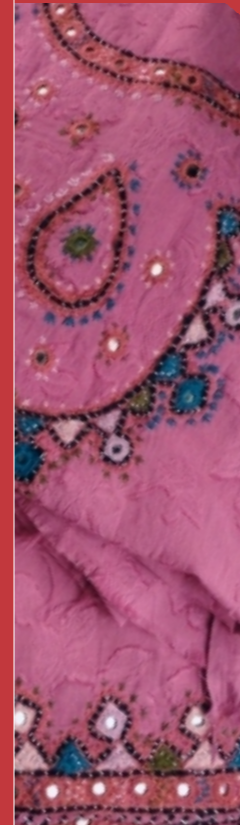


District Development P R O F I L E 2 0 1 1

Kharan



Kharan - District Development Profile 2011



Planning & Development Department
Government of Balochistan, Quetta



United Nations Children's Fund
Provincial Office Balochistan, Quetta



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



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Prepared by



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Provincial Office
Balochistan, Quetta

July 18, 2011

Message

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

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

Foreword

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

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

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

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

Shahid Pervez
Chief Economist

Acknowledgement

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

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

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

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

Aslam Shakir Baloch
Joint Chief Economist

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Major Facts	
District Status	15 March, 1952
Geographical Area	11,215 Square kilometer (Census 1998)
Geographical Points	64°41'46"- 66°09'47" East longitude and 27°59'17"- 29°20'59" North latitudes
Administrative Units	There are total 2 Tehsils and 7 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Archaeological Sites	Tomb of Mausolea, Zoroastrian dams
Shrines	Data not found
Major Ethnic Groups	Nausherwani, Rakhshani, Muhammad Hasni Perakzai, Siapad, Kubdani, Mulzai.
Languages	Balochi: 98.5% (Census 1998)
Climate	The climate of Kharan is dry. Dust storms are common throughout the year. During the summer season, the days are hot and nights are very pleasant and cool. The winter is dry and cold. The annual average rainfall in the district is 104 mm measured over the years 1993-95. In this period the average minimum temperature was 2.4°C in January and the maximum temperature 42.5°C in July.

Demography	
District Population in 1998	116,541 Total, 59,440 Male, 57,101 Female (Census 1998)
Projected Population in 2010	168,302 Total
Population Annual Growth Rate	3.11% (Census 1998)
Household Size	6 (Census 1998)
Housing Units	35630 (Census 1998)

Law & Order	1 Police Station, 1 Qazi Court, 1 District and Session Court, No Jail (District Police Officer)
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Productive Sector	
Agriculture Ecological Zone	Sub-Tropical
Land Area Used for Agriculture	Current Fallow: 41,804 ha., Net Sown: 27,337 ha., Arable Land: 69,141 ha., Culturable Waste: 758,965 ha., Potential Area: 828,106 ha., (Agriculture Statistics 2008-09)

Major Crops	Rabi Crops: Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed/Mustard, Cumin, Lentil (<i>Masoor</i>), Vegetables, Fodder and Sunflower. Kharif Crops: Sorghum (<i>Jowar</i>), Millet (<i>Bajra</i>), Maize, Mung bean, Mash bean, Fruits, Onion, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder and Cotton.
Major Fruits	Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Dates, Citrus, Chickoo.

Total Livestock Population	1,404,683 (Livestock Census, 2006) and 1,533,080 (Projected 2010)
Veterinary Institutions	3 Veterinary Hospitals, 29 Veterinary Dispensaries, 1 Artificial Insemination Center, 1 Slaughter House, 1 Government Poultry Farm and 1 Dairy Farm.
Major Diseases in Animals	Lung-Worm-Infestation, Wire-Worm-Infestation, Liver Fluke, Mange/Mites, Ticks, Systematic, Metabolic, Contagious, Non-Contagious.

Total Forest Area	127,374 ha
Wild Life	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 the habitat of the threatened Desert Deer, Goitered Gazelle (<i>Gazella Subgutturosa</i>), Honey Badger, etc. Birds: Houbara Bustard (<i>Chlamydotis Undulate</i>), See-see Partridge (<i>Ammoperdix Griseogularis</i>), a number of Sparrows, Finches, Buntings, seasonal/migratory Waterfowls, Hawks and Sand Grouse etc. Reptiles: Turkestan Rock Gecko, 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, Easter Dwarf Skink (<i>Ablepharus Pannonicus</i>), Indian Desert Monitor (<i>Varanus Griseus Knoieczyi</i>), Reticulate Desert Lacerta, 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, 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, Leaf-nose Viper and Lizards like <i>Agamura femoralis</i> , <i>Stenodactylus Maynardi</i> , etc.

Major Mineral Deposits	Data is not available
Major Mineral Production	Chromite 1,052 M/tons, Manganese 569 M/tons

No. of Industries by Type	Data is not available
Handicrafts	Data is not available

Roads' Length	Metalled/ Black Topped 534 Km, Shingle 1295 Km
Tele-density	6000 Telephone line connections (2009)
Courier Services	5 Post Offices.
Banks	1 Public Bank.

Social Sector	
Drinking Water Sources	88% Improved, 12% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Sanitation Facilities	58% Improved, 42% Un-improved (MICS 2010)

Health Facilities TB Clinic	1 Hospital (Public Sector), 12 BHUs, 12 CDs, 2 MCH centers, 2 Health Auxiliaries, 1 TB Clinic
Health Facilities Staff	17 Doctors, 5 Nurses, 102 Para-medical staff
Antenatal Care (ANC)	25% (MICS 2010)
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)	13% (MICS 2010)
Deliveries at home	95% (PSLM 2008-09)
Major Priority Diseases	ARI, Diarrhea / Dysentery and Fever (Clinical Malaria)
Special Health Programs / Initiatives	Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), TB Control Program, Malaria Control Program, Hepatitis Prevention and Control Program, AIDS Control Program, National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care, MNCH Program
Reporting and Surveillance Systems	HMIS and DHIS, LHW-MIS, Disease Early Warning System (DEWS)

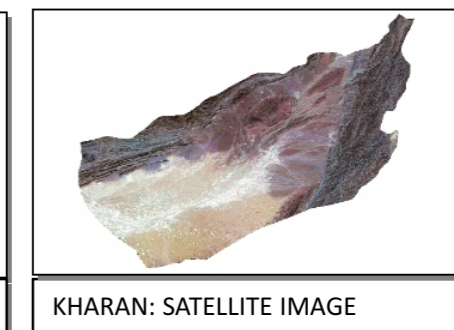
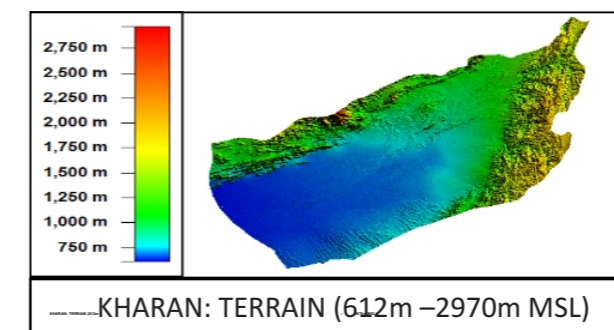
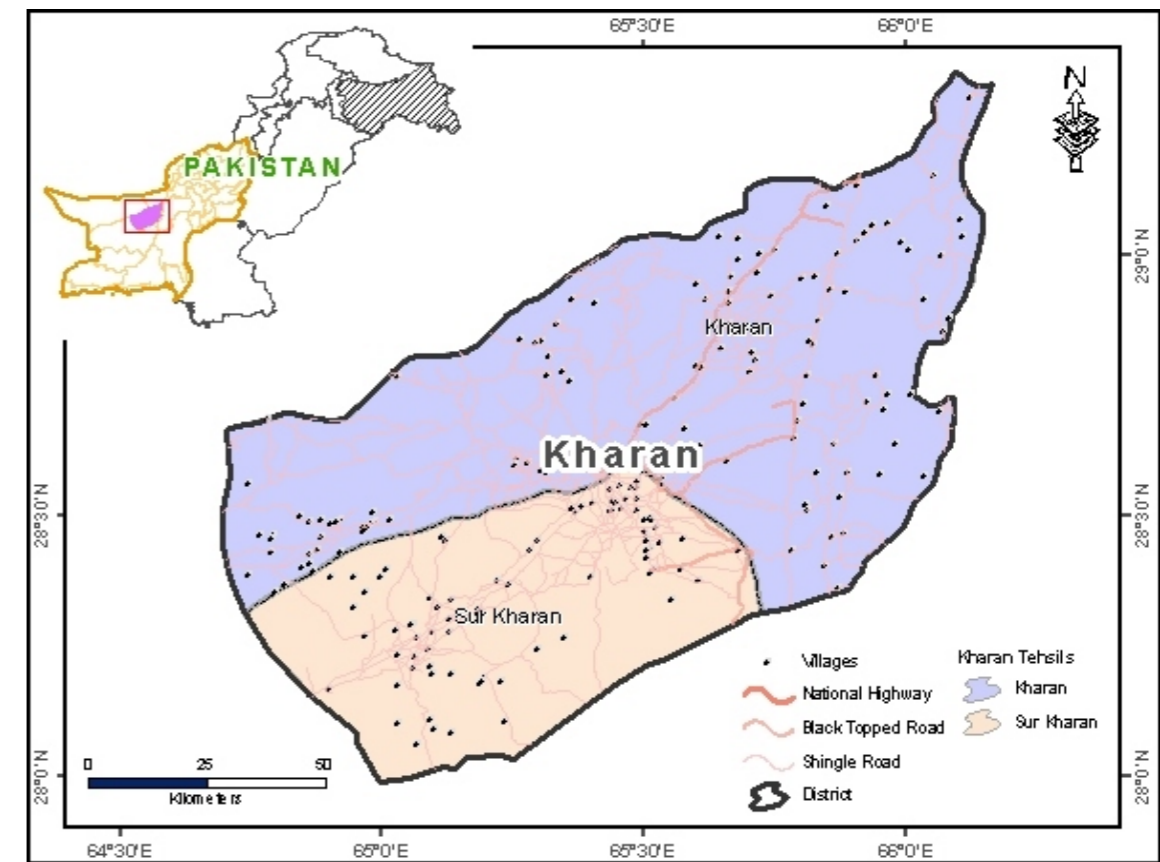
Education	Literacy (10+): 33%, Literacy (15+): 25%, Primary GER: 70%, Middle GER: 28%, Metric GER: 21%, Population Ever Attended School: 32%, Completed Primary or Higher Level: 24% (PSLM 2008-09) Primary NAR: 25%, Secondary NAR: 16% (MICS 2010)
Disasters	Primary: 177, Middle: 25, High: 12 (BEMIS 2009-10)

District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation (2009-10): 100.5 million, Budget Release: 100.5 million, *Total Expenditures: 17.4 million, Percentage Utilization: 17.30%.
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* WHEN DATA WAS BEING COLLECTED AND FINANCIAL YEAR HAD NOT ENDED

DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Barkhan is the 9th biggest district in Balochistan and has an area of 11,215 square kilometers, Kharan District lies between 64°41'46"-66°09'47" East longitudes and 27°59'17"-29°20'59" North latitudes consisting of 2 *Tehsils* and 7 Union Councils. Location of Kharan is at 910 km (aerial distance) south-west (234 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 235 km south-west (221 degrees bearing) from Quetta city, the provincial capital of Balochistan.





SECTION I

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

1

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Kharan was notified a separate district status on 15th March, 1952. Formerly, its name was Karan or Qaran. “According to the historian Istakhari, its name Qaran was named after Qaran or Barfen mountains. Kharan is also the name of an important town in the district. The district is located in the middle of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries in the south-west with Washuk and Kalat in the east, Chaghai and Nushki in the north-west.

Previously, District Kharan was a huge district occupying an extensive area of 48,051 square kilometers. This district is comprised of sand dune areas and ridges of hills and mountains. The ridges sweep in south-west to north-east and are separated by lower valleys. Kharan Desert was also the site of Pakistan's second nuclear test, which took place on 30th May, 1998.

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Kharan

Tehsil	Union Council
Kharan	North Urban, Raskoh, Sarawan, South Urban, Tohmulk
Sur Kharan	Jamak, Joda Kalat

There are total 2 Tehsils and 7 union Councils in the district

(Local Government, Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

The early history of Kharan is obscure. However, it is mainly a record of fights and forays, in which the chiefs and inhabitants were continuously engaged. Being poor and barren area, it did not tempt any conquering nation, which in the 14th century A.D., time to time conquered other territories. It is said that the *Nausherwanis* were in power in the north-east of Iran, at that time chaotic conditions prevailed in Iran and Iranian rulers considered them responsible. Accordingly, they were compelled to migrate towards Sistan, bordering the present Kharan District. It is also said that the first man who entered into Kharan from this tribe was Mir Abbas Khan. The *Nausherwanis* spread over the entire area and selected Rakhshan (present Basima) as their settlement. Prior to the entry of *Nausherwanis*, the Rakhshan area was dominated by Peerakzais. Mir Abbas entered into matrimonial relations with this tribe and afterwards gained control over Peerakzai tribe. Later on, Mir Azad Khan surrendered his sovereignty to the British Government in 1884.

i. Archaeological Sites

In Kharan, the dome of the Mausolea Tomb, built of burnt bricks, is akin to ordinary Iranian tombs in shape i.e. a square chamber surmounted by a dome. There are numerous gimbals found scattered in the district.

Another set of remarkable archaeological remains are the “*Gabarbands*” or Zoroastrian dams, which are found in considerable number at Raskoh, Gorr and Siahn Ranges. They bear evidence of different physical conditions than those prevalent today.

The present inhabitants of Kharan attribute the construction of *Gabarbands* to the fire worshippers. These dams are terraced fields and legend says that the inhabitants who built them brought all the soil in bags, which they carried on their backs from the desert in the south. These *Gabarbands* were built to contain the rainwater in the terraced plots and the deposition of fertile alluvium on the otherwise rocky soil. This wonderful old system is also seen at Quetta, Kalat and Karachi highway. The great archeological explorer Stain has described the *Gabarbands* as master-pieces for conservation and utilization of rain or snow water.

1.2. Tribes Ethnic Groups and Languages

Main tribes in the district are Nausherwani, Rakhshani, Muhammad Hassani, Perakzai, Siapad, Kubdani, Mulazai and Mazzai. All tribes residing in Kharan, except Nausherwanis, designate themselves to outsiders as *Kharan-i-Baloch*. Most of the Balochs, who are indigenous inhabitants of Kharan, apply the term *Rakhshani* including Muhammad Hassanis moreover, this term is applied to everyone living in the plain area. The *Sasolis* and *Sumalanis* of the hills consider themselves as Brahvi speaking Baloch.

The Nausherwanis as a race are strong and possess handsome features. They are known for their hospitality and religious conviction. The people belonging to Muhammad Hassani tribe hold oval features, high noses and whitish complexion.

Main ethnic group in the district is Baloch. Balochi is the common language of the area. In *bazar* and offices, people speak Balochi and Brahvi while the official language is Urdu.

1.3. Climate

The district falls into second ecological zone (625-1,250 meters above sea level), as the district is 700 meters above sea level. The climate of Kharan is mainly dry, which in summer remains very hot during daylight and pleasant in night. Dust storms are common throughout the year and become severe during the months of June–September and during these months travelling becomes impossible. These scorching and destructive storms are locally known as “*Livar*”.

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	70	2	0	0	0	n/a	0	1.7	0	0	0	9	7.5	82.7
Maximum Temp.	13	20	32	35	42	46	45	41	39	36	27	22	33	-
Minimum Temp.	0	-1	10	16	22	27	27	23	n/a	14	6	4	13	-

(RMC Karachi, 2008)

1.4. Topography

Geographically, District Kharan is mountainous in the north, which is known as Ras-Koh Range which separates Kharan from GidarSurab, Rodenjo and Dasht-i-Goran valleys in Kalat and Besima in Washuk District. In the south, it is bounded by Sihan Range, separating it from the Rakhshan valley and Panjgur District.

The district is mainly deserted and is occupied by alluvial accumulations. The important features of the district are accumulations of wind-borne sand, in large masses, which are formed into crescent shaped dunes. Along the hilly areas, gravel plains are found subject to occasional heavy showers in the hills, causing floods and carrying many of the boulders in to the plains below. These floods have spread pebbles over large area in the desert. The desert area occupies centre of the district and runs from *Hamm-i-Mashkel* on the west to the Carr Hills in the east. It is bisected in the centre by the line of the Boddo River and chains of “*Nawars*” at its extremity. The general name of the tract is “*Registan*” or “*Hit*” (desert). The deepest sand lies between Humagai and Washuk making this part of the district almost impassable.

The plain area, irregularly quadrilateral in shape is about 333 kms in length and 67 to 133 kms in width. It varies in elevation from 769 meters in the north-east to 492 meters in the south-west.

A few streams or rather mountain torrents, whose water is used for cultivation. There are only two small rivers in the district i.e. Boddo with its tributaries in the north-east and the Mashkel in the south west. Main stream flows to the north west of Magas valley in the Iranian Makran, where it turns east towards *Pir Shah Imam* and then towards north-west.

2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

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

The chief of each tribe is known as Sardar while the particular tribe, to which the sardar belongs, forms a small aristocracy taking special precedence in the tribe. Baloch as ethnic group is dominant and have a very strong sectional or biradri affections among them. The decision of family head is final in all domestic affairs and the tribal chiefs enjoy the power of decision-making at community and tribal level, however, the tribal chief takes any decision in the Jirga meetings and he does not take any major decision independently.

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

Tribal affiliation is strong which sometimes even results in tribal feuds. This could be due to enhanced association with their respective tribes. In Kharan's culture various norms are still predominant and are practiced. Some instances are: to avenge blood, refrain from killing women, pardon an offence on the intercession of women of offender's family and in response each of them is given a dress as - a token of honor, punish an adulterer with death and to cease fighting when a Mullah, a Syed or a woman bearing the Holy Quran on his or her head intervenes between the parties.

2.2. Food

The eating habits in Kharan are similar to other areas of the division. Majority of the people take two meals in a day. *Sawara*, is first meal of the day taken between 10am to 12noon, the second meal is called *Sham*, which is taken at sunset. Mostly, the affluent people take *Nihari* (breakfast) in the morning while in summer the breakfast consists of bread taken with curd and in winter it includes dates and butter along with bread. Leavened (*khamiri*) and unleavened (*patiri*) bread baked on a stone griddle (*tafu*) are made of wheat in which unleavened bread is more common. Travelers and shepherds eat *kurnu* made by wrapping dough around a heated stone and putting it in the embers. They also use *shiti*, which is baked by putting the dough under hot ashes and embers or heated sand.

2.3. Dress

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

2.4. The Family

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

2.5. Marriage

In District Kharan, the parents usually arrange the marriages when their children attain the puberty. The father of the boy

accompanied by a few relatives and elder members of the family pay a visit to the girl's family. If their proposal is accepted, all the people raise hands and read verses from the holy Quran, called *Dua*, for the success of 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 of social than a religious nature, are performed. On the marriage day, the bridegroom with his relatives and friends proceeds to the bride's house or at the place where arrangements for the wedding have been made and Nikah is performed.

Maal (The amount paid for procurement of goods, clothes and articles used during the marriage function to the bride's parents) is a common practice in the area paid by the bridegroom, his parents or guardians. The amount of *maal* is usually settled between the parents of bride and bridegroom before proposal acceptance. The *Maal* is paid before or after the marriage and it varies according to the status of concerned parties, age, beauty and qualities of the girl. Majority of girls have no say in their marriages, while in urban areas, educated girls may express their willingness or unwillingness for a match. After the marriage, parents generally become indifferent to their daughter's welfare because then it becomes the responsibility of her husband and in-laws.

Similarly, another tradition, though not common but occasionally practised is Char Pa Chari or Badlior Sarri (exchange marriages) in which a girl is married in exchange for a bride, most probably her proposed husband's sister, for her brother. It is mostly in vogue in rural areas, where people are poor and cannot afford to pay *maal* and this way they save a significant money. Under the Char Pa Chari or Badli or Sarri system, the choice for matrimony is normally imposed to the females and even sometimes males also cannot deny the decision which in numerous cases has resulted to younger bridegrooms than brides.

2.6. Social Organization

As discussed above that society is predominantly patriarchal, decision-making is in the hands of men which are usually considered as binding upon the women. Women have limited say in decision-making process, though in some urban families they are to some extent allowed to give their opinion. Society is structured on kinship bases and each group is attached to a particular tradition, founded on specific rules of social organization. Most of these rules and traditions have undergone a considerable transformation over time.

The political organization is built upon two principles, authority and tribal identity. The society is formed on the authoritarian structure of sardari. However, the Sardar's role has been transformed over the years from a defender of tribal independence to the mediator between the tribe and state and also among the tribes. The hierarchical system of authority is vertical, with downward flow from the Sardar to the youth in the clan and family while the Sardar's position is supreme and prestigious.

2.7. Customs of Co-operation

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

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

- “Bijjar”. At the time of marriage, relatives and community people extend their cooperation in terms of cash or kind according to their financial capacity.
-
- “Sargusht”. The second common assistance is called sargusht (salami), usually in cash, which the people give to bridegroom in order to congratulate him, his parents and the family.
-
- “Purs”. The community assists the family of the deceased to share their sorrow by showing sympathy to the family. They also assist in the form of cash or kind, depending upon their financial means.
-

- “Pory”. In case of murder, the tribe decides to pay a lump-sum fine to the victim's family. The murderer is assisted by monetary contribution so that he may be able to pay the fine.

People also cooperate in the installation of community hand pumps and maintenance. In addition, there is another form of co-operation is the management of water supply schemes at the community level. These schemes were completed by Public Health Engineering Department and handed over to the Water Management Associations, and committees were formed for the operation and maintenance of such schemes from among the community members. These associations fix tariff for water consumers, operate and manage the schemes and in case of any repair work needed they arrange for it.

2.8. Religious Beliefs

The majority of people of the area are Muslim. They are regular in their prayers and fast in the month of Ramazan. *Mullahs* are most influential in the community. People pay a lot of respect to them and discuss their problems with them. *Eid-ul-Fitar* and *Eid-ul-Azha* are the main festivals, which Muslims celebrate with a lot of fervor.

2.9. Conflict Resolution

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

The government system functions through civil and *Qazi* courts. The people file suit in courts to resolve their disputes. The *Qazi* court is very effective and popular as it consumes relatively less time and cost. However, there is no proper implementation of the decisions of the *Qazi* court.

People prefer the *biradri* (brotherhood) or *Jirga* system, where they take their issues to a senior and influential person of the community, after a lengthy discussion their disputes get settled.

2.10. Arms

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

2.11. Role, Position and Status of Women

The role, position and status of women in Kharan is not any different from the Baloch women in other parts of Balochistan. They perform very productive roles at home and on family farms, but their role as decision makers in family matters is rather limited. They have little or no role in decisions concerning investment, acquisition of property etc. However, in case marriage affairs elder women may play influential role. Home is considered their proper domains. They enjoy respect at home and outside, but, as stated above, have no status in the sense that in most matters they have no decision making role. There is no concept or tradition of granting right of inheritance to women. Their economic role is that of allies, but they do not have their own income, hence are economically dependent. Their access to health care and education is often denied (female literacy, 15+ in the district is the lowest in Balochistan – only 8.1%¹).

2.12. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

Child labor is measured by the per cent of children aged 5-14 years who are involved in child labour (definition used in MICS Balochistan 2010: one hour of economic work per week for children aged 5-11 years and 14 hours of economic work

¹ MICS Balochistan 2010

per week for children aged 12-14 or 28 hours of domestic work per week for 5-14 year-olds). MICS Balochistan 2010 gives status of child labour Division wise. Child labor for children 5-11 years of age is 18.9% and for age group 12-14 years it is 16.4% (for Zhob Division). SPSS data of MICS Balochistan 2010 will be available on www.childinfo.org for further research. Recent Situation Analysis of Women and Children in Pakistan (Balochistan Province) has calculated child well being index, which has been calculated taking into account 12 different indicators including child labor and underweight prevalence. Kharan is one of the least developed 19 districts of Balochistan when seen in context of child well being index.

2.13. Major Development Issues

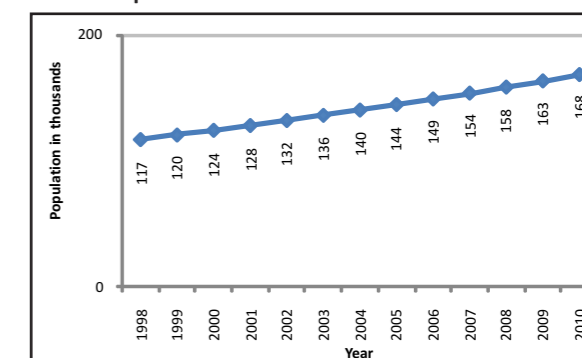
Kharan is one of the predominant tribal societies of the area; although some of the urban trends are being adopted in the towns. Men have supremacy almost in all sectors. Each tribe has got its own small aristocracy and led by its Sardar. Tribal identity and retaliation is prevalent in the area. Nonetheless,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

Women are involved in their family and domestic activities, but they don't have a major role in the outdoor activities of the society as well as they have a limited say in their marriages. Their activities are limited to domestic affairs only. Women are restricted from playing an effective role in the development of society but as long as they are segregated and secluded from the society their capacity and potential could not be properly utilized.

3 DEMOGRAPHY AND HOUSING

Demography details 2010 (Projected Population)	
Total Population (in thousands)	168
-Male	86 (51%)
-Female	82 (49%)
-Urban	40 (24%)
-Rural	128 (76%)
Sex Ratio (males/ 100 females)	104
Dependency Ratio	104
Population Density (person per sq. km)	11
Area Square Kilometer	14,958
Census 1998	
Total Population (in thousands)	117
Population Density (person per sq. km)	8
Average Household Size	6
Housing Units & Rooms	
Housing Units in thousands	36
Rooms per housing unit	1.4
Housing Tenure	
Owned	98%
Rented	1%
Rent Free	1%
Marital Status	
Never married	26%
Married	68%
Widowed/ Divorced	5%
Other	
N.I. Card Obtained	65%
Muslim	99%
Non-Muslim	1%

District Population Growth 1998 - 10



(Census, 1998)

3.1. Population

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

Table 3.1: Census Wise Population Population (in '000')

	1961	1972	1981	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population	42	77	128	117	168
Male Population	23 (55%)	41 (53%)	70 (55%)	59 (51%)	86 (51%)
Female Population	20 (48%)	36 (47%)	58 (45%)	57 (49%)	82 (49%)
Urban Population	2 (5%)	6 (8%)	10 (8%)	28 (24%)	40 (24%)
Rural Population	40 (95%)	71 (92%)	118 (92%)	89 (76%)	128 (76%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	115	114	121	104	104
Number of households (in '000')	2	11	21	8	n/a

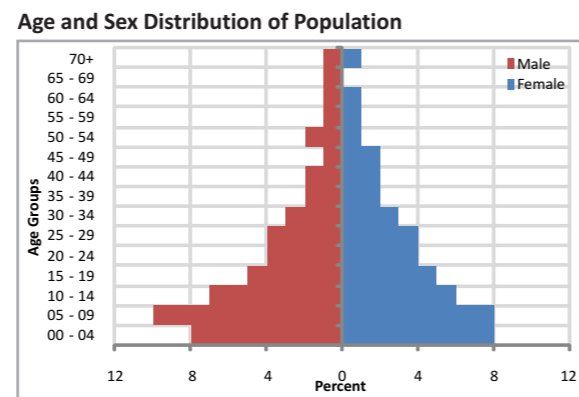
(Population Census Organization), n/a: Data not available

3.2. Population Growth Pattern

According to the Census of 1998 the reported population of District Kharan was 117000 and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to be 3.11%. The population growth rate is slightly higher in the district in contrast to other districts of Balochistan. Between the Censuses of 1961 and 1972 the population increased by 83%, between 1972 and 1981 it increased by 66% and between 1981 and 1998 it decreased considerably by 8.6%. By applying the annual growth rate (3.11%) of Census 1998. The projected population in 2010 has been estimated to be 168000, which is an increase of 44.4%. With this growth rate the current projected population in 2010 is 168,302, which means an increase of around 52,000 in population over the period of last 12 years.

3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

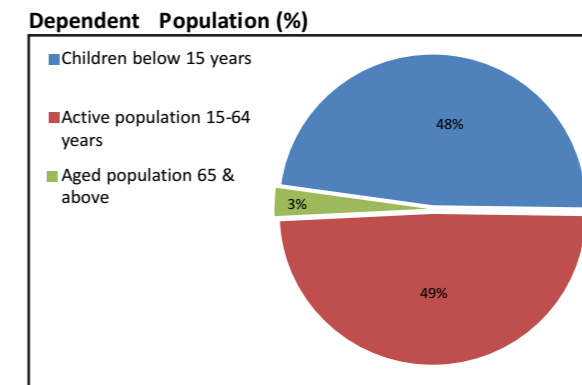
The population is characterized by high growth rate (3.11% per annum) with 2.6% population of children below one year. The children from 0-14 years age share less than half (48.2%) of the total population, almost half (49%) is active age population group while the elderly age group shares a very low proportion of almost 2.7%. More than half (53.7%) of the population is under 18 years. Adult population (18 years and above) is close to 46% of the total population. Almost 68% of the women of reproductive age (15-49 years) were found married and among these married women, 84.5% had children. There are 104 males for every 100 females in the district.



(Census, 1998)

3.3. Dependent Population

The economically dependent population is, usually, considered to be less than 15 years and 65 years old and above. In addition, the widowed or divorced females are also considered to be dependent. According to the 1998 Census, almost half, 51%, of the population in the district was dependent including higher share of youth, under 15 years with dependency of 48%, old age dependency of 2.7%, and 5% dependent population of widows or divorced. The dependent population is very high.



(Census, 1998)

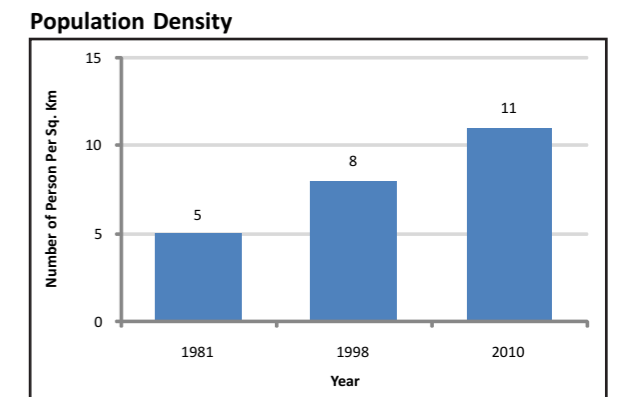
3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

Proportion of urban population had increased to 24% in the Census of 1998, whereas it was 8 percent reported in Census of 1981. Nearly 76% of the population was reported to be in rural areas.

The male population was about 51% for both the rural and the urban areas and male-female ratio was marginally higher in urban (1.06) than that of rural areas (almost 1.03). Females are usually underreported due to the reluctance to register new born female baby, and lack of proper record keeping system of births and deaths, especially in the rural areas.

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 Kharan district is also not densely populated. According to 1998 census, population density per square kilometer was 8 individuals and as per the projected population of 2010 it is almost 11 individuals (with an increase of 3 individuals over the past 12 year's period).



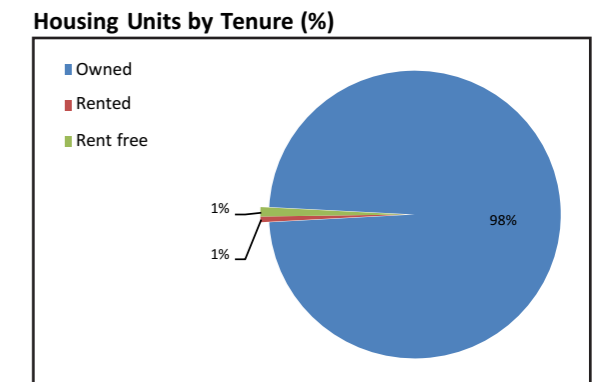
(Census, 1998)

3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size was 5.8 persons per household according to the Census of 1998. The household size in 1961 was 19 persons per unit while it was 7 in 1972 and 6 in 1981 Census.

3.7. House Tenure

According to 1998 Census, most of the houses (98%) were owned by the residents. The percentages of rented and rent-free were 0.6% and 1.1% respectively. However, it has been observed that almost 5.26 percent of the houses were rented in the urban areas.



(Census, 1998)

4.1. Administrative Division

Kharan was notified as a district in 1951 and the deputy commissioner's office started functioning on March 15th 1952. It is one of the oldest districts of Balochistan. Under BLGO 1980, to facilitate the administrative services, the district was divided into three *Tehsils* i.e. Kharan, Basima and Mashkel, eleven Patwar circles and 394 Mauzas (villages). Kharan was divided in two districts Kharan and Washuk. The new district under Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) 2001 consists of two *Tehsils* viz. Kharan and Sur Kharan. The present boundaries of the district were notified on 4th June 2005.

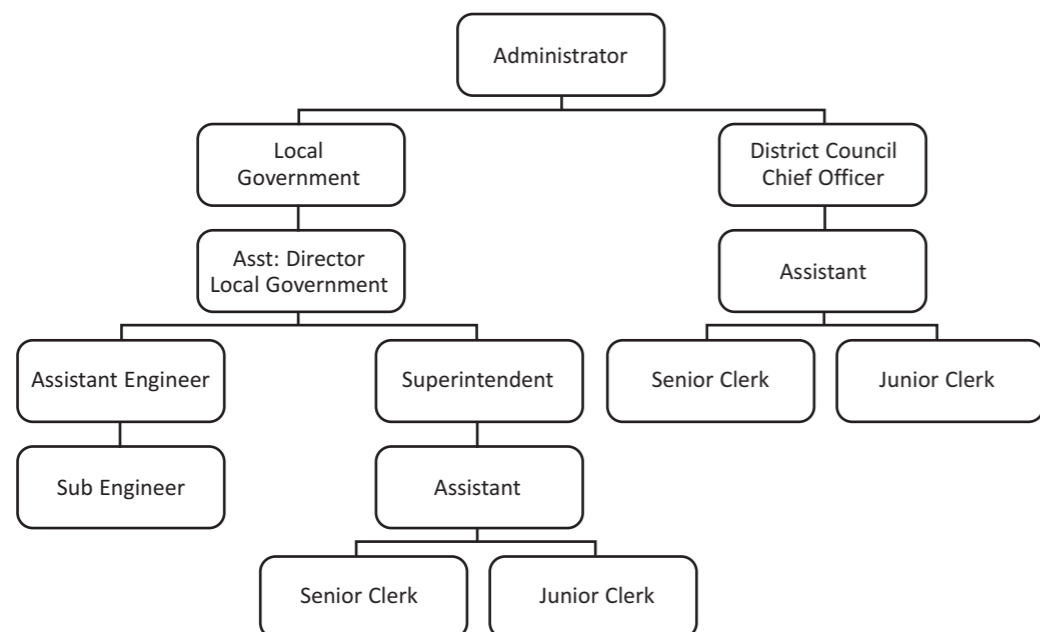
4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

As a result of disintegration of "One Unit", Balochistan gained provincial status on 1st of July 1970. The department of Local Government was created in 1970-71. By that time there was only one District Council in each district, Municipal Committee Quetta and a few Town Committees.

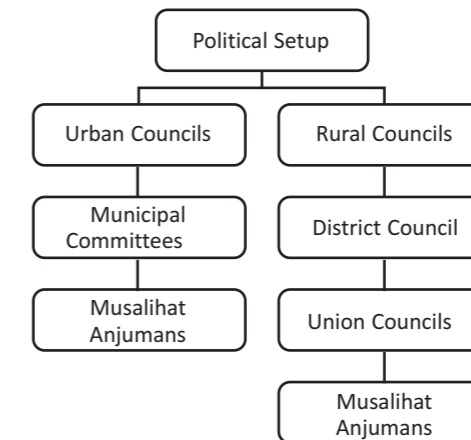
The present system of Local Government was introduced in 1979. For the first time in the history of the country, elections for all rural and urban Councils were held on the basis of adult franchise. The Balochistan Local Government Ordinance of 1980 extended to all local Councils in the province and covered all matters essential for Local Government. The ordinance took most of the features of the repealed enactments, known as Basic Democracy Order of 1959 and Municipal Administration Ordinance 1960. Both these enactments were attributed to the features of the French system.

The BLGO 1980 was replaced by BLGO 2001 with the concept of district government. Under BLGO 2001 District Kharan had 2 *Tehsils* and 7 Union Councils. The district was administrated from a single line of administration covering both, rural as well as urban areas. The system continued for two tenures and later modified through the approval of BLGA 2010. The present system under the Local Government Act 2010 is similar to BLGO 1980 that stresses upon the rural-urban division.

Local Government Administration Organogram (Administrative Setup)



Local Government Organogram(Political Setup)



4.3. Local Government Administration

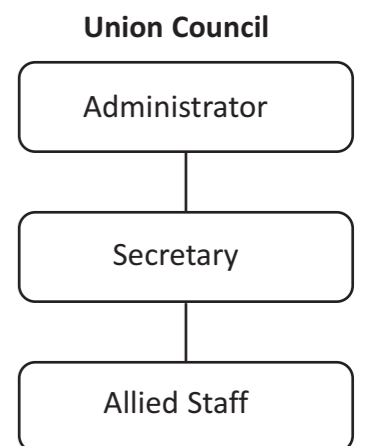
The local government institutions in urban areas of Kharan include Municipal Committees headed by a chairman and ward members. Their size depends on the number of people living in the area. The Government is represented by one Chief Officer who assists the chairman and members in routine office work.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

Under BLGA 2010, there are 7 Union Councils in Kharan. The Union Councils constitute a District Council, in which each Union Council is represented by one member in the District Council. In addition, there is special allocation of 33% for women and 5% for workers and peasants.

4.4. Functions of Local Government

4.4.1. Union Council

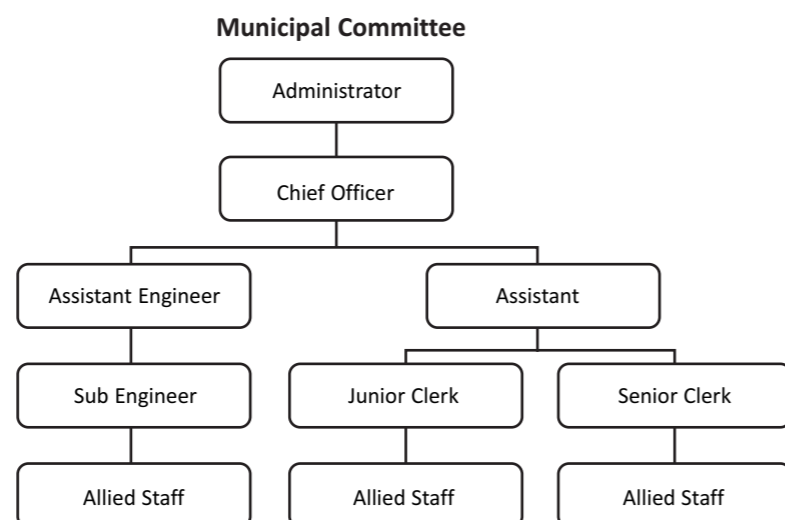
After BLGA 2010, there are 7 Union Councils in the district, where each Union Council serves a population ranging from 10000 to 15000 persons. Women representation, in each Union Council, is 33% and that of peasant/worker is 5%. The Union Councils are supposed to carry out the development works pertaining to public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink, issuance of birth and death certificates. At present, they are not functioning as Local Government elections have not been held under BLGA 2010. Every Union Council is allowed to generate its own sources of revenue by levying duty taxes and fee as specified in the second schedule of BLGA 2010. They also resolve conflicts among the villagers through *Musalihat Anjumans* and are independent to make decisions within their jurisdiction. However, some of the decisions pertaining to finances have to be formally approved by the District Council. The administrative structure of Union Council is given ahead:



4.4.2. Municipal Committee

The only Municipal Committee working in the urban areas of Kharan is Municipal Committee Kharan. According to the rules of BLGA, Municipal Committees have been constituted in the areas, where population ranges from

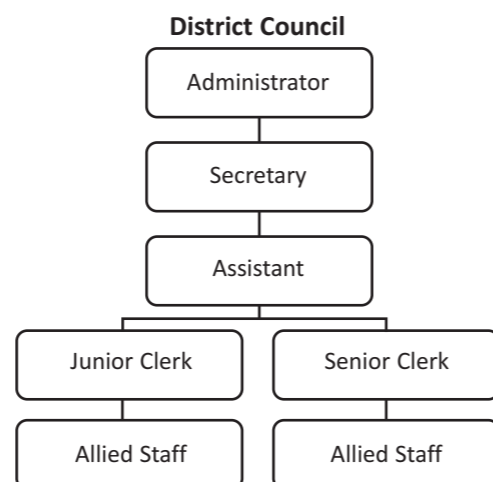
22000 to 25000. Women and workers/peasants have 33% and 5% representation in this regard. The minorities' representation is determined through government's notification, based on the population of minorities living in the area. The Municipal Committees are responsible to provide services related to public health, water supply, drains, articles of food and drink, animals and cattle, education, public safety, town planning, building control, streets and arboriculture. The Municipal Committees collect taxes and rates as determined under part III of the second schedule of BLGA 2010. The administrative setup of Municipal Committee is given ahead:



4.4.3. District Council

There are 7 Union Councils in District Council of Kharan and one member represents each in the District Council. Special seats are allocated to representatives of worker/peasants (5%), women (33%) and minorities' representation is notified by the government on the basis of population. All elected chairmen of the Municipal Committees are also members of the District Council.

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



4.5. Local Government in Kharan

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

4.6. Electoral System

4.6.1. Elections

The total number of registered voters as per Local Government elections 2005 list was 65,176. The number of male registered voters was 31,329, whereas the female registered voters were 33,847. The figure reflects some gender gap in the number of registered voters at the district level. The number of female registered voters is slightly higher than the registered male voters. The voter turnout during the Local Government elections was however, low. Only 34% of the total registered voters came out to cast their votes, which is almost one-third of the total.

4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district has one Provincial Assembly constituency PB 46 and the National Assembly representation is through the constituency NA 271.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

During the elections 68 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

A number of Federal and Provincial Government departments are providing services at the district level. Except for FBS, BoS, Passport and Immigration and Civil Defense, all major departments are functional at the district level while some are further devolved at even *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	Quetta Road Near Sheikh Masjid
NADRA ²	1	Quetta Road Near Tehsil Office
Utility Stores	6	Killa Road, College Road, Diwan Khana, Hindu Muhalla, Bus Adda and Literbaz Bazar
Post Office	1	Near DC banglow
Provincial		
Excise and Taxation	1	Main Bazar
Population Welfare	1	Alheef Chowk
Zakat	1	Near Election Commission Office

(DC office, Election Commission of Pakistan, 2010)

4.8. Complaints and Accountability Mechanism

The district has no complaints and accountability mechanism. The office of Ombudsman has not been devolved to provide services at the district level. Similarly, District Public Safety and Police Complaints Commission to be established under police order has not been notified. There is no proper complaints mechanism to address grievances of the public with regard to provision of public services.

²NADRA: National Database of Registration and Authority

Municipal services in the district relate to public health, water supply, sanitation, articles of food and drinks, public safety, town planning, building control, streets maintenance, car parking, bus stands, display and hoardings. However, these services are not fully functional due to changes in the LG structure. Availability of data from the appropriate sources has been difficult. Some findings are given in the following sections:

5.1. Administration of Municipal Services and Assets

5.1.1. Assets

The Municipal administration of district owns some assets, which help in generating some revenue for the Local Government. There are 10 shops and 1 *karez* and each has generated the revenue of Rs. 36,000/- in the year 2009-10.

5.1.2. Public Health

The most important responsibility of Municipal Committee is to provide services related to public health, proper sanitation system, supply of clean drinking water and control of infectious diseases, hygiene and building control facilities. There is one outlet facility in urban area regarding public health equipped with 1 tank and 1 driver. There are 2 tractors, 3 trucks and 8 staff members. No data was available about the other services.

5.1.3. Water Supply

Clean drinking water supply is another necessary and important mandate of the municipal services, working under the Water Regulatory Authority. The facility of regulated water supply exists with 1 tanker and a staff member. Similarly, the facility of inspection and control of private sources of water supply is also available with 1 water tanker and 1 staff member.

5.1.4. Articles of Food and Drink

The outlet facilities of food and drink have not been reported in the district. However, there is a facility of slaughter house in the urban area with 6 rooms, 1 tank and 1 staff member.

5.1.5. Public Safety

There is a facility of fire fighting equipped with 1 generator, 1 tanker and 2 staff members. Its annual budget is only Rs. 100,000.

The facility of Civil Defense is available in the district with 1 spray, 1 pickup and 1 staff member and its reported annual budget is Rs. 50,000, however, there is no facility like Crisis Management Cell.

5.2. Town Planning

No master plan made so far for Kharan as in case of most of the districts of Balochistan.

5.3. Building Control

The data about approval of maps and regulation of building construction was not available in the district.

5.4. Streets

One of the major responsibilities of municipal administration is to look after the street issues such as streets' provision and maintenance, installation of street lights, provision of water supply, arranging means of public communication and regulation of traffic vehicles. Only the street light maintenance is regularly looked after. Information about other services could not be gathered. There are 300 street lights with reported annual budget of Rs. 3,600,000.

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. One facility of control over dangerous animals, supported with 2 dogs shooter and poison is available in the district. Bus stand is available in urban area with 2 waiting rooms. Moreover, there is a facility of graveyard maintenance in urban area, run by 1 staff. Display and hoarding services, car parking areas, fumigation, and recreational facilities are reported.

5.6. Revenue Generation

The municipal office has also generated some revenue through fess concerning property transfer, licensing, issuance of birth and death certificates, parking besides slaughter house tax and various types of other fines. The revenue generated in the year 2009-10 was Rs. 66000 through Karez and shop fees.

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

6.1. Geographical Coverage

There are two main law enforcement agencies: police and *levies*. There is 1 police station which mostly covers the urban/town area of the district having jurisdiction up to 20 km. Rest of the district is patrolled by the levies force possessing 1 *Chowki*. For further details, please see table B1 Annexure B.

6.2. Human Resource

The strength of police force is 274 personnel including 1 SP, 1 DSP, 1 SHO, 7 SIs, 19 ASIs and 245 Constables. As most of the district area is controlled by the levies forces, therefore, the levies strength should have been greater than that of police. However, data reveals that there are only 205 reported staff members in Provincial Levies force, comprising 1 *Tehsildar*, 55 *Hawaldars* and 149 *Sipais*. For further details, please see table B2 Annexure B.

6.3. Resources

The police force in the district has 142 vehicles, 133 rifles, 7,481 ammunition, 14 tear gas and 50 rubber sticks. Provincial Levies force has only 04 vehicles. For further details, please see table B3 Annexure B.

6.4. Major Cognizable Crimes

During last five years major cognizable crimes were as follows: explosion: 32, murders: 04, rioting: 01 and kidnapping: 01. For further details, please see table B4 Annexure B.

6.5. Judicial Services

The judicial services available in the district comprise 1 District and Session Court, 1 Judicial Magistrate, 1 *Qazi* Court and 1 *Majlis-e-shoora*. There is a Bar Association too in the district. For further details, please see table B5 Annexure B.

6.6. Jails and Prisons

In District Kharan, there are no jails or prisons.



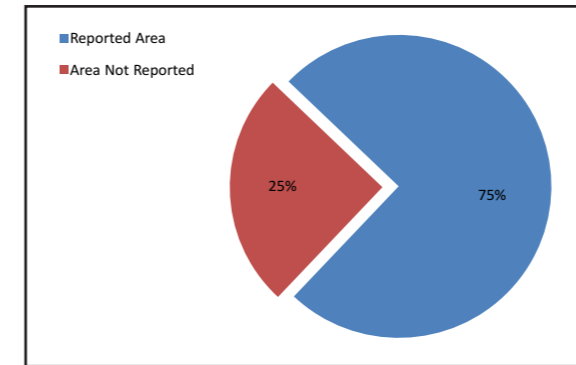
SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

7

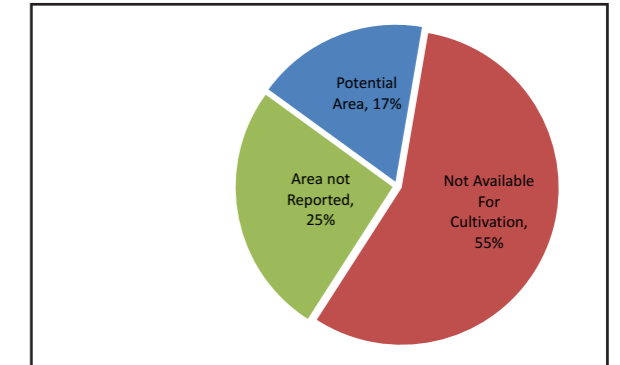
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Distribution of District Area (%)



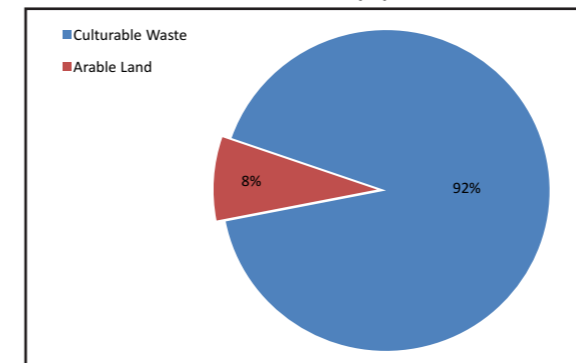
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total reported area of the district is 75%

Distribution of Reported Area (%)



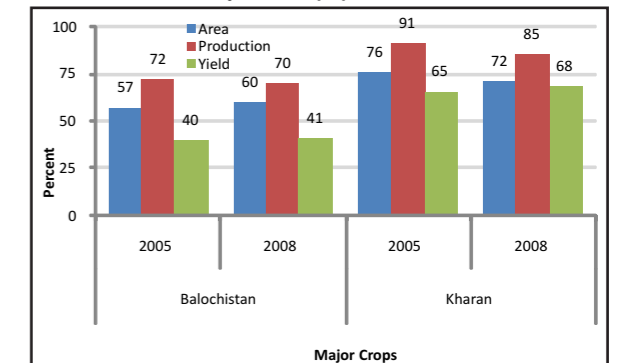
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Potential Area of the district is 17%

Distribution of Potential Area (%)



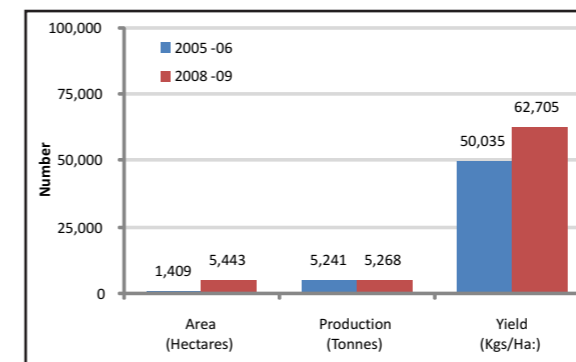
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Arable Land of the district is 8%

Growth Rate Comparison (%)



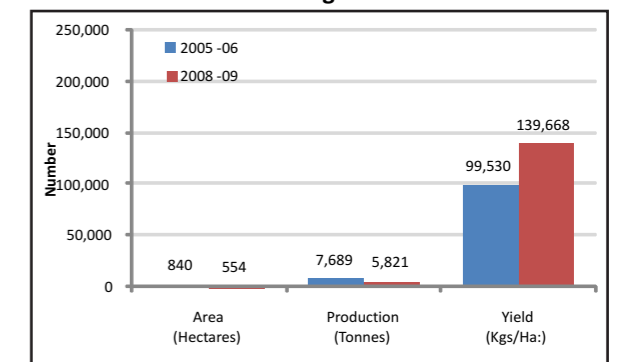
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Fruits



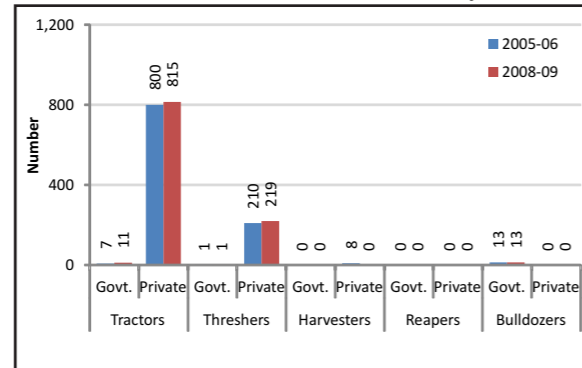
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2005-06 & 2008-09)
The fruits production increased in 2008-09

Area and Production of Vegetables



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

Government and Private Owned Farm Implements



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Sector Highlights

- 828,106 hectares of Potential Area was reportedly available for cultivation of the total geographical area (Agricultural Statistics, 2009).
- The Current Fallow Land increased from 26% to 60% between 2005 and 2009, which means more area was made available for cultivation and Net Sown Area was decreased from 74% to 39.5% between 2005 and 2009.
- Major Rabi crop was Wheat followed by Cumin sharing 67.7% and 21% of the total Rabi crop area respectively.
- Major Kharif crop was fruit followed by Onion - sharing 44.3% and 24.3% of the total Kharif crop area respectively.
- Wheat with production of 17,707 tons remained the highest for the year 2008-09 followed by 15,504 tons of Fodder.
- Among fruit, Pear produce was the highest with 7,500 yield kg per hectare.
- Other major fruit produce included Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Dates, Citrus, Chickoo and Fig.
- Major irrigation sources included tube wells (57%), wells (40%) and karezes (3%).
- There were 805 tube wells and all installed privately.

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. Agro-Ecological Zone

Kharan falls in the sub-tropical agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 828,106 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 17% of the total geographical area of the district. 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
Sub-Tropical	Kohlu, Chaghi, Kharan, Turbat, Punjgoor and Dera Bugti, Naushki, 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.
	Punjgoor, Khuzdar, Loralai, Barkhan, Musakhail and Kharan, Washuk.	3000-4500	Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Gram, Mutter Pulse, Masoor, Vegetables, Fodders, Sunflower, Safflower, Rice, Jowar, Maize, Pulses, Onion, Potato, Melons, Chilies, Coriander, Garlic, Cotton, Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peaches, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Cherry,

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2. Land Utilization

The share of land used for agriculture in District Kharan has been gradually increasing every year. Overall land utilization is given in the table below:

Table 7.2: Land Utilization by Year

Area In ('000') Hectare

Land Utilization	2004 -05	2005 -06	2006 -07	2007 -08	2008 -09
Total Geographical Area	4,805	4,805	4,805	4,805	4,805
Total Arable land	66 (8%)	66 (8%)	66 (8%)	67 (8%)	69 (8%)
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	828 (17%)	828 (17%)	828 (17%)	828 (17%)	828 (17%)
Net Sown Area	49 (74%)	37 (56%)	36 (54%)	35 (53%)	27 (40%)
Current Fallow Land	17 (26%)	29 (44%)	31 (46%)	32 (47%)	42 (60%)
Culturable Waste	762 (92%)	762 (92%)	762 (92%)	761 (92%)	759 (92%)
Forest	127 (3%)	127 (3%)	127 (3%)	127 (3%)	127 (3%)
Area Unavailable for Cultivation	2638 (55%)	2638 (55%)	2638 (55%)	2638 (55%)	2638 (55%)

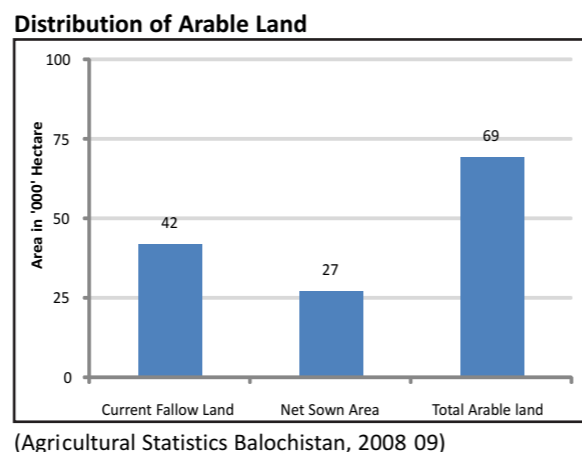
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.1. Land Classification

The geographical area of District Kharan is 4,805,000 hectares. 54.9% (2,637,905 hectares) is not available for cultivation. The Potential Area of 17% available for agricultural crops cultivation is 828,106 hectares. Data shows that Mean Fallow Land had been at 44.8% and Mean Net Sown Area was 55.2% during last five years' period. Similarly, Mean Net Sown Area had been at 55.2%. There are 805 tube wells, all installed privately.

The area under Culturable Waste Land remained at 92% during 2004-05 to 2008-09. This indicates non-availability of irrigation water. The ratio of cropping intensity decreased during the Rabi and Kharif seasons.

Out of total Potential Area for cultivation (828,106 hectares), the area of Arable Land for five years (2004 – 2009) ranged from 66,317 (8.0%) to 69,141 (8.3%). Due to availability of total Arable Land, the share of Current Fallow Land for the last five years increased from a minimum 26% to maximum 60.5%. However, for a good crop raising and earning, a lot of focus on the practice of horizontal crop yield increase can be possible within the framework of available farm resources. Each year in both the *Rabi* and *Kharif* cropping seasons, attempts should be made to bring more and more area under cultivation. The Net Sown Area during 2008-09 decreased nearly to 13% as compared to the previous four years. The area under total Arable Land decreased nearly by 0.2%.



Crops

District Kharan has two cropping seasons:

- Rabi Crops:** *Rabi* crops include; Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed/Mustard, Cumin, Lentil (*Masoor*), Vegetables, Fodder and Sunflower. 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; Sorghum (*Jowar*), Millet (*Bajra*), Maize, *Mung* bean, Mash bean, fruits, Onion, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder and Cotton. All these are cash crops, are sown in summer and harvested in late summer or early winter. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

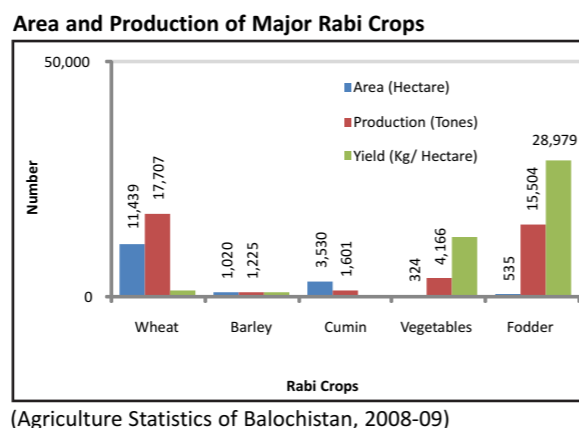
7.2.2. Major Crops, Area and Production

Under the area of major *Rabi* crops Wheat occupied the maximum area of 11,439 hectares accounting for 67.7% of the total area (16,894 hectares) followed by Cumin having a share of 21% of the area. More than 36% area of Wheat is under un-irrigated condition in District Kharan. The area under vegetables and Fodder remained at 1.9% and 3.2% respectively. Among other *Rabi* crops, Barley and Rapeseed/Mustard contributed to the percent area of 6.04% and 0.02%, respectively. For further details, please see table C1 Annexure C.

Production (17,707 tons per hectares) of Wheat crop at 1,548 Kg/hectares for the year 2008-09 remained on top followed by Fodder (15,504 tons per hectares) and vegetable (4,166 tons per hectares). The data shows that the yield of 1,548 Kg/hectares in Wheat crop at Kharan was not promising as against the average yield of high yielding wheat genotypes for irrigated Wheat in Balochistan (2,368 Kg/hectares).

Under the area of major *Kharif* crops, fruits occupied the maximum area of 5,443 hectares which was 44.3% of the total area (12,287 hectares) followed by Onion having shared 24.3% of the area. The area under vegetables and Fodder remained at 1.9% and 3.7%, respectively. However, among the other *Kharif* crops Sorghum (*Jowar*), Millet (*Bajra*), Mash bean, Melons, Chilies and Cotton contribution remained at percent area of 1.8%, 0.1%, 1.8%, 5.8%, 0.1% and 15.2%, respectively Onion production (53,676 tons per hectares) was very important and dominant in the district and 24.3% of irrigated area was under Onion production.

Fruit production occupied 45.1% of the total irrigated area and if we add the area under Melon production, then



proportion of fruit area stands at 50.33%. Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pear, Pomegranates, Dates are the leading fruits. While the following crops had low yields: Sorghum (*Jowar*): 839 Kg/hectares, Maize: 1,083 Kg/hectares, Millet (*Bajra*): 769 Kg/hectares, *Mung* bean: 903 Kg/hectares, Mash bean: 1,027 Kg/hectares and Cotton: 1,353 Kg/hectares.

It seems that the *Kharif* crop varieties being grown are either not certified seed or may not be following the agronomic practices like sowing time, balanced fertilizer application, seed bed preparation, irrigation intervals, hoeing and weeding operations and proper insect and disease control measures. It is therefore, suggested that improved genotypes of Sorghum (*Jowar*), Millet (*Bajra*), Maize, *Mung* bean, Mash bean and Cotton crops may be introduced in the district in order to replace the existing low yielding and susceptible varieties by a high yielding and resistant/tolerant newly developed varieties. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

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

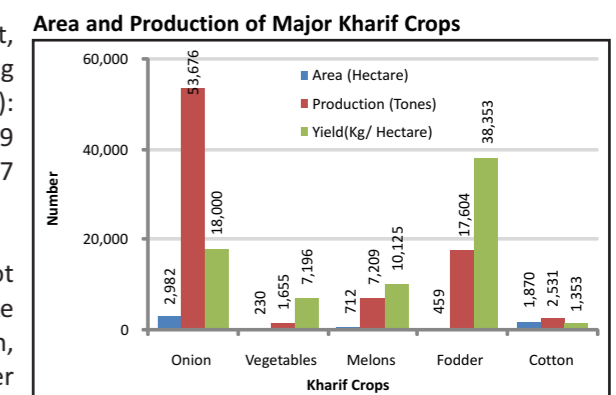
7.2.3. Discussion on Production Trends

a) *Wheat*: At the district level, Wheat contributed to 67.7% of the area under *Rabi* crops. More than 36% of the Wheat was grown under un-irrigated condition during the year 2008-09. Wheat, being staple food of the district, contributed 39.2% of the total Wheat area in Balochistan at 33.9% having a production ratio of 13.8% against 16.5% Kg/hectares. The growth rate was 1.2% against 1% of the provincial average. Hence, the Wheat cultivation is capable of maintaining the existing cropping system.

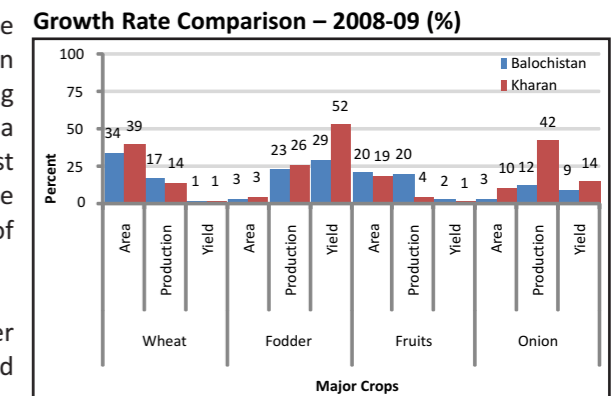
b) *Fruit*: At the district level, fruits covered 44.3% of the area under *Kharif* crops. However, the area growth rate of (18.7 < 20.1%) and production growth rate of (4.1 < 19.7%) for fruits remained lower as compared to Wheat crop followed by a growth yield Kg/hectares at 0.8% against 2% at the provincial level.

c) *Onion*: At the district level, Onion covered 24.3% of the area under *Kharif* crops with an area growth rate of (10.2 > 2.7%). However, the production growth rate of (41.7 > 11.6 %) for Onion remained higher as compared to fruits. The growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 14% against 8.6% at the provincial level.

d) *Fodder*: Fodder covered 3.7% of the area both under *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons with an area growth rate of (3.4 > 3.1%) and it remained lower than Wheat, fruits and Onion. However, production growth rate (25.7 > 22.5%) for Fodder remained higher than Wheat and fruits at the district level. The growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 52.4% as against the 29.1% of the provincial average. Therefore, it is suggested that Fodder cultivation does seem much more economical in the district as compared to Wheat and fruits cultivation. Therefore, in future, the farmers, for more earnings, must focus vertical as well as horizontal yield increase in the shape of improved genotypes. For further details, please see table C3 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008 09)



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008 09)

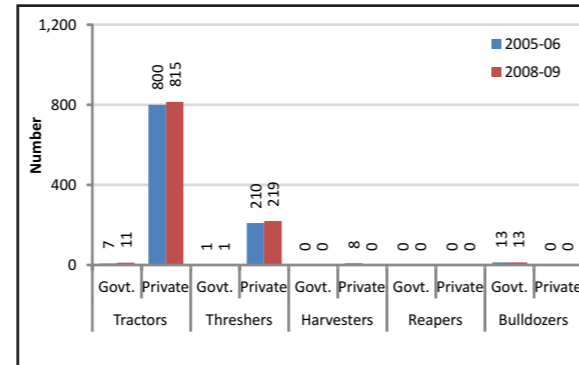
7.2.4. Discussion of Cropping Patterns

Single cropping pattern is practiced to cultivate Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed/Mustard, Cumin, Lentil (*Masoor*), Sunflower, Sorghum (*Jowar*), Millet (*Bajra*), Maize, *Mung* bean, Mash bean, fruits, Onion, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder and Cotton. However, inter cropping, mixed cropping and crop rotation is not practiced. Some of the fields/plots have remained uncultivated as fallow land probably due to exhausted soil fertility in 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. For further details, please see table C4 Annexure C.

Government and Private Owned Farm Implements

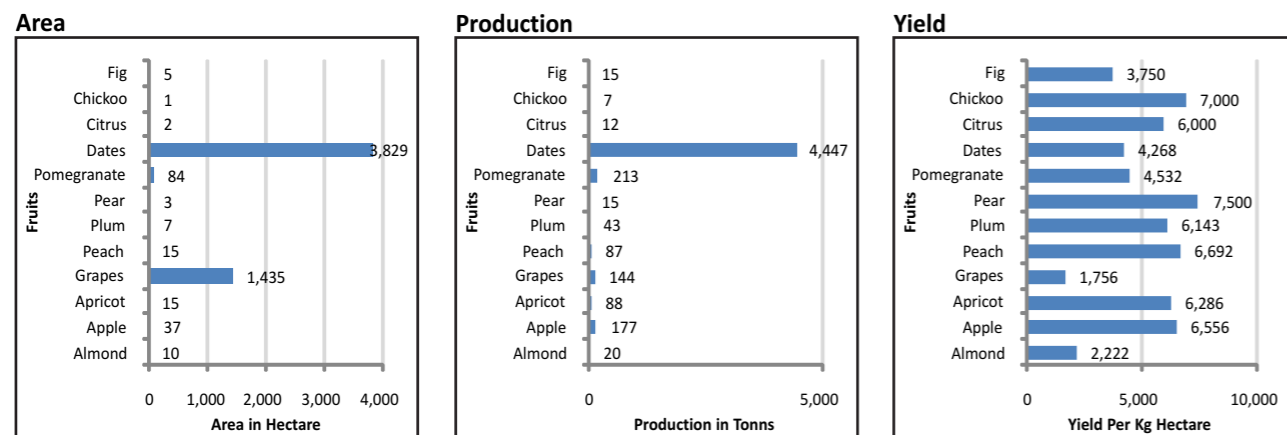


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.4. Horticulture Inputs

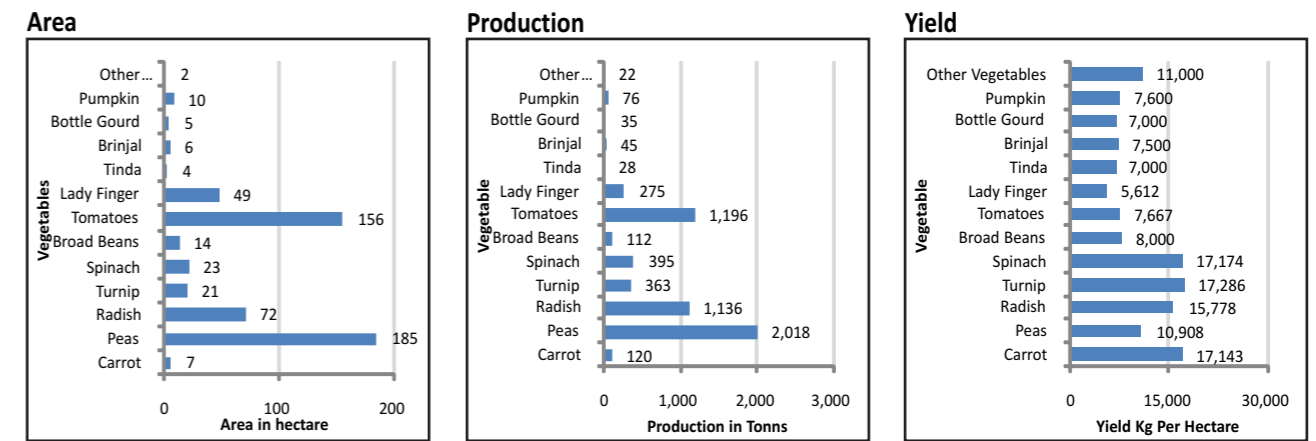
7.4.1. Area and Production of Fruits and Vegetables

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



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Among vegetables, Peas is the main produce for both, *Rabi* as well as *Kharif* that is grown on an area of 185 hectares. Tomatoes (156 hectares) remained second highest followed by Radish (72 hectares) and then Lady Finger (49 hectares) cultivation. However, Tinda had a lowest area (4 hectares) followed by Bottle Gourd (5 hectares) from all the vegetables at district level. For further details, please see table C6 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.5. Land Ownership and Tenure System

Only a few influential landowners possess large agricultural land. They give the land on lease or on contract for cultivation. The harvest is shared equally between the contractors and landowners. Small land owners cultivate their own land with the help of their family members. Women and children also assist their male members in harvesting and cutting of the crops. Some land owners hire labor on a permanent basis for cultivation. The land tenure system is such that the cultivated area is under personal ownership while pasture land and those lands which have not been brought under administrative record belong to the tribe dwelling in the area. The total Arable Land recorded was 8.3% which makes 69,141 hectares. The Culturable Waste Lands were at 91.7% (758,965 hectares) during the year 2008-09.

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

Shared Tenancy	Does Not Exist.
Cash Tenancy	Does Not Exist.
Crop Sharing System	This is almost the reverse form of the cash tenancy. The land owner gives his land to the cultivator and all the cost of production must be met by him. Normally, 50% of the production is given to the owner of the land.

7.6. Agriculture Marketing

No marketing facility is available in the district. Most of the production is consumed locally. People either sell their crops directly in the market or mostly sell their products through commission agents. These commission agents and local shopkeepers sell the grain to the consumers making huge profits. However, the tendency of farm producers is divided to marketing system at varying angles because, the prices fixed for different agricultural commodities by the government do not seem effective throughout the province. Majority of the farm produce is directly sold into the hands of brokers/*dalal/beopari*/ contractors or intermediaries and so on, same category of individuals with different nomenclatures at different locations. Normally, the following options are available for selling the produce and these methods are available to all the growers:

- Sale of produce at farm gate: This kind of sale obviously does not bring a lot of income to growers.
- Sale of produce to the nearest market: This kind of sale has certain transportation charges which must be met by the growers. In market, again there is hold of intermediaries etc. They buy the farm produce on the spot and resell to wholesalers at their own income interest. The whole sellers resell to merchandisers, dealers, brokers or retailers. Then it comes to the shopkeepers from where the end consumer is able purchase these commodities.

But every entity involved in sales chain usually fixes profit margins at its own discretion. Sale of produce across the boundaries of district or province: Onwards, the same intermediaries are to be faced by the producers/growers.

- c) Another way of earning more money/profit is to keep the produce purchased from the growers in the warehouses and stores waiting for time when the prices go high and the profit is maximum.

7.6.1. Share of Population Employed in Major Agricultural Activities

People cultivate the land with primitive methods by using plough and animals. The big land owner hires laborers who work throughout the season. After cultivation, the crop is distributed between laborers and landowner. The small landowners cultivate their own land. The farmers involve their families (women and children) at the time of harvesting and sowing of crops. Most of the tilling is carried out by men. Generally landowners themselves are involved in cultivation and harvesting as tenants are not easily available. Few people use tractors, threshers and mechanical ploughs.

7.6.2. Role of Women in Agricultural Activities

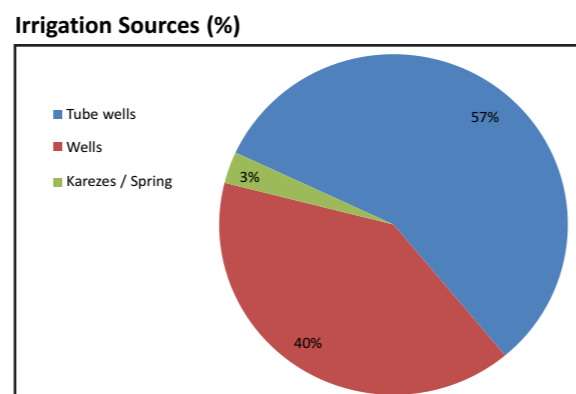
Men and women both take an active part in agriculture sector. Women are involved in agricultural activities both in-house and in the field but they mostly perform domestic activities. At the time of sowing and reaping the harvest, they work in the field. Big land owners employ labor for harvesting their land. The small land owners and farmers cultivate their land by themselves. Horticulture activities are very limited in the area.

7.7. Irrigation

7.7.1. Irrigation System and Sources

Three main sources of irrigation used in the district are: tube wells, dug wells and Karezes/ springs. Privately owned tube-wells are maintained by the owners themselves.

Majority of the crop cultivation area (13,836 hectares) is irrigated by means of tube wells, encompassing 57% of the total irrigation sources followed by well irrigation which covers (9,723 hectares) 40% of the total irrigation sources in District Kharan. However, *Karezes/Springs* contribute 3% of the area (609 hectares). There is no canal system available for crop irrigation. For further details, please see table C7 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.8. Structure of Agriculture Department

Table 7.3: Structure of the Department

Structure	Number of Agriculture Extension Departments	Number of Irrigation Departments
Number of Sub Offices	10	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	96	n/a
Actual Filled Posts	90	n/a
Vacant Posts	6	n/a

(Agriculture Department)

7.9. Development Projects

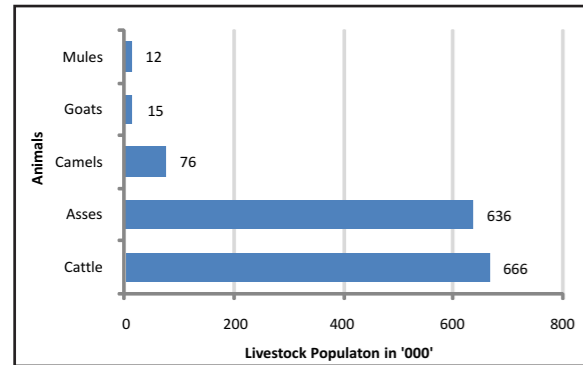
Some development projects in PSDP2009 were:

- Establishment of Dry Land Research Centre at Kharan and Panjgur.
- Construction of Gazi/Tadi of Storage Dam (Reservoir) Spillway and Gates to Irrigate Jamak Union Council and Kharan.

7.10. Some Key Findings

- As agriculture is main source of income in rural areas especially, both ground and surface water be used optimally.
- Lining of water course and adopting high efficiency irrigation techniques should be promoted.
- Supply of certified seeds of all major crops at subsidized rates can enhance productivity.
- Agricultural loans on easy installments for purchase of farm implements can contribute in alleviating poverty.
- Arrangement of field days, seminars, lecture on pest management and demonstration of improved package of technology plots by the concerned department will improve overall condition of agriculture in the district.

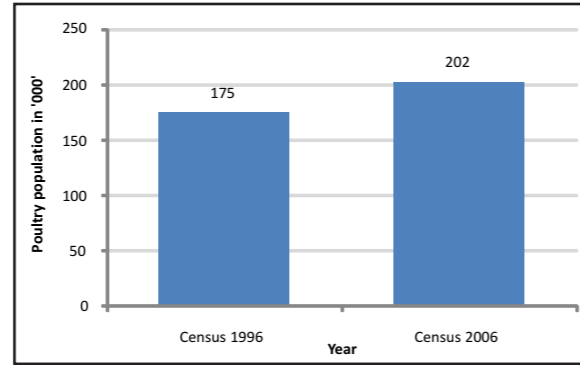
Livestock Population



(Livestock Census, 2006)

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

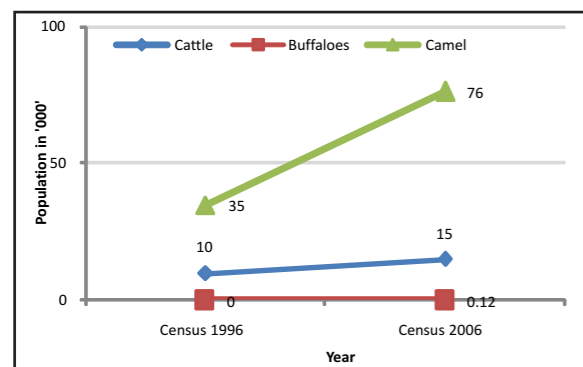
Poultry Population



(Livestock Census, 1996 & 2006)

No major increase in poultry population.

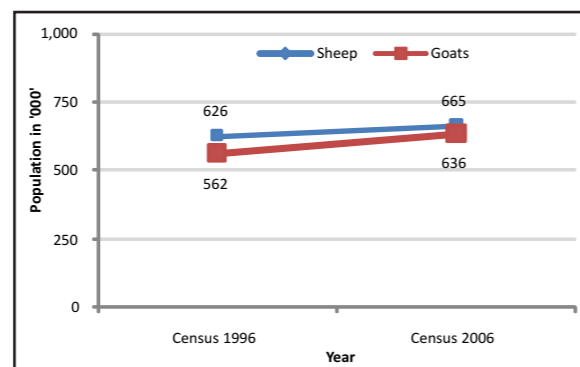
Large Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

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

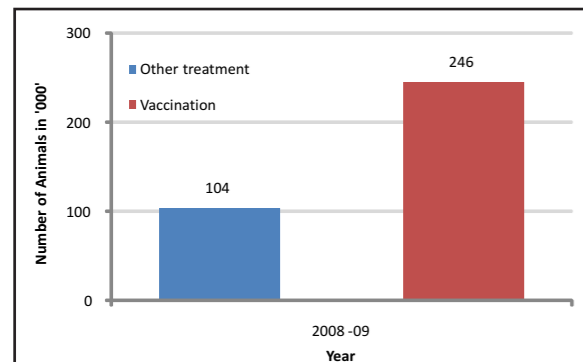
Small Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

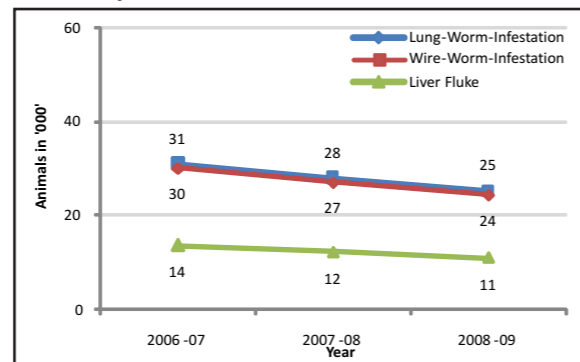
Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district.

Animals Treated and Vaccinated in 2008-09



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

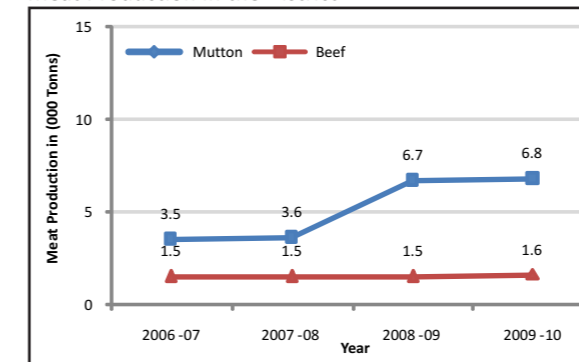
Three Major Animal Diseases in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

The incidence of major disease is declining

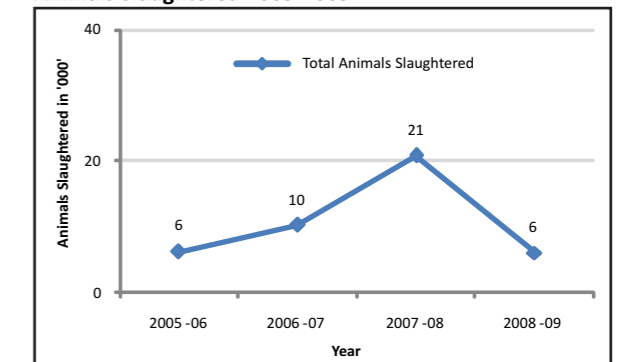
Meat Production in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Slaughtering of Animals in Public and Private sector is almost identical

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Sector Highlights

- Livestock census comparison indicates that population of livestock in the district has increased by a large percentage.
- Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district and a few number of buffaloes and camels are also available.
- A network of Public Sector Veterinary Institution comprising of 3 veterinary hospitals, 29 veterinary dispensaries and 1 artificial insemination center is available in the district.
- Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.

8.1. Introduction

Livestock census of 2006 has data for 26 districts as districts like Washuk. Nushki, Harnai and Sherani were part of other districts. General categories of livestock for which data was collected comprised cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, camel, horses, mules, asses and poultry. Situation of Kharan is ranked (based on sorting order Largest to the smallest) below among the then 26 districts. In total livestock population ranking, Kharan district has 9th largest population.

Livestock Category	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goats	Camel	Horse	Mule	Asses	Poultry
District Rank	21	21	9	9	1	20	16	14	16

The above ranking shows that in case of small ruminants, Kharan has quite a population as compared to other districts while in large ruminants again population is not large. Only camel population is the largest in comparison. Area wise Barkhan is 7th largest district and human population wise it ranks 19th smallest (among 30 districts) while population density per square kilometer is only 18.

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

8.2. Livestock Population

The highest reported population among all the ruminants was that of sheep (Livestock Census, 2006). This shows that sheep are preferred farm animals people like to keep and rear as compared to any other livestock species. The livestock population reported in the last two livestock censuses is given in the table below:

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

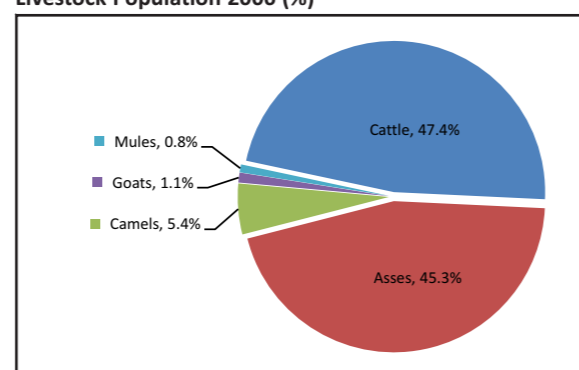
Livestock Type	1996	2006
Sheep	626	66.6
Goats	562	63.6
Cattle	10	15
Buffalo	n/a	Less than 1000
Camels	35	76
Poultry	175	202

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

8.3. Large Ruminants

The Cattle are 47% followed by Camels' share of 5.4% of the total livestock. The male cattle are mostly slaughtered and their beef is sold to fulfill food purpose. People also prefer Cattle for sacrifice on the occasion of *Eid-ul-Azha*.

Livestock Population 2006 (%)



(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.4. Small Ruminants

More than 80% of the livestock population comprises small ruminants which show that people prefer small ruminants as compared to large ruminants, probably, because of small scale agricultural activity in the district and availability of fodder. Household women and children usually look after small ruminants. Small livestock farmers usually have herd size up to 20-30 small ruminants, which are raised mostly in un-irrigated areas, where rangeland provides pasture.

8.5. Poultry

There is one government poultry farm and small scale private/commercial poultry farms of broiler and layer breeds in the district. Enormous potential has been observed in rural poultry. 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, especially broiler breed is a much preferred business compared to other breeds because it provides maximum return in very short time.

8.6. Livestock Population Growth Rate

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

Table 8.2: Projected Livestock Population (Numbers)

Livestock Category	Growth rate (%)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cattle	6.8	14,854	15,864	16,943	18,095	19,325
Buffalo	9.9	118	130	143	157	172
Sheep	1.8	665,903	677,889	690,091	702,513	715,158
Goats	2.6	635,731	652,260	669,219	686,618	704,471
Camels	1.5	76,069	77,210	78,368	79,544	80,737
Horses	4.3	138	144	150	157	163
Mules	10.7	8	9	10	11	12
Asses	2.4	11,862	12,147	12,438	12,737	13,042
Poultry	2.6	202,230	207,488	212,883	218,418	224,096

(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.7. Veterinary Institutions

There is a government-owned network of 3 veterinary hospitals, 29 veterinary dispensaries, 1 artificial insemination center, 1 slaughter house, 1 poultry farm and 1 dairy farm. 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 produce milk in a significant quantity. An extended coverage of veterinary services would lead to rapid increase in production of milk and meat and would generate substantial income for livestock farmers.

The physical condition of the government veterinary institution's buildings and equipment is not promising. There is an immediate need to renovate the buildings and provide latest equipment for appropriate health services.

8.7.1. Major Diseases

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

- Worm infestations
- Liver fluke
- Ticks

Internal worm infestation, Liver Fluke and Ticks are the commonly found diseases in the livestock of District Kharan. The ecto-parasites causing these diseases not only reduce the reproductive and breeding efficiency of the animals but also affect the animal's skin which then could not be sold at market price. Contagious diseases found in the district are F&D, anthrax and enterotoxaemia etc. Incidences of various diseases among livestock are presented in the table below:

Table 8.3: Major Livestock Diseases (Numbers)

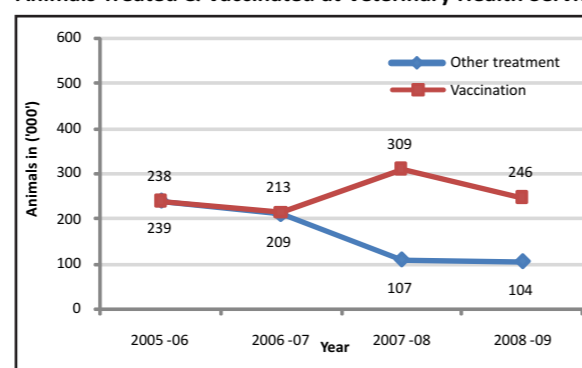
Name of Diseases	2005 -06	2006 -07	2007 -08	2008 -09
Lung -Worm -Infestation	34,527	31,105	28,023	25,246
Wire -Worm -Infestation	33,407	30,096	27,114	24,427
Liver Fluke	15,023	13,534	12,193	10,985
Mange/Mites	2,786	2,510	2,261	2,037
Ticks	4,516	4,069	3,665	3,302
Contagious	4,871	4,389	3,954	3,562
Non -Contagious	5,624	5,067	4,565	4,113
Systematic	627	565	509	458
Others	6,429	5,792	5,218	4,701

(Civil Veterinary Hospital)

8.7.2. Disease Control Activities and Mortality

Livestock Department has been continuously involved in animal convenient health coverage activities. It usually provides vaccination and medication in order to save animal lives. The maximum number of livestock treated and vaccinated during four years period was reported in the year 2007-08 and during succeeding years the trend declined. For further details, please see table D1 Annexure D.

Animals Treated & Vaccinated at Veterinary Health Services



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

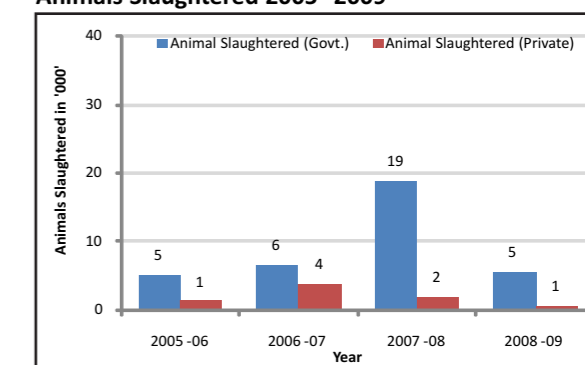
8.8. Meat and Dairy Production

The mutton production has been on a high rise after 2007-08 in the district: It increased from 3,600 tons to 6,700 tons. Beef production has gradually increased and recorded between 1,400 tons to 1,600 tons in period under consideration. Milk production has also increased gradually along with the increase in population of large ruminants. Similarly, poultry meat and egg production also increased. This is due to increase in human population and better economic conditions that result in increased demand. For further detail, please see table D2 Annexure D.

8.9. Slaughtering

The maximum number of animal slaughtering was performed in the year 2007-08. However, the animals slaughtered could not be matched with meat production because the slaughtering conducted privately was negligible.

Animals Slaughtered 2005 -2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

8.10. Functions and Structure of Livestock Department

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

Table 8.4: Strength of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	61
Actual Filled Posts	58
Vacant Posts	3

(Livestock Department)

8.11. Development Projects

Some development projects funded by various sources:

Table 8.5: 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)

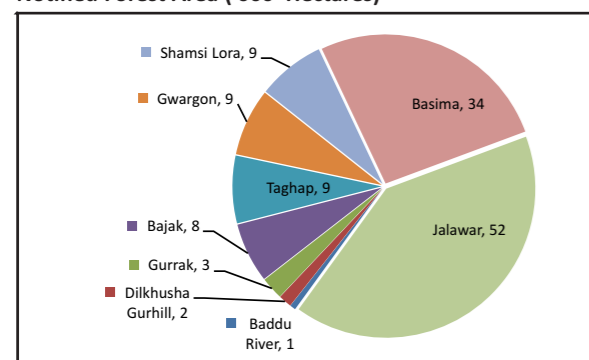
8.12. Some Key Findings

- In district ranking (as per Livestock Census of 2006), Kharan has 9th largest livestock population
- High incidence of various diseases call for improvement in veterinary services
- For maintenance of livestock assets and effective service delivery adequate funds be ensured. The following buildings need immediate attention:
 - Civil Veterinary Hospital, Kharan
 - Government Dairy Farm
 - Government Poultry Farm
 - Artificial Insemination Center Kharan
- Performance evaluation of the government farms can help draw useful conclusion for running the farms on sustainable basis

9 FORESTRY

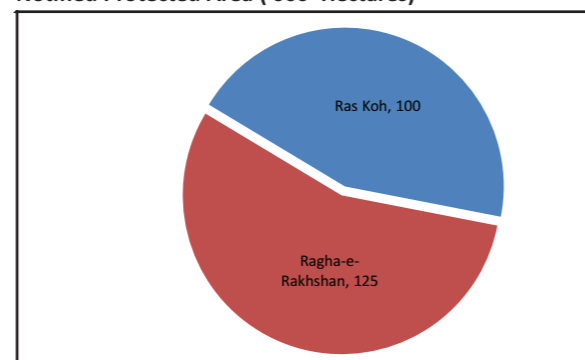
Forest area, offices and no. of staff	
Total Forest Area	127,374 ha
Number of Sub Offices	1
Total Sanctioned Posts	51
Filled Posts	51

Notified Forest Area ('000' Hectares)



(Forest Department)

Notified Protected Area ('000' Hectares)



(Forest Department)

Sector Highlights

The district, being an extension of Ras Koh and portions of the Garr and Sihan ranges, has a scanty vegetation cover. Almost the entire area of the district is covered by the “Tropical Thorn Forest and Sand Dune Desert” forest type with date palm being the most common tree species. Majority of the species are xerophytes. A negligible part of the district, as compared to its total area, has been conserved as State Forest or Wildlife Protected Area. These include 127,374 hectare of State Forests and 224,923 hectare of Wildlife Protected areas. Overall natural vegetation, including shrubs, bushes and grasses can be defined as rangelands which are inconsiderably contributing to the ecological stability of important ecosystems in the district. Condition of forests in the district is poor. By virtue of occurrence, forests in Kharan District are only natural ones, comprising of sparse groves of different species with low density rangeland and other types of trees. Water scarcity is the main limiting factor for adequate vegetation cover.

Due to irregular and scanty rainfall, because the district is located out of Monsoon range, weather is mostly hot and seldom cold, as a result, most of the district area does not have large potential rangeland. Therefore desert loving camel which thrives mainly on shrubby vegetation, is the most common animal in the district. Population of small ruminants is not comparable to the extensive landmass.

Similar is the situation with wildlife. Mountain sheep, Gazelle (deer) at the skirts of hills, Sindh Ibex, once found fairly numerous are now near to extinction due to over hunting. Other wildlife includes Wolves, Hyenas, Foxes, Jackals, Hares and Honey badgers etc. The birds include Ckakar partridges and Seese partridges. Amongst migratory birds, precious and most sought after by Arab dignitaries are Houbara bustard, Sand grouse and passing-by cranes and a number of ducks. Leopards and bears which were once reported to be present in the district are no more visible.

9.1. Introduction

Forests play an important role in the maintenance of environmental balance. It is a well established fact that life on earth is possible due to a number of direct, indirect, tangible and intangible naturally active forestry factors. These may include emission of life-sustaining oxygen and absorption of poisonous carbon dioxide. Forests are the main source of food, timber, firewood, shelter and a variety of medicinal herbs. It should be noted that forests are instrumental in the rehabilitation and development of rangelands, water management, wildlife management and soil conservation. In view of their various productive functions, we should protect and rehabilitate forests for our own existence.

The type of forests found in the area is “Tropical Thorn Forest and Sand Dune Desert”. The district has been home for Xerophytes. Groves of date palm are found in the plains. *Haloxylon ammodendron* (Taghaz) is found on the sand dunes and inter-dunal spaces whereas *Tamarix articulata* (Ghaz, also known as *shakargaz*), is found in ravines and along stream beds. *Pistacia khinjjak* is found on hills.

9.2. Major Vegetation

Vegetation type in the area generally represents xerophytic plant community. The tree species include: *Haloxylon ammodendron* which is locally known as Taghaz. *Peganum harmala*, *Alhaji camelorum*, *Calotropice procera*, *Rhazya stricta*, *alonj* (generic name not known), *Filago arvensis* (Burako), *Apo* (a salsolaceous plant, bush), *Perploca aphylla*, *caparis aphylla*, *Calligonum comosum* (pogh), *Zizyphora clinopodioides* (Purchink), *Shirakah* (a fodder eaten by sheep), *Simsur* (a fodder eaten by sheep), *Gaillonia eriantha* (Sohrpul), are generally spread almost over the entire district. Similarly, *Tamarix articulata* (Ghaz), *Tamarix macrocarpa*, *Phoenix dactylifera*, *Pistacia khinjjak* can be grouped into major tree species.

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

Table 9.1: Vegetation Zones

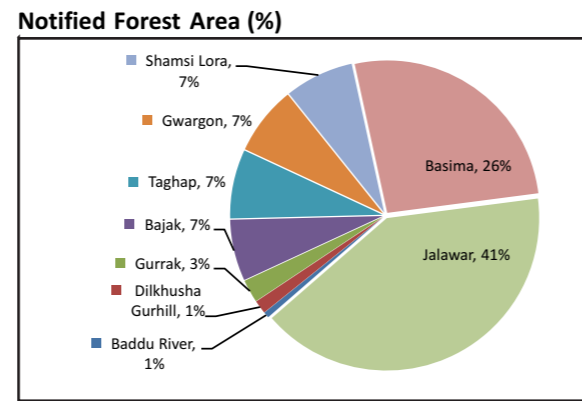
Vegetation Zone	Brief description
Hills and steep slopes	<i>Pistacia khinjjak</i> (Gawan) is occasionally seen in this zone mixed with grasses and fodders like <i>Pennisetum dichotomum</i> (Barshonk), <i>sorag</i> (generic name not known), <i>Stocksia brahuica</i> (Kotor) and <i>Eragrostis cynosuroides</i> (drug).
Foot hills	The plants occupying this zone, both Xerophytic and non-Xerophytic plants could be seen. Main plant Species are <i>Tamarix macrocarpa</i> , <i>Tamarix articulata</i> (Ghaz), <i>Haloxylon ammodendron</i> (Taghaz) <i>Periploca aphylla</i> , <i>Zizyphora clinopodioides</i> (Purchink), <i>Shirakah</i> (a fodder eaten by sheep), <i>Simsur</i> (a fodder eaten by sheep), <i>Gaillonia eriantha</i> (Sohrpul), The dominant shrubs in the region includes <i>Zygophyllum atriplicioides</i> , <i>Tamarix gallica</i> (Kiri), <i>Calligonum comosom</i> , <i>Peganam harmala</i> , <i>Nareum odorum</i> (Jaur), <i>Salsola kali</i> , <i>Rhazya stricta</i> , <i>Alhaji camelorum</i> , <i>Salsola foetida</i> , <i>Haloxylon salicornicum</i> and <i>H. Grifthii</i> .
Piedmont plains	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> (a species of date palm) is seen in groves almost in the entire district. In addition, <i>Tamarix macrocarpa</i> , <i>Tamarix articulata</i> (Ghaz), <i>Haloxylon ammodendron</i> (Taghaz) <i>Periploca aphylla</i> , <i>Zizyphora clinopodioides</i> (Purchink), <i>Shirakah</i> (a fodder eaten by sheep), <i>Simsur</i> (a fodder eaten by sheep) and <i>Gaillonia eriantha</i> (Sohrpul) are also associated in this zone.
Dry stream beds	<i>Tamarix macrocarpa</i> , <i>Tamarix articulata</i> (Ghaz), <i>Haloxylon ammodendron</i> (Taghaz) are commonly seen in this zone.

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

9.3. Forestry Land Use

9.3.1. Notified Forests

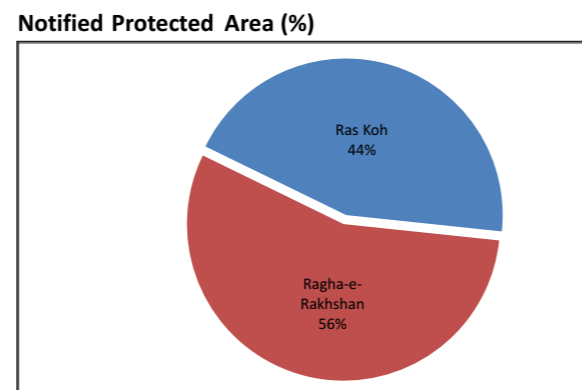
District has nine (9) notified forests with a total area of 127,374 hectares conserved as State Forests. For details, see table E1 Annexure E.



(Forest Department)

9.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

District has two (2) notified protected areas for wildlife, spread over 224,923 hectares. For details, see table E2 Annexure E.



(Forest Department)

9.3.3. 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 communities 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 resulted in overgrazing and uprooting of bushes/shrubs from rangelands ruthlessly. As a consequence, most of the rangelands in the district are being degraded. Droughts are another factor that limits improvement of rangelands. The last drought that has reduced the potential/carrying capacity of these rangelands at large and hundreds of animals, including camels, sheep and goats perished. Massive shifting of human population in search of potential grazing grounds, has taken place. It was in fact an environmental tragedy experienced over decades which resulted in not only loss of large number of animals but also extinction of several palatable plant species.

9.4. Forest Production

The useful plants fall mainly in the category of fodder, used as fuel wood for energy purpose, construction wood for roofing and small implements and medicinal plants for people and livestock. However, timber is not produced on commercial basis. Wood from *Haloxylon ammodendron* (Taghaz) and other related trees is utilized for fuel wood and construction of huts and hedges in areas near the forests.

9.5. Non-Timber Forest Produce

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

9.6. Wildlife

Wildlife Habitat type is "Tropical Thorn Forest and Sand Dune Desert". No authentic information, on the historical as well as the present status of wildlife in the district, was available. However, according to the community, wildlife population has drastically declined over the last few decades, even some species like black bear and goitered gazelles have either become extinct or are endangered. It could be attributed to various environmental factors and over utilization of the resource.

Table 9.2: 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 habitat of threatened desert deer, Goite red Gazelle (<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>), Honey badger, etc.
Birds	Houbara Bustard (<i>Chlamydotis undulate</i>), Seese 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)

9.6.1. Wildlife Statistics

There were no statistics available on wildlife in the district.

9.7. Wetlands

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

9.8. Commercial Forestry (Plantations)

Tree species planted for amenity and farm forestry purpose are included in this category which are mostly planted along water channels, water storage ponds, around farmlands and household compounds. The common species are Sinjit (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*), Sufeda (*Eucalyptus spp.*), Toot/Mulberry (*Morus alba*), Saru (*Cupressus sempervirens*), *Salix spp.* Timber obtained from such resources is locally consumed and does not serve as a significant means of livelihood for the local community.

9.9. Bee Keeping

Bee keeping has not been reported as an economic activity in the district.

9.10. Marketing and Processing

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. Data was not available about the quantity of wood utilized.

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

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

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

Table 9.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	51
Actual Filled Posts	51
Vacant Posts	0

(Forest Department)

9.12. Development Projects

Forestry in one of the neglected sectors in Balochistan: there was no development project in the PSDP for Kharan.

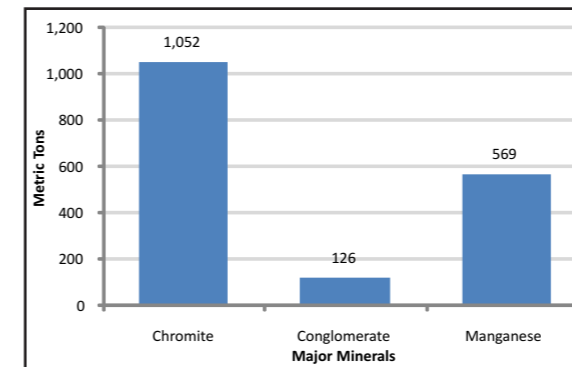
9.13. Some Key Findings

- Area under forest reserves in District Kharan is very small. The proportion of planted forest versus natural forest is even lower. Forest reserves of international standard are rare.
- Female involvement in the forestry activities is rare and limited to some menial jobs like collecting herbs, bushes and shrubs. Sometimes they also collect fuel wood.
- In the development of forestry, participation of Local and Federal Government and NGOs is very low.
- Forest reserves have depleted due to unavailability of alternate cheap sources of fuel energy.
- Wildlife management is very poor and needs substantial improvement.
- The environmental and ecological balance has been impaired due to soil erosion, depletion of rangelands and population pressure.
- The institutional capacity of Forestry Department needs restructuring. Management needs vigor, so that effective control on 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 sources.
- No community system in place for management of wastelands.
- Lack of alternate sources of forage for livestock feeding.
- Wildlife is being hunted carelessly.

10 MINING

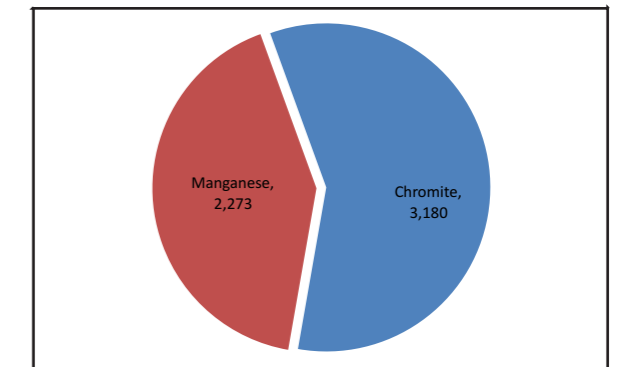
Name of the Mineral	Acreage
Manganese	2,273
Chromite	3,180

Mineral Production in 2009 -10



Mines and Mineral Development

Mining Lease Acreage (Hectares)



Mines and Mineral Development

10.1. Introduction

Kharan has deposits of manganese, gabbro and chromite besides, Feldspar occurrence in the area has also been reported. Bunap – Rayo (Raskoh range) Chromite and Manganese occur about 30 kms north-west of Kharan District. This region contains the large ophiolitic complex extending north wards to Khuzdar. The ophiolitic complex is mainly comprised of ultramafic, mélange and other rock units. The ophiolite includes fragments and block of Peridotite, Dunite, Serpentine, Gabbro, Manganese and Chromite. The ophiolites contain lenticular or disseminated bodies of Manganese and Chromite and majority of these bodies are found as pods, lenses and many irregular shapes (in dunite rocks).

10.2. Major Minerals Production and Leases

Major minerals of the district are Chromite and Manganese while their actual deposits remained unknown because deposits were not explored on large scale. Mining of Chromite and Manganese is in progress. Quartz vein associated Antimony are found at different localities. The exploration work carried out by Geological Survey of Pakistan found that the resources are of low concentration, low significance and are not economical.

Table 10.1: Mineral Resources of the Deposits

Name of the Mineral	Quality	Deposit
Chromite	Good	Undetermined
Manganese	28 -42%	Not known

(Mines and Mineral Department)

Twenty-five prospecting licenses and 5 mining leases for minerals have been granted to the private sector for exploitation of these mineral. The production of Chromite during 5 years' period has increased from 453 metric tons (2005-06) to 1,052 metric tons (2009-10). During the financial years 2005-06 to 2009-10, the production reported in the district is as under:

Table 10.2: Major Minerals and Production

	No of Prospecting Licenses 2009-10		No of Mining Leases 2009-10		Production (In Metric Tons)				
	Number	Acreage	Number	Acreage	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Chromite	13	12,749	3	3,180	453	375	899	946	1,052
Conglomerate	2	2,454	0	0	245	217	179	125	126
Gabbro	7	700	0	0					
Manganese	3	2,125	2	2,273	-	-	375	294	569

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

10.3. Some Key Findings

Mining is being carried out by the private sector mostly. The mining activity is based on primitive techniques and therefore results in wastage and inefficiency, which in turn brings lesser economic gains. In order to improve production, latest mining technologies need to be introduced to the mine owners. Most of the minerals are exported in raw form and no value-added processing is carried out at the provincial level. Therefore, the employment and income generation is limited.

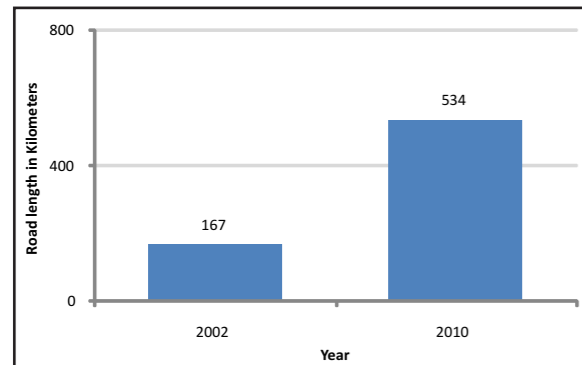
11 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

No significant industrial or manufacturing activities reported in the Kharan district.

12 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

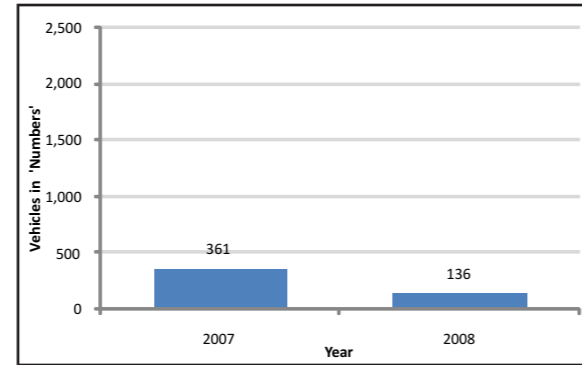
Economic Infrastructure and Communications	
Total Length of metalled roads	534 Km
Total Length of shingle roads	1,295 Km
Number of Telephone connections	6,000
Internet Users	200
Mobile phone providers/ connections	4 - 2km (Coverage)
Number of post offices	5
Hotels	17
Motels	1
Guest Houses	3
Rest Houses	2
Public Banks	1
Private Banks	2

Black Topped Roads



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan , 2008-09)

Vehicles Registered by Year



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan , 2008-09)

12.1. Introduction

It is a recognized concept that a communication network is not a goal in itself. However, it is a fundamental factor in striving for socio-economic development: wherever a piece of communication link leads, the human progress follows in that direction. It has been found empirically that a strong relationship exists between communication (especially roads and rails) and socio-economic development. District Kharan has road links but no railway and airport. Telecommunication facilities are available in the district. Though Kharan is one of the oldest districts of Balochistan, it has remained underdeveloped because of inadequate economic infrastructure and communication facilities.

12.2. Roads and Highways with Surface Classification and Length

The total length of roads in Kharan is 1,829 km, including 534 km black top road (metalled road) and the rest are shingle roads. Black topped road density per square kilometer is 0.04 and that of shingle road is 0.09. Roads are back bone for economic development of the area and it is need of the time to spend sufficient amount for reconstruction of roads in the district. The table given below gives length of black topped and shingle roads.

Table 12.1: Road Type and Length (Kilometer)

Length by Surface Type	Black Topped	Shingle	Total Length
2002	166.5	1,295	1,461
2010	534	1,295	1,829

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan , 2008-09)

12.3. Transport

Vehicles are registered by the Excise Office in the district. Please see table F1 Annexure F, for number of registered vehicles under various categories in the district since 2002-03. Data shows that very less number of vehicles is being registered every year in Kharan. The number of registered vehicles in 2008 was 136 which include cars, jeeps and motor cycles. Unregistered vehicles can also be seen in the district.

12.4. Railway, Harbor and Airports

There are no railways or airways service in the district. However, there is a private airport owned by Sheikh Khalifa-Bin-Zayed at Shimishi.

12.5. Radio and Television Stations

Kharan has no radio or TV stations or even a TV booster however, 2% of the household has installed dish antennas. Almost every household has radio and tape recorder but only ten licenses were obtained in the district.

12.6. Telecommunication and IT Services

Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation (PTC) has established a network of telephones in the district. The data given in the table below shows a decrease in number of telephone exchanges and telephone lines in the district.

Table 12.2: Telephone Line, Exchange and Internet Users (Numbers)

Category	2004-05	2009-10
Telephone Lines /connections	13,000	6,000
Exchange	9	1
Mobile coverage	n/a	4 - 2km
Internet users	200	200

(Pakistan Telecom Authority)

12.7. Post Offices / Courier Services

There is only one sub post office in the district at Kharan for management and supervision of postal services. Courier and services are not available in the district.

12.8. Banking and Financial Institutions

Three commercial banks have branch offices in the district. Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) has a branch office. The main function of ADBP is to provide loans, on easy installments, to farmers and land owners to promote agricultural and livestock activities. Commercial banks also provide loans for small business activities. The State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan provides insurance facilities in the district. There is no women bank in the district. Commercial banks include National Bank of Pakistan (NBP) and Habib Bank Limited (HBL), which are providing all kinds of banking services such as credit and loans to the landowners/farmers and the business community. The post offices also have postal saving and postal life insurance services.

Table 12.3: Number of Banks and Branches (Numbers)

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

(State Bank Of Pakistan, 2010)

12.9. Energy

12.9.1. Electricity (Supply and Demand)

Electricity is provided by WAPDA from two grid stations of Dalbandin and Washuk. Electricity is supplied only to the main towns and forty villages of the district. WAPDA has provided 4636 domestic, 240 commercial, 50 agricultural and 1 industrial connections. It has been observed that every tenth house of Kharan city has a direct connection. In rural areas the situation is even worse where almost every house has direct connections (Konda system), which are illegal and people use electricity without paying bills.

12.9.2. Gas (Supply and Demand)

Natural Gas facility is not available in the district. People use other sources for domestic fuel use.

12.10. Hotels and Resorts

There are seven government-owned rest houses in the district which are reserved only with permission of the concerned

authorities on nominal charges. There are only two hotels located at Kharan but their condition is very poor. There are some hut-hotels from where passengers of buses and travellers can get food.

12.11. Development Projects

Some development projects in reflected in the PSDP 2009 were:

- Construction of black topped Road Sarawan-Chanal cross to Naroo via Bungulzai/Shahwani.
- Extension of Electrification of Patkin and Surrounding.
- Black topping of from Road Kharan to Jamak via Gazi 25 km.
- Black topped Road Chap Motel to Raskoh Kharan 25 km.
- Construction of Road from Sajid to Basima.

12.12. Some Key Findings

- As compared to other districts the present state of the economic infrastructure in District Kharan is poor even after 45 years of the establishment. Majority of roads in the district are shingle. The condition of rest houses is also very poor and no proper attention is given to their maintenance.
- Good governance can help plug illegal electricity connection.
- Lack of road linkages and transport facilities has affected development of the district in number of ways. Without these communication linkages men and women face problems in access to basic facilities of education and health.
- Since the district is sparsely populated, the cost of provision of infrastructure is very high.
- The system of mail delivery is not efficient.
- Banking system does not encourage female enterprise.
- Besides, non-availability of various media channels (TV) has kept the population away from awareness that is spread by such channels.

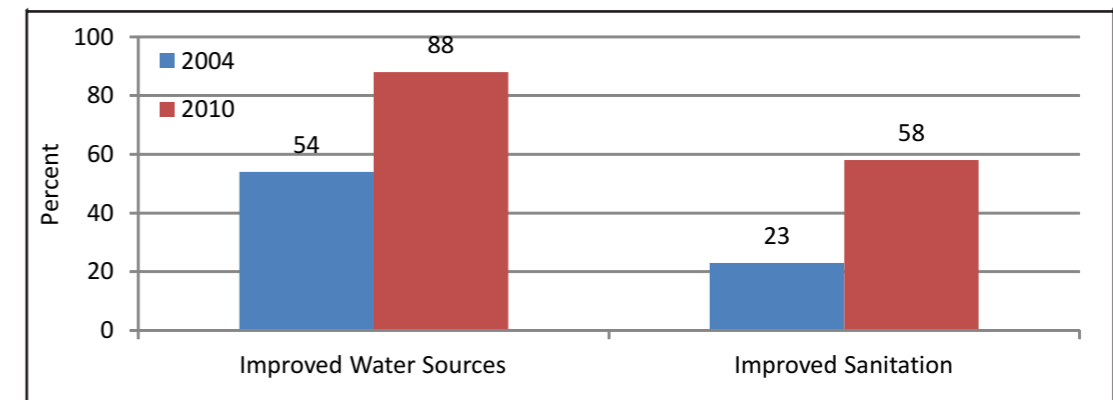


SECTION III Social Infrastructure

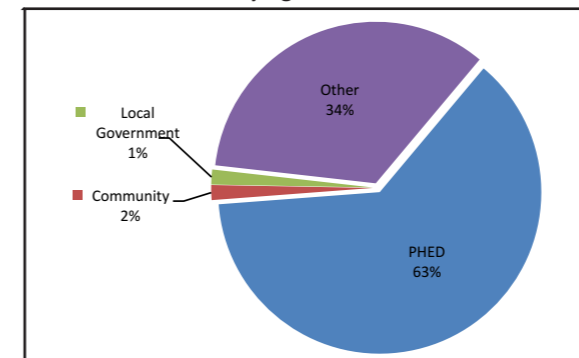
- 13 Water Supply and Sanitation
- 14 Health and Nutrition
- 15 Education

MDG Indicators	
Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability	
7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source	88%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	58%

Water Schemes (numbers)		Purification Plants	
Functional	53	Functional	0
Non-functional	15	Non-functional	7
Total	68	Total	7
Water sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	60	Latrines	350
Spring	2	Sewerage Schemes	n/a
Open Sources	4	Solid waste Management	n/a
Canal	n/a	Others	n/a



Schemes Established by Agencies



(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- Provision of drinking water has improved in the recent years while quality and quantity of drinking water remains an issue yet to be uncovered and addressed.
- PHED, under its CDWA program, is the major role player in water supply schemes.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, 7 water filtration plants have been installed at various locations and none of them was found functional.
- There has been significant improvement in the use of sanitary toilets by households.

13.1. 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 the state to provide these facilities. Provision of safe water and sanitation services are effective interventions that help reduce the mortality caused by water-borne diseases 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.

Situation in District Kharan is relatively better when compared with most of the districts. Recent surveys have shown marked increase in the use of drinking water and sanitation facilities. A profile of water and sanitation situation in the district is shown in table below:

Table 13.1: Water and Sanitation Indicators (Percent)

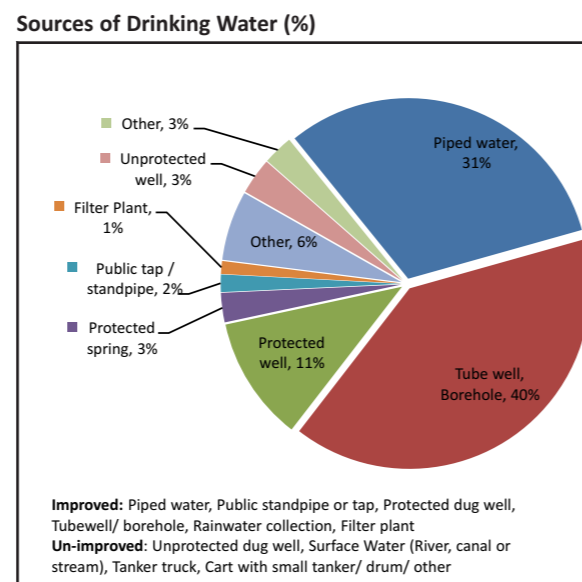
Indicator	2004	2010
Use of Improved water sources	54	88
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	23	58

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

13.2. Drinking Water

A recent household survey³ conducted in 2010 shows that 88% population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, tube wells/ boreholes (40%) constitute the major source followed by piped water (31%) and protected dug well (11%). Other minor improved sources include: protected springs (3%), public standpipe or tap (2%) and filter plants (1%). Major unimproved sources are others (6%), unprotected dug well (3%) and approximately 3% of unimproved water source. For details, see table G1 Annexure G.

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



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

13.3. Water Schemes

Use of improved drinking water sources has increased since 2003-04, when improved water sources were only 54%. The table below shows the number of schemes implemented by PHED and other institutions.

Table 13.2: Schemes established by institutions

Type of Agency	Total Schemes
PHED	42
Community	1
Local Government	1
Other	23

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Majority of these schemes were implemented by PHED out of which 15 schemes were reported as non-functional. The types of schemes implemented in the district are shown in table below:

Table 13.3: Type of water schemes

Type of Schemes	Total Schemes
Tube Well	60
Spring	2
Open Surface	4
Karez	1

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The sources of the schemes are mainly dependent on ground water tank followed by community tanks as mentioned in the table below:

Table 13.4: Distribution of schemes by sources

Type of Sources	Total Schemes
Groundwater Tank	35
Overhead Tank	1
Combine (Gravity / Pump)	1
Community Tank	29
Other	1

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The above mentioned schemes are being run using various energy sources. Out of total 67 PHED schemes, 31 are being run on electricity and 36 schemes on diesel pumps.

13.4. Water Purification Plants

PHED is implementing "Clean Drinking Water for All" program that aims to install water purification plant in every Union Council and some Tehsils of the district. So far 7 water purification plants have been installed but all of them are non-functional.

13.5. Development Projects

No projects of water supplies in Kharan in the PSPD.

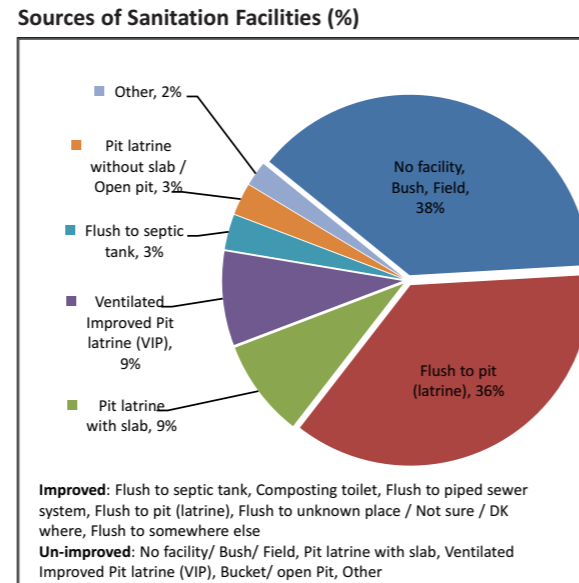
13.6. Sanitation

Sanitation situation on the whole is deplorable in Balochistan; primarily due to the reason that this sector has never been on the priority list of the provincial or district governments. Poor sanitation facilities affect the poor as they don't get these from government side and don't have own resource to improve sanitation in their homes or in their vicinity. 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.

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

13.6.1. Use of Sanitary Means of Excreta Disposal

About 58% households in the district are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those, only 41% have any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 38% have no toilet facilities and defecate in open fields/bushes, raising the risk of disease transmission through air, insects/flyes or other means. For details, see table G2 Annexure G.



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

13.6.2. Available Facilities / Schemes Established in Sanitation Sectors

The Non Government Organizations have established 350 public latrines. Sewerage and solid waste management schemes have not been reported in the district. Similarly, no activity is reported by District Local Government, Public Health Engineering Department and Tehsil Municipal Authority.

13.7. Development Projects

No sanitation project in the PSDP for Kharan district.

14 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	25%
TT2 Vaccination	8%
Vaccination (BCG. Fully)	39%, 5%
Institutional deliveries	10%
Skilled attendants at birth	13%
Diseases (MICS 2010)	
Suspected pneumonia <5 yrs	3%
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks <5 yrs	13%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	1
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	0
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	12
Dispensaries	12
MCH Centers	2
TBC	1
Others	3
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	17
Nurses	5
Paramedics	102

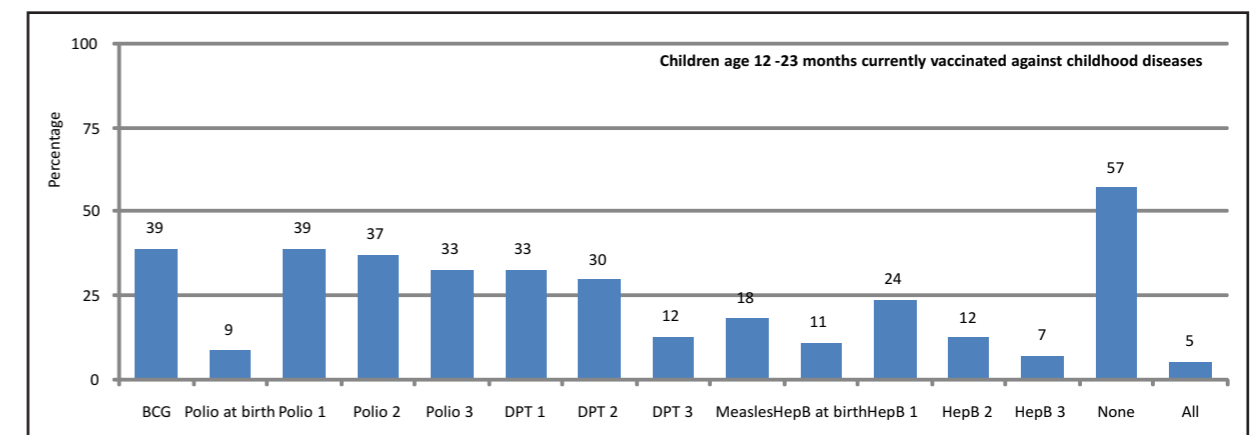
(MNCH and diseases indicators, MICS, 2010) And (Health Facilities and Human Resources, 2010)

MDG Indicators	
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	
1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs) -39%	(2004)
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	
4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (Kalat Division) - 112	
4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (Kalat Division) - 88	(2010)
4.3: Measles Immunization C overage -18%	(2010)
Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health	
5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth - 13%	(2010)
5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate - 9%	(2010)
5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate - 29%	
5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage - 25%	(2010)
5.6: Unmet need for FP - n/a	
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases	
6.3: Correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS - among young women (15 -24y) - 4.4%	(2010)
6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN - 0%	
6.8: Children treated with Anti-malarial Drugs - 30.5%	
6.9: TB Case Detection Rate - 54%	(2009)
6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate - 100%	(2008)

(Infant Mortality and Under-five Mortality estimates are regional)

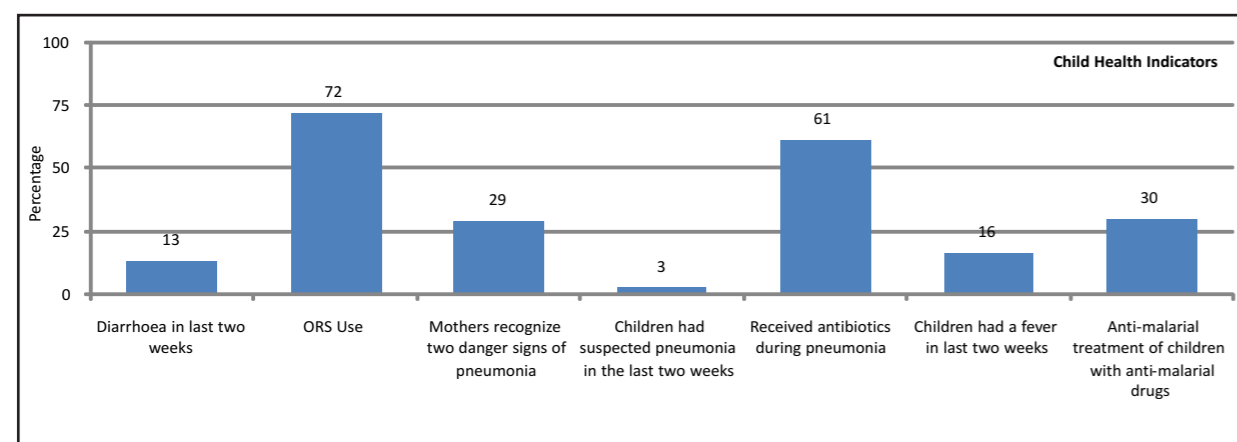
Following are the MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators

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.
- 66,820 new cases of common illness visited government health facilities during 2009-10.
- TB Control Program has made significant achievements under its TB-DOTS strategy with an achievement of Case Detection Rate (CDR) 54% and Treatment Success Rate (TSR) 100%.
- Despite donor assistance, the MNCH Program in the district has not fully achieved its targets.

14.1. Health Needs

For every 1,000 live births, 88 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 24 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women, who experience a high fertility rate (TFR: 3.0) as compared to the provincial average (TFR: 4.7) fertility rate have poor access to skilled service providers for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. Other than the resourceful and affluent ones, most women are left to deliver at home by local untrained *dais* or by neighbors or relatives. There is no ambulance facility and people have to make their own arrangement in case of medical and obstetric emergencies. In Kharan, like other districts, the community social structures and belief systems are dominated by men, which contribute to poor outcomes in fertility behavior.

According to Health Management Information System (HMIS) reports, 66,820 new cases of common illness visited government health facilities during 2009-10. Acute Respiratory Infections, Gastro Intestinal, Diarrhea/ Dysentery were the most common diseases reported from health facilities. Other communicable diseases include Malaria, Meningitis, Fever and Scabies.

Note: No OPD attendance data, no out door diseases, no indoor diseases data could be gathered

14.2. Health System and Resources

14.2.1. Health Facilities

The highly subsidized public healthcare system is major provider of curative and preventive care service to the local population. Health facility infrastructure include 1 Hospital, 12 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 12 Civil Dispensaries (CDs) and 2 Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCHCs), 2 Health Auxiliaries and a TB Clinic. DHQ Hospital houses 50 beds. There is one private hospital too in the district.

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

14.2.2. Human Resource

There were 17 doctors for about 168,302 persons or in other words only one doctor for 17,577 persons. The posts of dental surgeon are lying vacant at both DHQ Hospital and Rural Health Centres which means that whole population of the district have no access to the dental care. Moreover, there is one bed for 5,976 persons in the district.

Table 14.1: Health Staff and Facilities

Health Facilities	Health Staff and Facilities in 2010				
	No. of Doctors M/F	No. of Nurses M/F	No. of Para-medical M/F	No. of Beds M/F	No. of Units
Hospitals	8/1	1/4	22/1	50	1
CDs	0	n/f	34	n/f	12
RHCs	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f	n/f
BHUs	7	n/f	30/10	n/f	12
MCH Centers	n/f	n/f	-/2	n/f	2
TB Clinic	1	n/f	1	n/f	1
Other	n/f	n/f	3	n/f	3
Total	17	5	102	50	31
Unit/population ratio	17,577	59,761	2,930	5,976	9,639

(Balochistan Health Department), n/f: Data not found

14.2.3. In Service Training

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

Table 14.2: Training of PHC Staff

Topic	Participant Nos	Organized by
PHC Staff Management Training for FLCF	20	Human Resource Development

(Balochistan Health Department)

14.2.4. Administration of Health

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

14.2.5. Reporting and Surveillance Systems

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

In addition, the National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care (NPFP and PHC) has also 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 send up in the management hierarchy.

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

14.3. Health Services / Activities

According to HMIS report, the utilization pattern varies amongst 27 reporting facilities throughout the district. The aggregated average new patient for whole district was 10.6/day; while in half of the facilities (51.9% of total 27) daily OPD was less than 10 patients a day on average.

The HMIS data shows weak performance of the district in respect of Antenatal care coverage, deliveries by trained persons, family planning and growth monitoring coverage during 2009-10.

14.4. Special Health Programs / Initiatives

14.4.1. Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

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

BCG: (34%), Penta-3: (19%), Measles: (16%) and TT-2+: (14%)

14.4.2. TB Control Program

The district is running Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (TB-DOTS) Program that screens sputum smears and puts under treatment all TB cases. This program is managed by a doctor (from the pool of doctors) under the supervision of DHO.

The success of 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 54% and TSR was 100% during 2008-09.

14.4.3. Malaria Control Program

District Malaria staff works under supervision of District Health Officer. Objective of this program is to keep annual Parasite Incidence (API) at 0.5 cases per 1000 population, falciparum rate below 40% in all the malaria infections, increase passive case detection (PCD) more than 70% of all slides collected.

Note: No data reported.

14.4.4. Hepatitis Prevention Control Program

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

According to a survey⁴ conducted in 2008, the prevalence of Hepatitis B in the district was estimated at 4.8%. This prevalence of Hepatitis B 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.

14.4.5. AIDS Control Program

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

14.4.6. National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care

National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care provides the missing linkage between health care outlets and health services' users through a network of community-based Lady Health Workers (LHWs). These health workers are especially trained in primary health care, family planning and community organization and deployed in their neighborhood to provide services to people in surrounding areas. There were 250 LHWs working under supervision of 9 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) covering 81% of population.

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

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

- Improve access to quality health services.
- Provision of 24/7 Comprehensive and Basic EmONC Services.
- Child and Neonatal Health Strategy.

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

- Comprehensive Family Planning Services.
- BCC, Advocacy and Demand Creation.
- Management and Organization Reforms.
- Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

DHQ Hospital will be strengthened for provision of Comprehensive EmONC Services. RHC Mande Haji for providing Basic EmONC services. An ambulance provided for strengthening the provision of preventive EmONC Services at BHU level.

14.5. Nutritional Status

The situation with regard to nutritional status among children under-five years is not encouraging; as MICS 2003-04 reported 39% children under-five were moderately or severely malnourished. 90% infants were on breast milk while 73% were exclusively breastfed.

In micro-nutrition, the situation is also not very encouraging. Vitamin A supplementation during Polio immunization drives could hardly reach half of the target children population of 6-59 months of age. Similarly, only 5% households in the district were found consuming adequately iodized salt.

14.6. Development Projects

Development project in reflected in the PSDP 2009:

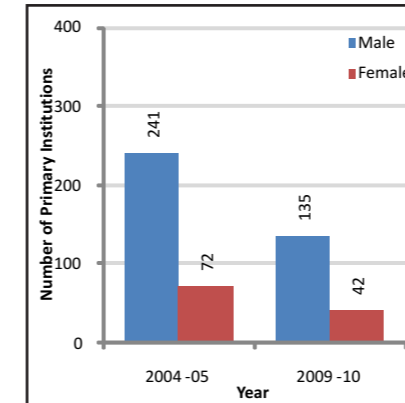
- Construction of Casualty Unit along with equipments DHQ, Kharan.

14.7. 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 which 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.

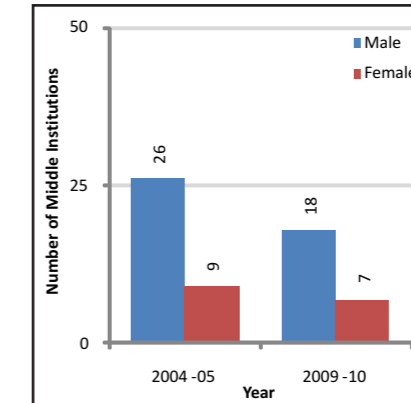
15 EDUCATION

Primary Schools



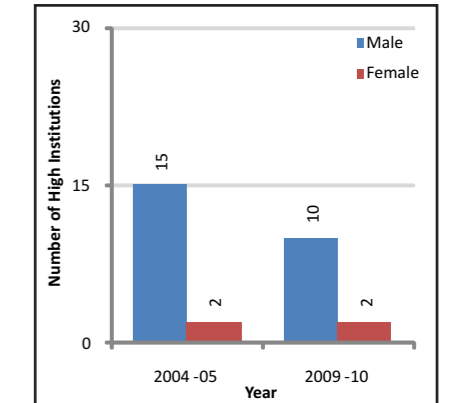
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 - 05 & 2009-10)

Middle Schools



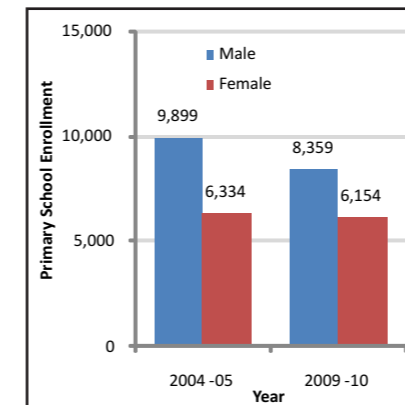
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 - 05 & 2009-10)

High Schools



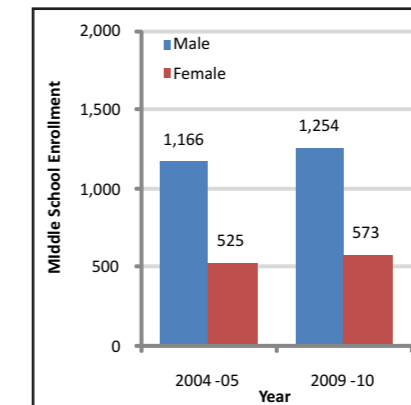
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 - 05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Primary Schools



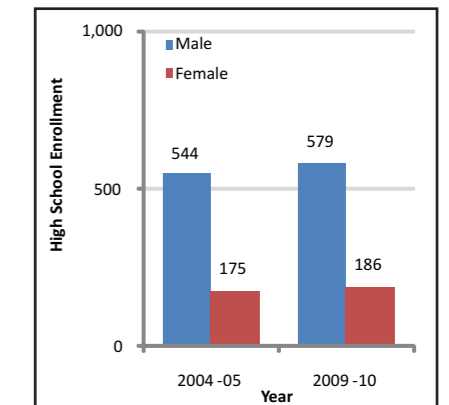
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 - 05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Middle Schools



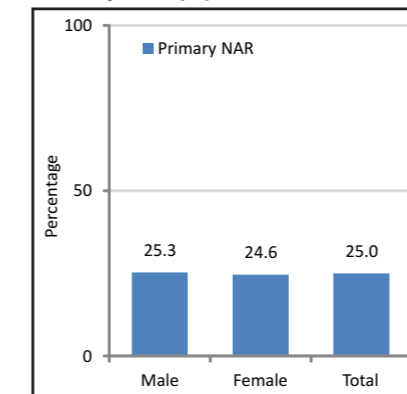
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 - 05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in High Schools



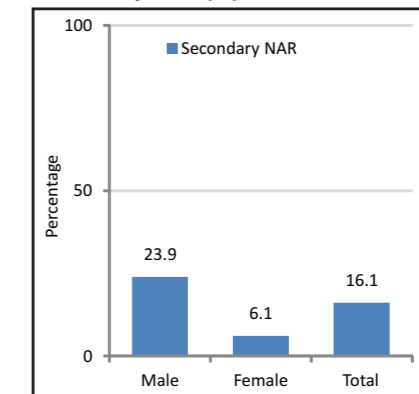
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 - 05 & 2009-10)

Primary NAR (%)



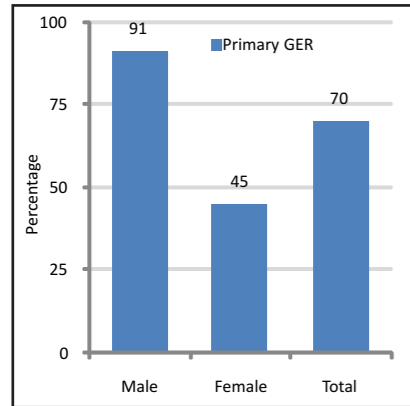
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Secondary NAR (%)



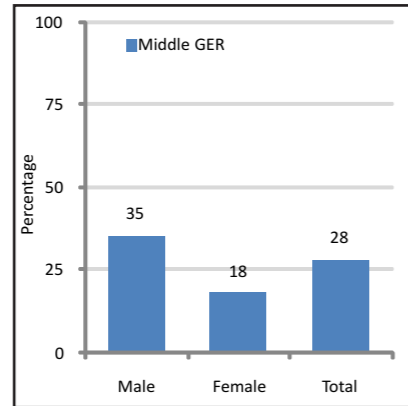
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Primary GER (%)



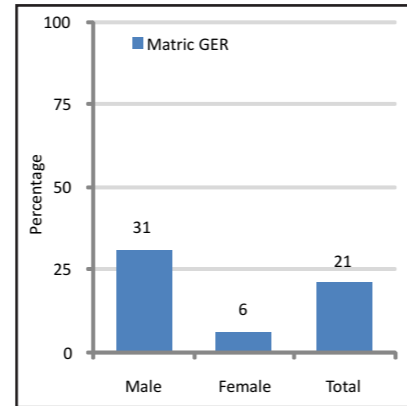
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Middle GER (%)



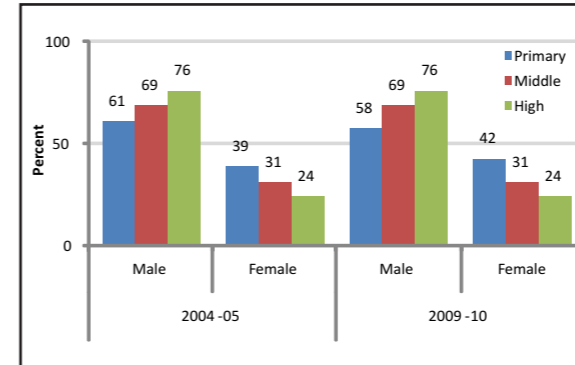
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Matric GER (%)



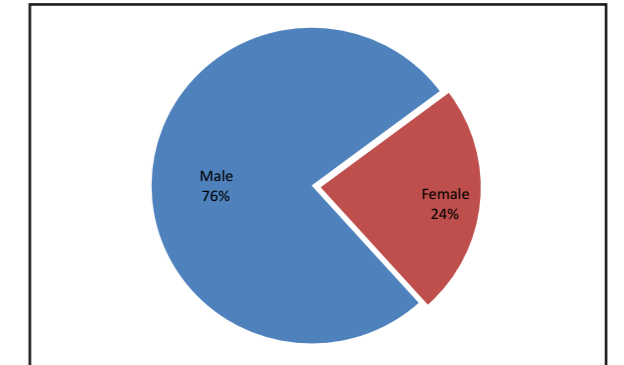
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Male/Female Ratio (%)



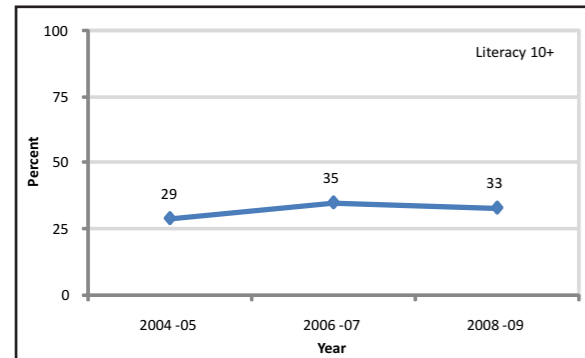
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Overall Teachers



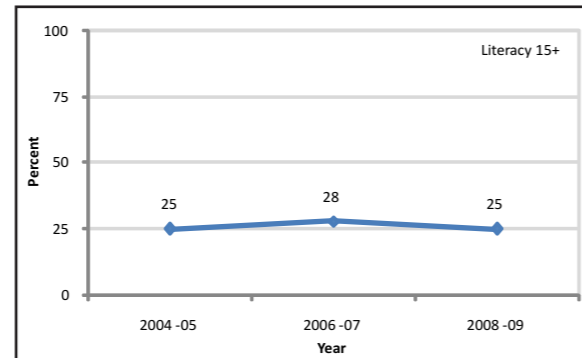
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Literacy 10+



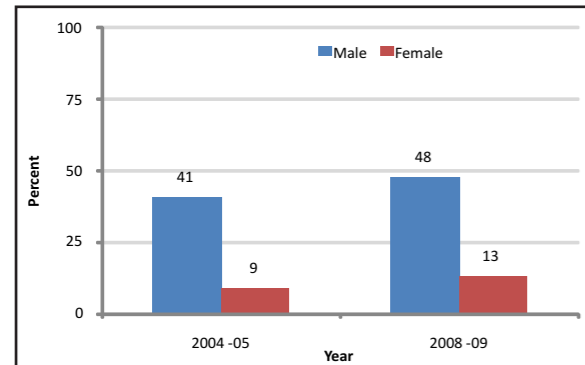
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 15+



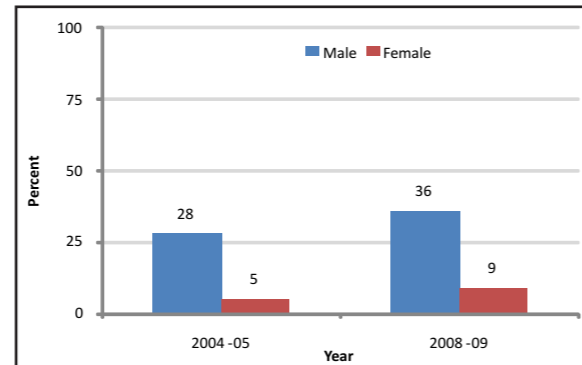
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Population Ever Attended School (%)



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Population Completed Primary or Higher (%)



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

MDG Indicators

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- 2.1: Net primary enrollment ratio – 25% (2010)
- 2.2: Primary Completion rate – 28% (2010)
- 2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs) – 33% (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 – 0.32 (2010)

Sector Highlights

- One of the major reasons for low enrollment in secondary levels is unavailability of schools. Against 177 primary schools in the district, there are only 25 middle and 12 high schools.
- Generally there is shortage of female teachers, on average there is only one primary teacher per 63 pupils.
- Primary school completion is also very low (28%).

15.1. Introduction

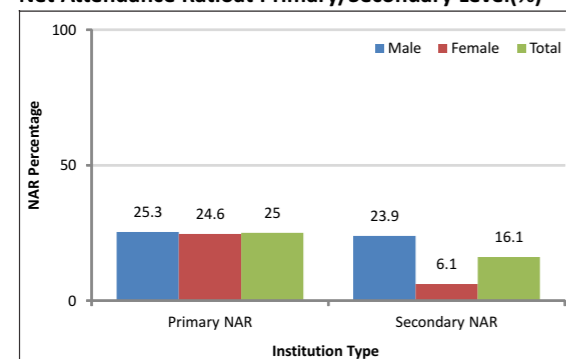
15.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates

According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student enrollment in 214 public primary, middle and high schools was 17,096, whereas, 568 students were enrolled in colleges including 404 boys and 164 girls.

15.3. Enrollment Rates

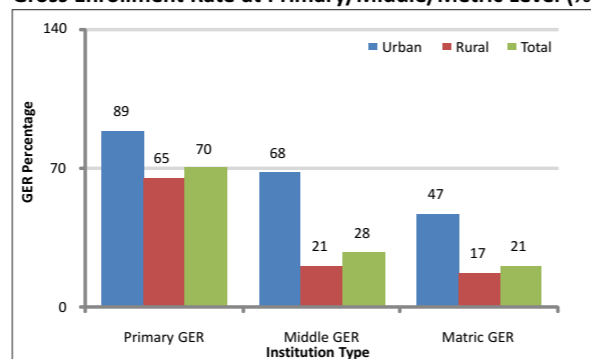
MICS conducted in 2010 has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 25% with enrollment of girls being comparable with boys (25% for both). This indicates that 75% children were still out of school, which will either join late, or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in middle school NAR (total: 16%, boys: 24%, girls: 6%) show that girls mostly do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Similarly, Gross Enrollment Rate of primary and middle schools were also low (at 70% and 28% respectively). For details, see tables H3 and H4 Annexure H.

Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

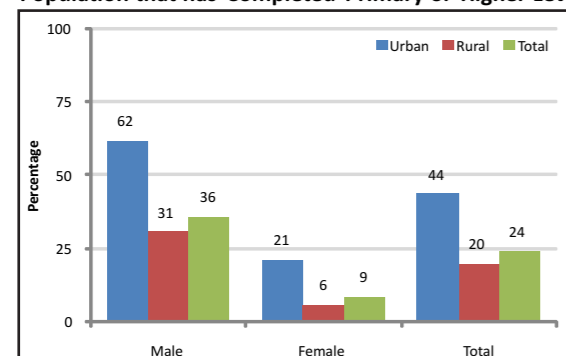


(PSLM, 2008-09)

15.4. Educational Attainment

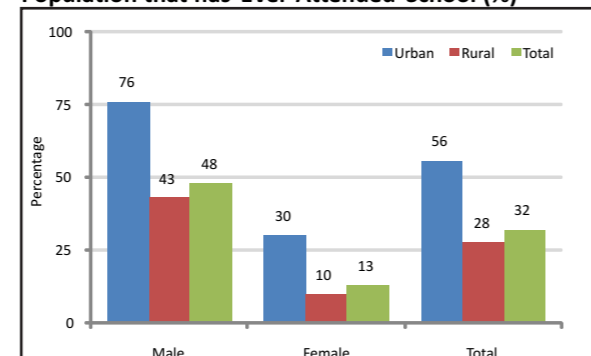
Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 68% population aged 10 years and older never attended any school while only 24% reportedly have completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 10% had ever-attended any school and only 6% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with urban males, where nearly 76% ever attended and 62% completed primary levels. For details, see tables H5 and H6 Annexure H.

Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level



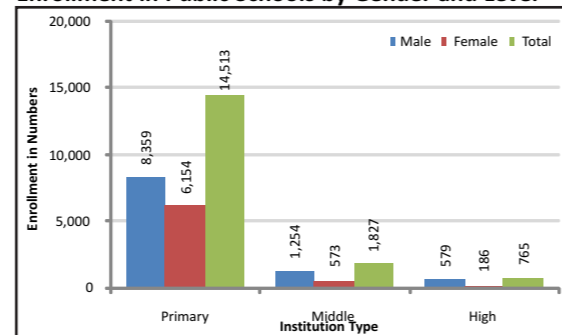
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Population that has Ever Attended School (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Enrollment in Public Schools by Gender and Level

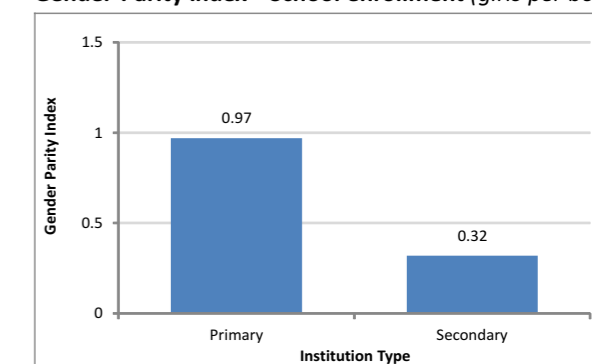


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

15.5. Gender Disparities

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

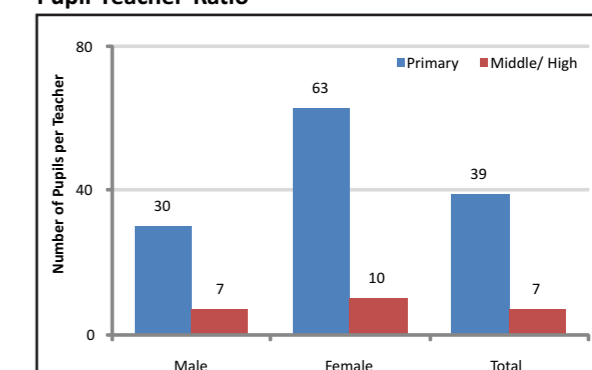


(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

15.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 30 primary school boys and 63 primary school girls. There is need to more female teachers. Whereas, there are sufficient teachers per students for middle level. For details, see table H7 Annexure H.

Pupil Teacher Ratio



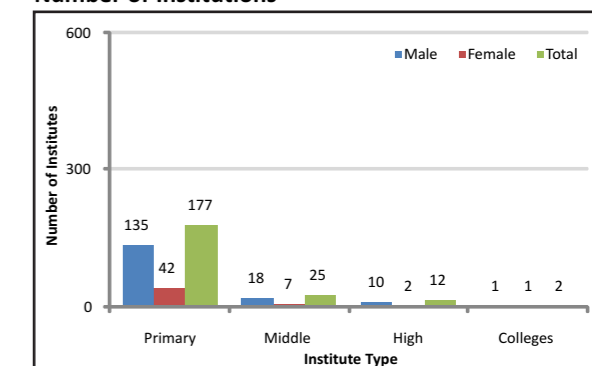
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

15.7. Institutions

15.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school census 2009-10, there are 177 primary schools (135 male and 42 female), 25 middle schools (18 male and 7 female), 12 high schools (10 male and 2 female), 1 Inter Girls College and 1 Boys Degree College. For details, see table H8 Annexure H.

Number of Institutions



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

15.7.2. Primary Schools

Primary schools comprise of six classes. In 2009, there were 177 primary schools (135 boys and 42 girls). The total enrollment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 14,513, including 8,359 boys and 6,154 girls, which means that 58% of primary school students were boys. In each primary school, a senior Junior Vernacular Teacher (JVT) is assigned the charge of Head Master or Head Mistress. The costs of primary schools are borne by government in the case of government run schools. They have a uniform curriculum and examination system.

As per Government of Pakistan's National Education Policy (NEP), now redundant after 18th Amendment, the primary education will be provided to all the children having age group of 4-9 years. School facilities will be provided to every child within a radius of 1.5kilometer, so that no child is deprived of basic education. Promotion of girls' education will be assigned high priority. Recently, Kharan District was bifurcated in to two districts. Area wise, Kharan and Washuk Districts cover 48,051 Sq.km. In Kharan District 177 and in Washuk District 141 primary schools are functioning properly. If we

follow the criteria mentioned in National Education Policy (NEP), the number of Primary Schools should be 14,420 instead of 318 for both districts. However, considering the geographic spread, this policy may not be applicable in letter and spirit as it would require 14,420 more schools to cover the district map. Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 29 community schools to promote primary education.

The following table computes the budget based on the information provided by the Provincial Education Department.⁵

Budget-Establish New Primary Schools

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys' Schools					
Establish New Primary Schools	37	37	37	36	36
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	78.662	78.662	78.662	76.536	76.536
New Schools-Teachers Salary	13.320	26.640	39.960	52.920	65.880
Total (Rs. in millions)	91.982	105.302	118.622	129.456	142.416
Girls' Schools					
Establish New Primary Schools	40	40	40	40	40
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	85.040	85.040	85.040	85.040	85.040
New Schools-Teachers Salary	14.400	28.800	43.200	57.600	72.000
Total (Rs. in millions)	99.440	113.840	128.240	142.640	157.040

15.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8, with the primary section included. In 2009, there were 25 middle schools in Kharan 18 boys and 7 girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 1,827 comprising 1,254 boys and 573 girls. This means that 68.6% of middle school students were boys. The Government has sanctioned 15 posts for a middle school including one SST (Gen), SST (Sc), JAT, PTI, D.M, M.Q each, two posts of JET, JVT and 4 posts of *Naib Qasid*. A Senior Secondary School Teacher (SST Gen), is posted as Head Master/ Head Mistress of the middle school. The district has 25 middle schools for 177 primary schools means 7 primary schools feed into one middle school which testifies the discontinuation of education after primary.

15.7.4. High Schools

High schools comprise grades up to 10 classes including primary and middle sections. Humanities and science subjects are taught in these schools. When a middle school is upgraded from middle to high level, additional staff is sanctioned including one Head Master or Head Mistress, a Secondary School Teacher (general science), a Junior English teacher, a Junior Clerk and a class IV employee. In the year 2009, there were 12 high schools in Kharan, 10 for boys and 2 for girls. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 765, including 186 girls and 579 boys.

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

15.7.5. Intermediate College

There is one Inter college for females having enrollment of 120 female students.

15.7.6. Degree Colleges

There is 1 Degree College for males with 448 students enrolled, including 404 boys and 44 girls.

15.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

15.8.1. School Buildings

According to a BEMIS 2009-10, 11% of primary schools are without school buildings and some are functioning even without shelter. This situation is better in middle and high schools.

Almost 81 % of primary schools are without boundary walls.

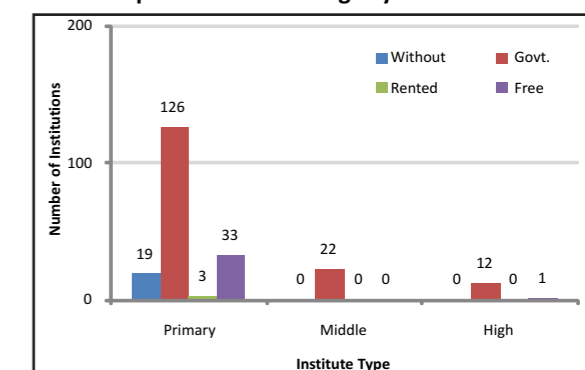
About 93% of primary schools are without electricity. 77% of middle and 31% of high schools with are also without electricity.

The situation with regard to toilet availability is not different. 84% of primary schools are without basic toilet facility. This situation is almost same in middle and high schools.

Water is the basic necessity and almost 32% of primary schools are without water facility. This situation is even worse in middle schools with 59% but better in high schools with 15% having water facility.

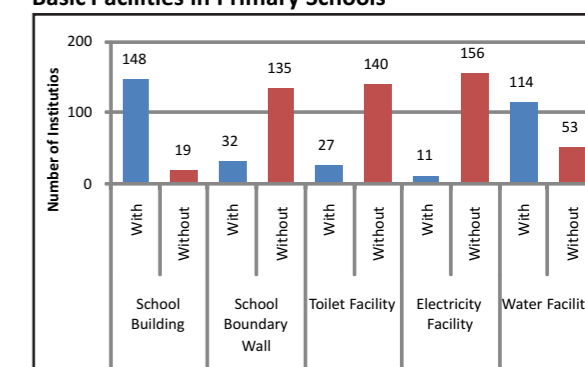
According to a previous survey, most of the schools were deprived of basic needs i.e. boundary wall, toilets for students, class rooms, science labs, library, science equipment, furniture, reading writing material, computers and water facilities. The missing facilities are one of the main reasons of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

Ownership of School Buildings by Level



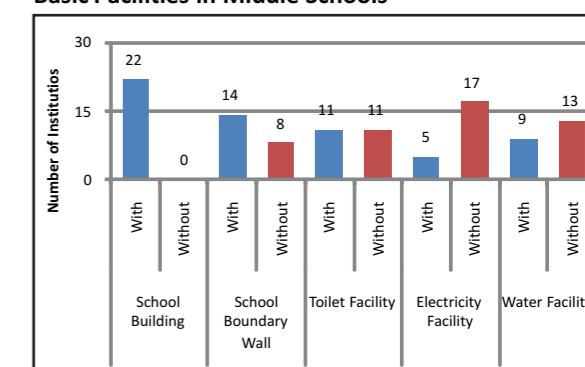
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Primary Schools



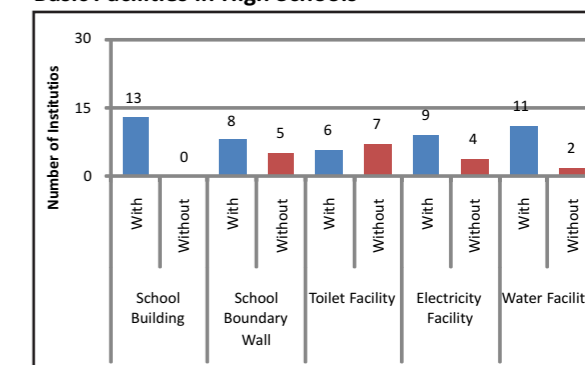
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Middle Schools



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

Basic Facilities in High Schools



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

⁵ District EFA Plan, Kharan 2011-2015, NCHD

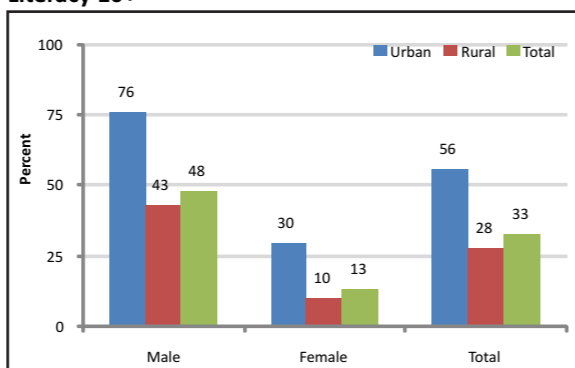
15.9. Literacy

Article 37(b) explicitly states that the State of Pakistan shall endeavour “to remove illiteracy and provide free and compulsory secondary education within minimum possible period”. Article 34 requires that “steps shall be taken to ensure full participation of women in all the spheres of national life”. It is in this perspective that Pakistan has made a commitment to achieve the six 'Education for All' (EFA) goals within the specified target dates.

According to Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, the literacy rate of age 10+ in Kharan District was 48% among males and 13% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 33%. The definition of literacy has been relaxed in this survey that asks only for stated ability to read and write with understanding. The literacy rate, if measured on international standards, would be even lower than this level. MICS Balochistan 2010 report male literacy at 37.1% and female at 9.3%. For details, see table H9 Annexure H.

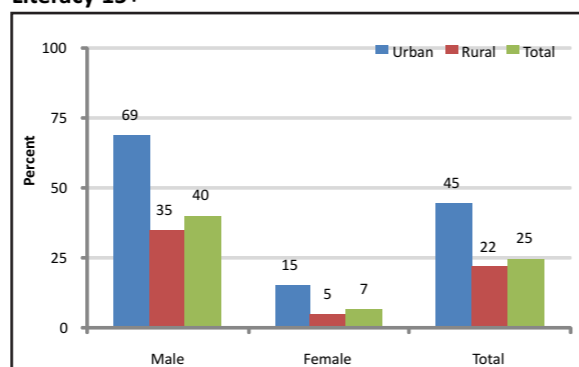
60 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for over 1300 females by NCHD.⁶

Literacy 10+



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 15+



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrollment

Description	Centers	Enrollment
Female Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	60	1,337
Literacy Centers - Dir of Lit/NFBE	-	-
Sub-total Female	60	1,337
Total	60	1,337

15.10. Non-Formal Education

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

- Provincial Social Welfare Department.
- National Commission for Human Development
- Prime Minister Literacy Cell and Asian Development Bank through Government of Pakistan.

In the fiscal year 2007-2009, Balochistan Education Foundation with coordination of World Bank established 29 community schools in Kharan District through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. MHI and CCD. The enrollment was 1,082 including 678 girls and 404 boys. These schools have been established in urban and semi-urban areas of the district. According to an approved agreement, the following criteria were followed by BEF authority:

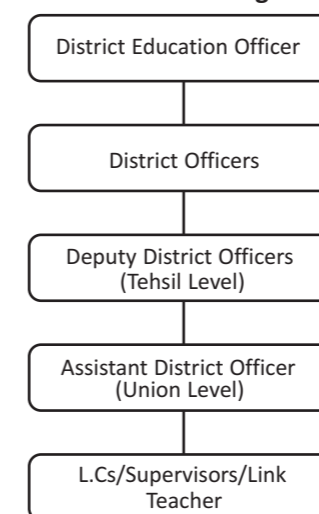
- Community will provide shelter or one room on voluntary basis.
- Teacher shall belong to that area and only in case of unavailability, the teacher may be appointed within radius of 4 kms.
- There should be at least 20 school children of age-group 5-9 years.

- There should not be any girls' school within a radius of 2 km but a minor amendment was made in phase III, which stated that there should not be any boys or girls' school within a radius of 2 km.

15.11. Education Department

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

District Education Management Structure



15.12. Donors/NGOs Involvement

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

15.13. Some Key Findings

- Female literacy is abysmally low
- Number of middle and high schools is very few as compared to primary schools, which means that very few boys and girls will have opportunity to get secondary level education
- All development partners and organizations like National Commission for Human Development should work together with the government to make dream of 'Education for All' come true
- Sufficient funds are required for provision of missing facilities in schools
- Quality of education should also be looked into besides pushing literacy enhancement drives to limits

⁶ District EFA Plan, Kharan 2011-2015, NCHD



SECTION IV

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

16 SPORTS

In Kharan, people are fond of local traditional games and international sports as well such as Football and Cricket. The people take a lot of interest in cricket and football and often make these sports eventful by conducting local tournaments. A huge crowd arrives at stadium as spectators and supports team that makes the event colorful and joyous.

16.1. Development Projects

No sports project reflected in the PSDP.

16.2. Some Key Findings

Sports have never been the development preference of any government as the major portion of Provincial Budget is always designated for other priority sectors such as infrastructure, health and education. Most of the NGOs are also working for the same sectors and have neglected sports development. However, a considerable attention is required for promotion of sports to attract youth in healthy activities.

17 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

17.1. Introduction of Social Welfare

Social welfare is a vital phenomenon of societal development focusing on the quality of life and promotes an effective role of vulnerable segments of community. In Balochistan, Social Welfare Department was established in 2004. Formerly, this department stayed functioning with the Women Development Department and Special Education. In 2009, Women Development Department was separated from Social Welfare & Special Education Department. In Balochistan region, certain developmental schemes were initiated by the Social Welfare Department aiming at the improvement of social environment by providing the opportunities to underprivileged strata through policies, programs and projects in order to alleviate poverty and dependency. These projects included community development centers, community halls, income support programs and registration of the marginalized persons etc. For the purpose budget allocated toward Social Welfare Department Kharan was Rs. 1,746,193/- in fiscal year 2009-10, while this amount had increased to Rs. 4,661,415/- in the year 2010-11.

17.2. Community Development Centers

The Community Development Center was established with the motive to enhance living skills of the unprivileged strata and have performed efficiently in enrolling the people and training them in the past few years. The center was receiving financial support through donations and *Zakat* funds. However, this center was closed on July 2010 by higher authorities.

Table 17.1: Community Development Centers

Community Center	Year	Purpose	Achievements
Training and Rehabilitation Centre Kharan	unavailable	To provides training to both males & females, in cutting, stitching, embroidery, computer, electrical & wood - work.	Number of beneficiaries were 120 males and females

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

17.3. Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)

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

17.4. 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, and other needy persons with emphasis on rehabilitation.

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

- Educational assistance to needy orphan and stipends for the outstanding, non-affording students for higher professional education.
- Residential accommodation and necessary facilities for the deserving.

- Free medical treatment for indigent sick people, set up free hospitals and rehabilitation centers for the poor.
- Financial aid to charitable institutions including educational and vocational setups.
- Sponsor and promote self-employment schemes.

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

17.6. Structure & Functions of Department

Main functions of Social Welfare Department are as follows:

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

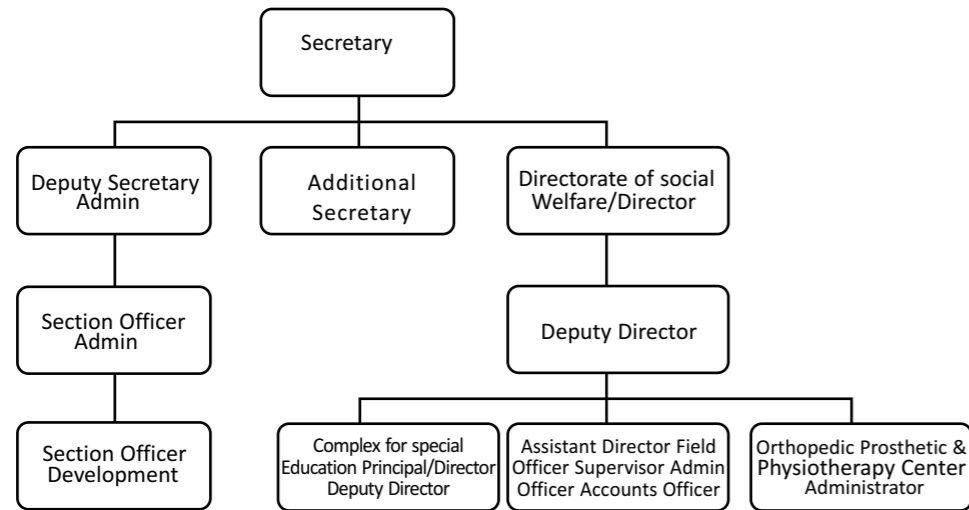
The Department of Social Welfare District Kharan has 7 positions in which 2 are of BPS-17 while 5 of BPS-16: no post is vacant.

Table 17.2: Number of Posts filled and vacant in Training & Rehabilitation Center, Kharan

Total posts & bps.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	9	9	0
<i>Total Posts.</i>	9	9	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Social Welfare Department Organogram



17.7. Development Projects

Some development projects reflected in PSDP2009 were:

- Construction of Offices for all District Officers Kharan.
- Repair of DC House, Kharan.

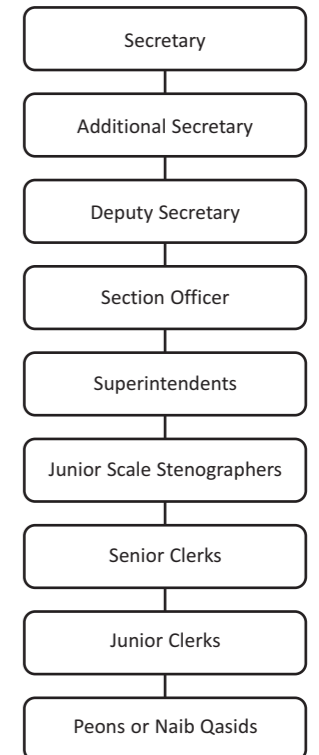
17.8. Some Key Findings

- Social and economic indicator of Dera Bugti indicate that communities in the district are living a life of primitive age
- Updated data appears to be deficient with regard to exact performance of community development centers
- Enhanced funding and better management can result in improved community development services
- Maintaining close contact with NGOs will help learning from experience of NGOs with blend of government support
- For vulnerable segment of society, Social Welfare department should prepare plans for their welfare

18.1. Structure of Women Development Department

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

Structure of Provincial Woman Development Department



18.2. Situation of Women

Women were 47% of the overall population and 56% of them were above 15 years of age. Their economic dependency over males persist high due to the patriarchal norms. According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls is equal to boys (25% for both). Traditionally girls' education is not much encouraged due to poverty and cultural issues. Girls, even if enrolled in schools have high possibility of dropout or discontinue education after primary level. The secondary Net Attendance Ratio is 16% in total, out of which boys dominate with 24% and girls stand at mere 6%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was also very low i.e., 70% and 28% respectively.

The data on antenatal care and delivery assistance shows that there was only 1 lady doctor, 250 LHWs and 9 LHSs in the district, which simply means that women have poor access to skilled attendants for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. Besides, insufficient number of lady doctors, lack of essential Primary Health Care equipment and services aggravate their problems particularly at the time of maternal emergencies.

The issues related to women are considered as matter of honor and discouraged to be reported at police stations, instead such issues are resolved in the *Jirga*. For this 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 that it could provide the ease of access to justice as well as protection to women.

Women are mostly employed in education and health sectors. Overall female teachers employed in the district are 172. Women employed in the health sector include 1 lady doctor and 13 paramedic staff. Besides, National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care employed 250 LHWs and 9 LHSs for the betterment of maternal health in Kharan.

18.3. Available Facilities

Some national level programs in health sector, though subject of health has been devolved to the provinces but these programs are still being funded under Federal PSPD, these are:

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

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

- Improve access 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 include:

- Rural Community Center, Kharan.
- Social Welfare, Training and Rehabilitation Center, District Kharan.
- Training and Rehabilitation Center for Mustehqueen-i-Zakat.
- Benazir Income Support Program.
- Community Halls for lady councilors were established under GRAP.
- The establishment of Gender Resource Centers and Career Development Centers at district level is also under way.

18.4. Vocational Trainings

There was one vocational training center for females in Kharan to provide them basic living skills in order to enable them to generate their income.

18.5. Recreational Facilities

The traditional norms do not allow women for their recreational activities. Therefore, not much attention has been given by the government to develop recreational facilities for women.

18.6. Women Development Initiatives

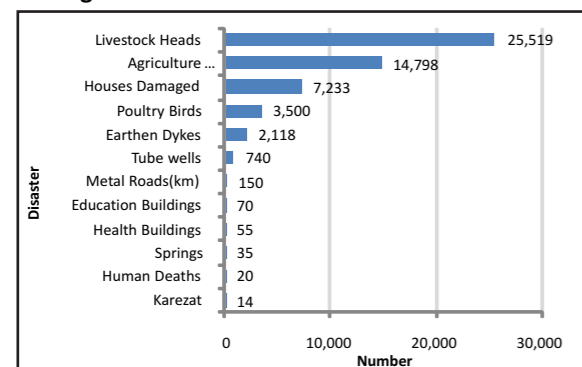
The Government of Pakistan is committed to several international obligations on the status of women such as Beijing Platform of Action 1995 and CEDAW. With initiatives such as National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) and GRAP to take strategic actions for women development in general, gender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

18.7. Some Key Findings

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

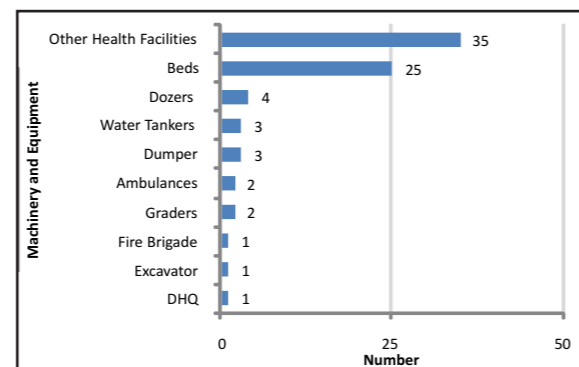
- Women in District Kharan are generally unaware of their rights due to lack of exposure and education.
- Social sector indicators do not reflect well on status of women in Kharan
- Most of women in Kharan are illiterate, consequently, women representation in services is invisible
- Women Development department needs to make special programs for improving lot of women
- Extending outreach of electronic media to raise awareness should be ensured as enrolment needs will of the community besides infrastructure support.
- Situation can only improve if all development partners join hands with government to initiate different interventions

Damage in Disaster



(PDMA)

Industrial Accidents



(PDMA)

19.1. Introduction

The District Kharan is widely known for its cyclone and floating sand dunes that generate round the year. Dust storms are also common. These storms become very severe during the period of summer from June to September and are described as scorching and destructive. Traveling becomes impossible during this period.

No perennial river flows in the district; however, there are a few seasonal streams / hill torrents. The flood water is used for cultivation. The three small seasonal rivers namely Boddo, Kurkan and Garuk, with their tributaries, are the source of irrigation apart from tube wells

The possible disasters which may hit the district are flood / flash flood and drought.

19.2. Flash Floods

Although the district is in arid zone but unusual monsoon rains cause flash floods. The catchment areas of the rivers are in Afghanistan and Iran. Torrential rains during monsoon season, lead to flash floods causing havoc to people's livelihood and property downstream. Most of the affected areas during the rainy season are usually inaccessible for several days, leading to need for relief assistance through other means. The unprecedented flood water (June / July 2007) in river Boddo and Garuk played havoc and devastated houses, destroyed standing crops. Kharan town also get affected. The flood water destroyed each and every mud installation in the town, damaged road links, water supply schemes, schools and offices. Data provided by PDMA shows the following damages during floods of June/July 2010:

The district does not have emergency response equipment and machinery. There is only one hospital in the district with barely two ambulances. The following machinery and equipment is available to combat any disaster in the district:

There is no branch office of Civil Defense in the district. There are no volunteers or trained community members available for rescue and evacuation and to ensure confidence building measures of the victims and launching of rehabilitation plans.

A few local level NGOs have their existence in the district but they are mainly involved in education, health and mother-care activities. No NGO is active to disseminate disaster risk reduction plans on massive scale at the doorstep of the communities, vulnerable to different types of disasters.

Table 19.1: Losses and Damages Floods of Year 2010

Disaster name	Units
Human Deaths	20
Houses Damaged	7233
Agriculture Losses	14798 Acres
Poultry Birds	3500
Metal Roads	150 Km
Tube wells	740
Education Buildings	70
Health Buildings	55
Karezat	14
Livestock Heads	25519
Springs	35
Earthen Dykes	2118

(PDMA)

Table 19.2: Machinery and Equipment

Machinery and equipment	Units
DHQ	1
Other Health Facilities	35
Dozers	4
Dumper	3
Graders	2
Water Tankers	3
Ambulances	2
Excavator	1
Fire Brigade	1
Beds	25

(PDMA)

19.3. Drought

The drought is also not uncommon in Kharan. Although the district had witnessed severe droughts in the past but none of them had been so destructive like the spell of 1997-2002. The scarcity of rain water is a major obstacle in agriculture development. The problem becomes more pronounced when the district comes in the clutched of drought which resultantly damages the economy, particularly relating agriculture and livestock.

19.4. 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 19.3: 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

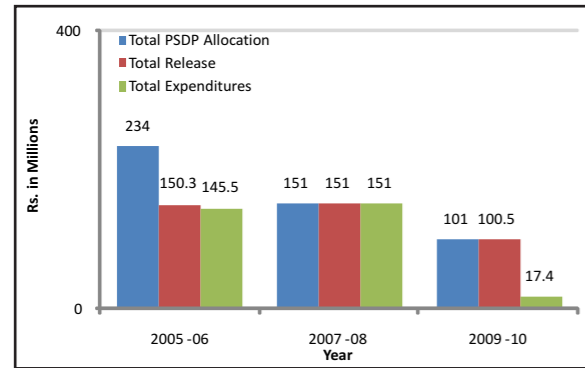
(PDMA)

19.5. Some Key Findings

- Poor governance. Lack of understanding and awareness among decision makers and government officials regarding hazards that may become disaster.
- Better mobilization, capacity building, close co-ordination, accurate analysis, timely decisions and preparedness are the effective tools against devastations.
- Inability to deal with emergencies, lack and absence of capacity regarding training, skills and awareness on disaster risk management among stakeholders raises probability of damage.
- Lack of structure, resources and poor logistic and financial capacity aggravate problems further.
- Weak links at grass root level to implement mitigation programs at community level add to the miseries of affectees.
- Poor preparedness capacity of Emergency Services and Fire Brigade need to be addressed.
- Civil Defense Department should have its office in Kharan.
- Lack of Early Warning System should be established.

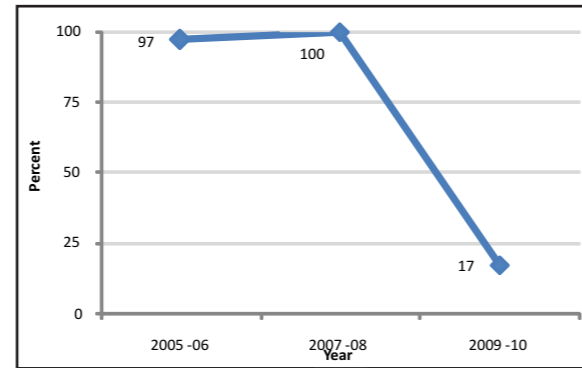
20 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

District Accounts Budget



PSDP 2005-06 to 2009-10

Budget Utilization (%)



PSDP 2005-06 to 2009-10

Note: Utilization in 2009-10 is low because financial year had not ended when data was being collected.

20.1. Introduction

Financial resources are pivotal 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 district level for Kharan.

20.2. District Accounts - Budgetary Allocations/Expenditures

As almost all districts generate negligible revenue, therefore, all districts require funding from provincial resources. Due to time limitations data on district budget could not be collected for analysis. Regular budget estimates can be collected from Finance department while development funds allocation data is available with P&D department though there are some limitations with regard to analysis of the data. The database of the P&D department doesn't have entries for program and projects that under one umbrella but are being executed in more than one district. Similarly, amount spent on development activities through Public Representative Funds, Governor Funds and CM Special Funds do not have scheme wise details in the database.

20.3. Development Funds

The most important source of development funds in the district is Provincial Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). PSDP allocations, releases and expenditure figures are given below.

Table 20.1: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
PSDP Allocation GOB only	292	150	166	234	152	151	120	101
Total Release	110	112	181	150	n/a	151	85	101
Total Expenditures	104	107	181	146	n/a	151	85	17
Percentage Utilizations	94%	96%	100%	97%	n/a	100%	100%	*17%

(PSDP 2002-03 to 2009-10)

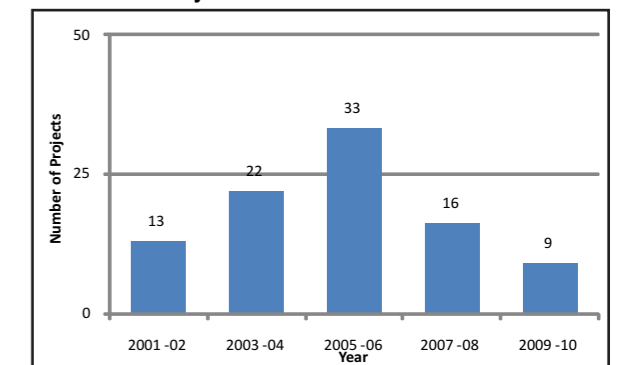
n/a: Data not available

* when data was being collected and financial year had not ended

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

The graph shows the number of projects reflected in PSDPs for execution in Kharan. Number of project, reflected each year, is not an indicator of more or less investment due to two reasons: size of project is unknown and secondly number of projects does not mean that all reflected projects are completed in a particular year. For details, see table J1 Annexure J.

Number of Projects Executed Under PSDP



(PSDP, 2010)



ANNEXURE TABLES

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

Annexure A: DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Table A1: Provincial/National Assembly Seats

	Constituency No	Number of Seats
Provincial	PB-46	1
National	NA-271	1
<i>Total</i>		2

(Provincial and District Election Commission, 2010)

Table A2: Licensing facilities

Licenses Type (include name)	Number of Licenses Issued (2009-2010)	Fees Per License(include rates for 2009- 2010)	Revenue generated during financial Year 2009 2010	Issuing Authority
Arms	80	1,000	80,000	n/a
Shot gun	30	600	18,000	n/a
<i>Total</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>1,600</i>	<i>98,000</i>	

(Licensing facilities)

Table A3: 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	20	1	n/a	1
Education	1	29	n/a	29
	7	804	n/a	804
	9	113	n/a	113
	11	3	n/a	3
	12	1	n/a	1
	13	8	n/a	8
	15	70	n/a	70
	17	5	n/a	5
	18	4	n/a	4
Health	1	41	n/a	41
	2	39	n/a	39
	4	24	n/a	24
	5	36	n/a	36
	6	21	n/a	21
	7	6	n/a	6
	8	1	n/a	1
	9	22	n/a	22
	11	3	n/a	3
	12	1	n/a	1
	14	1	n/a	1
	15	1	n/a	1
	16	1	n/a	1
	17	16	n/a	16
	18	4	n/a	4
PHE	1	56	n/a	56
	2	13	n/a	13
	4	2	n/a	2
	5	35	n/a	35
	8	3	n/a	3
	9	2	n/a	2
	11	4	n/a	4
	12	1	n/a	1
	13	1	n/a	1
	14	1	n/a	1
	16	1	n/a	1
	17	1	n/a	1
	18	1	n/a	1
	19	1	n/a	1

	1	3	n/a	3
	2	1	n/a	1
Community Development	6	1	n/a	1
	7	1	n/a	1
	8	1	n/a	1
	17	2	n/a	2
	1	24	n/a	24
	2	20	n/a	20
	4	1	n/a	1
	5	7	n/a	7
	7	26	n/a	26
Revenue	9	3	n/a	3
	11	5	n/a	5
	12	1	n/a	1
	14	7	n/a	7
	15	3	n/a	3
	16	4	n/a	4
	17	1	n/a	1
	18	1	n/a	1
Planning and Finance	17	2	n/a	2
	18	1	n/a	1
	1	38	n/a	38
	2	1	n/a	1
	5	3	n/a	3
	6	21	n/a	21
Agriculture	9	1	n/a	1
	11	2	n/a	2
	12	1	n/a	1
	16	1	n/a	1
	17	8	n/a	8
	18	1	n/a	1
	1	29	n/a	29
Forest/Wildlife	4	1	n/a	1
	5	8	n/a	8
	7	3	n/a	3
	9	1	n/a	1
	12	1	n/a	1
	15	1	n/a	1
	17	1	n/a	1
	18	1	n/a	1
Total		1,615	n/a	1,615

(Provincial and District Election Commission, 2010)

Annexure B: LAW AND ORDER

Table B1: Type of Law Enforcement Agencies and Geographical Coverage

Type of Law Enforcement Agencies	No. of Police Stations/ Thana/ Chowkis	Geographical Coverage
Police	1	20 KM around
Levies	1	B area After 20 KM

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

Table B2: Strength of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Available Human Resource							Total
	SSP(s)/ Tehsildar/S ubaidar	SP(s)/ Hawaldar	DSP(s)/ Risaldar	SHO(s)/ Naibrisaldar	SI(s)	ASI(s)	Constable(s)	
Police	0	1	1	1	7	19	245	274
Levies Provincial	1	55	0	149	n/a	n/a	n/a	205
Total	1	56	1	150	7	19	245	479

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

Table B3: Available Resources of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Agencies	Available Resources							Total
	Armored Vehicles	Vehicles	Arms	Ammunition	Mob Control Equipment			
					Tear Gas	Rubber Sticks	Armored Suits	
Police	n/a	142	133	7,481	14	50	n/a	7,820
Total		142	133	7,481	14	50		7,820

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

Table B4: Major Cognizable Crimes Reported Year Wise

Category of Crimes	Number of Incidents					Total
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Explosion Incidents	4	4	4	15	5	32
Brutal Murder & Manslaughter	2	0	2	0	0	4
Rioting	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
Kidnapping for Ransom	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
Total	7	5	6	15	5	38

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

Table B5: Number of Courts and Benches

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

Major Rabi Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield(Kg/Hectare) Average
Wheat	11,439	17,707	1,548
Barley	1,020	1,225	1,201
Rapeseed/Mustard	4	2	500
Cumin	3,530	1,601	454
Lentil (Masoor)	17	10	588
Vegetables	324	4,166	12,858
Fodder	535	15,504	28,979
Sunflower	25	15	600
Total	16,894	40,230	46,728

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C2: Area and Production of Major Kharif Crops

Major Kharif Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield(Kg/Hectare) Average
Sorghum (Jowar)	224	188	839
Millet (Bajra)	13	10	769
Maize	12	13	1,083
Mung bean	113	102	903
Mash bean	221	227	1,027
Fruits	5,443	5,268	968
Onion	2,982	53,676	18,000
Vegetables	230	1,655	7,196
Melons	712	7,209	10,125
Chilies	8	10	1,250
Fodder	459	17,604	38,353
Cotton	1,870	2,531	1,353
Total	12,287	88,493	81,866

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

	Wheat	Fodder	Fruits	Onion
Kharan				
Area	39.2	3.4	18.7	10.2
Production	13.8	25.7	4.1	41.7
Yield	1.2	52.4	0.8	14.0
Balochistan				
Area	33.9	3.1	20.1	2.7
Production	16.5	22.5	19.7	11.6
Yield	1.0	29.1	2.0	8.6

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Owner	Tractors	Threshers	Bulldozers
Govt.	11	1	13
Private	815	219	0
Total	826	220	13

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Fruits	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Almond	10	20	2,222
Apple	37	177	6,556
Apricot	15	88	6,286
Grapes	1,435	144	1,756
Peach	15	87	6,692
Plum	7	43	6,143
Pear	3	15	7,500
Pomegranate	84	213	4,532
Dates	3,829	4,447	4,268
Citrus	2	12	6,000
Chickoo	1	7	7,000
Fig	5	15	3,750
Total	5,443	5,268	62,705

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Annexure D: LIVESTOCK

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

Vegetables	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Carrot	7	120	17,143
Peas	185	2,018	10,908
Radish	72	1,136	15,778
Turnip	21	363	17,286
Spinach	23	395	17,174
Broad Beans	14	112	8,000
Tomatoes	156	1,196	7,667
Lady Finger	49	275	5,612
Tinda	4	28	7,000
Brinjal	6	45	7,500
Bottle Gourd	5	35	7,000
Pumpkin	10	76	7,600
Other Vegetables	2	22	11,000
Total	554	5,821	139,668

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C7: Area Irrigated by Different Sources of Irrigation

Sources of Irrigation	Area (Hectare)	Percent (%)	Total No. of Tube Wells	
			Govt.	Private
Tube wells	13,836	57	0	805
Wells	9,723	40	0	0
Karezes / Spring	609	3	0	0
Total	24,168	100		805

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table D1: Health Services Activities (Number)

Activities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Vaccination	237,711	213,480	308,623	245,733
Treatment	238,639	208,880	107,440	104,055
Animals Castrated	1,994	n/a	6,639	5,274
Animal Slaughtered (Govt.)	5,015	6,434	18,810	5,468
Animal Slaughtered (Private)	1,197	3,763	1,950	585

(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	3.4	3.5	3.6	6.7	6.8
Beef	(000) Tones	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Milk	(000) Liters	104.1	106.1	108.3	110.4	112.6
Poultry	(000) Tones	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2
Eggs	Million Numbers	49.2	50.6	51.9	53.2	54.6

(Directorate General Livestock and Livestock Census, 2006)

Annexure E: FORESTRY

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

Forest Name	Area (Hectares)	Status
Taghap	9	Due to multiplication of human population coupled with adverse climatic conditions and lack of ownership pressure on the forest has drastically increased which, in turn, has reduced potential of the forest remarkably.
Gurrak	3	-do-
Bajak	8	-do-
Gwargon	9	-do-
Baddu River	1	-do-
Shamsi Lora	9	-do-
Jalawa r	52	-do-
Dilkhusha Gurhill	2	-do-
Basima	34	-do-
Total	127	

(Forest Department)

Table E2: Notified Protected Areas ''(000 hectares)

Forest Name	Area (Hectares)	Status
Ras Koh	100	Wildlife Sanctuary
Ragha-e-Rakhshan	125	Wildlife Sanctuary
Total	225	

(Forest Department)

Table E3: Forest Department Designations and Posts

Designation	Grade (BPS)	Post (Number)
Divisional Forest Officer	17	1
Sub-Divisional Officer Wildlife	16	1
Range Forest Officer	16	1
Assistant	14	1
Forest Ranger Wildlife	11	1
Senior Clerk	9	1
Forester	7	3
Junior Clerk	7	1
Deputy Ranger Wildlife	5	1
Forest Guard	5	9
Jeep Driver	4	1
Game Watcher	1	24
Field Watcher	1	1
Mali	1	1
Naib Qasid	1	3
Chowkidar	1	1
Total		51

(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	124	124	124	n/a	124	1
Car	52	52	52	n/a	52	1
Jeep	24	24	24	n/a	24	44
Station Wagon	18	18	18	n/a	18	2
Tractor	42	42	42	n/a	42	42
Mini Bus	3	3	3	n/a	3	3
Truck	38	38	38	n/a	38	9
Pickup	60	60	60	n/a	60	34
Total	361	361	361	n/a	361	136

(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Table F2: Number of Post Offices and Courier Services

Services Category	1998	2009
Post Offices	17	5
Courier Services OCS, TCS, TNT, Speed X	n/a	1

(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	87.9
Piped water	31.5
Public standpipe or tap	1.6
Hand pump	0
Donkey pump/turbine	0
Protected dug well	11.2
Tube well/ borehole	39.9
Protected pond/ Tank	0
Protected spring	2.6
Rainwater collection	0
Filter plant	1.2
Un-Improved Sources	12.1
Unprotected dug well	3.3
Unprotected Spring	0.9
Unprotected Pond	0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	0.3
vendor provided	0
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	0
Tanker truck	0.2
Cart with small tanker/ drum	0.3
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0
Other	6.2

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table G2: Improved & Unimproved Sources of Sanitation Facilities (Percent)

Access of water sources	MICS 2010
Improved sanitation facilities	57.9
Flush to piped sewer system	0.9
Flush to septic tank	3.1
Flush to pit (latrine)	36.4
Flush to somewhere else	0.3
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	0.0
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	8.4
Pit latrine with slab	8.7
Composting toilet	0.1
Un-Improved sanitation facilities	42
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	2.8
Bucket	0.0
Public/ communal latrine	0.2
Other	0.6
Missing	0.2
No facility, Bush, Field	38.2

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Annexure H: EDUCATION

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

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Section	9,899	6,334	16,233	8,359	6,154	14,513
Middle Section	1,166	525	1,691	1,254	573	1,827
High Section	544	175	719	579	186	765
Inter Colleges	130	-	130	-	120	120
Degree Colleges	n/a	n/a	n/a	404	44	448
Total	11,739	7,034	18,773	10,596	7,077	17,673

(School Census 2009-10, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

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

	Urban			Rural			Total			Percentage of
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	94	97	95	100	100	100	99	99	99	Total
	93	93	93	100	100	100	98	98	98	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	25.3	24.6	25.0
Secondary	23.9	6.1	16.1

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Total			Kachi Class
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
4-9	110	90	102	89	34	62	93	43	69	Including
5-9	90	88	89	91	37	65	91	45	70	Excluding
6-10	100	103	101	81	37	61	84	47	68	Excluding
10-12	64	75	68	29	11	21	35	18	28	-
11-13	82	82	82	42	15	30	49	25	38	-
13-14	87	12	47	24	4	17	31	6	21	-
14-15	51	12	35	20	3	14	24	5	17	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	76	30	56	43	10	28	48	13	32

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	62	21	44	31	6	20	36	9	24

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table H7: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	30	63	39
Middle and High Level	7	10	7

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

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

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	241	72	313	135	42	177
Middle Schools	26	9	35	18	7	25
High Schools	15	2	17	10	2	12
Inter Colleges	1	0	1	0	1	1
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	283	83	366	164	52	216

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

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

Literacy	Gender	Urban	Rural	Total
Literacy 10+	Male	76	43	48
	Female	30	10	13
	Total	56	28	33
Literacy 15+	Male	69	35	40
	Female	15	5	7
	Total	45	22	25

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	58	69	76
Female	42	31	24

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Annexure I: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

Table I1: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in EDO Office

Total posts & bps	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer (Male). (B-17).	1	1	0
Social Welfare Officer. (Female). (B-17).	1	1	0
Needle & Craft Instructor.(Female). (B -08).	1	1	0
Junior Clerk. (B-07).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Worker. (Male). (B-06).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid. (B—02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar. (B-02).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table I2: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Training & Rehabilitation Centre, Pasni

Total posts & bps	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Instructors. (Male). (B-08).	2.	0	2.
Instructors. (Female). (B-08).	2.	0	2.
Computer Instructor.	1	0	1
Naib Qasid. (Male). (B—02).	1	0	1
Naib Qasid. (Female). (B-02).	1	0	1
Chowkidar. (B-02).	1	0	1
Part-time Sweeper. (B-01).	1	0	1

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Annexure J: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table J1: Projects Executed Under PSDP

Year	Projects in Numbers
2001-02	13
2002-03	16
2003-04	22
2004-05	16
2005-06	33
2006-07	32
2007-08	16
2008-09	6
2009-10	9

(PSDP, 2010)

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

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	KHARAN	ABABAKRI	422	61
2	KHARAN	AETAK	522	103
3	KHARAN	ASPI	34	6
4	KHARAN	BAJAK	462	97
5	KHARAN	BRAHIM KOSHJAI	212	41
6	KHARAN	CHAH ZARNAZ	436	119
7	KHARAN	CHEEL	88	17
8	KHARAN	CHER DELI	149	27
9	KHARAN	CHOAT	316	59
10	KHARAN	CHUTTUK	279	60
11	KHARAN	DALO	131	27
12	KHARAN	DAROO	95	21
13	KHARAN	DELI DANNO/JALAWAN	325	65
14	KHARAN	DELI JUMA	48	11
15	KHARAN	DELIKALAGAN	262	45
16	KHARAN	FAIZOOWAL	49	10
17	KHARAN	GARANG	293	38
18	KHARAN	HUDDO	423	79
19	KHARAN	JANGIYAN	743	220
20	KHARAN	JHALWAR	1193	202
21	KHARAN	JOZEDER	406	89
22	KHARAN	KALAT NAO	297	62
23	KHARAN	KALJAT	0	0
24	KHARAN	KATTIK	63	11
25	KHARAN	KOHANACHA	822	149
26	KHARAN	KOHI CHAH	321	66
27	KHARAN	KONA KALAT	1010	178
28	KHARAN	KOSHK	135	25
29	KHARAN	MARBAND	157	35
30	KHARAN	MATT	0	0
31	KHARAN	MIR GOI	66	12
32	KHARAN	NARUNKI	431	96
33	KHARAN	NAWAR	213	32
34	KHARAN	NAZAR	724	131
35	KHARAN	NEEL	537	81
36	KHARAN	NIANBELA	23	7
37	KHARAN	NIKO	554	87
38	KHARAN	PALJAT	515	76
39	KHARAN	PATAK	0	0
40	KHARAN	PIR SABZ	199	31
41	KHARAN	PULANGAI	195	48
42	KHARAN	RAIJA	92	18
43	KHARAN	RASANI	315	55
44	KHARAN	SAGARI	97	19
45	KHARAN	SALAM BAIK	574	102

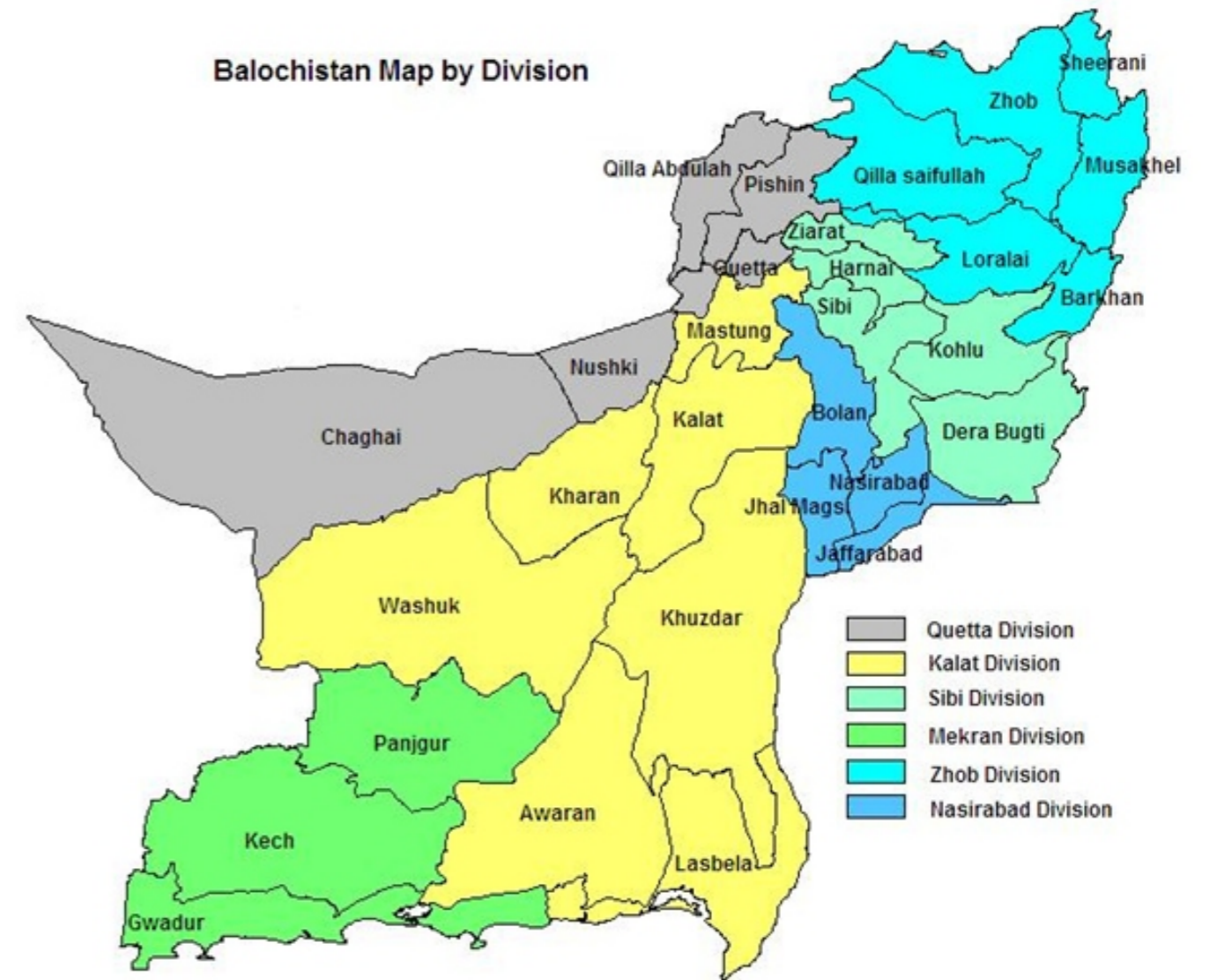
S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
46	KHARAN	SARDELI	200	47
47	KHARAN	SHAHO GIRI	935	136
48	KHARAN	SHIMSHAN	562	88
49	KHARAN	SORAI AMAG	236	60
50	KHARAN	SORGAZO	789	180
51	KHARAN	SWARIAN	23	4
52	KHARAN	TALO	381	68
53	KHARAN	TALONK	188	35
54	KHARAN	TUMANI	248	33
55	KHARAN	ZARD	1851	276
56	KHARAN	ZARGIPTH	0	0
57	KHARAN	ASEER JHAL	0	0
58	KHARAN	BADO DUR MOHAMMAD	430	80
59	KHARAN	BADO MOHAMMAD		
59	KHARAN	HUSSAIN	152	21
60	KHARAN	BASHOOR	157	17
61	KHARAN	BUDO KABDANI	0	0
62	KHARAN	EIJBARHI	161	35
63	KHARAN	GAZZI	722	134
64	KHARAN	HARROH	1059	140
65	KHARAN	JAMAK	911	166
66	KHARAN	JANGAL	1996	242
67	KHARAN	KASHMIR	167	30
68	KHARAN	KITO	336	80
69	KHARAN	KUCHO LOPE	271	42
70	KHARAN	MADGAN	0	0
71	KHARAN	MATEE	454	84
72	KHARAN	MOAP	361	69
73	KHARAN	NAOTANI	486	69
74	KHARAN	NAWAR	319	52
75	KHARAN	NEE RIAN KALAT	201	31
76	KHARAN	PURPAIT	513	86
77	KHARAN	RAHCHEEL	198	43
78	KHARAN	SARAP	73	13
79	KHARAN	SARAP NOOR DIN	56	11
80	KHARAN	SIA TAGAZAI	82	9
81	KHARAN	TAGAZI	882	170
82	KHARAN	TIRATI	159	26
83	KHARAN	ZAYAN	747	154
84	KHARAN	ZOR ABAD	343	69
85	KHARAN	BADA	487	97
86	KHARAN	BADO MOHAMMAD ALI		
86	KHARAN	KHAN	45	10
87	KHARAN	BADO SAHIB KHAN	14	5
88	KHARAN	BADO TAHIR KHAN	0	0
89	KHARAN	BADO TAMAS KHAN	552	116

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
90	KHARAN	BANGULZAI	716	111
91	KHARAN	CHANAL	303	60
92	KHARAN	CHHABI	452	66
93	KHARAN	DANNO	1356	178
94	KHARAN	GAROOK	920	180
95	KHARAN	GAWA ZAI SAR	158	31
96	KHARAN	GOZGI	505	76
97	KHARAN	HASSAN ABAD	164	30
98	KHARAN	HOOKI	83	15
99	KHARAN	JALALZAI	411	62
100	KHARAN	JODA KALAT	673	103
101	KHARAN	JOGIAN	235	38
102	KHARAN	KANDORA	608	94
103	KHARAN	KASAG	82	15
104	KHARAN	KILLI SHAFI MOHAMMAD	79	16
105	KHARAN	KOTAN	736	110
106	KHARAN	KUNRY	1217	211
107	KHARAN	MASEET	253	39
108	KHARAN	MASKI	15	2
109	KHARAN	MISKAN KALAT	560	111
110	KHARAN	NALLI	458	89
111	KHARAN	NAROO	1031	118
112	KHARAN	NAROONKI	227	36
113	KHARAN	NAUROZABAD	91	24
114	KHARAN	PATAISER	116	23
115	KHARAN	PINDOKZAI	700	112
116	KHARAN	SAI CHARIKI	0	0
117	KHARAN	SARIS	302	45
118	KHARAN	SHADIN KORE	96	18
119	KHARAN	SHAHWANI	1356	195
120	KHARAN	SHAI TAGAP	213	17
121	KHARAN	SHAYAN	907	135
122	KHARAN	SIBI	573	98
123	KHARAN	SISTAG	370	72
124	KHARAN	SOPAK	330	55
125	KHARAN	TAGAP	722	104
126	KHARAN	TAHTI	13	4
127	KHARAN	TITI	165	37
128	KHARAN	TUMP	407	68
129	KHARAN	WASHBOI	134	28
130	KHARAN	YOUSAF WAL	0	0
131	KHARAN	ABADARI	228	27
132	KHARAN	ALBAT	199	38
133	KHARAN	APANISAR	34	6
134	KHARAN	AZADGAZ	98	15
135	KHARAN	BANNAND	92	14

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
136	KHARAN	BARSHOONKI	190	38
137	KHARAN	GAWARGHAN	393	61
138	KHARAN	GIRDINA	194	31
139	KHARAN	HOKEMI	227	42
140	KHARAN	HULMURG	864	169
141	KHARAN	JORAKIN	475	87
142	KHARAN	KAHORI	161	34
143	KHARAN	KALAN ARRINGOK	99	22
144	KHARAN	KALIGAR BANTE	105	16
145	KHARAN	KANIYAN	956	171
146	KHARAN	KHOOKAP	202	35
147	KHARAN	KILLI KARIM BUKHSH	144	28
148	KHARAN	KILLI MASJID	46	9
149	KHARAN	KISAN	544	109
150	KHARAN	KOH PROSH	254	34
151	KHARAN	LANDO	271	35
152	KHARAN	LEJJE TOKE	468	84
153	KHARAN	LIJJI KHAS	795	127
154	KHARAN	MACHHI	665	88
155	KHARAN	MASISKI	7	1
156	KHARAN	MOMARI	162	34
157	KHARAN	NAUROZ KALAT	1174	198
158	KHARAN	PADEEN	303	50
159	KHARAN	PATKIN	663	96
160	KHARAN	ROZI THAL	252	53
161	KHARAN	SARAWAN I & II	1684	249
162	KHARAN	SHAPAT	378	65
163	KHARAN	SHINKANI BANTE	166	24
164	KHARAN	SHOHAP	98	18
165	KHARAN	SHOORI	176	30
166	KHARAN	TAZINA	465	65
167	KHARAN	THAL GAWARGHAN	307	43
168	KHARAN	THAL ULMARG	344	79
169	KHARAN	TOOJI	5	1
170	KHARAN	TOOSKAN	198	31
171	KHARAN	TOPIYAN	1019	183
172	KHARAN	ZEROZAI	558	139
173	KHARAN	AIRIKALLAG	1531	287
174	KHARAN	BAJJARO	23	3
175	KHARAN	BAND	405	57
176	KHARAN	BEDHI	2066	291
177	KHARAN	BHUT	451	97
178	KHARAN	BOBEREG	1206	183
179	KHARAN	BULANDAK	151	22
180	KHARAN	BUNAP	310	66
181	KHARAN	BUSHAHRI	0	0
182	KHARAN	CHAR KOHAN	443	63
183	KHARAN	CHIR GARDAN	681	119

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
184	KHARAN	DAHU	360	67
185	KHARAN	DARECH	376	66
186	KHARAN	DAZO	95	21
187	KHARAN	DURKZI	421	67
188	KHARAN	GADIN	909	136
189	KHARAN	GARAK	931	180
190	KHARAN	GARUK KALLAG	1045	154
191	KHARAN	GODANO	798	168
192	KHARAN	GOHRAM LOOP	73	14
193	KHARAN	HAZAR GUNJ	91	16
194	KHARAN	HOLANGI	212	40
195	KHARAN	HOROHI	64	17
196	KHARAN	JAL KOHAK	621	86
197	KHARAN	JONGO	663	121
198	KHARAN	KALAN CHAR KOHAN	432	74
199	KHARAN	KALATKO	60	11
200	KHARAN	KALSHNAN	334	49
201	KHARAN	KAREZ SHAN	191	33
202	KHARAN	KOHAK	698	88
203	KHARAN	KURD	110	22
204	KHARAN	LIDDI	246	37
205	KHARAN	LOOS	736	234
206	KHARAN	MALDIN	236	46
207	KHARAN	MINAB	258	44
208	KHARAN	NAGAT	341	74
209	KHARAN	NARDUTAN	7	2
210	KHARAN	PADOON	130	24
211	KHARAN	PEESHUK	0	0
212	KHARAN	PIRVAZAI	46	8
213	KHARAN	POGAS	234	49
214	KHARAN	RASHWANAK	343	70
215	KHARAN	RAZAI	0	0
216	KHARAN	RAZGUZAR	44	10
217	KHARAN	RAZI	269	52
218	KHARAN	REKO	192	39
219	KHARAN	ROZIZAI	266	65
220	KHARAN	SAI DAMB	38	9
221	KHARAN	SARAGAI	155	40
222	KHARAN	SARGARDAN	446	79
223	KHARAN	SARI KALLAG	107	28
224	KHARAN	SHILTAK	714	139
225	KHARAN	SHIMAI	62	11
226	KHARAN	TANG BANAP	69	17
227	KHARAN	TOHMULK	1100	211
228	KHARAN	TOOHO	0	0
229	KHARAN	TOTAZAI	1570	294
230	KHARAN	ZAH	0	0

Annexure L: BALOCHISTAN MAP BY DIVISIONS



SOME WEBSITES

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

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