasing trend in expenditure in various account heads, whereas no expenditure has been made under the head of social protection. The following table presents an overview of the income generated and taxes collected within Kech district.

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

	Budget 2008-09	Budget 2009-10	G. Rate %
Current Revenue Expenditure	11,115,850	712,185,569	6,307
General Public Service	1,097,655.	14,291,124	1,202
Executive & legislative organs, financial	1,097,655.	14,291,124	1,202
Economic Affairs	960,962	121,811,922	12,576
Agriculture, Food, Irrigation, Forestry & Fishing	960,962	45,625,433	4,648
Construction and Transport	n/f	76,186,489	n/f
Housing and Community Amenities	2,569,501	29,281,359	1,040
Water supply	2,569,501	29,281,359	1,040
Health	1,954,873	135,536,152	6,833
Hospital Services	562,244	31,429,233	5,490
Health Administration	1,392,629	104,106,919	7,376
Recreational, Culture and Religion	91,780	2,574,841	n/f
Recreational and sporting services	91,780.000	2,574,841	n/f
Education Affairs and Services	4,441,079	401,197,246	8,934
Pre. & primary education affair & service	3,574,951	232,441,981	6,402
Secondary education affairs and services	697,181	134,371,746	19,174
Administration	168,947	34,383,519	20,252
Social Protection	n/f	7,492,925	n/f
Administration	n/f	7,492,925	n/f

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

21.3. Development Funds

Most of the development activities in the district are funded through the Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). Development funds from federal and provincial resources are only partly administered at the district level. Financing of the

Provincial PSDP is normally carried out through surpluses accruing from the revenue and capital accounts of the Provincial Government. Historically, due to paucity of resources in Balochistan, the Government had no option but to opt for Revenue Deficit Budgeting to finance PSDP relying mainly on the budgetary support provided by the Federal Government. Moreover, in case of block allocation at the provincial level, accurate break-down at the district level is not possible. The following table presents data on allocation, releases, and expenditure of PSDP in Kech District. The PSDP allocations witnessed fluctuations due to fiscal constraints in the previous years. However, the percentage of utilization of resources was high till 2007-08.

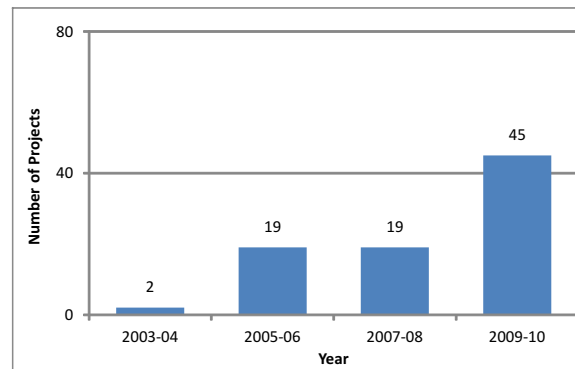
Table 21.2: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total PSDP Allocation GOB	15	45	162	336	446	306	365	653
Total Release	40	18	294	446	n/f	306	350	653
Total Expenditures	40	18	294	446	n/f	306	170	90
Percentage Utilizations	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/f	100%	49%	*13.8%

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

Graph shows the number of projects executed under PSDP in Kech. The trend shows that the development needs of the district are being focused and a high amount of fund is being allocated for the development projects of the district. For details, 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 (Rural)
- Bibliography

Annexure A: DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Table A1: Provincial/National Assembly Seats

	Constituency No	Number of Seats
Provincial	PB-48	1
	PB-49	1
	PB-50	1
National	NA-272	1
Total	-	4

(Provincial and District Election Commission of Pakistan)

Table A2: Jobs Appointments during past 2 Years at District Level (July 2008-June 2010)

Office	Basic Pay Scale (BPS)	Number of Posts		Total
		2008-09	2009-10	
Deputy Commissioner	7	2	1	3
	11	0	6	6
Planning and Finance	2	1	0	1
	1	0	1	1
	2	0	7	7
	11	0	6	6
Education	14	5	0	5
	15	0	1	1
	16	0	38	38
	17	0	2	2
	18	0	1	1
Health	2	0	9	9
	4	0	4	4
	7	3	44	47
PHE	15	1	0	1
	17	0	18	18
	7	5	1	6
Forest/ Wildlife	11	2	0	2
	6	7	0	7
Revenue	14	1	0	1
	7	5	0	5
	14	0	2	2
Construction and Works	2	2	8	10
	6	0	7	7
	9	0	5	5
Tehsil Municipal Administration	11	0	2	2
	1	1	0	1
Agriculture	2	6	5	11
	6	8	12	20
Community Development	2	2	0	2
	7	3	0	3
Fisheries	9	0	2	2
	14	0	1	1
Livestock	4	0	4	4
Total		54	187	241

(Provincial and District Election Commission of Pakistan)

Annexure B: LAW AND ORDER

Table B1: Type of Law Enforcement Agencies and Geographical Coverage

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Police Station / Thana / Chowki	Geographical Coverage
Police	8	15km
FIA	n/a	with in the Kech District
Levies	n/a	with out ciyt 15 Km

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

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	0	1	0	1	1	64	68
Other forces CBA	0	0	4	4	22	37	477	544
Total	1	0	5	4	23	38	541	612

(District Police office/District Commissioner oOffice/Provincial Home Dept. /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	16	289	17,500	25	15	382	18,227
Other forces CBA	n/a	48	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	48
Total	n/a	64	289	17,500	25	15	382	18,275

(District Police Office (A-Area), Deputy Commissioner Office, Deputy Commissioner Office, IG Police/Provincial Home Dept./DC Office)
n/a: Data not available

Table B4: Major Cognizable Crimes Reported Year Wise

Category of Reported Crimes	Number of Incidents					Total
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Explosion Incidents	4	9	22	19	13	67
Brutal Murder & Manslaughter	31	32	63	89	48	263
Kidnapping for Ransom	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a
Drug Trade/Smuggling	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	35	41	85	108	61	330

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

Table B5: Number of Courts and Benches

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

(Registrar High Court/District & Session Judge)

Annexure C: AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

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

Major Rabi Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare) Average
Wheat	1,453	2,239	1,541
Barley	810	874	1,079
Vegetables	885	10,586	11,962
Total	3,148	13,699	14,582

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Major Kharif Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield(Kg/Hectare) Average
Mung bean	132	81	614
Mash bean	15	8	533
Moth	120	87	725
Fruits	24,959	123,494	4,948
Onion	570	9,120	16,000
Vegetables	507	3,465	6,834
Melons	280	3,156	11,271
Chilies	92	137	1,489
Fodder	2,875	117,865	40,997
Cotton	10	10	1,000
Total	29,560	257,423	84,411

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

	Wheat	Onion	fruits	Fodder
Kech				
Area	4.4	1.7	76.3	8.8
Production	0.8	3.4	45.5	43.5
Yield	1.6	16.3	5.0	41.8
Balochistan				
Area	33.9	2.7	20.1	3.1
Production	16.5	11.6	19.7	22.5
Yield	1.0	8.6	2.0	29.1

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Owner	Tractors	Threshers	Bulldozers
Govt.	27	2	25
Private	417	14	0
Total	444	16	25

(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)
Grapes	17	129	8,063
Pomegranate	22	151	12,583
Dates	23,985	120,753	5,073
Mangoes	325	392	1,265
Citrus	205	447	3,853
Banana	36	116	3,222
Guava	110	219	2,147
papaya	20	75	5,769
Chickoo	54	36	800
Fig	3	7	2,333
Other fruits	182	1,169	6,531
Total	24,959	123,494	51,639

(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	22	378	17,182
Carrot	70	1,166	16,657
Cauliflower	22	373	16,955
Peas	35	371	10,600
Radish	15	259	17,267
Turnip	21	353	16,810
Spinach	60	979	16,317
Broad Beans	535	5,077	9,490
Tomatoes	190	2,251	22,830
Lady Finger	350	2,378	6,794
Tinda	37	246	6,649
Brinjal	35	220	6,286
Total	1,392	14,051	163,837

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Annexure D: LIVESTOCK

Table C7: Area Irrigated by Different Source of Irrigation

Sources of Irrigation	Area (Hectare)	Percent (%)	Total No. of Tube Wells	
			Govt.	Private
Canals	24,005	83	0	0
Tube wells	0	0	123	11
Karezes / Spring	5,000	17	0	0
Total	29,005	100		134

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table D1: Health Services Activities

(Number)

Activities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Vaccination	103,133	225,476	167,750	142,348
Treatment	72,541	91,536	49,883	60,169
Animals Castrated	539	2,251	1,271	948
Animal Slaughtered (Govt.)	2,893	3,770	2,592	3,995
Animal Slaughtered (Private)	n/a	1,255	992	2,037

(Director Animal Health Balochistan)

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

Total Meat Production	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Mutton	(000) Tones	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.3	2.4
Beef	(000) Tones	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Milk	(000) Liters	31.5	32.1	32.8	33.4	34.1
Poultry	(000) Tones	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.6
Eggs	Million Numbers	50.8	52.2	53.5	54.9	56.4

(Directorate General Livestock, 2006)

Annexure E: FORESTRY

Table E1: Notified Forests Areas (hectares)

Forest Name	Area (Hectares)	Status
Shadi Kor	104	
Total	104	

(Forest Department)

Table E2: Notified Protected Areas (hectares)

Forest Name	Area (Hectares)	Status
Kolwa kap	33,198	Wildlife Sanctuary
Total	33,198	

(Forest Department)

Table E3: Forest Department Designations and Posts

Designation	Grade (BPS)	Post (Number)
Divisional Forest Officer	17	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
Forest Guard	5	18
Tractor Driver	5	2
Jeep Driver	4	1
Game Watcher	1	18
Cleaner	1	1
Naib Qasid	1	4
Chowkidar	1	4
Sweeper	1	1
Total		58

(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	167	172	181	n/a	197	174
Car	16	17	17	n/a	18	16
Jeep	100	101	102	n/a	114	108
Station Wagon	136	136	137	n/a	141	128
Tractor	143	144	144	n/a	150	47
Mini Bus	13	13	14	n/a	14	15
Delivery Van	4	4	4	n/a	4	0
Truck	33	33	33	n/a	34	0
Pickup	719	728	730	n/a	750	692
Total	1,331	1,348	1,362		1,422	1,188

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

n/a: Data not available

Table F2: Number of Post Offices and Courier Services

Services Category	1998	2009
Post Offices	48	48
Courier Services OCS, TCS, TNT, Speed X	n/a	4

(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	88.9
Piped water	36.7
Public standpipe or tap	0.2
Hand pump	0
Donkey pump/turbine	0
Protected dug well	45.8
Tube well/ borehole	6.0
Protected pond/ Tank	0
Protected spring	0
Rainwater collection	0
Filter plant	0.2
Un-Improved Sources	11.1
Unprotected dug well	10.7
Unprotected Spring	0
Unprotected Pond	0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	0
vendor provide d	0
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	0
Tanker truck	0.5
Cart with small tanker/ drum	0
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0
Other	0

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

(Percent)

Access of water sources	MICS 2010
Improved sanitation facilities	91.2
Flush to piped sewer system	0.0
Flush to septic tank	4.9
Flush to pit (latrine)	59.8
Flush to somewhere else	0.7
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	0.0
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	25.5
Pit latrine with slab	0.3
Composting toilet	
Un-Improved sanitation facilities	9
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	0.0
Bucket	0.0
Public/ communal latrine	0.0
Other	0.1
Missing	0.3
No facility, Bush, Field	8.4

(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	n/a	n/a	n/a	77,861	n/a	77,861
Medicine	n/a	n/a	n/a	38,027	n/a	38,027
Surgery	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,172	n/a	1,172
ENT	n/a	n/a	n/a	43,072	n/a	43,072
Eye	n/a	n/a	n/a	42,057	n/a	42,057
Dental	n/a	n/a	n/a	15,133	n/a	15,133
Skin	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,787	n/a	3,787
OBS/ Gynae	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,861	n/a	4,861
Emergency/ Causality	n/a	n/a	n/a	26,372	n/a	26,372
Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	252,342	n/a	252,342

(Blochistan Health Department)

Table H2: Outdoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Vaccine Preventable	7
Injuries/ Poisoning	15
Skin	957
Respiratory	16,448
Gastro Intestinal	80,232

(Blochistan Health Department)

Table H3: Indoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Typhoid	5
Burns	7
Chronic Liver Diseases (Scabies)	8,325
Malaria	15,979
Diarrhea<5	17,885
Diarrhea>5	23,876
Meningitis (ARI)	98,271

(Blochistan Health Department)

Annexure I: EDUCATION

Table I1: Enrollment in Government Schools by Gender and Level -Year Wise (Percent)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Section	31,187	22,920	54,107	34,327	25,990	60,317
Middle Section	6,442	4,336	10,778	7,062	4,763	11,825
High Section	2,508	1,663	4,171	3,354	2,012	5,366
Balochistan Residential College	400	0	400	600	0	600
Inter Colleges	0	160	160	396	0	396
Degree Colleges	340	56	396	834	1,350	2,184
Total	40,877	29,135	70,012	46,573	34,115	80,688

(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
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	85	92	89	100	100	100	97	98	97	Total
	85	90	87	100	100	100	97	97	97	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	83.9	81.4	82.7
Secondary	68.1	57.3	63.1

(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	116	101	108	77	64	71	83	70	77	Including
5-9	115	109	112	91	74	83	95	80	88	Excluding
6-10	113	113	113	92	67	79	95	74	85	Excluding
10-12	94	83	90	61	4	34	68	17	44	-
11-13	85	71	79	69	7	47	73	26	56	-
13-14	107	43	71	9	4	7	33	16	24	-
14-15	129	49	83	9	3	6	32	15	23	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table I5: Population that has Ever Attended School (Percent)

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	75	44	60	68	22	46	69	27	49

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table I6: Percent Distribution of Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level (Percent)

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	64	33	49	55	14	36	57	18	39

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table I7: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	29	33	31
Middle and High Level	11	20	13

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Table I8: Type and Number of Institutions-Year Wise (Number)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	315	169	484	313	175	488
Middle Schools	40	22	62	40	25	65
High Schools	37	5	42	38	7	45
Inter Colleges	0	1	1	3	0	3
Degree Colleges	1	0	1	1	0	1
Elementary Colleges	1	0	1	1	1	2
Total	394	197	591	396	208	604

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

Table I9: Literacy Rate by Urban and Rural (Percent)

Literacy	Gender	Urban	Rural	Total
Literacy 10+	Male	75	70	71
	Female	44	27	31
	Total	60	49	52
Literacy 15+	Male	71	64	65
	Female	33	20	23
	Total	53	43	45

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table I10: Male/Female Ratio of Students (Percent)

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	57	60	63
Female	43	40	37

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Annexure J: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

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

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Deputy Director, Social Welfare.(B -18).	1	1	0
Assistant. (B-14).	1	0	1
Junior Scale Stenographer. (B-12).	1	1	0
Junior Clerk. (B-07).	1	0	1
Naib Qasid. (B—02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar. (B-02).	1	0	1

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table J2: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Turbat

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer. (Female). (B-17).	1	1	0
Social Welfare Officer. (Male). (B-17).	1	1	0
Lady Health Visitor. (Female). (B-09).	1	1	0
Needle & Craft Instructors. (Females). (B-09).	2	2	0
Junior Clerk. (B-07).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Workers. (Females). (B-06).	2	2	0
Auxiliary Workers. (Males). (B-06).	2	2	0
Driver. (B-06).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar. (B-01).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table J3: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Mand

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer. (Female). (B-17).	1	0	1
Social Welfare Officer. (Male). (B-17).	1	1	0
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Females). (B-08).	2	2	0
Junior Clerk. (B-07).	1	0	1
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar. (B-01).	1	0	1

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table J4: Number of posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Tump

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer. (Male). (B-17).	1	0	1
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Female). (B-08).	1	1	0
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Males). (B-08).	3	3	0
Junior Clerk. (B-07).	1	0	1
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar.(B 01)	1	0	1

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table J5: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre, Turbat

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer. (Male). (B-17).	1	0	1
Medical Officer. (B-17).	1	0	1
Junior Scale Stenographer. (B-12).	1	0	1
Physical Training Instructor. (B-09).	1	0	1
Multi-Purpose Worker. (Male). (B -08).	1	1	0
Junior Clerk. (B-07).	1	0	1
Dispenser. (B-06).	1	0	1
Security Guards. (B-01).	2	0	2
Electrician. (Part-time). (B-01).	1	1	0
Cook. (Part-time). (B-01).	1	1	0
Mali. (Part-time). (B-01).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	1	0	1

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table J6: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office Social Welfare Officer, DHQ Hospital/District Jail, Turbat

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer. (Female). (B-17).	1	1	0
Social Welfare Officer. (Male). (B-17).	2	0	2
Multi-Purpose Worker. (Male). (B -08).	1	1	0
Junior Clerk. (B-07).	2	2	0
Auxiliary Worker. (Female). (B-06).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Worker. (Male). (B-06).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	2	1	1

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Annexure K: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table K1: Projects Executed Under PSDP

Year	Projects in Numbers
2001-02	n/a
2002-03	1
2003-04	2
2004-05	8
2005-06	19
2006-07	19
2007-08	19
2008-09	21
2009-10	45

(PSDP, 2010)

n/a: Data not available

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

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	BULEDA	BIT	4916	957
2	BULEDA	CHOB	3391	658
3	BULEDA	GAJAKI KALAG	242	51
4	BULEDA	KAUR JO MUSHTAKI	0	0
5	BULEDA	KOOR JO TAL	0	0
6	BULEDA	KOSHK	2705	602
7	BULEDA	MACHI KALAG	523	126
8	BULEDA	RODINI KALAG	528	131
9	BULEDA	SHEDIA	0	0
10	BULEDA	ZANGOK	0	0
11	BULEDA	KOCHA BULEDA	8866	1736
12	BULEDA	MANAZ	4239	916
13	BULEDA	MUHAMMAD ABAD (GESH KOUR)	2773	546
14	BULEDA	SOLO	5082	1007
15	BULEDA	BADAI	6319	716
16	BULEDA	DASHTUK KOTAN	7437	931
17	BULEDA	MEMECH	1203	257
18	BULEDA	NAG	6978	1399
19	BULEDA	SHATAP	1986	474
20	BULEDA	MARGOTI	4183	657
21	BULEDA	SIEH GISI	9955	1584
22	BULEDA	SORAG	1781	424
23	DASHT	BALL	186	44
24	DASHT	BALLAN	763	169
25	DASHT	BANDAH GAH	154	32
26	DASHT	BEERI	132	24
27	DASHT	CHOT	878	184
28	DASHT	DADDAH	916	215
29	DASHT	DANDAR	226	60
30	DASHT	GANDAVI	119	20
31	DASHT	GORASPI	189	33
32	DASHT	HAMALANI	37	11
33	DASHT	HARANI BAINI	342	102
34	DASHT	JALABANI	293	53
35	DASHT	KASAR	1447	263
36	DASHT	KAYKAK	1217	218
37	DASHT	KEKI	49	7
38	DASHT	KOHAK	1470	264
39	DASHT	KUDAN	2646	531
40	DASHT	KUNARI	424	129
41	DASHT	KUNCHETI	1450	315
42	DASHT	KUNTDAR	636	121
43	DASHT	MAKSAR	1702	209
44	DASHT	NEELAG	195	39
45	DASHT	PANNODI	714	174

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
46	DASHT	PEARANI BAST	117	23
47	DASHT	PEERANI LUMB	671	134
48	DASHT	SAKANCHAIN	61	12
49	DASHT	SHAKARE	227	51
50	DASHT	TOLAGI	2234	425
51	DASHT	USMANI-E-BAINT	129	27
52	DASHT	ASP GAZ	184	38
53	DASHT	BESHULI	1688	420
54	DASHT	BUGDER	604	165
55	DASHT	GAHRAG DAP	411	101
56	DASHT	GOHAR KAN	74	20
57	DASHT	HASDI	1084	300
58	DASHT	HORE	1163	213
59	DASHT	JAN MOHAMMAD BAZAR	2330	829
60	DASHT	KOCHA	1033	209
61	DASHT	KUMBAIL	2860	569
62	DASHT	LANGASI	940	217
63	DASHT	MULLAI NIGORE	508	131
64	DASHT	RODSAR	366	91
65	DASHT	SHOOLI	886	286
66	DASHT	TANK	1010	201
67	DASHT	TONGI BAZAR	257	77
68	DASHT	ZARAIN BUG	3211	592
69	DASHT	ZIARATI	828	178
70	KECH (TURBAT)	BALL	2062	460
71	KECH (TURBAT)	BARAHIM KAHEERAN	352	72
72	KECH (TURBAT)	BE PAT	86	16
73	KECH (TURBAT)	BOHETCHAT	282	49
74	KECH (TURBAT)	CHARPAN	0	0
75	KECH (TURBAT)	DAL-A-SAR	304	57
76	KECH (TURBAT)	DAMB	134	32
77	KECH (TURBAT)	DANK BAZAR	170	37
78	KECH (TURBAT)	DANUK BAZAR	148	40
79	KECH (TURBAT)	DARAOJKO	1173	246
80	KECH (TURBAT)	DUZDAR	337	90
81	KECH (TURBAT)	GORRAG BAGH	1095	256
82	KECH (TURBAT)	GRUMPOKI	0	0
83	KECH (TURBAT)	GURAKANI SEECHI	509	141
84	KECH (TURBAT)	HOTE CHAT	697	144
85	KECH (TURBAT)	JAMAK	418	73
86	KECH (TURBAT)	JANGLE BAZAR	594	99
87	KECH (TURBAT)	JAT	453	125
88	KECH (TURBAT)	JUMMA BAZAR	369	98
89	KECH (TURBAT)	KAFKAFAR	974	224
90	KECH (TURBAT)	KAHEERANI	1042	246
91	KECH (TURBAT)	KALCHAT	16	7
92	KECH (TURBAT)	KALSAR	295	77
93	KECH (TURBAT)	KASHAP	1069	247

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
94	KECH (TURBAT)	MACHAT	1188	200
95	KECH (TURBAT)	MACHI BAZAR	176	37
96	KECH (TURBAT)	MAZAN BOND	196	58
97	KECH (TURBAT)	PEER RATAG	607	200
98	KECH (TURBAT)	PITOK	418	111
99	KECH (TURBAT)	SAIHLO (SIAHALO)	263	61
100	KECH (TURBAT)	SHAHANI GOHREG	139	35
101	KECH (TURBAT)	SHAI SEECHI	598	145
102	KECH (TURBAT)	SHAI ZANGAI	285	67
103	KECH (TURBAT)	SHOMLI	437	107
104	KECH (TURBAT)	SILDAN	217	48
105	KECH (TURBAT)	SORAK	1385	293
106	KECH (TURBAT)	TALVI	1072	265
107	KECH (TURBAT)	ASSHAL	658	166
108	KECH (TURBAT)	BADO LAK	501	152
109	KECH (TURBAT)	BAL	1656	300
110	KECH (TURBAT)	BALGATAR	4844	1019
111	KECH (TURBAT)	BAND MALIK	479	130
112	KECH (TURBAT)	BARI HOLE	812	176
113	KECH (TURBAT)	BELORE	3199	550
114	KECH (TURBAT)	BODRANG VILLAGE	498	110
115	KECH (TURBAT)	CHOTAIN	1104	230
116	KECH (TURBAT)	DANDAR	3422	861
117	KECH (TURBAT)	EATRAF	233	84
118	KECH (TURBAT)	GATE DAP	1169	240
119	KECH (TURBAT)	HOSHAB	4481	1027
120	KECH (TURBAT)	JAT	683	178
121	KECH (TURBAT)	JORAK	342	93
122	KECH (TURBAT)	MADAG KOH	1077	298
123	KECH (TURBAT)	MADDAG DOOR	194	36
124	KECH (TURBAT)	MALLAI KALLAG	648	139
125	KECH (TURBAT)	MARASTAM	1581	413
126	KECH (TURBAT)	NAG KULDAN	205	51
127	KECH (TURBAT)	NAGUK	294	74
128	KECH (TURBAT)	PARAG	412	124
129	KECH (TURBAT)	ROD KAN	886	218
130	KECH (TURBAT)	SHAPKAL VILLAGE	1119	160
131	KECH (TURBAT)	SIGAK	4965	963
132	KECH (TURBAT)	TAJABAN	1265	265
133	KECH (TURBAT)	TALSAR	1092	236
134	KECH (TURBAT)	ALLAH BAKHT	923	199
135	KECH (TURBAT)	BAST-E-KALTUK	0	0
136	KECH (TURBAT)	BAST-E-MIR MIR	0	0
137	KECH (TURBAT)	DAGRI KAHN	2375	448
138	KECH (TURBAT)	GINNA	1887	327
139	KECH (TURBAT)	MALIKABAD KALTUK	2496	516
140	KECH (TURBAT)	MIR MIR	1084	222
141	KECH (TURBAT)	MIRABAD KALTUK	0	0

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
142	KECH (TURBAT)	NEK KAHN	1192	239
143	KECH (TURBAT)	PULLANI	1172	230
144	KECH (TURBAT)	RAZI KHAN	0	0
145	KECH (TURBAT)	SAADABAD KALATUK	2881	551
146	KECH (TURBAT)	BAHMAN	1849	316
147	KECH (TURBAT)	DANNUK	2415	536
148	KECH (TURBAT)	FAQIR ABAD	341	68
149	KECH (TURBAT)	GOKDAN	2304	463
150	KECH (TURBAT)	KALAG	1982	409
151	KECH (TURBAT)	KARJE-E-SAR	2674	482
152	KECH (TURBAT)	PWERI KAHN	1744	323
153	KECH (TURBAT)	SING-A-KALAT	179	25
154	KECH (TURBAT)	SUHRANI	302	70
155	KECH (TURBAT)	TANZAG	1542	261
156	KECH (TURBAT)	BAST-E-CHARBUR	0	0
157	KECH (TURBAT)	BAST-E-KHAIRABAD	0	0
158	KECH (TURBAT)	BAST-E-LALIAN	0	0
159	KECH (TURBAT)	BAST-E-NASIR ABAD	0	0
160	KECH (TURBAT)	CHANJA	1212	257
161	KECH (TURBAT)	CHURBUK	1053	178
162	KECH (TURBAT)	HASIM BAZAR(MEHMOODABAD)	846	145
163	KECH (TURBAT)	HETOABAD	1763	364
164	KECH (TURBAT)	KALAG ESPAZEH	0	0
165	KECH (TURBAT)	KALAG ZIRAT	0	0
166	KECH (TURBAT)	KHAIRABAD	3442	752
167	KECH (TURBAT)	KHUDA BADAN	0	0
168	KECH (TURBAT)	KOUR NEHANG	81	18
169	KECH (TURBAT)	LALAIN	834	212
170	KECH (TURBAT)	MIR-E-BAZAR(LORAKABAD)	3638	739
171	KECH (TURBAT)	NASIR ABAD	962	149
172	KECH (TURBAT)	NAZIM BAZAR(GONAPAD)	583	136
173	KECH (TURBAT)	PAKRAGUK	0	0
174	KECH (TURBAT)	BAGE	0	0
175	KECH (TURBAT)	BALUCH ABAD	469	96
176	KECH (TURBAT)	BAST SHAH KHAN	1365	222
177	KECH (TURBAT)	BAST-E-NOKABAD	0	0
178	KECH (TURBAT)	BAST-E-SHASTAL	0	0
179	KECH (TURBAT)	CHETAI JO NODIZ	847	211
180	KECH (TURBAT)	COLANI	0	0
181	KECH (TURBAT)	DEGARI KHAN	0	0
182	KECH (TURBAT)	GAIBUN	1631	432
183	KECH (TURBAT)	GAZENDAR	76	18
184	KECH (TURBAT)	GODI	844	192
185	KECH (TURBAT)	KALAG BANDAR	0	0
186	KECH (TURBAT)	KALLAGAMBI	0	0
187	KECH (TURBAT)	KECHKOUR	0	0
188	KECH (TURBAT)	MALIK ABAD	0	0
189	KECH (TURBAT)	MEEZOKI	0	0

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
190	KECH (TURBAT)	NAKABAD	0	0
191	KECH (TURBAT)	NODIZ	3116	685
192	KECH (TURBAT)	PHULLANI	0	0
193	KECH (TURBAT)	PULLABAD	0	0
194	KECH (TURBAT)	RAKANI BAINT	694	226
195	KECH (TURBAT)	SELBAND	1942	377
196	KECH (TURBAT)	SHAI KAHN	920	139
197	KECH (TURBAT)	SOORAP	0	0
198	KECH (TURBAT)	TOJAN	0	0
199	KECH (TURBAT)	BANJI	29	6
200	KECH (TURBAT)	BARANI SHAHR	208	45
201	KECH (TURBAT)	CHAMAGHAN	258	47
202	KECH (TURBAT)	DARMAKOL	1428	322
203	KECH (TURBAT)	GOWARKOP	753	174
204	KECH (TURBAT)	GULAMANI BAINT	373	63
205	KECH (TURBAT)	JAMAK	0	0
206	KECH (TURBAT)	JUNJI	135	33
207	KECH (TURBAT)	KALAG-E-JAKI	618	99
208	KECH (TURBAT)	KASENAG	108	24
209	KECH (TURBAT)	KHAKI SHAR	314	60
210	KECH (TURBAT)	MASHKEY	23	6
211	KECH (TURBAT)	NEKEN SHAHR	360	56
212	KECH (TURBAT)	NIAMI KALAG	0	0
213	KECH (TURBAT)	NIAMI SHAHR	205	47
214	KECH (TURBAT)	PIDRAK	2522	463
215	KECH (TURBAT)	SAI MACHI	323	49
216	KECH (TURBAT)	SARI KALAG	663	180
217	KECH (TURBAT)	SHADI KAHOR	105	29
218	KECH (TURBAT)	SOLANI	385	64
219	KECH (TURBAT)	ZAHRAIN KAHOR	497	114
220	KECH (TURBAT)	DALASAR	1863	401
221	KECH (TURBAT)	DANESER(AHMEDI DAR)	915	196
222	KECH (TURBAT)	GAT	367	83
223	KECH (TURBAT)	GOWANKI	1004	203
224	KECH (TURBAT)	HERONK	5290	1004
225	KECH (TURBAT)	KALAG	980	221
226	KECH (TURBAT)	KARKI	2398	377
227	KECH (TURBAT)	KIKKON	1252	218
228	KECH (TURBAT)	KISAK	751	194
229	KECH (TURBAT)	KORJO-E-KALLAN	0	0
230	KECH (TURBAT)	NILLAN	514	96
231	KECH (TURBAT)	PUGUNSH(MIR ABAD)	329	72
232	KECH (TURBAT)	SAMI(CHAMAGAN)	3960	733
233	KECH (TURBAT)	SHAHRAK(NOKABAD)	1794	329
234	KECH (TURBAT)	SHAPUK	2155	312
235	TUMP	BALUCHABAD	2502	633
236	TUMP	BUGSER	498	113
237	TUMP	BULLO	3971	844

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
238	TUMP	CHARE BURANG	315	101
239	TUMP	DALESARE	1282	187
240	TUMP	GOBURD	1820	373
241	TUMP	JALAL ABAD	897	179
242	TUMP	JATAJO	861	206
243	TUMP	KURUMB	139	42
244	TUMP	MAHEER	243	67
245	TUMP	MULLAI CHAT	1206	268
246	TUMP	RADOOG	3257	438
247	TUMP	SAHRAI KOH	507	106
248	TUMP	SHABBAIK KALAT	159	38
249	TUMP	SORAGE	203	50
250	TUMP	TALANG	3019	755
251	TUMP	GAWAK	1838	479
252	TUMP	GIYAB	3788	689
253	TUMP	HUZAI	1349	244
254	TUMP	KAHNAK	1293	261
255	TUMP	LEBNAN	2569	553
256	TUMP	MEETAP	201	45
257	TUMP	NOKAIN KAHN	1294	269
258	TUMP	SORO	2070	449
259	TUMP	BAJAR KALAG	0	0
260	TUMP	BALICHA	3928	775
261	TUMP	GOMAZI	5809	1022
262	TUMP	HOTOJE	552	100
263	TUMP	JHAREEN	0	0
264	TUMP	KASANO BOSTAN	903	172
265	TUMP	KHUSHKAB BALUCH ABAD	358	62
266	TUMP	KOHAD	2138	437
267	TUMP	MALANT	1669	349
268	TUMP	MIR ABAD	1268	282
269	TUMP	PHULLAHBAD	2014	425
270	TUMP	RAISABAD	814	149
271	TUMP	REDBUN	1002	224
272	TUMP	SARI BAZAR	367	74
273	TUMP	SERANKEN	807	145
274	TUMP	SHENKEN	1547	335
275	TUMP	ABDEVI	233	55
276	TUMP	ARCHENAN	501	81
277	TUMP	ASPI KAHN	1547	285
278	TUMP	CHARPAN I	29	5
279	TUMP	CHARPAN II	29	5
280	TUMP	CHURR	354	73
281	TUMP	GATTAN	267	43
282	TUMP	GESHTERDAN	520	79
283	TUMP	KALAG	1495	180
284	TUMP	KALBER	390	60
285	TUMP	KAPPAR	160	31

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
286	TUMP	KARPASI	695	130
287	TUMP	KHAN-A-KALAG	116	19
288	TUMP	LOD	451	70
289	TUMP	PESH DARAJ	181	35
290	TUMP	PURCHEUKI	61	11
291	TUMP	SOHR	42	11
292	TUMP	SURMACAN	116	20
293	TUMP	WAKAI	1219	138
294	TUMP	ZRAGAIN	381	65
295	TUMP	AZYAN	245	52
296	TUMP	BARAT KALAG	21	6
297	TUMP	DAZEM	1823	400
298	TUMP	DOLDARI KALAG	0	0
299	TUMP	DUKAL ABAD	0	0
300	TUMP	GANDADAR	0	0
301	TUMP	GOHARANI TAQ	0	0
302	TUMP	GORE KESHARI	0	0
303	TUMP	GUNGLAN	24	4
304	TUMP	JAKANI KESH	0	0
305	TUMP	JALAI KALAG	0	0
306	TUMP	KAREJO ASIAABAD	949	212
307	TUMP	KAREZ ASIABAD	1739	346
308	TUMP	KELAHO	1617	376
309	TUMP	KERJO MIR ISA	609	114
310	TUMP	KOOSHKALAT	1386	267
311	TUMP	MALIKABAD	2057	445
312	TUMP	MASKEEN	0	0
313	TUMP	MIRZI KALAG	0	0
314	TUMP	NAGIDAR	0	0
315	TUMP	NAZARABAD	2506	500
316	TUMP	NEEMGO	0	0
317	TUMP	NOKABAD	1263	275
318	TUMP	PUGLANI	0	0
319	TUMP	TELIDAR	43	11
320	TUMP	TUMP	4898	815
321	TUMP	WARSI KALAG	0	0
322	TUMP	ZAINAB BONEDI	91	16
323	TUMP	ZIRAT	0	0

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