

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

Kohlu



Kohlu - District Development Profile 2010



Planning & Development Department
Government of Balochistan, Quetta



United Nations Children's Fund
Provincial Office Balochistan, Quetta



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



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Prepared by



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Balochistan, Quetta

July 18, 2011

Message

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

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

Foreword

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

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

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

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

Shahid Pervez
Chief Economist

Acknowledgement

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

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

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

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

Aslam Shakir Baloch
Joint Chief Economist

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A. I.	Artificial Insemination
AD	(Anno Domini) after the traditional date of Christ's birth
ADBP	Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan
ADP	Association for the Development of Pakistan
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALCs	Adult Literary Centers
ANC	Antenatal Care
API	Annual Parasite Incidence
ASI	Assistant Sub-Inspector
ASPL	Agriculture Sector Program Loan
BC	Before Christ
BCDA	Balochistan Coastal Development Authority
BEF	Balochistan Education Foundation
BEMIS	Balochistan Education Management Information System
BHUs	Basic Health Units
BLGA	Balochistan Local Government Act
BLGO	Balochistan Local Government Ordinance
BOS	Bureau of Statistics
BPS	Basic Pay Scale
C&W	Communication & Works
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCB	Citizen Community Boards
CDs	Civil Dispensaries
CDWA	Clean Drinking Water for All
CIPs	Community Implementation Partners
DDRP	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 Hospital
DOH	District Officer Health
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	Governmental Organization
GoB	Government of Balochistan
GPA	Gwadar Port Authority
GRAP	Gender Reforms Action Plan
ha	Hectares

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

DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Major Facts

District Status	6th February 1974
Geographical Area	7,610 Square kilometer (Census 1998)
Geographical Points	68°05'49"- 69°38'46" East longitudes and 29°13'3"- 30°04'15" North latitudes
Administrative Units	There are total 3 <i>Tehsils</i> and 8 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Archaeological Sites	Data not found
Shrines	Shrine of Mast Tawakali
Major ethnic groups	Balochs (above 90%), Zarkoon
Languages	Balochi: 93.8%, Pushto: 2.9%, (Saraiki, Punjabi, Urdu, Sindhi and Brahvi: 3.3%)
Climate	The climate of Kohlu can be placed in the "arid with warm summer and cool winter" category. The summer is warm with mean temperatures ranging from 21°C to 32°C. June is the hottest month when the maximum temperature does exceed 32°C and occasionally rises above 38°C. In winter, the temperature drops below 10°C and in the coolest month (January) the mercury may touch the freezing point. During the cold spells mean temperature may drop below 0°C.

Demography

District Population in 1998	99,846 Total, 54,884 Male, 44,962 Female (Census 1998)
Projected Population in 2010	126,629 Total
Population Annual Growth Rate	2.0% (Census 1998)
Household Size	6.4 (Census 1998)
Housing Units	15,400 (Census 1998)

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

Agriculture Ecological Zone	Sub-Tropical
Land Area Used for Agriculture	Current Fallow 25,236 ha., Net Sown 5,904 ha., Arable Land 31,140 ha., Potential

Major Crops	Area 31,140 ha., (Agriculture Statistics 2008-09) <i>Rabi</i> crops: Wheat, Barley, Vegetables and Fodder. <i>Kharif</i> crops: Sorghum (<i>Jowar</i>), Millet (<i>Bajra</i>), Maize, Mung Bean, Mash Bean, Moth, Fruits, Onion, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder and Coriander
Major Fruits	Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pomegranate

Total Livestock Population	2,423,379 (Livestock Census 2006) and 2,672,883 (Projected 2010)
Veterinary Institutions	6 Veterinary Hospitals, 102 Veterinary Dispensaries, 1 Artificial Insemination Center, 1 Slaughter House, 1 Government Poultry Farm and 1 Government 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	Data is not available
Wild Life	Mammals: Suleman Markhor (<i>Caparis falconery jerdoni</i>), Sindh Ibex, Urial (<i>Ovis vignie Cyclocerose</i>), Chinkara Gazelle (<i>Gazella gazelle</i>), Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>), Hill Fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes rifithii</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Stripped Hyaena (<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>) Cape Hare (<i>Lepus capensis</i>), Porcupine (<i>Hystrix indica</i>), Afghan Hedgehog (<i>Hemiechinus auritus megalotis</i>) and Honey Badger etc. Leopard and Black Bear were also seen occasionally in the district in the past but their presence has not been reported in recent years. Birds: Chukar (<i>Alectoris chukar</i>), See-see Partridge (<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>), Grey Partridges (<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>) and Black Partridges (<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>), Kestrel (<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>), Golden Eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos daphanea</i>), a number of Finches, Buntings, seasonal/migratory Waterfowls, Hawks, Bustards and Sand Grouse, etc. Reptiles: Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agrionemys horsfieldii</i>), Afghan Agama (<i>Trapelus megalonyx</i>), Indian Cobra (<i>Naja naja</i>), Saw-scale Viper (Echis carinatus), Dwarf Dark-headed Racer (<i>Eirenis persica walteri</i>) Levantine Viper (<i>Macrovipera lebetina</i>), Monitor Lizard, Agama, etc.

Major Mineral Deposits	Fluorite, Silica sand, Gypsum, Coal and Marble
Major Mineral Production	Data not found

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

Major Roads	Metalled/ Black Topped 119 Km, Shingle 1,192 Km
Tele-density	800 Telephone line connections (2010)
Courier Services	22 Sub Post Offices, Urgent Mail Service is available
Banks	2 Public Banks

Social Sector	
Drinking Water Sources	76% Improved, 24% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Sanitation Facilities	74% Improved, 26% Un-improved (MICS 2010)

Health Facilities	1 Hospital (Public Sector), 3 RHCs, 22 BHUs, 32 CDs, 2 MCH centers, 1 TB Clinic, 4 Health Auxiliary units
Health Facilities Staff	20 Doctors, 3 Nurses, 284 Para-medical staff
Antenatal Care (ANC)	69% (MICS 2010)
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)	2% (MICS 2010)
Deliveries at Home	99% (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)

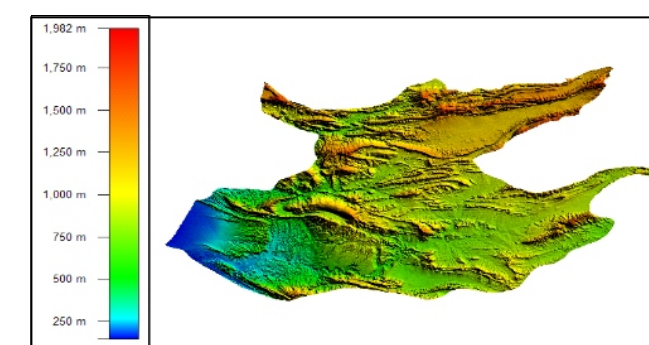
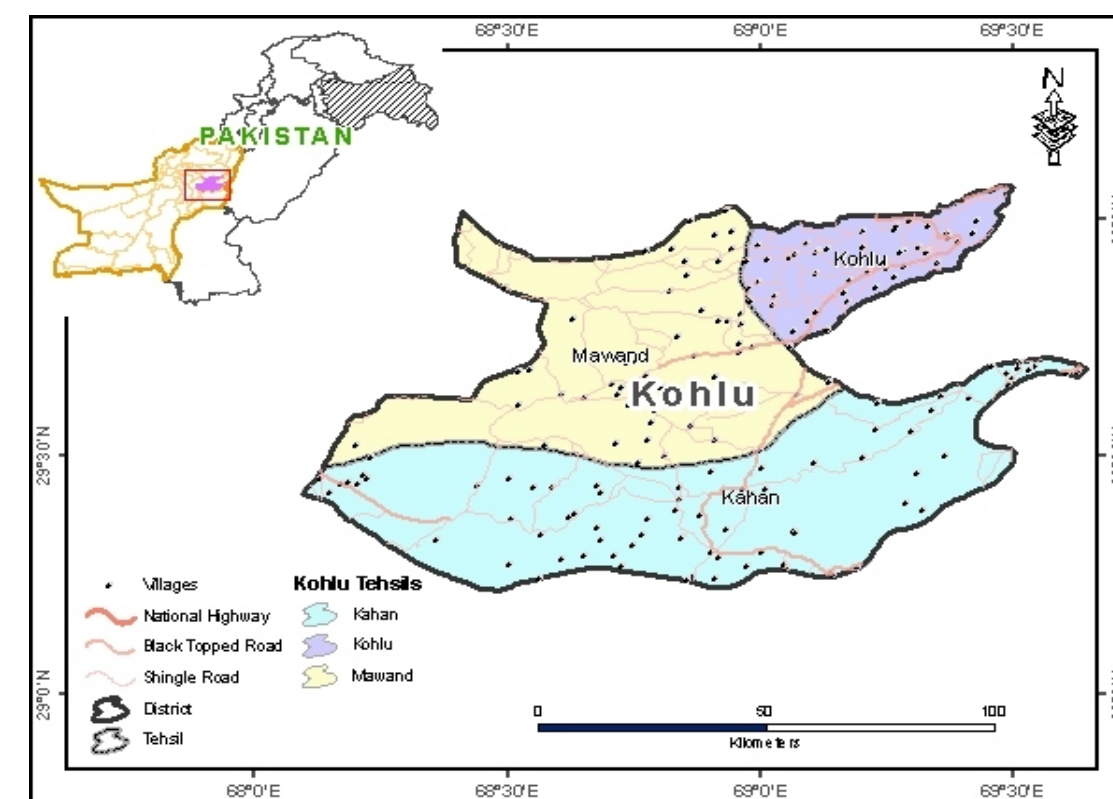
Education	Literacy (10+): 9%, Literacy (15+): 7%, Primary GER: 30%, Middle GER: 12%, Metric GER: 4%, Population ever attended school: 9%, Completed primary or higher level: 6% (PSLM 2008-09)
Number of Schools	Primary NAR: 56%, Secondary NAR: 37% (MICS 2010) Primary: 363, Middle: 20, High: 11 (BEMIS 2009-10)

Disasters	Data not found
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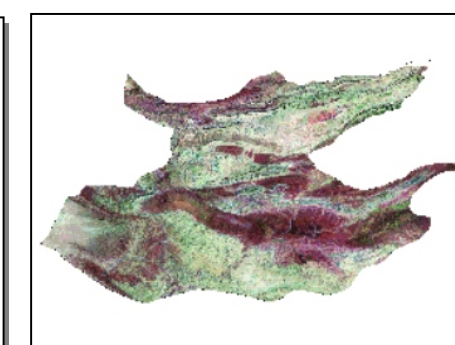
District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation (2009-10) 86.8 million, Budget Release 86.8 million, Total Expenditures 2.0 million, Percentage Utilization 2.31%. by the time data was being collected
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DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Kohlu ranks 17th (order: smallest to the largest) district in Balochistan and has an area of 7,610 square kilometers, Kohlu district lies between 68°05'49"-69°38'46" East longitudes and 29°13'3"-30°04'15" North latitudes consisting of 3 *Tehsils* and 8 Union Councils. Location of Kohlu is at 550 km (aerial distance) south-west (220 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 215 km (aerial distance) east (98 degrees bearing) from Quetta city, the provincial capital of Balochistan.



KOHLU: TERRAIN (145m–1982m MSL)



KOHLU: SATELLITE IMAGE



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

Kohlu was notified as separate district on 6th February, 1974 and was restructured in July, 1983. The district headquarter is in “Kohlu” town. The district is located in the north-east of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries in the east with district Barkhan and Loralai in the north. Dera Bugti is on the south and Sibi in the west.

The area is mostly inhabited by nomadic or semi - nomadic population, they camp with their flock of sheep and move with the seasons to find pasture. The area is generally mountainous and main localities in the area are Kohlu, Fazal Chel, Mawand, Kahan, Bijarwadh and Tadri. The district comprises of rugged terrain with ground elevation ranging from 145 - 1,986 meters above Mean Sea Level.

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Kohlu

Tehsil	Union Council
Kahan	Kahan, Nisao
Kohlu	Pazza , Karam Khan Shaher, Saddar Kohlu, Uryani
Mawand	Mawand, Sufaid

There are total 3 Tehsils and 8 union Councils in the district

(Local Government, Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

Kohlu, also known as Marri Country, has always been an arena of political insurgence or tribal vendettas. It was a deserted area with no permanent human settlement before inhabitation of Marris in this area, for the reason, the history of Kohlu district is primarily a history of the Marri tribe. However, Kohlu town and its surroundings have been predominantly occupied by Zarkoons.

It is said that earlier Kalmati Kupchani and other Baloch tribes have roamed in this area. Mir Chakar Khan, the Rind hero of Baloch romance, is the individual from where the history of this area begins. After his quarrel with the Lasharis and his resultant expulsion from Sibi, he took refuge in this area. Later, he migrated to the east of Indus along with his tribe; however, a small section of Puzh Rinds opted to stay behind, under the leadership of Bijar Khan. He was accompanied by Ali Khan, Mando Khan and Khalu Khan, Rinds, a blacksmith (*lohar*), a gardener called Kangra, and a colored individual named Shaheja. These men founded the Marri tribe in the first quarter of the sixteenth century. The Bijarani clan was founded by Bijar Khan, the Loharani by the blacksmith and the Ghazani by Gazzo or Ghazan, a Buledi boy adopted by Ali Khan. These small groups gradually increased and began a career of raiding and conquest, later, however their strength decreased by constant raids and incursions, it became imperative to recruit from outside. Thus, Brahvis, Balochs from other parts of Balochistan, Khetrans and Afghans and Jats gained easy admittance to the tribe. There were many blood feuds and tribal wars in which the Marri tribesmen were killed. An easy access to Marri tribe helped the tribe to retain its stronghold.

The other remarkable tribe in Kohlu is the Zarkoon tribe. This tribe was once forced by the Bugti tribe to leave Kohlu but later the Marris offered them a defensive and an offensive alliance. According to a treaty, the area surrounding Kohlu town was given to the Zarkoons.

It is claimed that the Marris were subjects of the Khan of Kalat and it was after the death of Mir Nasir Khan I that the Marris felt free. They started devastation in all directions and became engaged in wars and blood feuds with different tribes.

The Marri tribe created immense trouble for the British Government as they constantly kept attacking British interests. The British army occupied Kahan in May 1840, but shortly afterwards they were forced by the Marris to evacuate the place.

The British authorities signed several treaties with the Marris but the law and order situation remained troublesome. The Marris always thought the British as illegal occupants of their territory. Thus everything related to the British men, allies or installations was constantly attacked. In 1898 AD, Sardar Khair Bakhsh Khan Marri along with many of his tribesmen migrated to Kabul as a protest against the British occupation, only to unconditionally return later.

After the Indo-Pak partition, this area remained a political agency. The tribal leadership started voicing unity of the Baloch tribes and an independent Balochistan. Nationalist sentiments grew rapidly and after the arrest of the Khan of Kalat in 1958 the tribesmen started a guerrilla war, although on limited scale, against the government. The army was sent to control the movement but its presence further deteriorated the situation. Mir Sher Muhammad Marri took leadership of the movement which was called 'farrari movement'. This movement ended in 1969.

After the dismissal of first elected government of Balochistan in 1973, a serious conflict was initiated between the government and political leadership of the province. While responding to the situation, the tribesmen in Kohlu started a large scale insurgency in the area and after a strong military operation they migrated to Afghanistan along with their leaders. Coincidentally, the history repeated itself and Sardar Khair Bakhsh Khan Marri went into voluntary self-exile and reached Kabul in 1981.

Since the uprising in Kohlu, the presence of military forces has been considered necessary to keep the situation under control. However, the government made many efforts to develop rapport with the tribesmen. Various incentives and concessions have been awarded to the local elders. Although, the Marris returned from Afghanistan in 1991 responding to an appeal by the Pakistani government, the political situation remained the same. The tribal-political leadership is of the view that the land of Kohlu district is communal property of the Marri tribe. Thus, before exploiting any natural resource, the government should negotiate with the tribal elders. However, this and some other issues had resulted in internal dissension and the Bijarani clan adopted its own stand point.

1.2. Tribes, Ethnic Groups and Languages

Balochs are in overwhelming majority of the population in Kohlu district out of which a significant majority belongs to the Marri tribe. The Marris are divided into three main clans, Gazani, Loharani and Bijarani: these are further subdivided into many sub-clans. Another remarkable ethnic group residing in the district is Zarkoon, who speaks Pashto. According to the 1981 Census, Balochi is the native language of major population followed by Pashto and then other languages, including Saraiki, Punjabi, Urdu, Sindhi and Brahvi.

1.3. Climate

The climate of Kohlu can be placed in the "arid with warm summer and cold winter" category. The rainy season is mostly in the monsoon. Therefore, the area is arid.

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	17.9	9.8	8.8	134.1	0	37.1	136.4	69.6	0	7	0	9	35.8	429
Maximum Temp.	16	19	22	27	34	39	35	33	34	30	25	17	28	-
Minimum Temp.	4	7	10	15	22	25	25	23	21	17	10	6	15	-

(RMC Karachi, 2008)

1.4. Topography

Kohlu is situated at the southern end of Sulaiman range. It mainly consists of narrow parallel ridges of closely packed hills which form gradual descent from the Sulaiman Plateau into the plains. They are intersected by numerous hill-torrents and ravines, which are generally barren and rugged. The area can be divided into four portions: (1) Kohlu; (2) Kahan including Tadri, Daho and Bambor; (3) a portion of Pheawagh, Nesao and Janatali; and (4) Mawand and Gamboli.

The mountain ranges of Kohlu district may be described as presenting a series of limestone ridges, forming more or less parallel valleys: the ranges lie to the east of 69°E from north-east to south-west and to the west of that line from north-west to south-east. They include the Dungan (2,091 m), Lakar (2,078 m), Sialu (2,473 m), Tikil or Tikhil (2,099 m), Batur (1,751 m), Jandran (2,050 m), Bibartak (1,916 m), SiahKoh (1,678 m), Kup, Chappar (1,425 m), Sir Ani (1,155 m), Shatrak (1,158 m), TurkiKoh, Tatra (1,225 m), Rastrani (914-1,219 m), Danda range including Nafusk (1,145 m), Bambor (1,490 m) and Gurandani, and Sunari range (1,716-1,750 m).

The principal passes in the district are Bibartak, Wanga, Narial, Mezhlir, Sinni, Ormazhi or Bar, Nari, Kuchali and Spintangi on Sibi-Harnai road. Arand between Khajak and KotMandai; Angúr between Gamboli and Sémbar; Sémbar between Gamboli and Thal; Pazha between Béji and Thal; KubaWanga between BalaDhaka and Kohlu; Mar between Kohlu and Vitakri; the Lunial between Bor and Kui; the Dojamak on the Kohlu-Kahan road; Dangar in the Shatrak range; and the Nafusk between the Marri and Bugti areas.

With the exception of the streams of Nesao, Phelawagh and Janatali, which flow to the east, main direction of the rivers is almost due west. The principal rivers are: Lahri, Bor, Rod Baladhaka, Rod Barg, Béji and Dada, both of which are effluents of the Nari and have a perennial supply of water. The Talli stream (known as the Sundimari, Chakar Thank, Karmari and Manjra in different localities) rises in the hills bordering on Kohlu and has an intermittent flow of perennial water and the Nal, also called the Gandhar, which carries off the drainage of Makhmar, SuriKaur and Kahan valleys. It is a fine stream at Tratani but disappears before it reaches Lahri, except during floods.

The Atlas of Pakistan describes the land of Kohlu as rock outcrops and loamy, very shallow, highly steep mountains, soil mainly of arid and semi-arid zones (rock outcrops and Lithic Cambothids). The best known khushkaba tracts in Kohlu District are Kohlu Valley, Kahan Valley, Mawand, Bambor, Dul and Thadriand. The soil of some valleys and plains is fertile, and chiefly alluvial, being formed by the silt brought down by the floods. It is known as *happaor latar* and is well suited for all crops. An inferior soil is known as *zahréndigar* or bitter soil. The gravelly soil, which abounds in the hilly tracts is called *ghalawar* and grows poor crops.

2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

The principal tribes of the area are Marri and Zarkoons. Majority of the people draw normative structure from Baloch, more specifically Marri, culture. Although, Zarkoons differ in their culture from that of the Marris, many of traditions are common among them. Each tribe and sub tribes are headed by *Sardars* and they are most influential persons of the society. In Marris, sardars are known as Nawabs.

2.2. Dress

Men wear loose *Shalwar* (trousers), *Kameez* (shirt) and a turban while the women wear a frock with *Shalwar* and cover their head with a *Chaddar* (wide cloth). Although, similar clothes are worn by tribesmen and women, their tribal affiliation is distinguished by the embroidery on their shirts or frocks.

2.3. The Family

Like other districts of Balochistan, joint family system is prevalent in Kohlu. As siblings are supported in all aspects by their parents till age of puberty, situation almost remains the same even after marriage. Married sons live in the same premises with their parents. In Marris, there is tendency of going for nuclear family. The parents prefer their children to live with them except girls who are married away. Decisions of the elders are respected in the family by all though decision of male elder is held superior. In case of Zarkoons, mother in the family has substantial influence in decision making. She also manages household expenditures for which money come from head of the family and / or from sons.

2.4. Marriage

Though it is desirable that a young man marries as soon as possible after puberty, some have to wait for many years before they can afford to pay *bride's price* (known as *labb* in Marris and *vulvur* in Zarkoons). Although it is not the sole responsibility of the groom to arrange for the *labb* / *vulvur*, it is he who suffers if his family is unable to raise the required amount, which varies depending upon family and beauty of girl. The amount of *labb* / *vulvur* is decided by the fathers of the bride and the groom, keeping in view the family background of the bride and her physical attraction. It is the father of the bride who keeps the full bride-price. However, *labb* is not practised among Bahawalanzai Marris who do not give their girls to other Marris or to any other tribesmen except those who belong to families of a similar standing among the Mazari, Drishak and Dombki tribes. In rare cases the bride is given dowry from her parents which, in most cases, is not very expensive. Endogamy is a common practice and brides-exchange (: In this custom, girl of family A is given in marriage to the son of family B and girl of family B is given in marriage to son of family A) is also observed. Sometimes marriages are arranged to mediate a rivalry in which a girl from the aggressor's family – who is considered the honour of the family – is given in marriage to a member of the victim's family. Elopement is a taboo and both the girl and the boy are murdered if found by the relatives.

2.5. Social Organization

Kohlu has a visible tribal outlook. The society derives its strength from kinships. Tribal identity is still considered important and the people use the name of their clan as their last name. The political and social influence of *sardars/nawabs* stems from heredity as well as their economic prosperity. With the Zarkoons, the influence of the *sardar* is not strong. In Kohlu,

important decisions, especially in case of mediation, are made at clan level. Communal leadership is in the hands of elder male members of the community. Wealth does play some role in social prestige, but the family background is considered to be more important. Political decisions are made on the clan level. If the clan has decided to support someone, rarely anybody violates the decision.

In case of conflict, parties first try to mediate through *tumandars*. Otherwise the decision made by the *sardar* is considered final. Sometimes, the people go to a court of law for their complaints but mostly the conflicts are decided within the community.

2.6. Customs of Co-operation

Custom of cooperation in case of event of happiness or grief is intact in Kohlu. At the time of a marriage friends and relatives of the groom's family contribute some money for the marriage expenses which is called *mana mokh*. Similarly, at the death of a person, financial contribution is made for arranging funeral and prayers' events. The relatives and friends also contribute in case the fellow tribesman has been fined or in case he has to pay some compensation money. Besides, they may cooperate in management of water supply schemes to maintained by the community or some other community based scheme.

2.7. Religious Beliefs

According to population census of 1998, 99.65% of the population is Muslim. The observance of Islamic teachings has not been strict amongst the Marris but now the situation has changed. Generally, the people practise Islam according to its fundamental principles. However, many people still believe in superstitions, omens and charms. In Kohlu, sectarian violence is minimal as most of the people belong to single sect. Inheritance is divided among the sons according to the Islamic principles, however, daughters are not given any share in heritable property. All Islamic festive days are celebrated with zeal and fervour.

Minority sects include Christians, Ahmadis, Hindus, Parsis, Sikhs, Buddhists and others.

2.8. Conflict Resolution

In Kohlu, people try to solve their conflicts at community level by involving tribal elders, *sardars* or other influential people. *Marraka* is the dominant mode of arbitration. This means that the aggressor takes some unbiased and well respected elders to the victim's house. The arbitrators listen to both sides and a decision is made which is usually accepted by all parties involved. Otherwise, the aggrieved party can go to a court of law.

2.9. Arms

In Kohlu, it is part of the people's culture that all men carry arms. Regardless of age or economic status, every man feels it necessary to have some fire arm with him. Various types of assault rifles, arms and ammunition are freely and easily available. This situation has resulted in problems in maintaining law and order for the law enforcing agencies. There is no check on arms, particularly in rural areas, and only a few people have registered their arms with the district authorities.

2.10. Role, Position and Status of Women

According to the 1973 constitution passed by the National Assembly, all citizens have equal rights. There is no distinction on the gender basis. The state may, however, make special provisions for the protection of the right of women and children. The labor law ensures the full participation of women in all socio-economic sectors of life. According to the law, women have the right to vote and to hold office. There are seats reserved in the National and Provincial Assemblies and

local bodies. But constitutional guarantees of quality are often superseded. In practice, it is very difficult for women to uphold their legal and social rights, as local customs and traditions often prohibit it. The position of women in District Kohlu is the same as it is in other areas of Balochistan, where men hold the economic and social power. The tribal chiefs are always male.

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

Medical facilities for women in the area are very limited. Women visit *Pirs* and *Molvies* for their general treatment and call traditional birth attendants for the delivery of babies. Generally, women observe *purdah*, however in the rural areas poor women work in the farm fields without observing *purdah*.

Violence against women in the district has been observed but it is never reported. Women believe that men have the right to harass and beat them, thus they do not seek any legal aid in this respect. In most of the social groups, men hold a monopoly on power. All the political, religious and other social leaders are men. Denial of women's rights in matters of property and inheritance as recognized by Islam is due to the cultural code of honor, stemming from the male value system. It often entails subordination of women and seclusion of women from the social order. In some cases, especially in religious families, women's right of inheritance is practiced. Women are rarely allowed to own productive assets such as land or livestock. They are unpaid workers as their contribution is not only limited to the domestic activities but they also work in the fields. Furthermore, their economic contribution is discounted in most official statistics. A few NGOs are working in the women welfare sector, but these are all headed by men. There are no women's NGOs specifically aimed at enhancing the social and political participatory role of women.

2.11. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

A few children were observed working at motor-workshops, tailoring shops, carpentry, cooking and bicycle repair shops, hotels and shops. They sell fruits and vegetables in the markets while in the rural areas, the male and female children usually help their families in Fodder cutting, collection of wood and bushes. Whereas girls are exclusively engaged in household activities, water fetching, cleaning the house and doing embroidery work. The main reasons for child labor are poverty and lack of access to education. Even if they are enrolled in schools, they are eventually taken out so they may contribute to household activities.

2.12. Major Development Issues

Kohlu District is one of the districts of Balochistan which has its own characteristics of tribal society. However, tribalism is fading away and losing its importance due to urbanization, commercialization, education and the role played by mass media in creating awareness.

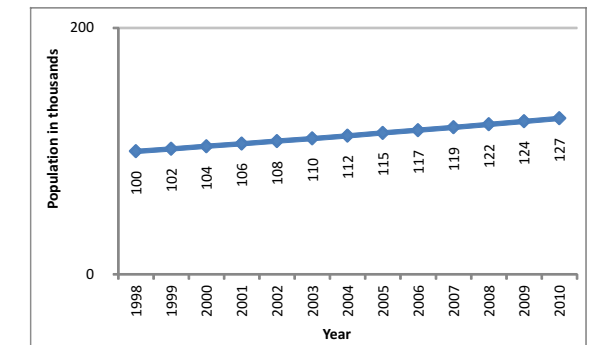
Due to the developmental activities of the Government and NGOs, the custom of co-operation is disappearing and is being replaced by the activities of the Government Institutions. Women have no say in their marriages; however, in some urbanized areas educated girls may express their will for the match. Bride price is common practice as well as a social evil, although it is disappearing from the educated class and urban dwellers. Women are involved in their family and domestic activities, even though they have no major role and social status in the society. Their activities are limited to domestic affairs only. In town areas, some families allow their women to express their opinion in family affairs but to a very limited extent. The change can be brought about via education and communication development in the area. Women are not allowed to play an important role in the society and it is not possible to exploit their full potential, as long as they are segregated and secluded from the society.

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

3 DEMOGRAPHY AND HOUSING

Demography details 2010 (projected Population)	
Total Population (in thousand numbers)	127
-Male	70 (55%)
-Female	57 (45%)
-Urban	12 (10%)
-Rural	114 (90%)
Sex Ratio (males/ 100 females)	122
Dependency Ratio	79
Population Density (person per sq. km)	17
Area Square Kilometer	7,610
Demography details 1998	
Total Population (in thousand numbers)	100
Population Density (person per sq. km)	13
Average Household Size	6.6
Housing Units & Rooms	
Housing Units in thousands	15
Rooms per housing unit	2.2
Housing Tenure	
Owned	91%
Rented	2%
Rent Free	7%
Marital Status	
Never married	23%
Married	75%
Widowed/ Divorced	2%
Other	
N.I. Card Obtained	34%
Muslim	100%
Non-Muslim	0%

District Population Growth 1998 - 10



(Census, 1998)

3.1. Population

Since independence, five population Censuses have been conducted in the years 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981 and 1998. The population reported in last four Censuses is presented in table 3.1 below:

	1961	1972	1981	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population	25	54	71	100	127
Male Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	55 (55%)	70 (55%)
Female Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	45 (45%)	57 (45%)
Urban Population	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	10 (10%)	12 (10%)
Rural Population	25 (100%)	54 (100%)	71 (100%)	90 (90%)	115 (90%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	n/a	n/a	104	122	122
Number of households (in '000')	n/a	n/a	10	3	n/a

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

3.2. Population Growth Pattern

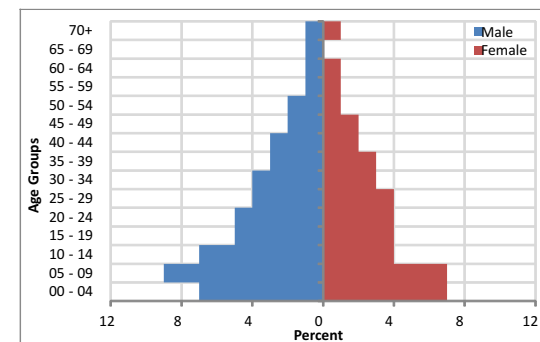
According to the Census of 1998 the reported population of district Kohlu was 100 thousand and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to be 2%. Historically, the population growth was slightly low in the district in contrast to other districts of Balochistan, therefore, a moderate increase in population is observed as shown in the "District Population Growth" graph at the beginning of this chapter. Between the Censuses of 1961 and 1972, the population increased by 116%, while between 1972 and 1981, it increased by 31.5% and between 1981 and 1998 it increased by 41%. By applying the annual growth rate (2%) of Census 1998, the projected population in 2010 is estimated to be 127 thousand, which means an increase of 27%. Repeated geographical changes in Kohlu district are constantly affecting the population size, annual growth rate and the population density. The high fluctuation in population growth rate in District Kohlu may have two possible reasons as under:

1. Gross discrepancies in population enumeration
Unknown critical statistics (birth rate and death rate etc.)

3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

The population is characterized by high growth rate (2% per annum) with 41% population under 15 years, about half (50.7%) are between 0 and 19 years of age, old age (65 or older) are estimated at 2.8% and more than half (55.7%) is of working age (15-64 years). From this age structure, it is clear that there is relatively strong dependence. Three-fourth (75%) of the women of reproductive age (15-49 years) was married, and of these married women, 87% had children. Sex ratio was clearly lopsided towards male population, where for every 100 females, there were 122 males. The female population in age group 0-4 is somewhat more than the male population. The largest population cohort is 5-9 years and afterwards the female population decreases significantly as compared to the male population. It supports the assumption that poor health care strikes females more harshly than males.

Age and Sex Distribution of Population



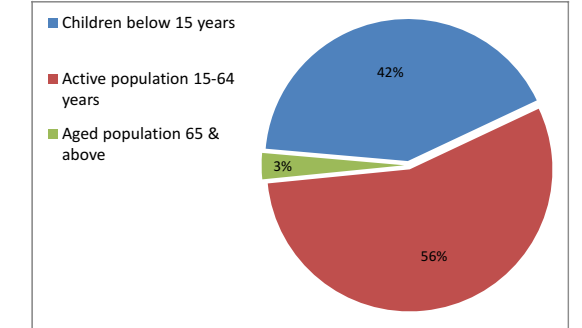
(Census, 1998)

3.3. Dependent Population

The economically dependent population is considered to be less than 15 years of age and 65 years and above. In addition the widowed or divorced women are also considered dependent. According to the Census of 1998, less than a half (44.3%) of the population in the district was dependent including youth (< 15) dependency of approximately 42% and old age dependency at 3%, with 2% dependent population of widowed or divorced women.

Although both child dependency (74.3%) and old-age dependency (5%) are significantly lower when compared with other districts, it may be a considerable economic burden on the working part of population.

Dependent Population (%)



(Census, 1998)

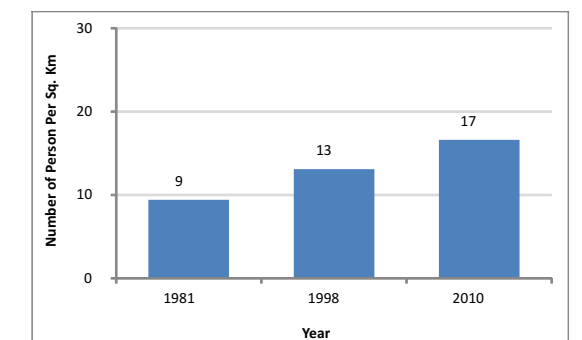
3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

The proportion of urban population was low (10%) during Census of 1998. Majority of the population was reported to be living in rural areas, which is 90%. Males shared a little higher (58%) in the urban population than in rural population (about 55%). The male female ratio in urban areas was 136:100 whereas in rural area it was 121:100.

3.5. Population Density

In 1998, approximately 13 people resided per square kilometer area, whereas, in 2010 only about 17 persons lived per square kilometer, which means there is merely an increase of 4 persons per square kilometer in the past 12 years.

Population Density



(Census, 1998)

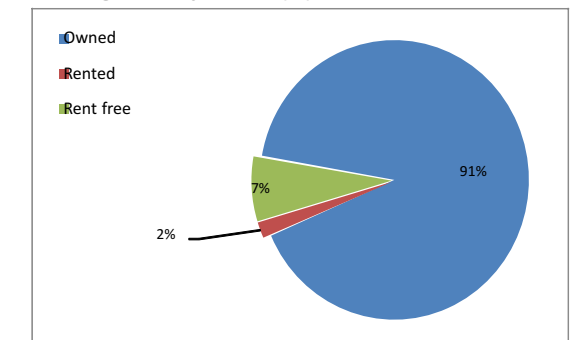
3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size was 6.4 persons per household according to the Censuses of 1998. According to the latest Census, only 1.6% of the population had a provision of living in separate room in a joint family system which is very low.

3.7. House Tenure

According to 1998 Census, most of the houses (91%) were owned by the residents. The percentages of rented and rent-free were 2% and 7% respectively. However, it has been observed that almost 20.6 percent of the houses are rented in the urban areas.

Housing Units by Tenure (%)



(Census, 1998)

4 DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

4.1. Administrative Division

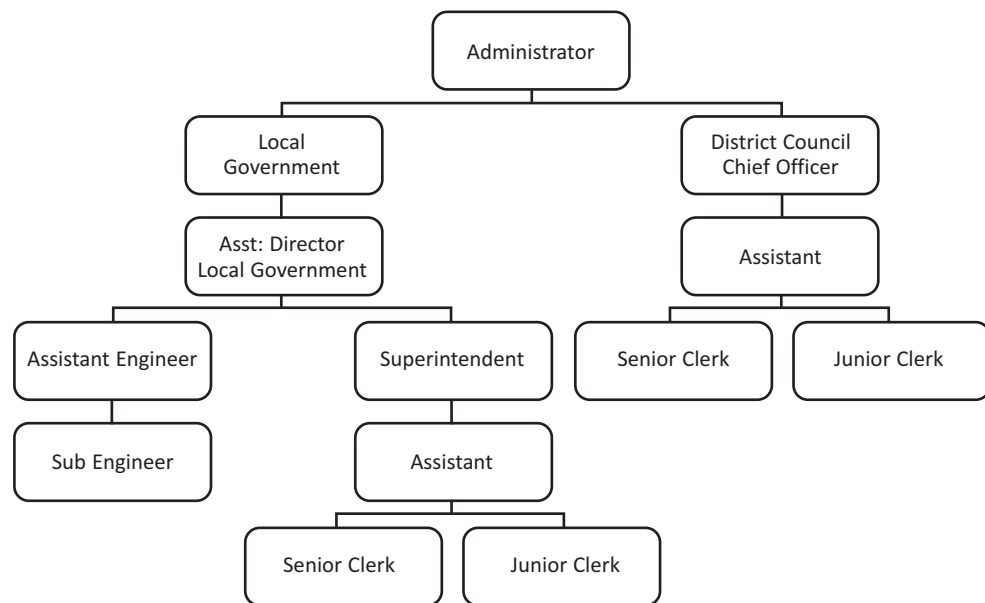
Kohlu, a political agency in administrative terms, was notified as a district on 6th February 1974 after its separation from Sibi district. At that time, it comprised of 5 *Tehsils*: Kohlu, Mawand, Kahan, Sui and DeraBugti. In July 1983, Sui and Dera Bugti *Tehsil* were separated from Kohlu district to form Dera Bugti district. In this way, Kohlu district was left with three subdivisions-cum-*Tehsils*; namely Kohlu, Mawand and Kahan. Kohlu *Tehsil* was divided into 2 *qanungo* circles; Urayani and KoteShehr. Mawand *Tehsil* was divided into 2 *qanungo* circles, Mawand and Makhmar while Kahan *Tehsil* comprised of 4 *qanungo* circles, SaddarKahan, Taratani, Janatali and Nesao. Under BLGO 2010, the district consisted of three *Tehsils* viz. Kohlu, Mawand and Kahan.

4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

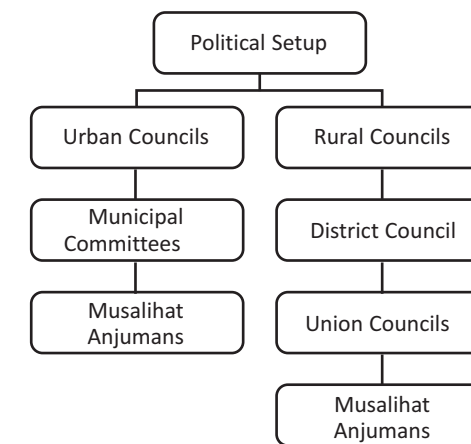
The first Local Government system was introduced in 1959, called Basic Democracies Order. Under this system 20 Union Councils were established in the whole of Sibi District, of which Kohlu was a part. In 1969, all these Local Government Institutions were suspended and on 22nd January 1972, they were totally abolished. A new Local Government system was introduced in 1975 under the Balochistan Local Government Act 1975. This law could not be enforced in its true sense, as the elections proposed under this act were never held. In 1979, yet another Local Government system was introduced which was implemented in Balochistan under the Balochistan Local Government Ordinance 1980.

The BLGO 1980 was replaced by BLGO 2001 with the concept of District Government. Under BLGO 2001, district Kohlu had 3 *Tehsil* and 8 Union Councils. The district was administrated from a single line of administration covering both the rural as well as the urban areas. The system remained intact for two tenures and later was modified through the approval of BLGA 2010. The present system under the Local Government Act 2010 is similar to BLGO 1980 and stresses upon the rural-urban division.

Local Government Administration Organogram (Administrative Setup)



Local Government Organogram(Political Setup)



4.3. Local Government Administration

The local government institutions in urban areas of district Kohlu include Municipal Committees, headed by 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 working. There is a special representation of women, peasant/workers and minorities in the district.

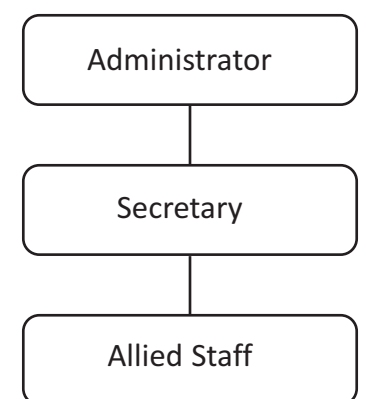
Under BLGA 2010, there are 8 Union Councils in Kohlu. The Union Councils constitute a District Council, in which each Union Council is represented by one member in the District Council. In addition, there is a special representation of women (33%) and of workers and peasants (5%).

4.4. Functions of Local Government

4.4.1. Union Council

There are 8 Union Councils in the district, where each Union Council serves a population ranging from 1,000-1,500 persons. Women representation, in each Union Council, is 33% and that of peasant/worker is 5%. The Union Councils are supposed to undertake the development works regarding public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink and 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 taxes and fee as specified in the second schedule of the BLGA 2010. They also resolve conflicts among the villagers through *Musalihat Anjumans* and are independent to make decisions within their jurisdiction. However, some of decisions pertaining to finances have to be formally approved by the District Council. The administrative structure of Union Council is given in bottom right.

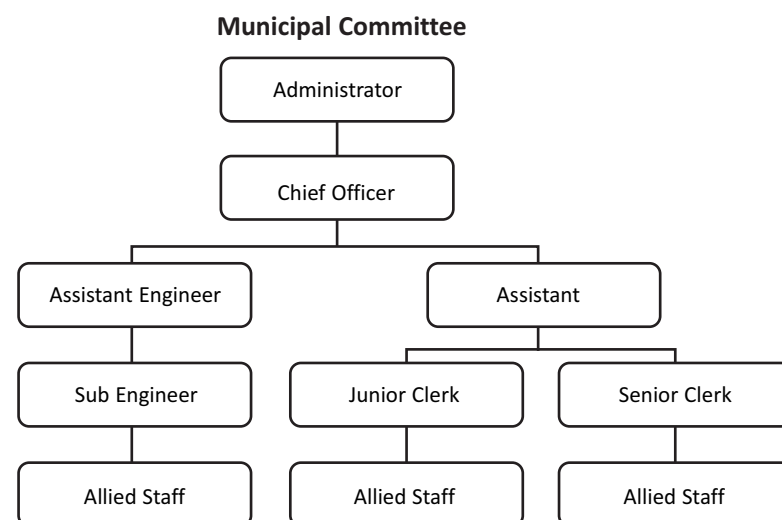
Union Council



4.4.2. Municipal Committee

The only Municipal Committee working in the urban areas of district Kohlu is Municipal Committee Kohlu. According to the rules of BLGA, Municipal Committees have been constituted in the areas, where population ranges from 2,000 to 2,500. Women and workers/peasants have 33% and 5% representation respectively. The minorities' representation is

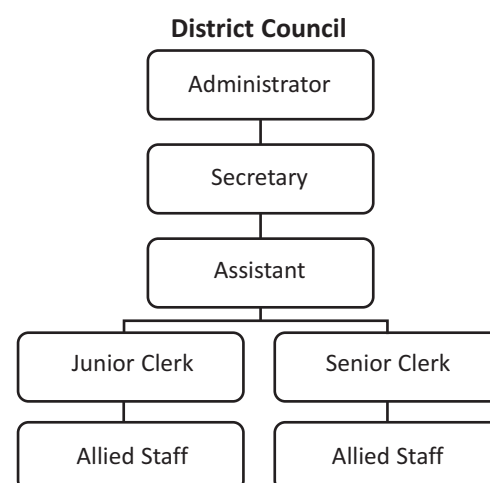
determined through government's notification, based on the population of minorities living in the area. The Municipal Committees are responsible to provide services related to public health, water supply, drains, articles of food and drink, animals and cattle, education, public safety, town planning,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



4.4.3. District Council

There are 08 Union Councils in District Council of Kohlu, one from each Union 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 as given above:



4.5. Local Government in Kohlu

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

4.6. Electoral System

4.6.1. Elections

The total number of registered voters as per Local Government elections 2005 list was 43,162. The number of male registered voters was 26,061; whereas, the female registered voters were 17,101. The figures reflect a slightly significant gender gap in the number of registered voters at the district level. The voters turnout during the Local Government elections was however low. Only 24.87% of the total registered voters came out to cast their vote which is less than one-third of the total.

4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district has one Provincial Assembly seats PB 23. The National Assembly representation is through the constituency NA 265.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

A total of 122 polling stations were set up at the district level to provide facilitation to the voters for casting their votes in their nearest vicinity during the last Local Government elections. The number of polling booths for male and female was almost the same as joint polling booths were set up for male and female: in most instances to provide facilitation in mobility to the female population.

4.7. Federal and Provincial Government Services

A number of Federal and Provincial Government departments are providing services at the district level.

Table 4.1: Federal and Provincial Government Services

Offices and Departments	Number of Offices	Location
Federal		
Election Commission (EC)	1	District Head Quarter Tehsil Kohlu
NADRA ¹	1	District Head Quarter Tehsil Kohlu
Utility Stores	2	District Head Quarter Tehsil Kohlu
Post Office	2	District Kohlu and Mawand
Provincial		
Population Welfare	1	Mir Biar Road District Head Quarter Tehsil Kohlu
Zakat	1	District Head Quarter Tehsil Kohlu

(DC office, Election Commission of Pakistan, 2010)

4.8. Complaints and Accountability Mechanism

The district has no complaints and accountability mechanism. The office of Ombudsman is not devolved to provide services at the district level. Similarly, district Public Safety and Police Complaints Commission to be established under Police Order has also not been notified yet.

¹NADRA: National Database and Registration Authority

5 MUNICIPAL SERVICES

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

5.1. Administration of Municipal Services and Assets

5.1.1. Assets

The Municipal administration of district possesses some assets like 1 public library, 2 slaughter houses and 2 schools, which help in generating some revenue for the Local Government

5.1.2. Public Health

The most important duty of Municipal Committee is to provide services regarding public health, proper sanitation system, supply of clean drinking water, hygiene, control of infectious diseases, and building control facilities. The facility of sanitation does exist in the district with a support of 18 equipments and 3 vehicles.

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.

5.1.4. Articles of Food and Drink

The outlet facility of regulation of private markets of food and drink does not exist at all. There is 01 outlet facility of slaughter house in urban area of the district

5.2. Town Planning

Kohlu has remained one of the neglected districts of Balochistan with regard to development activities. In order to bring it at par with other districts, special development package was announced and is under implementation, but as far as town planning is concerned nothing has been done so far.

5.3. Building Control

Information regarding facilities of building control, its equipment, vehicles, annual budget and human resource was not available from the district.

6 LAW AND ORDER

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

Both regular police and a paramilitary police force named "levies" are serving in the district. There are two police stations, which mostly cover the urban/town area of district and have jurisdiction within 15 sq km. Rest of the district is patronized and patrolled by the levies force. The Provincial Levies are having 11 *chowkis* which cover the area of 27 sq km. Federal Levies has established 341 *chowkis*. For further details please see table B1 Annexure B.

6.2. Human Resource

Total police strength is 375, which includes 1 SP, 1 DSP, and 1 SHO, 1 SI, 16 ASIs and 355 Constables. For Provincial Levies, the total strength is 1,065, including 3 *Tehsildars*, 92 *Hawaldars*, 2 *Jamadars*, 3 *Naib Risaldars*, 3 SI(s), 4 ASIs and 961 Constables. Federal Levies, on the other hand, has 2 *Hawaldars*, 07 *Jamadars*, 160 *Sipahis*. For further details, please see table B2 Annexure B.

6.3. Resources

The police force in the district is equipped with 7 vehicles, 150 arms, 1470 ammunition, 20 tear gas, 75 rubber sticks and 20 armored suits. Similarly, the Provincial Levies possess 4 vehicles and 1100 arms. For further details, please see table B3 Annexure B.

6.4. Major Cognizable Crimes

In the last five years, the reported cases of explosions were 44 and that of murder 13. For further details, please see table B4 Annexure B.

6.5. Judicial Services

The judicial services available in the district are: 1 District and Session Court, 1 Judicial Magistrate and 1 *Qazi Court*. The data about other courts is not available. There is 1 district Bar Association, 5 members and 5 registered lawyers. For further details, please see table B5 Annexure B.

6.6. Jails and Prisons

In the district, there are 2 male and female sub jails with 2 barrack and 6 bathrooms. The sub jails have the capacity to detain 600 prisoners.

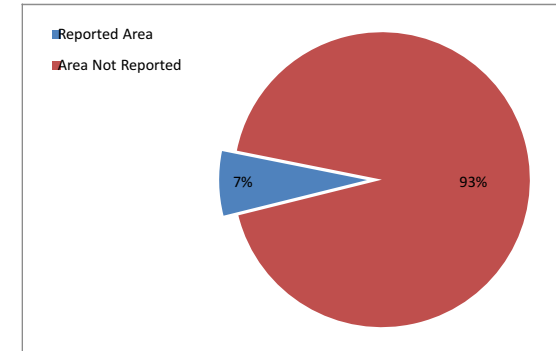


SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

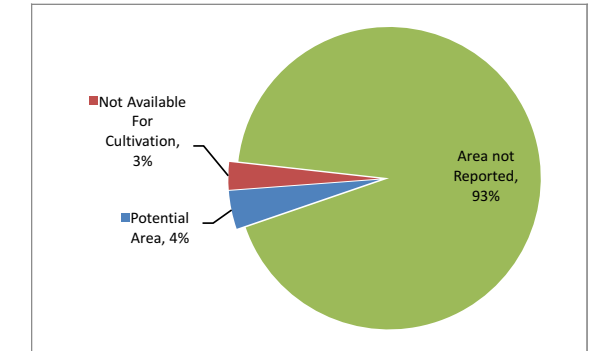
7 AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Distribution of District Area (%)



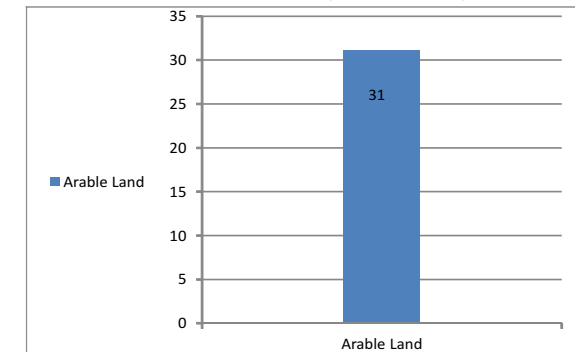
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total reported area of the district is 7%

Distribution of Reported Area (%)



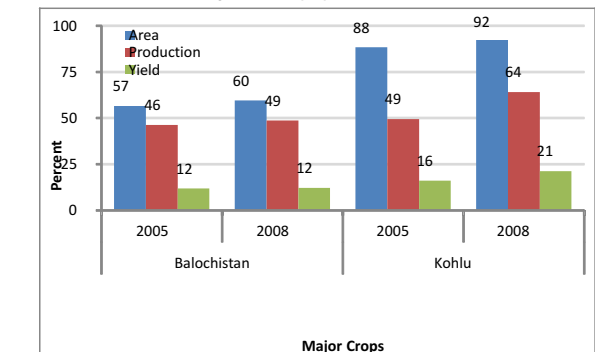
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Potential Area of the district is 4%

Distribution of Potential Area (000 hectares)



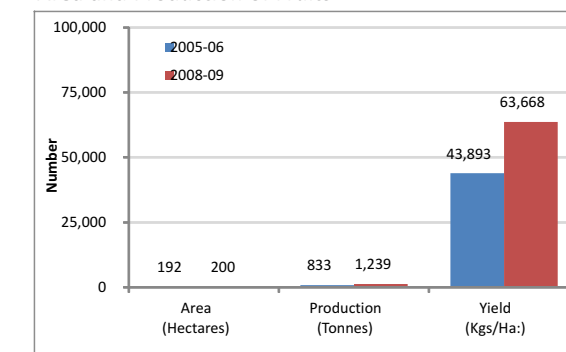
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Arable Land of the district is 100%

Growth Rate Comparison (%)



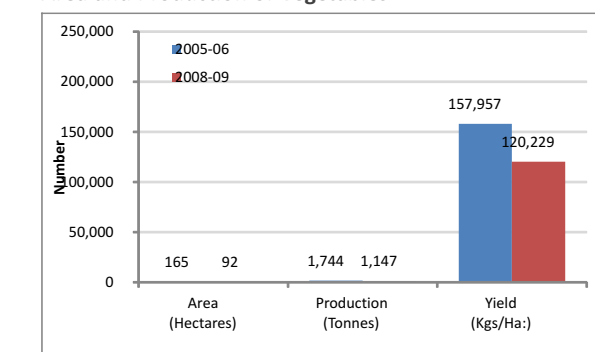
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Fruits

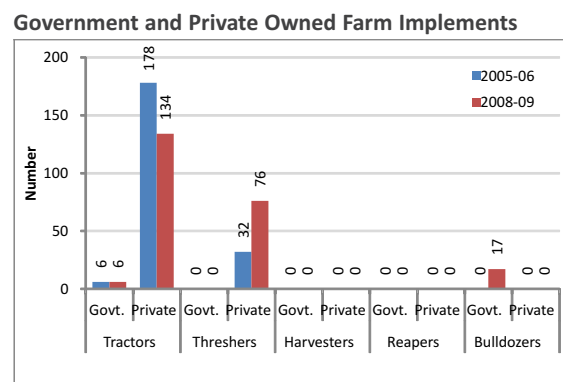


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2005-06 & 2008-09)
The fruits production increased in 2008-09

Area and Production of Vegetables



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



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Sector Highlights

- Potential area available for cultivation was 31,140 hectares of the total geographical area reported (Agricultural Statistics 2009).
- Major Rabi crop was wheat followed by vegetables: sharing 98.1% and 1.2% of the total Rabi crop area respectively.
- Major Kharif crop was cotton followed by fruits: sharing 62.4% and 12.3% of the total Kharif crop area respectively.
- Wheat production was 6,513 tons, which remained the highest for the year 2008-09, followed by vegetables at 823 tons
- Among the fruits, pomegranate produce was the highest with 17,500 kg per hectare.
- Other major fruit produce was almond, apple, apricot, grapes, peach, plum, pomegranate and pistachio.
- Major irrigation sources include tube wells (63.5), wells (30.7%) and dug karezes / spring (5.8%).
- There are 240 tube wells, all installed privately.

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. Agro-Ecological Zone

Kohlu falls in the tropical agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 31,140 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 4.1% of the total geographical area of district Kohlu. 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, Chaghai, Kharan, Turbat, Panjgur, and Dera Bugti, Nushki, 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,

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2. Land Utilization

The share of land used for agriculture in district Kohlu is gradually increasing every year. Overall land utilization of district Kohlu is shown in the table below:

Table 7.2: Land Utilization by Year

Land Utilization	Area In ('000') Hectare				
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Mean
Total Geographical Area	761	761	761	761	761
Total Arable land	30 (100%)	30 (100%)	30 (100%)	31 (100%)	100
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	30 (4%)	30 (4%)	30 (4%)	31 (4%)	7
Net Sown Area	6 (19%)	10 (32%)	8 (28%)	6 (19%)	37
Current Fallow Land	24 (81%)	21 (68%)	22 (72%)	25 (81%)	63
Culturable Waste	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0
Forest	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0
Area Unavailable for Cultivation	22 (3%)	22 (3%)	22 (3%)	22 (3%)	3

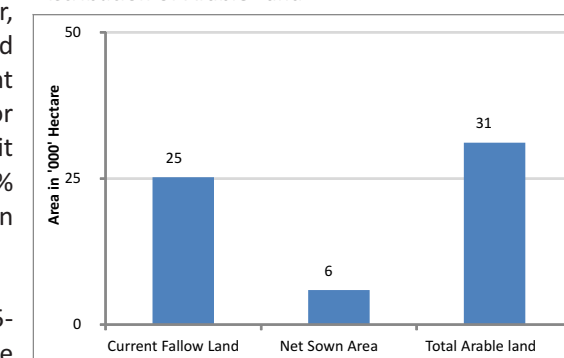
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.1. Land Classification

The geographical area of district Kohlu is 761 thousand hectares. Area unavailable for cultivation is 2.9%. The potential area of 4.1% available for agricultural crops cultivation is 31,140 hectares. For future growth and development of agriculture sector, there are possibilities but water scarcity is a major constraint.. If flood water is conserved for irrigation, the uncultivable area can be brought into cultivation for increasing the cropping area but building dams for flood water storage is yet another costly affair.. From the given data, it is quite evident that the trend of Mean Fallow Land has been at 62.9% for the past five year period. Similarly, the trend of Mean Net Sown Area has been below 37.1%.

The area under Culturable Waste Land had been at zero% since 2005-06 to 2008-09 Kohlu District. The reason could be that these soils are either abandoned or water logged or saline or left fallow for more than four years.

Distribution of Arable Land



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Out of total potential area for cultivation (31,140 hectares), the data on total arable land for five years ranged from 29,945 to 31,140 hectares during 2004-2009. At the availability of total arable land, the share of current fallow land for the last five years decreased from 81.5% to 11.2%. The net sown area during 2008-09 decreased almost 8.8% as compared to previous four years. The area under total arable land ranged from 29,945 to 31,140 hectares during the last five years.

Crops

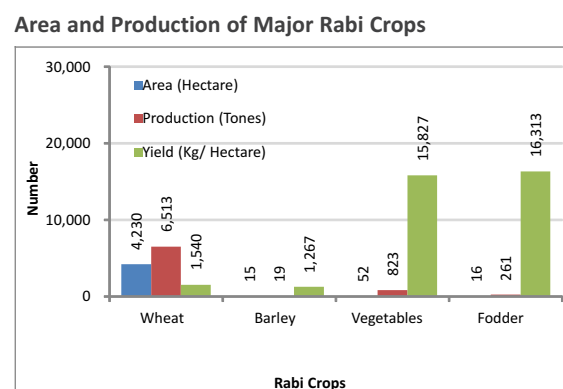
Kohlu valley has two cropping seasons:

- Rabi Crops:** Rabi crops include Wheat, Barley, Vegetables and Fodder. These crops are sown in winter or during early summer and harvested in late summer. For further details, please see table C1 Annexure C.

Kharif Crops: Kharif crops include Sorghum (*Jowar*), Millet (*Bajra*), Maize, *Mung* bean, Mash bean, Moth, fruits, Onion, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder and Coriander, Cotton. All these crops come under cash crops and they 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

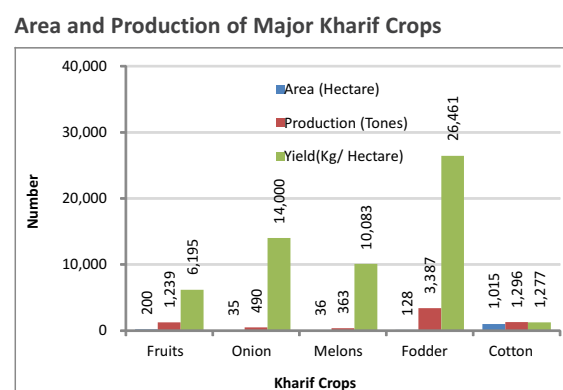
Under the area of major Rabi crops wheat occupied the maximum area of 4,230 hectares, this is 98.1% of the total area (4,313 hectares), followed by vegetables having shared 1.2% of the area. More than 40% area of wheat is under un-irrigated condition in district Kohlu. The area under vegetables and fodder remained at 1.2% and 0.4% respectively. Among the Rabi crops Barley had only 0.3% (15 hectares) contribution. The production of (6,513 tons) of wheat crop at 1,540 Kg/hectares for the year 2008-09 remained on top followed by vegetables with (823 tons).



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

The production of fodder crop stood 3rd with (261 tons). However, barley produced (19 tons) i.e. the yield of 1,267 Kg/hectares being the lowest one. Data showed that the yield of 1,540 Kg/hectares in wheat crop at Kohlu is not very good 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, cotton occupied the maximum area of 1015 hectares, which is 62.4% of the total area (1,626 hectares) followed by fruits having shared 12.3% of the area. The area under fodder, vegetables and onion remained at 7.9%, 2.5% and 2.2% respectively. Area under sorghum, millet, *mung* bean, mash bean and coriander was 28, 15, 22, 21 and 11 hectares, respectively. However, the lowest area of (8 hectares) was recorded under maize cultivation at district Kohlu.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Fodder production is very important and dominant in district Kohlu. 5.7% of the irrigated area was under fodder production. Fruit production occupied 3.4% of the total irrigated area. Apples, almonds, apricot, peach, plum and pomegranates are the leading fruits of district Kohlu. Other statistics are as follows: 786 Kg/hectares in Sorghum (*Jowar*), Millet (*Bajra*) 533 Kg/hectares, Maize 875 Kg/hectares, *Mung*bean 682, Mash bean 714 Kg/hectares followed by Coriander 636 Kg/hectares.

Improved genotypes of Sorghum (*Jowar*), Millet (*Bajra*), Maize, *Mung*bean, Mash bean and Coriander crops may be introduced in the district in order to replace the existing low yielding and disease susceptible varieties with 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 the monitoring and identification of crop sown varieties, because 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 must participate in the field days and provide updated information to farmers of the area on how to follow the crop husbandry. Effective dissemination of written guidelines, pamphlets and newsletters about proper management and handling of various crops must be ensured and activated in the best interest and economic prosperity of the growers.

7.2.3. Discussion on Production Trends

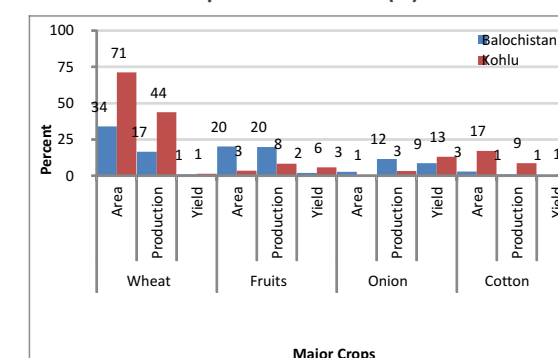
a) *Wheat:* At the district level, wheat contributed to 98.1% of the area under Rabi crops. More than 40% of wheat was grown under un-irrigated condition during the year 2008-09. Growth rate has been at 1.4% against 1% at the provincial level. Hence the wheat cultivation is capable of continuing in the existing cropping system.

b) *Fruit:* At the district level, fruits contributed to 12.3% of the area under Kharif crops. The area growth rate of (3.4% < 20.1% and production growth rate of 8.3% < 19.7% for fruit remained low as compared to wheat crop. However, the growth yield Kg/hectares was at 5.7% against the 2% at provincial level.

c) *Onion:* At the district level, onion contributed to 2.2% of the area under Kharif crops. However, the area growth rate of 0.6 < 2.7% was less than fruits and production growth rate of 3.3 < 11.5 % for Onion remained lower than fruits at the district level. Moreover, the growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 13% as against the 8.6% at the provincial level.

Cotton: At the district level, cotton contributed to 62.4% of the area under Kharif season. However, the area growth rate of 17.1 > 2.9% remained higher than fruits and onion, whereas, production wise the growth rate of 8.7 > 0.9% for Cotton remained higher than fruits and onion at the district level. Moreover, the growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 1.2% as against the 0.6% at the provincial level. For further details please see table C3 Annexure C.

Growth Rate Comparison - 2008-09 (%)



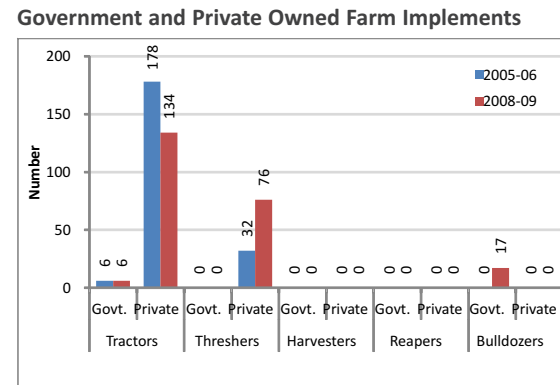
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.4. Discussion of Cropping Patterns

In district Kohlu, single cropping pattern is practiced to cultivate wheat, barley, sorghum (*Jowar*), millet (*Bajra*), maize, *mung* bean, mash bean, moth, fruits, onion, vegetables, melons, chilies, fodder and coriander. Inter Cropping is not practiced. Mixed Cropping is practiced and the seeds of *mung* bean and mash bean are mixed with the seeds of sorghum, maize or millet (*Bajra*) and mostly cultivated under the broadcast method of sowing. As the *mung* bean is a short duration and fertility maintaining crop and it matures earlier than sorghum etc, this practice is more common in those areas where rain fed, un-irrigated and "*khushk aba*" agriculture is prevailing. Crop rotation is another practice being followed in which the crop harvested for a year is not sown on the same field or plot by the next year but rather some other crops are raised instead of the previous crop. This practice is also very helpful in maintaining and enhancing the soil fertility status. Some of the fields/plots remain uncultivated as fallow land with the reason to maintain the soil fertility status that might have been exhausted during the past years under crop husbandry.

7.3. Farm Implements and Inputs

According to the statistics, most of the farm implements were owned by the private sector. Government has provided some tractors and bulldozers for land leveling. For further details, please see table C4 Annexure C.

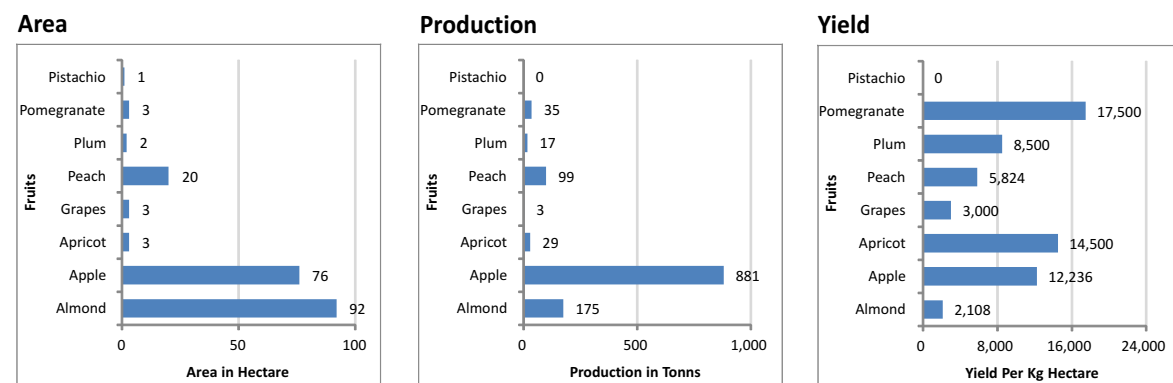


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.4. Horticulture Inputs

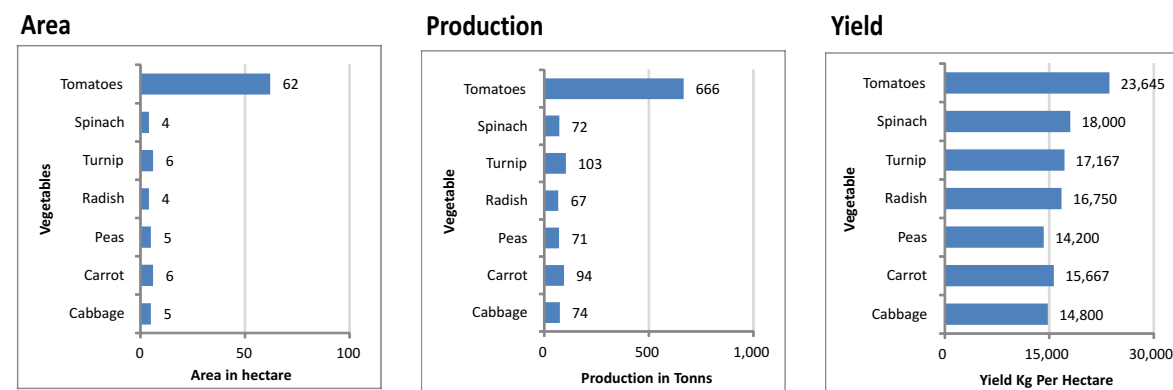
7.4.1. Area and Production of Fruits and Vegetables

The district has great potential for fruit farming. Presently, almond, apple, apricot, grapes, peach, plum, pomegranate and pistachio are being produced. For further details, please see table C5 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008 09)

Tomatoes occupied the maximum area of 62 hectares. Turnips and Carrots each 6 hectares remained 2nd, followed by cabbage and peas (5 hectares each). However, the lowest area of 4 hectares each was recorded for radish and spinach among all the vegetables at the district level during the year 2008-09. For further details, please see table C6 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.5. Land Ownership and Tenure System

The total Arable Land recorded was 31,140 hectares during the year 2008-09. In tenancy contracts, tenants received 25% of the total yield in case of irrigated land. For *sailabi* (rain fed) lands, they get half of the total yield.

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

Shared Tenancy

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

Cash Tenancy

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

Crop Sharing System

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

7.6. Agriculture Marketing

Most of the agricultural produce is consumed locally, however fruits, tomato and cotton are transported to the neighboring districts and a considerable amount of money is earned. The non-availability of roads is a major hindrance in proper marketing of agricultural produce. The farm produce is either sold to the retailers or offered for auction through commission agents. Direct marketing fetches the growers' better returns, but they prefer not to do it, because they may not get a good price in the market when they have surplus produce. Commission Agents play a major role in the marketing of fruits and vegetables. They work either on behalf of the growers, for which they charge a commission, or by contracting crops. Fruit orchards are contracted to the interested parties at the beginning of the season.

Once the contract is made, the fruit grower has no responsibility for the volume of the production. The proclivity of farm producers is divided to the marketing system at varying angles. Because, the prices fixed for different agricultural commodities by the government do not seem to be effectively implemented throughout the province. This is one of the basic reasons of daily increase of prices, the majority of the farm produce is directly sold into the hands of brokers/*dalal*/*beopari*/ contractors or intermediaries: these are of all middle men with different nomenclatures at different locations. Normally, the following options are available for selling the produce by 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 -if available-at the district level: This kind of sale incurs certain transportation charges to be met by the growers. In the market again there is a hold of intermediaries etc. They buy the farm produce on the spot and resell to wholesalers at their own income interest. The wholesalers resell to the merchandisers, dealers, brokers or retailers. Then it comes to shopkeepers from where the end user purchases these commodities. Every entity involved inside this sale cycle set their profit margins accordingly.
- Sale of produce across the boundaries of district or province: onwards same intermediaries deal again with the producers/growers again.
- Another way of earning more money/profit is to hoard the produce in ware houses and stores and to wait for time when the prices go high and the profit is maximum

7.6.1. Share of Population Employed in Major Agricultural Activities

Agricultural labor is predominantly done by men though women often assist. In most cases, all farming activities are done by the land owner and his family members. A few big land owners hire tenants for farming.

7.6.2. Role of Women in Agricultural Activities

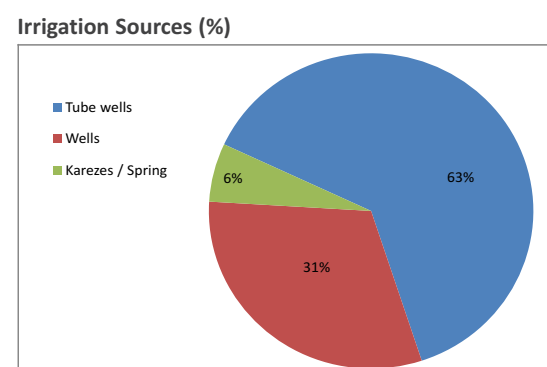
Female participation in agriculture is indirect and limited. Wheat, for example, is cultivated by men but at the time of harvesting the whole family helps on the field. Women also participate in the cleaning of food grains.

7.7. Irrigation

7.7.1. Irrigation System and Sources

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

Majority of the crop cultivation area (2,880 hectares) is irrigated by means of tube wells, encompassing 63.5% of the total irrigation sources followed by wells which cover 1,392 hectares (30.7%) of the total irrigation sources.. Karezes / Springs form 5.8% of the area (262 hectares). There is no canal irrigation system in the district. For further details, please see table C7 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.8. Structure and Functions of the Agriculture Department

Table 7.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Number of Agriculture Extension Departments
Number of Sub Offices	3
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	90
Actual Filled Posts	80
Vacant Posts	10

(Agriculture Department)

7.9. Some Development Projects

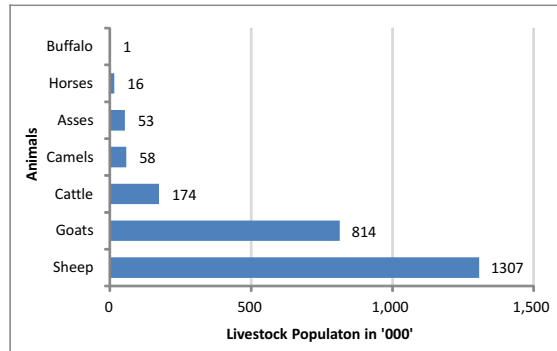
The following are the projects reflected in the PSDP 2011-12:

- Completion of Flood Protection Wall Surdabka Killi Shahnawaz
- Construction of Nesoba Irrigation Scheme, Kohlu.
- PC-II for consultancy services for feasibility study and detailed design of Pazha Storage Dam, Kohlu.

7.10. Some Key Findings

- Agriculture is major economic sector in the district.
- Surface and ground water resources development needs special attention.
- Bearing in view water scarcity, water conservation practices should be promoted.
- As mostly tube wells are used to meet irrigation requirements, alternate sources of energies (solar, in particular) should be tried on model case basis. This will ensure sustainable water supply for agriculture purposes
- Supply of certified seeds of all major crops at subsidized rates will work as an incentive to the farmers to grow more.
- Agricultural loans on easy installments for purchase of farm implements can add to agriculture produce of the district.
- Arrangements for 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.
- Agriculture research should facilitate the farmers to maximize production per acre.

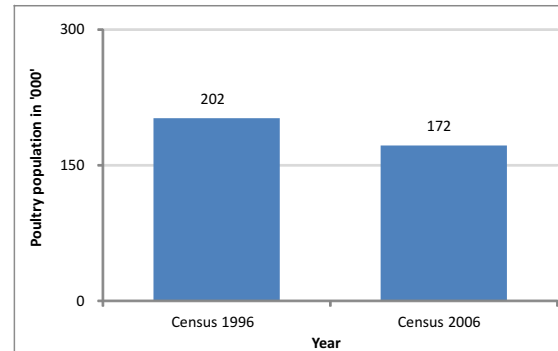
Livestock Population



(Livestock Census, 2006)

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

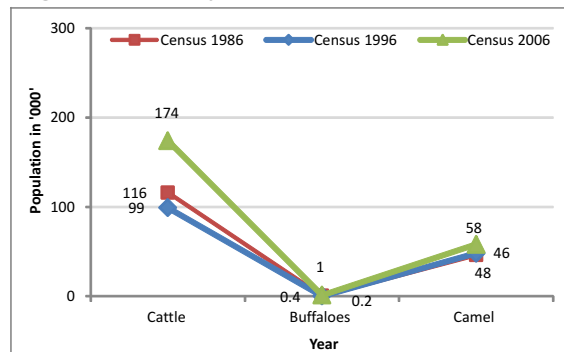
Poultry Population



(Livestock Census, 1996, 2006)

Poultry Population decreased in 2006.

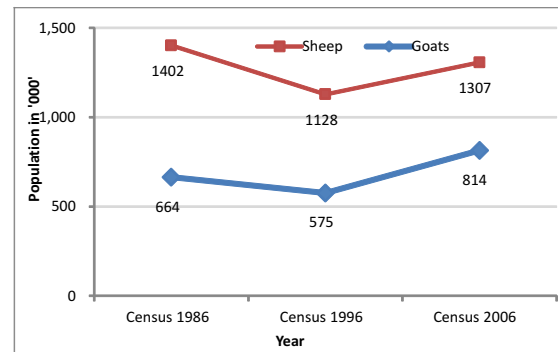
Large Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

Quite a few numbers of buffalos and Camels are also present

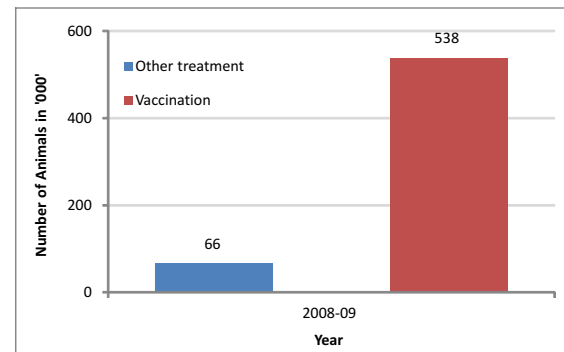
Small Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

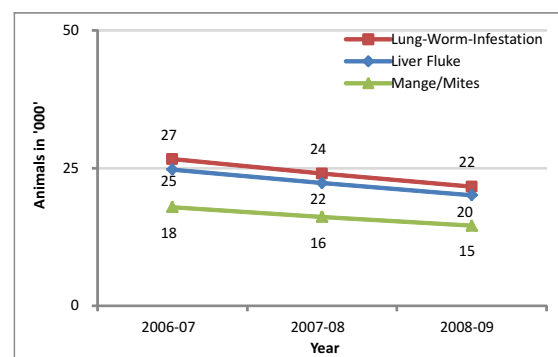
Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district

Animals Treated and Vaccinated in 2008-09



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

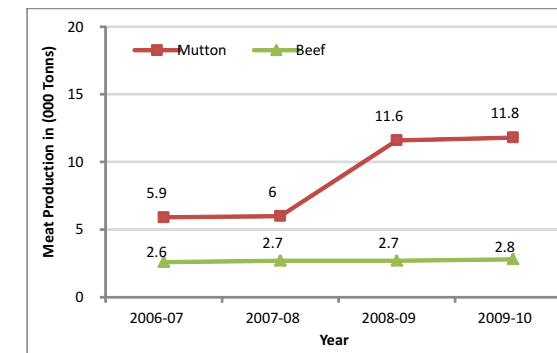
Three Major Animal Diseases in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

The incidence of major diseases is on decline.

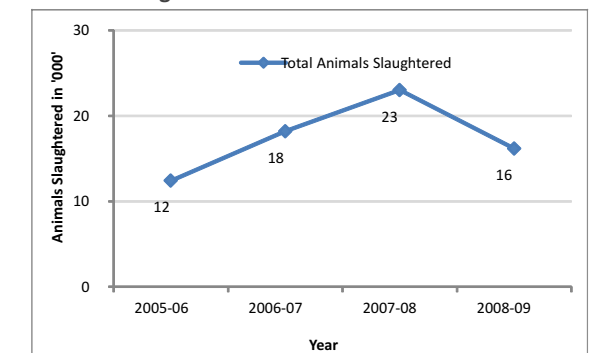
Meat Production in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Slaughtering of animals in public and private sector is almost identical

Sector Highlights

- Livestock census comparison indicates that the population of livestock in the district has increased by a large percentage.
- Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district. Quite a few numbers of buffaloes and camels are also present.
- A network of Public Sector Veterinary Institution, comprising 6 veterinary hospitals, 102 veterinary dispensaries and 1 Artificial Insemination center is present in the district.
- Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.

8.1. Introduction

Livestock farming has been a centuries old occupation of a vast majority of the population in Kohlu. It was the only source of bread-winning for most of the households, hence all the family members used to graze their livestock. Even after the people settled down in villages and started agricultural activities, they have been raising cattle and small ruminants to fulfil their milk and meat requirements. Livestock data about Kohlu district is available in Census of Livestock 1986, 1996 and 2006. Current figures are projections on Livestock census of 2006.

The size of herds varies from one hundred to 150 heads of small ruminants and 5-20 cattle. Other animals like horses, donkeys and camels are also raised. The livestock farmers follow a regular pattern of seasonal migration. Livestock raising communities live throughout the district, especially in the mountainous areas.

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

8.2. Livestock Population

In District Kohlu, the highest reported population among all the ruminants was 1,307 thousand of sheep (Livestock Census, 2006). This shows sheep are the preferred farm animals that people like to keep and rear as compared to any other livestock species probably due to the suitable weather conditions and the ease of keeping it. The livestock population reported over the last three decades of all categories is presented in the table below:

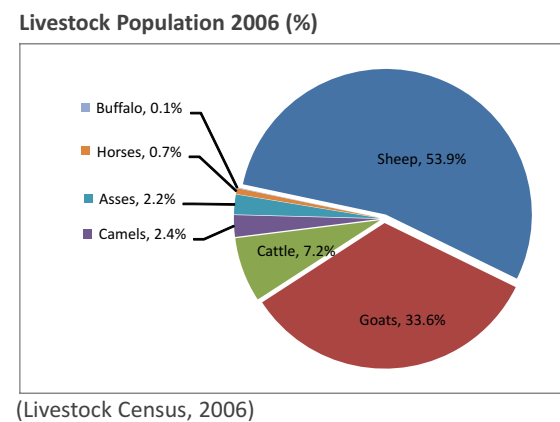
Table 8.1: Number of Livestock ('000' Numbers)

Livestock	1986	1996	2006
Sheep	1402	1128	1307
Goats	664	575	814
Cattle	116	99	174
Buffaloes	Less than 1000	Less than 1000	1
Camel	46	48	58
Poultry	n/a	202	172

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

8.3. Large Ruminants

The cattle are 7% followed by camels' share of 2.4% whereas buffaloes are only 0.1% of the total livestock in district Kohlu. Cattles are reared, though not in large numbers, for local consumption as well as economic prospects outside the district.



8.4. Small Ruminants

More than 80% of the livestock population comprises of small ruminants which show that people prefer small ruminants as compared to large ruminants, may be because of small scale agricultural activity in the district and availability of fodder.

Household women and children usually look after the small ruminants. Small livestock farmer usually have herd size up to 25-35 small ruminants, which are raised mostly in un-irrigated areas, where rangeland provides pasture. In addition people keep about 5-7 small ruminants in their homes. Sheep and Goats are raised for multiple purposes like milk, mutton and reselling of male small ruminants in the market for economic gain. Female small ruminants are kept for reproduction and growth of herd population.

8.5. Poultry

There is one government poultry farm and small scale private/commercial poultry farms of broiler and layer breeds. Enormous potential has been observed in rural poultry, where every household has 5 to 8 poultry birds in their homes. The eggs and poultry meat is usually consumed domestically. The department had launched a project "Development of Rural Poultry" in the year 2005-06 through which many of the poor families had been provided poultry birds at 80% subsidized rates. Rural poultry can be converted into commercial scale by improving the skills of the young rural women. In poultry farming, broiler breed is much preferred business over other breeds because it provides maximum return in very short time.

8.6. Livestock Population Growth Rate

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

Table 8.2: Projected Livestock Population (Numbers)

Livestock Category	G. Rate	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cattle	6.8	174,167	186,010	198,659	212,168	226,595
Buffalo	9.9	1,463	1,608	1,767	1,942	2,134
Sheep	1.8	1,306,734	1,330,255	1,354,200	1,378,575	1,403,390
Goats	2.6	813,575	834,728	856,431	878,698	901,544
Camels	1.5	58,318	59,193	60,081	60,982	61,897
Horses	4.3	15,755	16,432	17,139	17,876	18,645
Mules	10.7	2	2	2	3	3
Asses	2.4	53,365	54,646	55,957	57,300	58,675
Poultry	2.6	172,462	176,946	181,547	186,267	191,110

(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.7. Veterinary Institutions

There is a network of 6 veterinary hospitals, 102 veterinary dispensaries, 1 artificial insemination centers, 1 slaughter house, 1 poultry farm and 1 dairy farm all owned by the government. Local NGOs, private clinics and dispensaries are involved in providing animal veterinary support. Under a Federal Project "Fight against Congo Virus" dipping stations were established, where animals are dipped for medication of external ticks and ectoparasites. The artificial inseminations are also being experimented particularly for such breeds that can gain maximum milk production. An extended coverage of veterinary services would lead to rapid progress in milk and meat yields and would add substantially to the income of livestock farmers.

The physical condition of the government veterinary institutions' buildings and equipment is not promising. There is an immediate need to renovate the buildings and provide latest equipment for appropriate health services. Details of veterinary institutions in district Kohlu are presented in the table 8.3 on the following page:

Table 8.3: Veterinary Institutions (Numbers)

Name of Health Services	2009-10
Veterinary Hospitals	6
Veterinary Dispensaries	102
Artificial Insemination Centre	1
Slaughter Houses	1
Dairy Farm	1
Government Poultry Farm	1

(Directorate of Animal Husbandry)

8.8. Livestock Diseases

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

8.8.1. Major Diseases

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

- Lung-Worm
- Liver Fluke
- Ticks and Mange

Internal worm infestation, Liver Fluke, Ticks and Mange are the commonly found diseases in the livestock of District Kohlu. The ectoparasites causing these diseases not only reduce the reproductively and breeding efficiency of the animals, but also affect the animal's skin, which then cannot be sold at market price. Various reported diseases among livestock are presented in the table 8.4:

Table 8.4: Major Livestock Diseases (Numbers)

Name of Diseases	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Lung-Worm-Infestation	29,575	26,644	24,004	21,625
Wire-Worm-Infestation	5,732	5,164	4,652	4,191
Liver Fluke	27,457	24,736	22,285	20,077
Mange/Mites	19,890	17,919	16,143	14,543
Ticks	15,468	13,935	12,554	11,310
Contagious	161	145	131	118
Non-Contagious	209	189	170	153
Systematic	238	215	193	174
Metabolic	196	176	159	143
Others	965	870	784	706

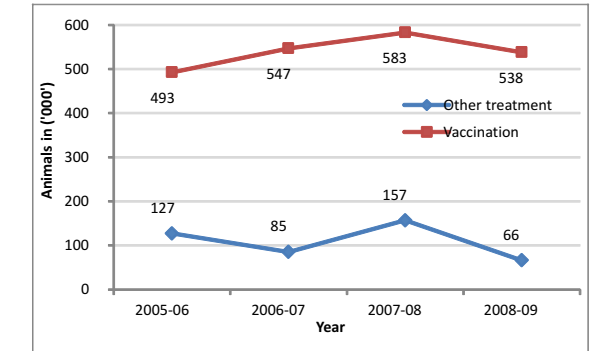
(Civil Veterinary Hospital)

8.8.2. Disease Control Activities and Mortality

The Livestock Department is continuously involved in animal convenient health coverage activities. It usually performs vaccination and medication in order to save animal lives. The most number of livestock treated and vaccinated during the

last five years were reported in the year 2007-08, whereas, after that the trend was on the lower side, which could be due to many reasons. For further details please see table D1 Annexure D.

Animals Treated & Vaccinated at Veterinary Health Services



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

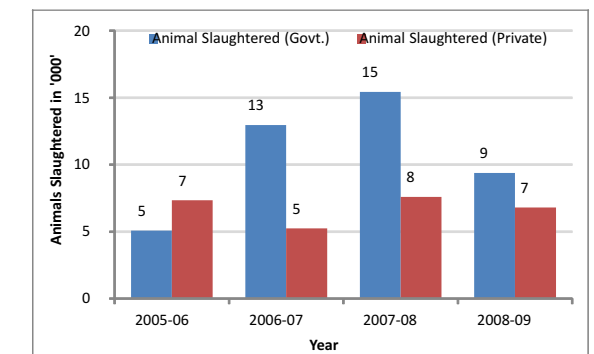
8.9. Meat and Dairy Production

The mutton production in the district is on a high rise after 2007-08, there was a significant rise from 6,000 tons to 11,600 tons. Beef production has remained between 2,600 tons to 2,800 tons in the last five years. Milk production has risen gradually along with the increase in population of large ruminants. Similarly, poultry meat and egg production has also gradually increased, as there was no significant change seen in the last five years. For further detail please see table D2 Annexure D.

8.10. Slaughtering

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

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

8.11. Functions and Structure of Livestock Department

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

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

Table 8.5: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	2
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	50
Actual Filled Posts	40
Vacant Posts	10

(Livestock Department)

8.12. Some Development Projects

Table 8.6: Livestock Projects

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

(Directorate of Livestock Planning, 2010)

8.13. Some Key Findings

- Like other districts, Livestock sector in Kohlu faces numerous challenges
- Outreach of Livestock department in the district is not only limited but existing set up of Livestock is unable to perform to its full capacity due to financial constraints
- The following assets of the Livestock department need repair:
 - Office of the Deputy Director Livestock
 - Government Dairy Farm, Kohlu
 - Government Poultry Farm, Kohlu
 - CVH Kohlu
 - Artificial Insemination Centre Kohlu
- Procurement of animals and birds for dairy and poultry farms is constrained by lack of funds
- There is a need of computerized monitoring and evaluation system at district and provincial level for timely reporting and decision making.
-
- Awareness regarding timely vaccination of livestock needs advocacy.
- Marketing and transportation in the district are the major issues to be addressed.

9

FISHERIES

This sector is not applicable in this district.

Forest area, offices and no. of staff	
Total Forest Area	n/a
Number of Sub Offices	2
Total Sanctioned Posts	47
Filled Posts	47

n/a: data not available

Sector Highlights

The type of forests found in the district is “Dry sub-tropical scrub Forests” merging downwards with the Tropical Thorn Forests. As a result of ever-increasing grazing and fuel wood pressure, forest cover of the district has remarkably decreased. Due to lack of awareness and political will, people are still reluctant to opt for public-private partnership in Forest Management and that is why no area has been conserved as State Forest or Wildlife Protected Area.

Overall natural vegetation, including shrubs, bushes and grasses, can be classified as potential rangelands. These rangelands are substantially contributing to the ecological stability of important ecosystems and economic uplift of the district, through livestock rearing. Major part of the district is slightly Monsoon stricken.

In the outskirts of major population hubs, block plantations of fast growing species like *Eucalyptus camaldulansis*, Russian Olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) and *Populus euphratica* have been raised for commercial purposes; Eucalyptus plantation of *Lasayzai* near Kohlu could be quoted as an example.

General terrain of the district is hilly and accommodates a diversified flora, including trees, bushes, herbs and grasses etc. Depending on the aspect and elevation of the terrain, *Phulai (Acacia modesta)* occurs as the dominating tree species generally along with Olive (*Olea cuspidate*), *Zizyphus nummularia*, *Periploca aphylla*, *Capparis aphylla*, *Accacia jecquemontii*, *Grewia zizyphus nummularia*, *Accacia lencophloae*, *Alhaji camelorum*, *Crotalaria burhia*, *prosopis specigera*, *Perpuk (Tecoma undulata)*, and several species of *Tamarix* like *Tamarix articulate* and *Tamarix pallasii* etc.

Musquet (Prosopis juliflora), both in bush and tree forms, is gradually encroaching the outskirts of human settlements and now has become a substantial source of fuel wood and charcoal to the local consumers. Hundreds of people are involved in its trade. It is a source of their livelihood.

10.1. Introduction

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

The type of forests found in the area is “Dry sub-tropical scrub Forests” merging downwards with the Tropical Thorn Forests. The entire district can be classified as moderately degraded Rangelands which bear a very open cover and a moderate amount of grasses and herbs. In the valleys, *Ghaz (Tamarix articulate and Tamarix pallasii)* is found in streambeds.

10.2. Major Vegetation

Depending on the aspect and elevation of the terrain, *Phulai (Acacia modesta)* is the dominating tree species generally along with Olive (*Olea cuspidate*), *Zizyphus nummularia*, *Capparis aphylla*, *Accacia jecquemontii*, *Grewia zizyphus nummularia*, *Accacia lencophloae*, *Accacia senegal*, *Alhaji camelorum*, *Crotalaria burhia*, *prosopis specigera*, *Perpuk (Tecoma undulata)*, and several species of *Tamarix* like *Tamarix articulate* and *Tamarix pallasii* (predominantly in the foothills and piedmont terrain of Nisau and Koh-e-Siah). In similar terrain, we also find *Narium odorum*, *Rhazya stricta*, *Calotropis procera*, *Periploca aphylla*, *Lyceum europium*, *Wthania cougulans*, *Withania ssomnifera*, *Nannorrhops ritchiana*, *Fagonia tribulus*, *peganum harmala*, *Calligonum polygonoides*, *Polygonum aviculare*, *Polygonum plebeium*, *Rumex vescaarius* and *Chrosophora plicata*. The grassy presents *Pennisetum Orientale*, *Stipa piñata*, *Aristida pulmosa*, *Saccharum ciliare*, *Andropogon schoenanthus* etc. *Musquet (Prosopis juliflora)*, both in bush and tree form, is generally encroaching the outskirts of human settlements and now has become a substantial source of fuel wood and charcoal to the local consumers. Hundreds of people are involved in its trade. It is a source of their livelihood.

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

Table 10.1: Vegetation Zones

Vegetation Zone	Brief description
Uphill steep rocky cliffs	This region covers hills of Koh-e-Siah, Nisau, Kahan hills, Fazel Chail Mawand, Loharki, Kishk, Jandran etc. Tree formation reflects Olive (<i>Olea cuspidate</i>) downwards mixed with <i>Phulai (Acacia modesta)</i> at certain places. It is also occupied by <i>Zizyphus nummularia</i> , <i>Capparis aphylla</i> , <i>Accacia jecquemontii</i> , <i>Grewia zizyphus nummularia</i> , <i>Accacia lencophloae</i> , <i>Accacia senegal</i> ,
Foot hills	Generally consists of gentle to moderately steep and undulating alluvial formation. It supports <i>Zizyphus nummularia</i> , <i>Capparis aphylla</i> , <i>Accacia jecquemontii</i> , <i>Grewia zizyphus nummularia</i> , <i>Accacia lencophloae</i> , <i>Accacia senegal</i> , <i>Alhaji camelorum</i> , <i>Crotalaria burhia</i> , <i>prosopis specigera</i> , <i>Perpuk (Tecoma undulata)</i> , and several species of <i>Tamarix</i> like <i>Tamarix articulate</i> and <i>Tamarix pallasii</i> .
Piedmont plains	A transition from foothills to plains takes place in this zone and vegetation cover becomes more bushy and herbaceous; generally occupied by <i>Zizyphus nummularia</i> , <i>Capparis aphylla</i> , <i>Accacia jecquemontii</i> , <i>Grewia zizyphus nummularia</i> , <i>Accacia lencophloae</i> , <i>Accacia senegal</i> , <i>Alhaji camelorum</i> , <i>Crotalaria burhia</i> , <i>prosopis specigera</i> , <i>Perpuk (Tecoma undulata)</i> , and several species of <i>Tamarix</i> like <i>Tamarix articulate</i> and <i>Tamarix pallasii</i> , <i>Narium odorum</i> , <i>Rhazya stricta</i> , <i>Calotropis procera</i> , <i>Periploca aphylla</i> , <i>Lyceum europium</i> , <i>Wthania cougulans</i> , <i>Withania ssomnifera</i> , <i>Nannorrhops ritchiana</i> , <i>Fagonia tribulus</i> , <i>peganum harmala</i> , <i>Calligonum polygonoides</i> , <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> , <i>Polygonum plebeium</i> , <i>Rumex vescaarius</i> and <i>Chrosophora plicata</i> . In the grassy group we may count <i>Pennisetum Orientale</i> , <i>Stipa piñata</i> , <i>Aristida pulmosa</i> , <i>Saccharum ciliare</i> , <i>Andropogon schoenanthus</i> etc.
Dry stream beds	<i>Tamarix articulate</i> , <i>Tamarix pallasii</i> , <i>Calotropis procera</i> , <i>Narium odorum</i> , <i>Saccharum ciliare</i> etc. are the common plant species.

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

10.3. Forestry Land Use

10.3.1. Notified Forests

There is no area notified as State or Reserved Forests in the district.

10.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

There are no notified protected areas in this district.

10.3.3. Rangelands

Most of the rangelands in the district belong to the 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 beyond their carrying capacities. As a consequence, most of the rangelands in the district are being degraded. In areas, where ownership is monopolized by tribal lords, range conditions are still promising and intervention by grazers is limited and controlled.

10.4. Forest Production

The useful plants fall mainly in the categories of Fodder; fuel wood for energy purpose, construction wood for roofing and small implements and medicinal plants for people and livestock.

10.5. Non-Timber Forest Produce

Mazri or *Peash* (*Nannorrhops ritchieana*) is included in this category of forest produce which is an important source of livelihood in the district. *Mazri* leaves are used for weaving of baskets, mats, purses, hats etc. Its roots and fruit both are edible. It is exported to Punjab and other parts of the country on commercial basis.

10.6. Wildlife

Wildlife habitat type is “Dry sub-tropical scrub Forests”. There are no historical bench marks to determine the status of wildlife in the area. However, according to the local population, the number of wildlife species has declined, which could possibly be the result of over hunting and other adverse climatic factors. Key wildlife species are listed as under:-

Table10.2: Wildlife Common Species

Wildlife Type	Common Species
Mammals	Suleman Markhor (<i>Caparis falconery jerdoni</i>), Sindh Ibex, Uria (<i>Ovis vignie Cyclocerose</i>), Cinkara gazelle (<i>Gazella gazelle</i>), Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>), Hill fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes griffithii</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Stripped Hyaena (<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>) Cape hare (<i>Lepus capensis</i>), Porcupine (<i>Hystrix indica</i>), Afghan Hedgehog (<i>Hemiechinus auritus megalotis</i>), Honey badger etc. Leopard and Black bear were also seen occasionally in the district in the past; their sighting has not been reported in recent years.
Birds	Chukar (<i>Alectoris chukar</i>), See see partridge (<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>), Grey partridges (<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>) and Black partridges (<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>), Kestrel (<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>), Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos daphanea</i>), a number of Finches, buntings, seasonal/migratory waterfowls, hawks, bustards and sand grouse etc.
Reptiles	Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agrionemys horsfieldii</i>), Afghan Agama (<i>Trapelus megalonyx</i>), Indian Cobra (<i>Naja naja naja</i>), Saw-scale viper (<i>Echis carinatus</i>), Dwarf Dark-headed racer (<i>Eirenis persica walteri</i>) Levantine viper (<i>Macrovipera lebetina</i>), Monitor lizard, <i>Agama</i> etc.

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

10.6.1. Wildlife Statistics

There were no statistics available on wildlife in the district.

10.7. Wetlands

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

10.8. Commercial Forestry (Plantations)

Tree species planted for amenity and farm forestry purpose are included in this category which are mostly planted along water channels, water storage ponds, around farmlands and household compounds. The common species are *Sinjit* (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*), *Sufeda* (*Populous euphratica*), *Toot/Mulberry* (*Morus Alba*), Quetta pine or Persian pine (*Pinus halepensis*), *Saru* (*Cupressus sempervirens*), and *Salix* spp. In addition to these plantations, fuel wood is extracted from natural forests (usually communal forests) and sold in major human settlements like Kohlu, Mawand and Kahan. Huge quantities of *Mazri* leaves are exported to Punjab. In this manner hundreds of people obtain their livelihood from this resource.

10.9. Bee Keeping

Although Kohlu district is one of the important horticultural areas of Balochistan, bee-keeping is not practiced as an economic activity. The main reason described by the people is that no one has taken the initiative so far.

10.10. Marketing and Processing

In the district wood obtained from the forests is mainly used for fuel purposes, because other sources of fuel are either unavailable or if available, are too expensive. There is no data available about the quantity of wood exploited. Timber is produced on commercial basis. In the outskirts of major population hubs, block plantations of fast growing species like *Eucalyptus camaldulansis*, Russian Olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) and *Populous euphratica* have been raised. Timber/wood extracted from such plantations is marketed locally. *Eucalyptus* plantation of *Lasayzai* near Kohlu could be quoted as an example.

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

The Forest Department in the district is under the administrative control of the Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), who comes under the Chief Conservator of Forest (North) in the province. The table given below reflects details of Administration of the Forest Department in Kohlu District:

Table 10.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	2
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	47
Actual Filled Posts	47
Vacant Posts	0

(Forest Department)

For more details, please see table E1 Annexure E. Functions of the Balochistan Forests and Wildlife Department in the district are listed as under:

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

10.12. Currently in Progress Initiatives/Projects in the Sectors Related to Forestry

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

10.13. Some Key Findings

- Area under forest reserves in district Kohlu is very small. The proportion of the planted forest vis a vis natural forest is even lower. Judging from international standard, forest reserves are rare.
- Female involvement in forestry activities is rare and limited to some jobs like collecting herbs, bushes and shrubs. Sometimes they also collect fuel wood.
- In the development of forestry, the participation of local and federal government and NGOs is very low.
- Forest reserves have depleted due to unavailability of cheap sources of fuel energy other than wood.
- Wildlife management is very poor and needs substantial improvement.
- The environmental and ecological balance has impaired due to soil erosion, depletion of range land and population pressure.
- The institutional capacity of Forestry Department needs restructuring. Management needs vigor, so that effective control on the degradation of overall environments might be possible.
- Lack of awareness and aptitude towards conservation of forests, rangelands, and wildlife.
- 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.
- Deficiency of alternate sources of forage for livestock feeding.
- Wildlife being hunted for fun, food and out of necessity for status and prestige.

11 MINING

Sector Highlights

- Kohlu has potential for coal and hydrocarbons
- Gypsum deposits are found in the Girsini area
- Limestone and gypsum offer potential for setting up cement factories
- Although several prospecting and mining leases have been granted to the private sector but no significant results as yet

11.1. Introduction

District Kohlu remained as one of the geologically least investigated area due to prevailing remoteness and political situation. Kishk range of mountains covered the majority of the districts' area, which varies from 1,200 to 1,700 meters. Sedimentary rocks ranges are having age from cretaceous to pleistocene along with Quaternary alluvium. They are grouped into cretaceous Mughalkit and Pab formations; Paleocene Rakhijaj and Dungan formations; Eocene Shaheed Gat; Ghaziz, Toi, Drug, Barka, Ha bib Tahi, Domanda, Pikoh and Drazund formation; Oligocene Chitarwata, Miocen/Pleistocene Dada formation; Narahan Levey post; Fazalchel. Mawand and Kahan area show carbonaceous material. The occurrence of carbonaceous matter has economic significance as a source for the hydrocarbon generation; thus, these areas hold good potential for localization of coal and hydrocarbon reserves. Fluorite and Silica sand deposits are also reported from private mine owners, Gypsum deposits are found in the Girsini area, the host formation are Eocene Barka and Domanda formations. There are two exposed beds of Gypsum in the Girsine area. The lower bed is 7 meters thick while the upper bed is buried under the alluvium. Its exposed extension is about 40 m taking 50 meter depth.

11.2. Major Minerals Production and Leases

The mineral resources in the district are not economical to be exploited on large scale. However, the limestone and gypsum deposits can be utilized in the production of cement. Although several prospecting and mining leases are granted to the private sector but no significant results are yet achieved.

Rent and royalties are charged according to Balochistan Mineral Rules 2002. The annual rent is charged on half yearly basis and the Directorate General has established check posts to collect the royalty as well as mobile squad also monitor the movement of minerals. All these revenue collections are made through Nation or State Bank Chillan deposited in government prescribed account number for different heads. All the accounts are maintained in Directorate General Office and duly reconciled by the Accountant General of Balochistan. No separate office is established to supervise the mineral activities in Kohlu.

Prospecting licenses have been granted for exploitation of marble and coal but no production is reported yet. The detail of prospecting licenses is as under:

Table 11.1: Mineral Resources of the District

Name of Minerals	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
Marble	1	327	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Coal	1	1,513	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(Mines and Mineral Department, 2010)

11.3. Some Key Findings

- Whatever resource potential exists and is known need to precisely calculated.
- Feasibility study for utilization of limestone and gypsum for cement factory is need of time.
- For mining and value addition detailed guidelines can facilitate those already in business and can serve as attraction for those who might be thinking to tap this potential.
- Providing greater opportunities to locals of the areas for mining the minerals will ultimately lead to prosperity.

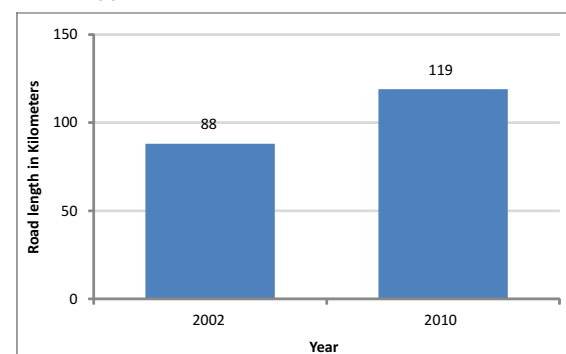
12 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

This sector is not applicable in this district.

13 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

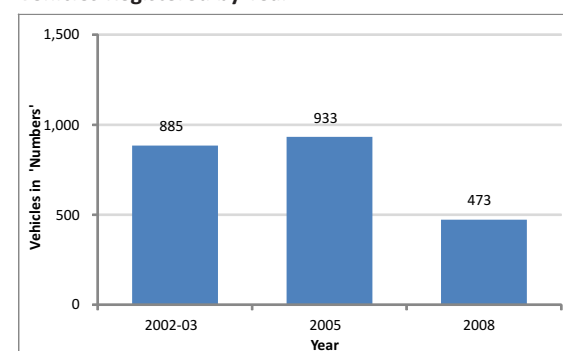
Economic Infrastructure and Communications	
Total Length of metalled roads	119 Km
Total Length of shingle roads	1,192 Km
Number of Telephone connections	800
Internet Users	95
Mobile phone providers/ connections	n/a
Number of post offices	2
Hotels	7
Motels	n/a
Guest Houses	1
Rest Houses	1
Public Banks	2 (2006)
Private Banks	0

Black Topped



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

Vehicles Registered by Year



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

13.1. Introduction

Though construction of roads in Balochistan takes the biggest chunk of provincial PSDP, road density in almost all districts remains thin. Investment in infrastructure in a developing country/region is considered a good intervention for progress. Since infrastructure development is a high capital-intensive activity, difficult choices crop up when revenue availability is low and development budget constraints do not give much space. Balochistan with low population and road density has a challenge of difficult terrain too. Apart from its vastness, mountainous areas make construction of roads even costlier.

Most of the roads in Kohlu are shingle roads. Availability of electricity is limited while gas is not available at all. Postal services, limited banking facilities and telecommunication amenities are also available in district. Black topped road density per square kilometer is 0.02 and that of shingle is 0.16.

13.2. Roads and Highways with Surface Classification and Length

The total length of roads in Kohlu is 1,311 km, out of which, 119 km is black topped road (metalled road). Major portion of the total roads comprises of shingle roads. The existing roads are also not in very good condition due to insufficient funds and maintenance deficiencies. The table given below shows the length of various roads.

Table 13.1: Road Type and Length (Kilometer)

Length by Surface Type	Black Topped	Shingle	Total Length
2002	88	1,192	1,280
2010	119	1,192	1,311

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

13.3. Transport

The Vehicle Excise Registration Office is present in District Kohlu. See table F1, Annexure F, for the number of registered vehicle under various categories in the district since 2007. This data shows that few vehicles are being registered every year in Kohlu than in other districts of Balochistan. Only a few government vehicles have registration numbers issued from Kohlu and a limited number of vehicles registered in other districts like Loralai and Dera Ghazi Khan too.

13.4. Railway, Harbor and Airports

No railway and airways services exist in the district.

13.5. Radio and Television Station

Kohlu has no radio station or TV station; however a TV booster was installed in the district in 2005 to transmit PTV transmissions. Since then no other booster or radio station has been built in the district. Therefore the modes of information dissemination are scanty in the district. Absence of such communication media constrains drive to make people aware of situation around.

13.6. Telecommunication and IT Services

Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation (PTC) has established a network of telephones in the district. The data given in the table below shows a gradual increase in number of telephone exchanges and telephone lines in the district. One mobile phone service provider is also working in the district. Fax and limited internet facilities are also available in the district.

Table 13.2: Telephone Line, Exchange and Internet Users

(Numbers)

Category	2004-05	2010
Telephone Lines /connections	600	800
Exchange and Tele-density	2	3
Mobile Phone	n/a	n/a
Internet users	n/a	95

(Pakistan Telecom Authority)

13.7. Post Offices / Courier Services

In District Kohlu, a district post office and 21 sub post offices are functioning. These postal services are under the supervision of the district post office at Kohlu town. Urgent Mail Service is the only special mail service available at Kohlu. At present, no courier service is available in the district.

13.8. Banking and Financial Institutions

Only one commercial bank has branch office in the district and that is National Bank of Pakistan (NBP) which provides commercial banking services to the inhabitants and functions as a treasury bank on behalf of State Bank of Pakistan. The major part of transactions concerns Government money

Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) has a branch office at Kohlu that was inaugurated in 1992. Main function of ADBP is to provide loans, on easy installments, to farmers and land owners to promote agricultural activities.

According to the procedure laid down for sanctioning of loans by the Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan, agricultural land is mortgaged and a loan up to 66% of its value can be provided on which 14.5% mark-up is charged. Sometimes, a personal guarantee is accepted if the loan demanded is less than 30 thousand rupees. Usually, the loan is used to purchase a tractor or to install a tube well. Any type of agriculture based industry can also be financed under the bank's policy. Credit is also granted for things like seeds and fertilizers. The available statistics show an inverse trend in lending and recoveries over the years. There is no women bank in the district.

Table 13.3: Number of Bank and Branches(Numbers)

(Numbers)

Year	Banks			Branches		
	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign
2004-05	N.B.P.L	0	0	1	0	0
2005-06	Z.T.B.L	0	0	1	0	0

(State Bank Of Pakistan, 2010)

13.9. Energy

13.9.1. Electricity (Supply and Demand)

Electricity is provided by Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) to only 4 towns. Electricity is supplied to 3 towns through Kohlu feeder of Barkhan grid station while Kahan has its own power generation station with a capacity of 50 KV. A 33 KV transmission line from Barkhan to Kohlu and 11 KV line from Kohlu to Mawand has been laid down for electricity supply.

Due to nonpayment of bills by consumers, overall realization of the assessed revenue from Kohlu district is not more than 10 percent. The consumers have the excuse of under-development and demand for subsidies. It is difficult for the WAPDA officials to disconnect power supply because people react aggressively if such an effort is made.

13.9.2. Gas (Supply and Demand)

Gas is not provided through gas pipelines. However a few people use liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), available in cylinders, for cooking. These cylinders are brought from Dera Ghazi Khan or Loralai.

13.10. Hotels and Resorts

The total number of hotels in the district is 7, while there is only one rest house in the district at Kohlu, owned by the B&R division. This rest house provides accommodation for visitors, but does not participate in the development of the tourism sector.

13.11. Currently in Progress Projects

The following is t project reflected in the PSDP 2011-12:

- Six Span Culvert and Black Top Road Mari Bazar to Mir Muriwat Abad, Tehsil Mawand.

13.12. Some Key Findings

- Kohlu is one of those districts of Balochistan which have very low road density
- Since 2008 to 2011, only Rs. 122.0 million have been spent through regular provincial PSDP schemes (excluding block allocation for Public Representatives for project record in not entered in the database of the PSDP)
- Non-availability of black topped roads in the district has extensively undermined transportation and trade activities and consequently the development of the district and well-being of its people. Shingle and poorly maintained metalled roads lead to high maintenance costs of the vehicles.. Some parts of the district even lack network of shingle roads. Access to health and education facilities and other social services is limited due to poor road network.
- Electricity, a prerequisite for industrial and agricultural development, is not available in most of the district.
- The district is out of range of the transmission of the Radio Pakistan and Pakistan Television. Telecommunication facilities are available to a fraction of the population only. Postal and banking services are not satisfactory.



SECTION III Social Infrastructure

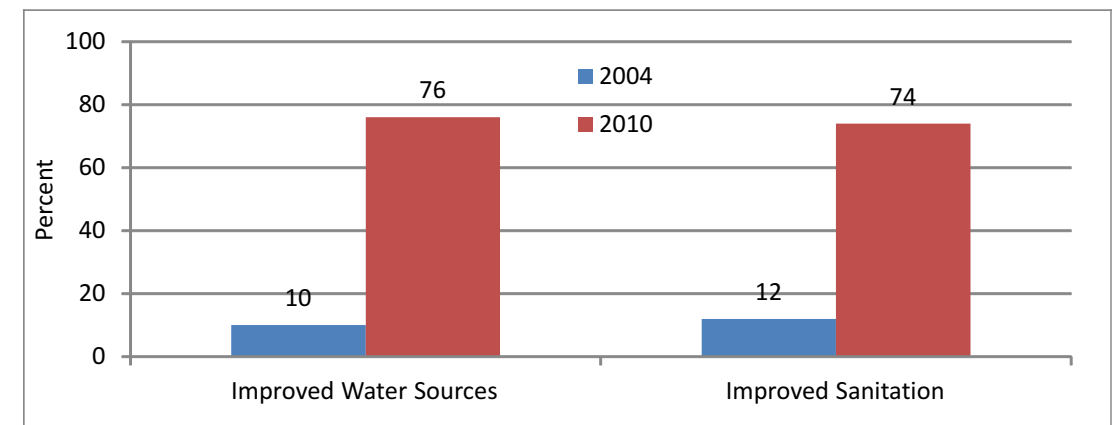
- 14 Water Supply and Sanitation
- 15 Health and Nutrition
- 16 Education

14 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

MDG Indicators	
Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability	
7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source	76%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	74%

Water Schemes (numbers)		Purification Plants	
Functional	49	Functional	5
Non-functional	1	Non-functional	n/a
Total	50	Total	5
Water sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	14	Latrines	n/a
Spring	6	Sewerage Schemes	n/a
Open Sources	27	Solid waste Management	n/a
Canal	n/a	Others	n/a

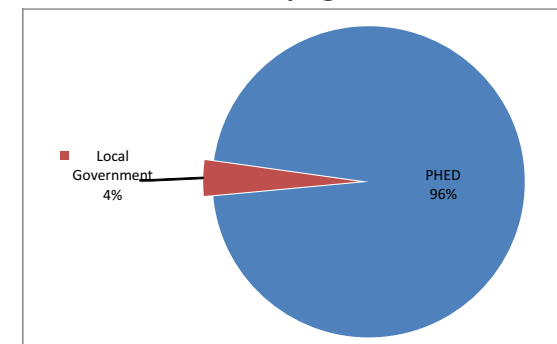
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Sector Highlights

- Access to improved drinking water has improved in the recent years while quality and quantity of drinking water remains an issue yet to be uncovered and addressed.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, 5 water filtration plants have been installed at various locations all of which are functional.
- There has been significant improvement in the use of sanitary toilets by households.

Schemes Established by Agencies



(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

14.1. Introduction

The dependence of domestic, industrial and mining sub-sectors in future would be largely on groundwater. Thus, there is an urgent need that the PHED should coordinate with the IPD to develop a strategy for sustainable development and management of groundwater resources at the basin level. The demand for domestic and stock water in future would be met through saving of existing losses especially in the agriculture sub-sector of water use. Water for people has to be seen in the urban and rural contexts. The water use by other sub-sectors¹ is around 0.23 billion m³, which represents around 2.6% of the total water use per annum. Out of 0.23 billion m³, around 0.220 billion m³ is contributed by groundwater, which is around 34% of the total groundwater use in the province².

The water and sanitation indicators for Balochistan are far lower compared to the national average while this disparity increases further in rural areas. Situation with regard to water and sanitation has improved since 2004. A profile of the water and sanitation situation in the district is shown in the table below:

Indicator	2004	2010
Use of Improved water sources	10	76
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	12	74

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

Kohlu ranks 7th with regard to having improved water source and improved sanitation (MICS Balochistan 2010).

14.2. Drinking Water

A household survey³ conducted in 2010, has shown that 76% population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, tube well/ boreholes (31%) constitutes major portion, followed by piped water (19%) and protected dug well (18%). Other minor improved sources include: protected springs (3%), rain water collection (3%) and public standpipe or tap (2%). Major unimproved sources are surface water (15%), unprotected dug well (4%), Tanker trucks (3%) and approximately 2% of unimproved water source belonged to other categories as mentioned in the graph. For further details please see table G1 Annexure G.

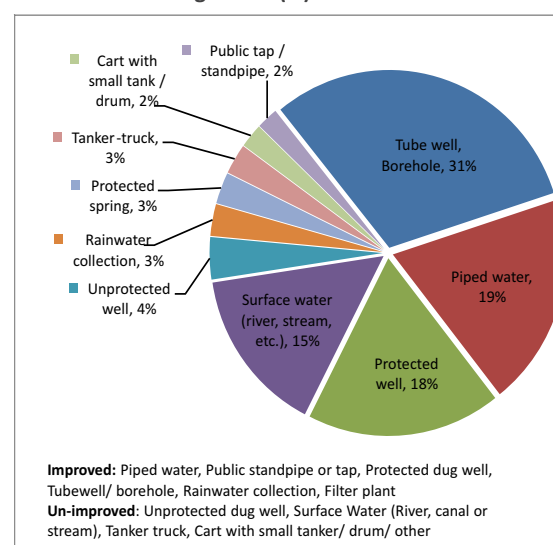
About 36% household population have no water on their premises and have to travel distances to fetch water, which is usually the responsibility of women or children of the household.

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

14.3. Water Supply Schemes

Overall use of improved drinking water sources has improved since 2003-04, when the improved water sources were 10%. This improvement may be due to the water supply schemes established in the district by the Public Health

Sources of Drinking Water (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

² Sustaining Rural Water Supply Schemes in Balochistan: Issues, Policy and Reforms, Dr. Shahid Ahmad

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

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

Table 14.2 : Schemes established by institutions

Type of Agency	Total Schemes
PHED	52
Local Government	2

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Majority of these schemes were implemented by PHED, of which, as per recent information, only 1 scheme was reported as non-functional. The types of schemes implemented in the district are shown in the table below:

Table 14.3: Type of water schemes

Type of Schemes	Total Schemes
Tube Well	14
Spring	6
Open Surface	27
Wahi	1
Others	6

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

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

Table 14.4 : Distribution of schemes by sources

Type of Sources	Total Schemes
Groundwater Tank	22
Overhead Tank	5
Direct Pumping From Dam Or Water	2
Gravity	1
Other	24

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The above mentioned schemes are being run using various energy sources. Out of total 54 schemes, 20 are being run using electricity, whereas, in electricity shortage areas around 34 schemes are being run on diesel pumps.

14.4. Water Purification Plants

PHED is implementing "Clean Drinking Water for All" program that aims to install water purification plants in every Union Council and some *Tehsils* of the districts. So far 5 water purification plants have been installed, all of which are functional as shown in the table below:

Table 14.5: Number of water purification plants

Water Purification Plants	Status		
	Functional	Non-Functional	Total
Water Purification Plants Established by CDWA PHED	5	n/a	5

(CDWA) n/a: Data not available

14.5. Some Development Projects

The following were projects reflected in the PSDP 2009:

- Water Supply Scheme at Kanj through, Kanj Water Supply Scheme (3 KM) with storage tank
- Water Supply Scheme Tehsil Mawand.
- Rehabilitation of Nesabo Water Supply Scheme, Kohlu.

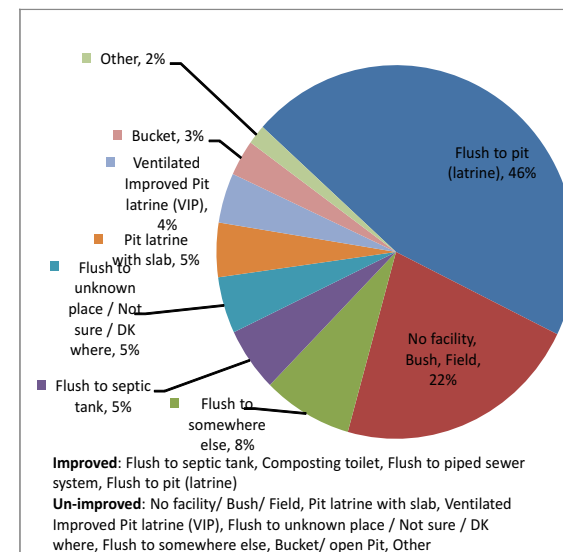
14.6. Sanitation

Recognizing deficiency in the provision of sanitation facilities and to meet the commitment of MDG # 7, the defunct Ministry of Environment developed a policy document in consultations with the provinces in June 2006 and had it approved by the Federal Cabinet. Under the constitution of Pakistan, provision of sanitation services is the responsibility of the Provincial Governments. National Sanitation Policy guideline also requires from Provinces and states to frame their own policy and strategies - to translate the National policy guidelines into action⁴. 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. The subject of sanitation, when seen in context of development budget spending, has remained a neglected area.

14.6.1. Use of Sanitary Means of Excreta Disposal

About three-quarter (74%) households in the district are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those, 65% have any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 22% have no toilet facility and defecating in the open fields/bushes is raising the risk of disease transmission through air, insects/flies or other means. For further details, please see table G2 Annexure G.

Sources of Sanitation Facilities (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

15 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	69%
TT2 Vaccination	0%
Vaccination (BCG. Fully)	4%, 0%
Institutional deliveries	3%
Skilled attendants at birth	2%
Diseases(MICS 2010)	
Suspected pneumonia <5 yrs	1%
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks<5 yrs	58%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	1
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	3
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	22
Dispensaries	32
MCH Centers	2
TBC	1
Others	4
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	20
Nurses	3
Paramedics	284

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

MDG Indicators

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs) – 65 (2004)

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (Sibi Division) – 71

4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (Sibi Division) – 59

4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage – 5% (2010)

Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health

5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth – 1% (2010)

5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate – 3% (2010)

5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate – 0%

5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage – 69% (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) – 0% (2010)

6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN – 0%

6.8: Children treated with Anti-malarial Drugs – 41.7%

6.9: TB Case Detection Rate – 43% (2009)

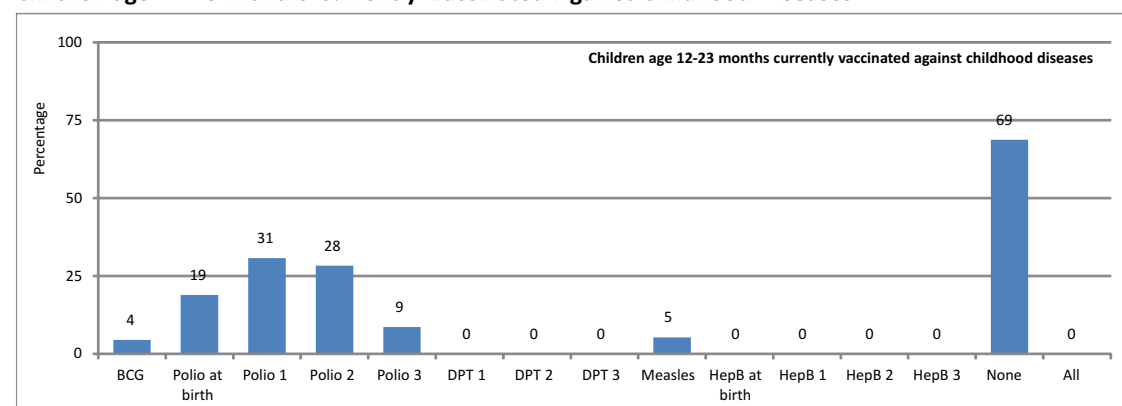
6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate – 77% (2008)

(Infant and Under-five Mortality estimates are regional)

⁴ Provincial Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan, Government of Balochistan

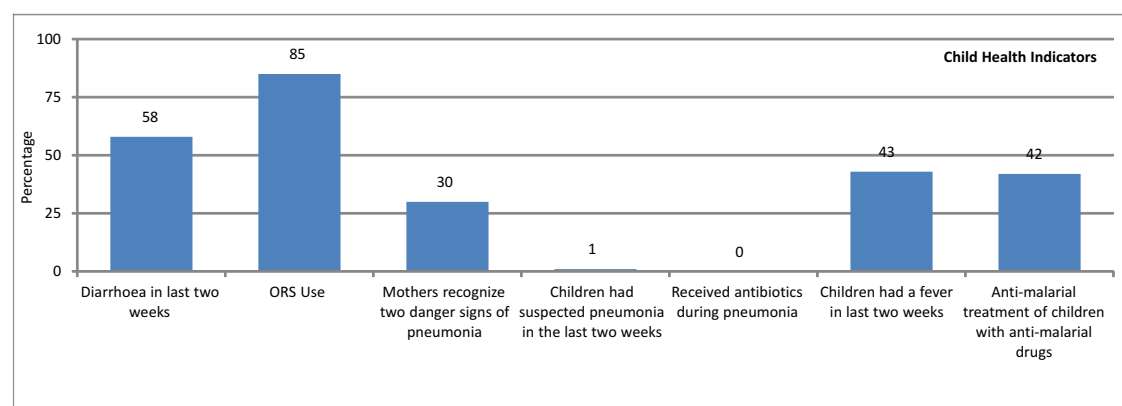
The following are the MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators

Children age 12-23 Months Currently Vaccinated Against Childhood Diseases



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Child Health Indicators



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Sector Highlights:

- Status of various health indicators show that both preventive and curative health services in the district are not sufficient and that those existing are not performing to their capacity.
- The health facilities have dearth of medicine .
- Women and children are the most affected ones.
- TB Control Program has made significant achievement under its TB-DOTS strategy with an overall achievement of 43% Case Detection Rate (CDR) and 77% Treatment Success Rate (TSR).
- Hepatitis B and C prevalence is alarmingly high in the district indicating need for immediate intervention and health awareness campaign.

15.1. Health Needs

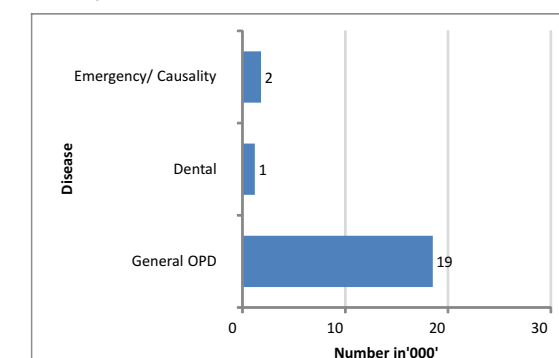
The vulnerable groups including women and children are particularly at risk. For every 1,000 live births, 59 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 12 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women, who experience a fertility rate of TFR: 0.9 as compared to the provincial average TFR: 4.7 have poor access to skilled health service providers for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance.

According to Health Management Information System (HMIS) reports, a total of 52,691 new cases of common illnesses visited the Government health facilities during 2009-10. Acute respiratory infections, gastro intestinal, fever (clinical malaria) and diarrhea / dysentery were the most common diseases reported from health facilities. Other communicable diseases included malaria, meningitis, fever and scabies. Top ten new priority health problems are presented in chart ahead:

Another 16,911 new cases of common illnesses visited outpatient departments of the secondary hospitals. The distribution of top 10 disease cases is presented in the chart above:

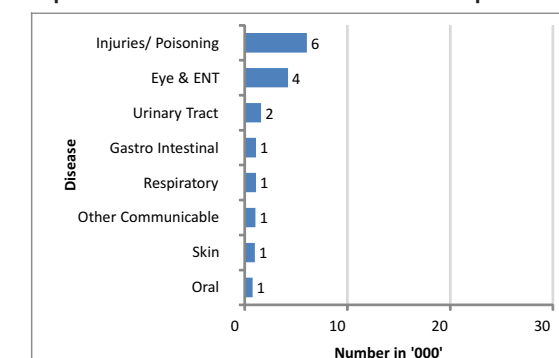
There have been 6,384 patients hospitalized during the year 2009-10. The distribution of indoor admission by disease category is presented in the chart ahead:

Ten Top New Cases



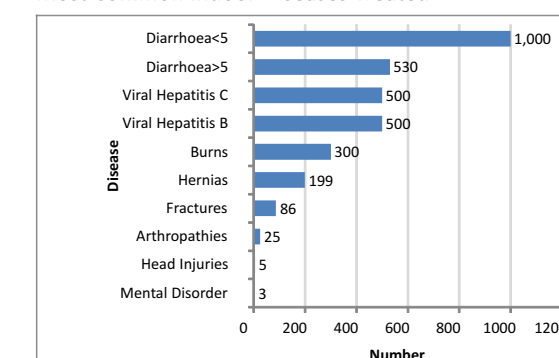
(DHIS, 2009-10)

Top Ten Diseases Treated in the OPDs of Hospital



(DHIS, 2009-10)

Most Common Indoor Diseases Treated



(DHIS, 2009-10)

15.2. Health System and Resources

15.2.1. Health Facilities

The Public Health Care System is main provider of services in the district. The health facility infrastructure consists of 1 Hospitals, 3 Rural Health Centres (RHCs), 22 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 32 Civil Dispensaries (CDs), 2 Maternal & Child Health Centres (MCHCs), 1 TB Clinic and 4 Health Auxiliary units. There are 65 beds out of which 30 are situated in RHCs and one mobile dispensary is also functioning in the district to cover the far flung areas.

There are three non functional facilities (one Hospital with 50 beds and two Basic Health Units) in the district. The public-sector healthcare system suffers from governance, funding, staffing and resource limitations. A number of health facilities lack essential staff and are highly under-utilized.

15.2.2. Human Resources

There are 20 doctors for about 126,629 population i.e. One doctor for 6332 persons. There are 3 posts of dental surgeons in the district but all are vacant at present, which means that the people fulfil the dental care needs from the private health sector. The ratio of bed/population and staff has been calculated in the following table:

Table 15.1: Health Staff and Facilities

Type of Health Facilities	Health Staff and Facilities in 2010				
	Doctors M/F	Nurses M/F	Para-medical M/F	Beds M/F	Health Facilities
Hospitals	7/0	1/2	23/1	35	1
Dispensaries (CDs)	0	0	0	0	32
RHCs	3/1	0	181/0	30	3
BHUs	5/0	0	47/25	0	22
MCH Centers	0	0	0/2	0	2
TB Clinic	1/0	0	0/1	0	1
Other	3/0	0	4/0	0	4
Total	20	3	284	65	65
Unit/population ratio	6,332	42,210	446	1,948	1,948

(Balochistan Health Department)

15.2.3. In Service Training

Following training sessions for capacity building of health personnel (medics and paramedics) have been arranged in the district.

Table 15.2: Training of PHC Staff

Topic	Participants	Organized by
Evidence based decision making	8	Human Resource Development
Zinc Sulphate & MIS tools	15	National program for family planning & primary health care.
Malaria Training	22	Human Resource Development
Nutrition Training	20	Human Resource Development

(Balochistan Health Department)

15.2.4. Administration of Health

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

15.2.5. Reporting and Surveillance Systems

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

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

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

selected communicable diseases. Fifty sentinel sites in the district are participating in the system and submitting their weekly reports.

15.3. Health Services / Activities

According to the HMIS report the utilization pattern varies amongst the 51 reporting facilities throughout the district. The aggregated average of the number of new patients for whole district was 6.4/day, while, only in six facilities it was 12% of total 51; average daily OPD was more than 10 patients per day. Data shows that no antenatal, natal, post natal, family planning and growth monitoring services were provided during 2009.

15.4. Special Health Programs / Initiatives

15.4.1. Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

District Superintendent of Vaccination (DSV) under the supervision of the EDO (H) and DOH manages the EPI services in the district. DSV coordinates and supervises the affairs of EPI staff and activities at all fixed centers and outreach teams. Vaccination coverage for children under 1 year and pregnant ladies is moderately high, according to program data, antigen-wise coverage during 2009 has been:

BCG: 85%, Panta 3: 73%, Measles: 46% and TT-2+: 12%

15.4.2. TB Control Program

The district is running Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (TB-DOTS) Program that screens sputum smears in all TB cases and puts them under treatment. This program is managed by a doctor under the supervision of EDO Health. The number of TB patients registered under TB DOTS program is given below:

Table 15.3: Number of Registered TB Patients

Year	No. of TB Patients Registered
2006	121
2007	136
2008	100
2009	86
2010 (up to 3 rd qtr)	42
Total	485

(Balochistan Health Department)

15.4.3. Malaria Control Program

District Malaria staff is under the control of Executive District Officer Health. The objective of this program is to keep the Annual Parasite Incidence (API) at 0.5 cases per 1000 population, Falciparum rate below 40% of all the Malaria infections, increase Passive Case Detection (PCD) more than 70% of all slides collected. During 2009, Annual Parasite Incidence was 4.651 and Falciparum Rate was 35.1.

15.4.4. Hepatitis Prevention Control Program

Viral hepatitis is a serious global public health problem. At present, five distinct types of pathogenic hepatitis virus have been identified including: A, B, C, D, and E. In Pakistan, Hepatitis E is most endemic, mainly affecting the adult population. The program for Hepatitis prevention and control had been 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 survey⁵ conducted in 2008, the prevalence of Hepatitis B in the district was estimated at 6.7% and of Hepatitis C at 0.6%. This high level prevalence may be attributed to unsafe use of syringes/needles, blood transfusion or unsafe use of razors at barber shops. This indicates need for raising public awareness about prevention of Hepatitis B and C.

15.4.5. AIDS Control Program

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

15.4.6. National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care

Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care addresses the missing link 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 deliver services. There were 100 LHWs working under supervision of 3 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) in the district theoretically covering 10% of the population of the district.

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

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

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

15.5. Nutritional Status

The situation with regards to nutritional status among children under-five years is not very promising, as the MICS 2003-04 has reported 49% children under-five as moderately or severely malnourished. According to MICS 2010, 100% infants were on breast milk while just 31% were exclusively breastfed. Similarly, only 1.3% households were found consuming adequately iodized salt.

15.6. Some Development Projects

The following were development projects reflected in the PSDP 2009:

- Establishment of BHU at Mir Murewatabad Mawand.
- Establishment of BHU Mir Danish Marri along with residential quarters of staff.

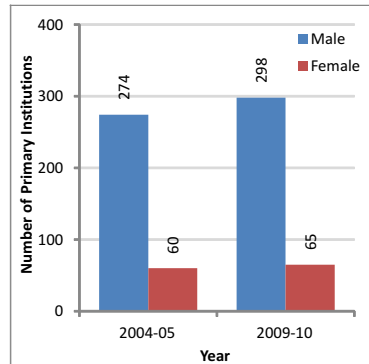
15.7. Some Key Findings

- There is need for female doctors in the district.
- In the provincial PSPD 2008 to 2011, only three projects of primary health care could find their place getting only Rs. 21 million (excluding block allocations whose record is not entered in the database)
- Health spending is required to be increases and management needs to be strengthened in Kohlu.
- High number of common illness patients show that masses need awareness about health and hygiene and that more focus is needed on primary health care facilities

⁵ Prevalence of Hepatitis B & C in Pakistan, Pakistan Medical and Research Council (PMRC), 2008

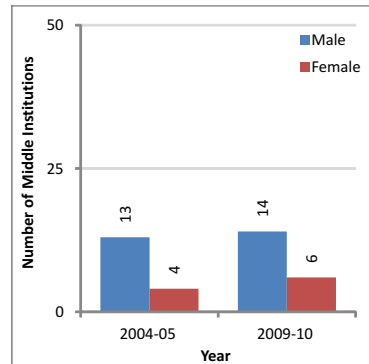
16 EDUCATION

Primary Schools



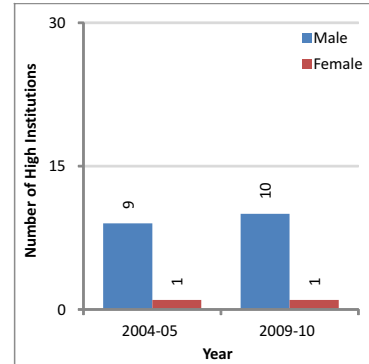
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Middle Schools



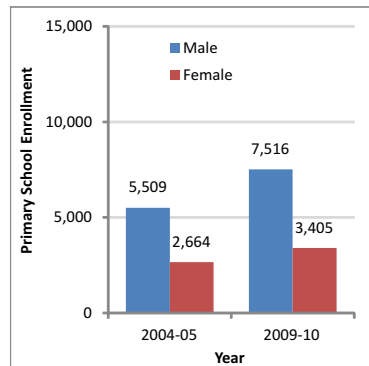
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

High Schools



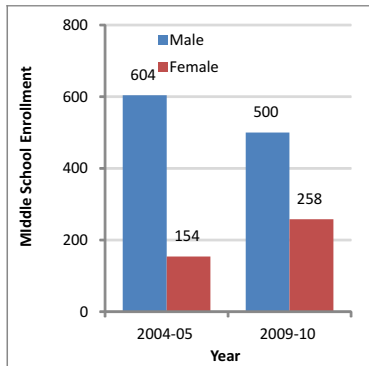
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Primary Schools



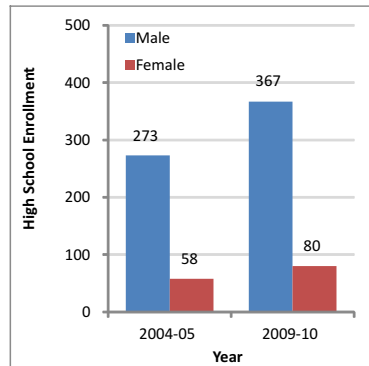
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Middle Schools



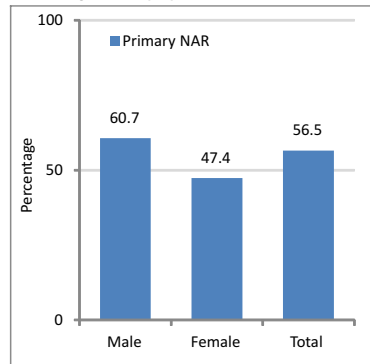
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in High Schools



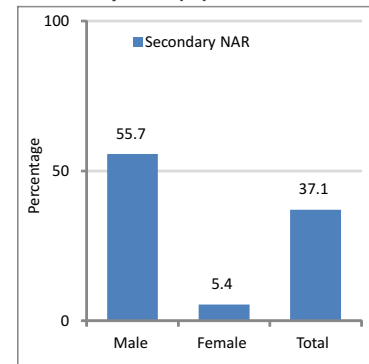
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Primary NAR (%)



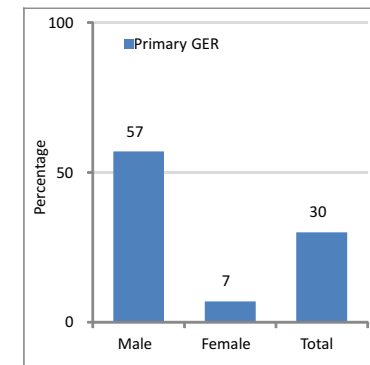
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Secondary NAR (%)



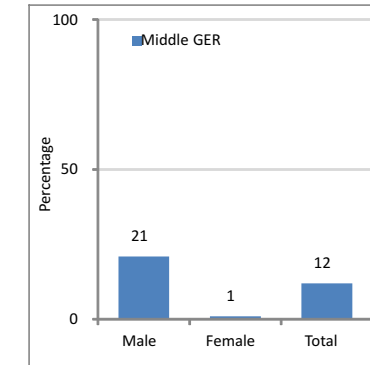
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Primary GER (%)



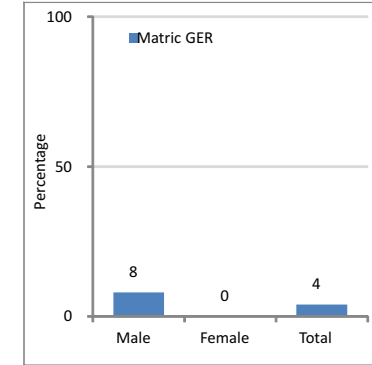
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Middle GER (%)



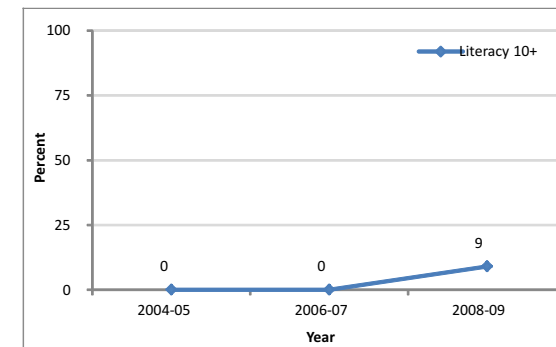
(PSLM, 2008-09)

MatricGER (%)



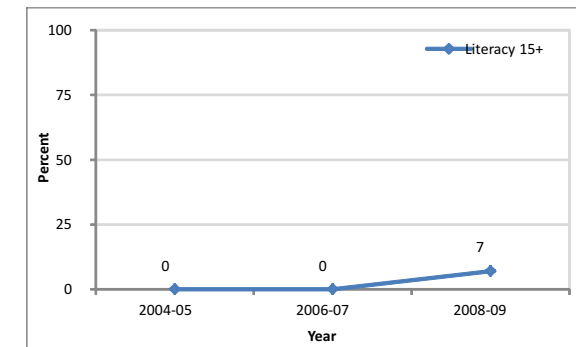
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 10+



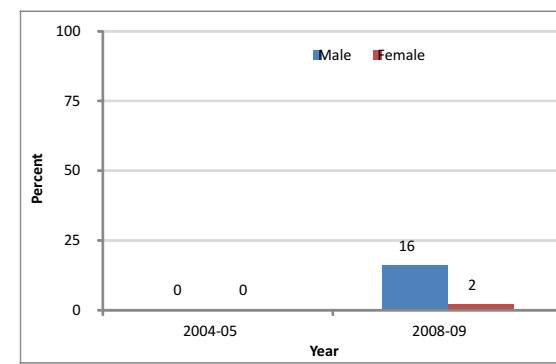
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Literacy 15+



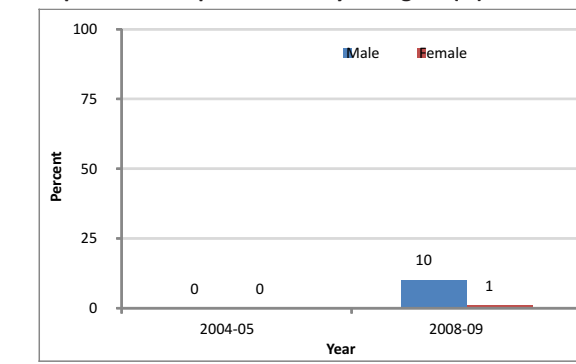
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Population Ever Attended School (%)



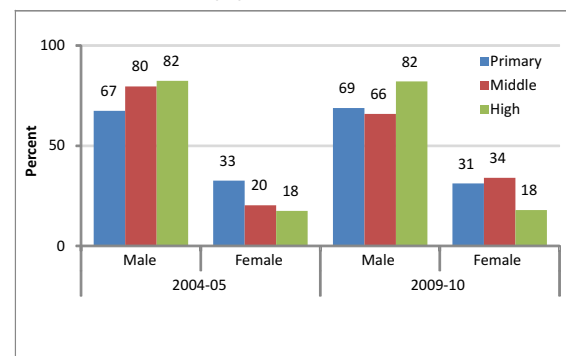
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Population Completed Primary or Higher (%)



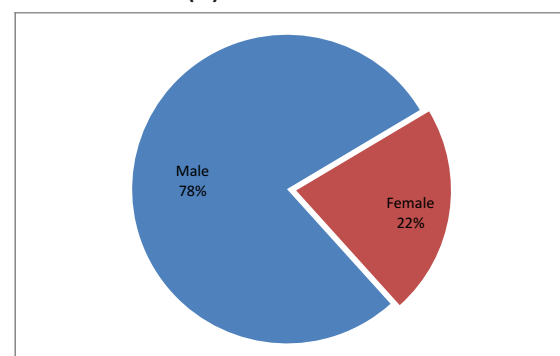
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Male/Female Ratio (%)



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

Overall Teachers (%)



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

MDG Indicators

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- 2.1: Net primary enrollment ratio – 57% (2010)
- 2.2: Primary Completion rate – 107% (2010)
- 2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs) – 9% (2009)

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development

- 3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary - 0.78 (2010)
- 3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary - 0.1 (2010)
- 3.3: Youth Literacy GPI - n/a

n/a: data not available

Sector Highlights

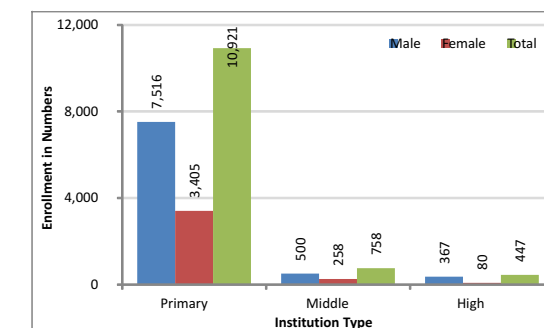
- Glaring gender disparity in number of education facilities at different levels.
- Similar gender disparity displayed by various education indicators in Kohlu district.
- 'Education for All' targets appear to be an elusive dream.
- Without involvement of private sector and development partners, education sector indicators will remain low for a long time
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment in secondary levels is unavailability of schools. Against 363 primary schools in the district, there are only 20 middle and 11 high schools.
- Non-formal education option should be taken full advantage of.

16.1. Introduction

16.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates

According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 394 public primary, middle and high schools is 12,126, whereas, 193 students were enrolled in colleges, of which 166 were boys and 27 were girls.

Enrollment in Public Schools by Gender and Level

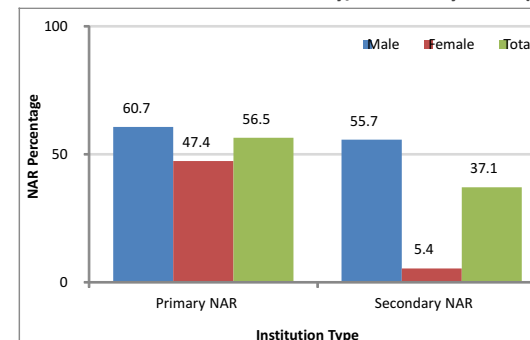


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.3. Enrollment Rates

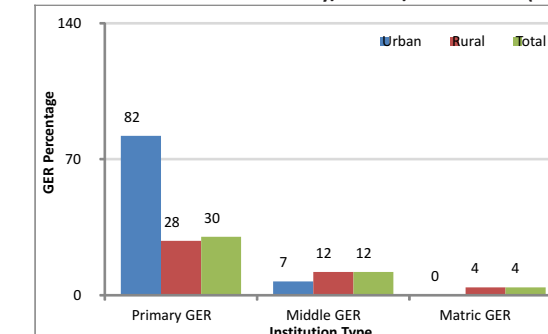
MICS Balochistan, conducted in 2010, has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 56% with girls significantly lower than boys (47% versus 61%). This indicates that 44% children were still out of school, which will either join late, or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in secondary school NAR (total: 37%, boys: 56%, girls: 5%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Similarly, Gross Enrollment Rates of primary and middle schools were also very low (at 30% and 12% respectively). For details, see tables I3 and I4 Annexure I.

Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

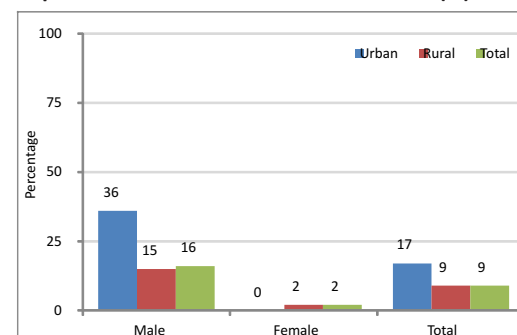


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.4. Educational Attainment

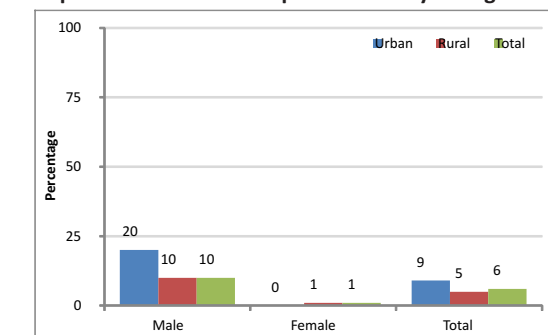
Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 81% population aged 10 years and older never attended any school while only 6% reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 2% had ever-attended any school and only 1% graduated from primary or higher levels while none of urban female (0%) ever attended school. The best opportunities seem to lie with urban males, where nearly 36% ever attend and 20% complete primary levels. For details, see tables I5 and I6 Annexure I.

Population that has Ever Attended School (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level

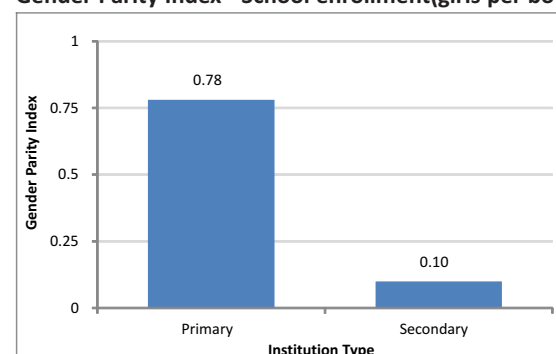


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.5. Gender Disparities

This graphs on the previous page give the percentage of male and female students by school level, which shows that the gender gap is increasing with years of schooling. Most girls drop out or are unable to continue education beyond primary and/or middle levels.

Gender Parity Index - School enrollment(girls per boy)

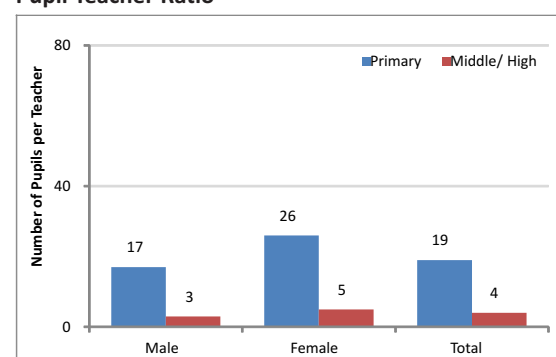


(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

16.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 17 primary school boys and 26 primary school girls whereas there are sufficient teachers per students for middle level. For details see table I7 Annexure I.

Pupil Teacher Ratio



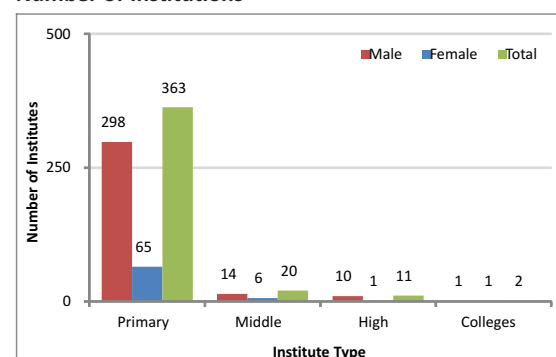
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7. Institutions

16.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school census 2009-10, there are 363 primary schools (298 male and 65 female), 20 middle schools (14 male and 6 female), 11 high schools (10 male and 1 female) and 2 Inter colleges (1 male and 1 female). For further details, please see table I8 Annexure I.

Number of Institutions



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7.2. Primary Schools

Primary schools comprise of six classes. In 2009, there were 363 primary schools in Kohlu, 298 for boys and 65 for girls. The total enrollment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 10,921, of which 7,516 were boys and 3,405 girls, which means that 69% of primary school students were boys. In each primary school, a senior Junior Vernacular Teacher (JVT) is assigned the charge of Head Master or Head Mistress. The costs of primary schools are borne by Government in the case of Government run schools. They have a uniform curriculum and examination system.

As per Government of Pakistan's National Education Policy (NEP), now redundant after 18th Amendment, the primary education will be provided to all the children in the age group of 4-9 years. School facilities will be provided to every child within a radius of 1.5 kilometer, so that no child is deprived of basic education. Promotion of girls' education will be assigned high priority. However, considering the geographic spread, this policy may not be applicable in letter and spirit as it would require 5,073 instead of 363 schools to cover the district map. Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 18 community schools to promote primary education in Kohlu district. The table on the following page computes the budget based on the information provided by the Provincial Education Department for establishment of new primary schools in the district⁶.

⁶ District EFA Plan, Koulu 2011-2015, NCHD

Budget-Establish New Primary Schools

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys' Schools					
Establish New Primary Schools	6	6	6	5	5
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	12.756	12.756	12.756	10.630	10.630
New Schools-Teachers Salary	2.160	4.320	6.480	8.280	10.080
Total (Rs. in millions)	14.916	17.076	19.236	18.910	20.710
Girls' Schools					
Establish New Primary Schools	16	16	16	16	16
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	34.016	34.016	34.016	34.016	34.016
New Schools-Teachers Salary	5.760	11.520	17.280	23.040	28.800
Total (Rs. in millions)	39.776	45.536	51.296	57.056	62.816

16.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8, with the primary section included. In 2009, there were 20 middle schools in Kohlu, of which 14 were for boys and 6 for girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 758, which included 500 boys and 258 girls. This means that 65.9% of middle school students are boys. The Government has sanctioned 15 posts for a middle school, of which one post is of SST (Gen), SST (Sc), JAT, PTI, D.M, M.Q each; two posts of JET, JVT and 4 posts of *Naib Qasid*. A senior secondary school teacher, SST (Gen), is posted as Head Master/ Head Mistress of the middle school. The district has 20 middle schools functioning against 363 primary schools, which means that 18 primary schools feed into one middle school and this explains the low continuation rates.

16.7.4. High Schools

High schools comprise grades up to 10 with primary and middle classes included. Humanities and sciences are taught in these schools. When a middle school is upgraded from Middle level to High level, more staff is sanctioned as one Head Master or Head Mistress, a Secondary School Teacher (general science), a junior English teacher, a Junior Clerk, and a class IV employee. In 2009, there were 11 high schools in Kohlu, 10 for boys and 1 for girls. Total enrollment in secondary classes was 447, of which 80 were girls and 367 were boys.

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

16.7.5. Intermediate College

There are 2 Inter Colleges (1 Male and 1 Female) functioning properly. 193 students were enrolled in 2 Inter Colleges in which 166 students were boys and 27 students were girls.

16.7.6. Degree Colleges

According to Directorate of Education Colleges information, there is no Degree College in the district.

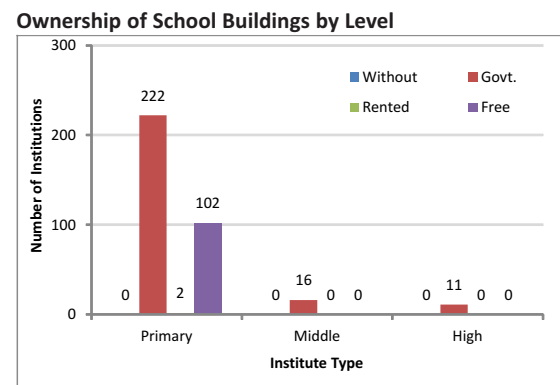
16.7.7. Madrasas

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

16.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

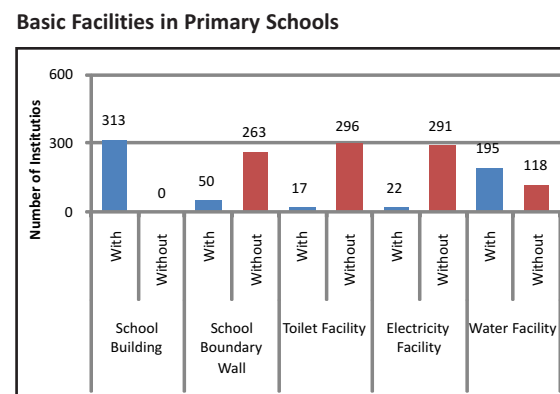
16.8.1. School Buildings

According to a BEMIS 2009-10, none of primary schools is functioning without school buildings. This situation is same in middle and high schools as well.



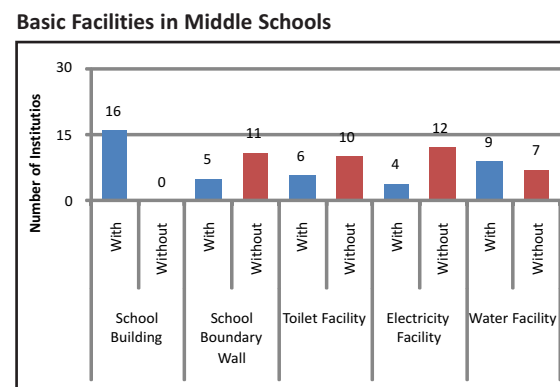
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Almost 84 % of primary schools are without boundary wall.



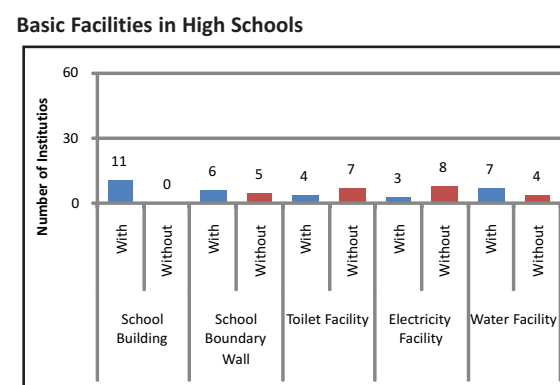
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

About 93% of primary schools are functioning without electricity. This situation is not good at middle and high schools' level (75% and 73%).



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Similarly, the same situation is with the toilet facility. 95% of primary schools are without basic toilet facility. This situation is almost same in middle and high schools.



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Water is the basic necessity. Almost 38% of primary schools are without water facility and this situation is worse in middle and high schools.

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

16.9. 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 Kohlu district was 17% among males and 2% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 9%. The definition of literacy has been relaxed in this survey that asks only for stated ability to read and write with understanding. The literacy rate, if measured on international standards, would be even lower than this level. For details, see table 19 Annexure I.

The Federal Government has launched the program to uplift the literacy status in the selected districts, especially for females that have been deprived of this basic right due to social norms and limited opportunities. For this purpose, 30 Adult Literacy Centers have been established in Kohlu district by October, 2010.

Currently, 90 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for males and females by the Directorate of Literacy and NFBE (Non-formal Basic Education) and NCHD for over 2,000 beneficiaries. An overwhelming majority of the adult literacy centers are for females⁷.

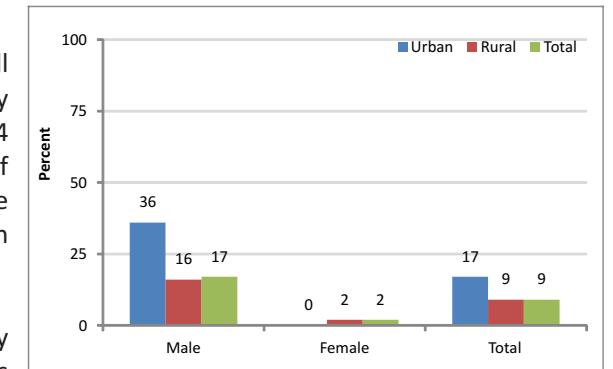
Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

Description	Centers	Enrolment
Male Centers		
Literacy Centers-NCHD	-	-
Literacy Centers- Dir of Lit/NFBE	10	250
Sub-total Male	10	250
Female Centers		
Literacy Centers-NCHD	60	1,307
Literacy Centers- Dir of Lit/NFBE	20	500
Sub-total Female	80	1,807
Total	90	2,057

16.10. Non-Formal Education

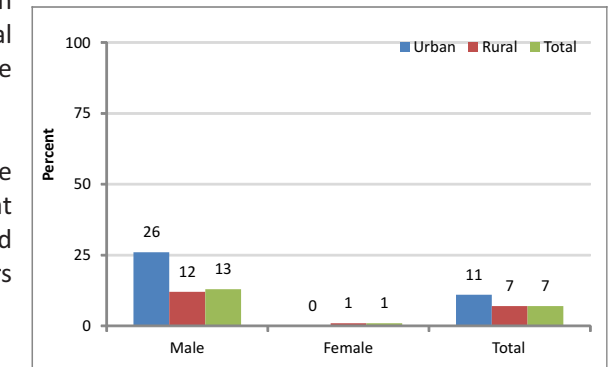
Non-formal education provides foundation level learning. It also serves as literacy training besides providing a variety of other types of learning. In Balochistan literacy levels have been very low at provincial level. Situation becomes grimmer when literacy rate is seen at district level. Kohlu is one of the districts that have abysmally low literacy rate, especially in case of women. There are multiple causes of low literacy: social taboos, poverty, child labour, absence of education facilities in the form of schools and literacy centers and illiteracy of the parents/families. Efforts to combat illiteracy have

Literacy 10+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 15+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

⁷ District EFA Plan, Kohlu 2011-2015, NCHD

been half hearted. Through different non-formal education programs attempts have been made to raise literacy level but results do not appear very encouraging.

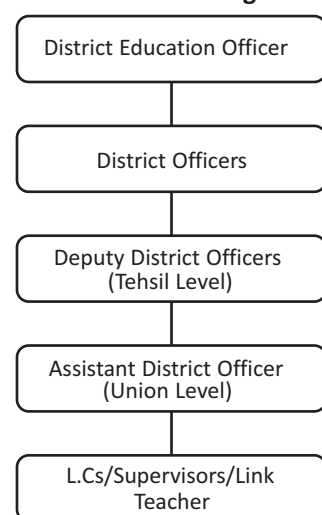
In the fiscal year 2007-2009, the Balochistan Education Foundation, with coordination of World Bank, established 18 community schools in Kohlu District through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. BRSP and LAFAM. The enrollment was 610, of which 268 were girls and 342 boys. These schools have 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 non-availability, the teacher may be appointed within radius of 4 km.
- There should be at least 20 school children of age-group 5-9 years.
- There should not be any girls' school within a radius of 2 km but a minor amendment was made in phase III, which stated that there should not be any boys or girls school within a radius of 2 km.

16.11. Education Department

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

District Education Management Structure



16.12. Development Projects

The following are the projects reflected in the PSDP 2011-12:

- Establishment of Public School, Kohlu along with purchase of land and residential Quarters.
- Construction of Building Of Govt: Girls High School and Residence For Female Staff At Mir Muriwatabad
- Boundary Wall And Security Guard Room For Govt. Educational Complex Mir Muriwatabad Tehsil

16.13. Some Key Findings

- Female literacy in Kohlu is only 1.8%⁸ (15 years and above). It means that almost all females are illiterate. Government has responsibility to look into this dismal affair, especially and find ways to improve it.
- Development partners like UNICEF should be consulted to offer help to improve female literacy
- Gender gaps in school infrastructure are huge: 298 boys and 65 girls' primary schools, 14 boys middle schools and 6 that of girls, 10 boys high schools and only 1 girls' high school.
- NCHD's 'Education for All' plan for district Kohlu may be implemented to increase literacy

⁸ Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, Balochistan 2010



SECTION IV

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

17 SPORTS

In District Kohlu, people are fond of local traditional games and international sports. Football and Volleyball are fairly common games with Cricket closely following. Basic reason for popularity of these games is them being inexpensive and easy to play. The Officers Club at Kohlu provides recreational facilities as well but to the Government Officers only.

17.1. Development Projects

At least, since 2008 there hasn't been any sports project in district Kohlu.

17.2. Some Key Findings

- From figures of development expenditure in Kohlu, it is evident that sports has not been a priority in Kohlu
- At least some projects of sports, of small scale, can provide at least some facilities
- Youth clubs, if any, can be supported to promote sports and other recreational activities

18 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

18.1. Introduction of Social Welfare

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

The projects and tasks of Social Welfare Department were devolved to Community Development Departments at districts level during the tenure of Local Government structure. Presently, these Community Development Departments are known as Social Welfare Departments at district level.

Currently, in Balochistan region, certain developmental schemes were initiated by the Social Welfare Department aiming at the improvement of social environment by providing the opportunities to underprivileged strata through policies, programs and projects in order to alleviate poverty and dependency. These projects included community development centers, community halls, income support programs and registration of the marginalized persons etc. For this purpose, budget allocated to Social Welfare Department, Kohlu was Rs. 1,500,000/- in the year 2010-11.

18.2. Community Development Centers

These Community Development Centers were established with the motive to enhance living skills of the unprivileged strata and have performed quite well in enrolling the people and train them in the past few years but their impact is not very visible. These centers were receiving their grants through donations and *Zakat* funds but all centers were closed on July 2010 by high authorities.

Table 18.1: Community Development Centers

Community Center	Year	Purpose	Achievements
Handicraft centers for Females	unavailable	To provide living skill to women such as stitching, cutting & handicrafts	This center was facilitating 20 trainees at a time
Electric center for Males	unavailable	To develop professional skills of males in electricity	This center was facilitating 20 trainees at a time
Computer center for male and females	unavailable	To improve the basic computer skills of male and female population to make them enable to compete with the requirement of globalization	This center was facilitating 40 trainees at a time

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

18.3. Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)

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

18.4. Zakat & Pakistan-Bait-ul-Maal

Pakistan *Bait-ul-Maal* is providing financial assistance toward 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.
- Assistance in sponsoring and promoting self-employment schemes.

18.5. Community Halls

The Gender Resource Center or Community Halls were established to provide appropriate place for Lady Councilors, where they could conduct their meetings. Therefore, one Community Hall was established in Kohlu under Gender Reforms Action Plan (GRAP).

18.6. 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 Kohlu has one post of BPS-17 while BPS-16 were 15 in which no post was vacant. The detail of staff is given below:

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

Total posts & bps.	No. of posts.	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	1	1	0
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	15	15	0
Total Posts.	16	16	0

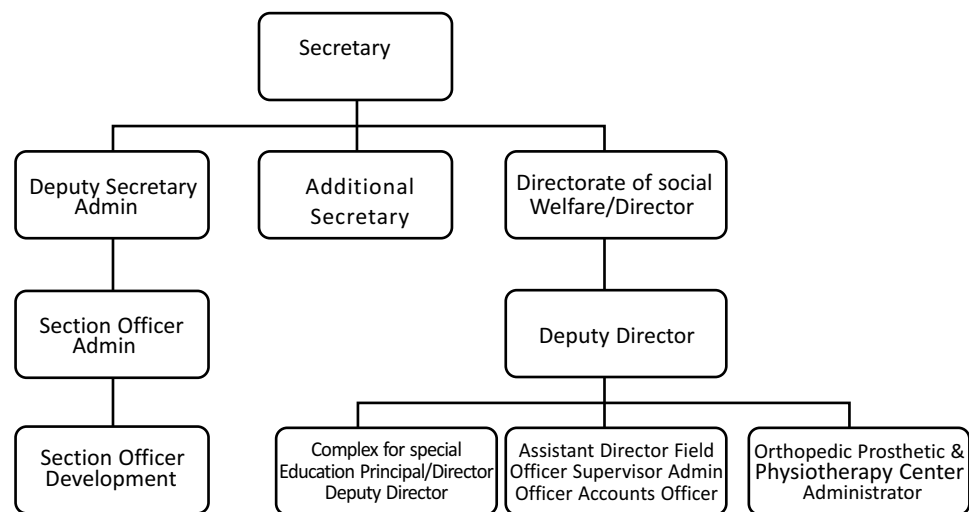
(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	17
Actual Filled Posts	17
Vacant Posts	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Social Welfare Department Organogram



18.7. Development Projects

The following was the development project reflected in the PSDP 2009:

- Construction of building of Madarsa Darul Alum Tehsil Mawand Murlwatabad.

18.8. Some Key Findings:

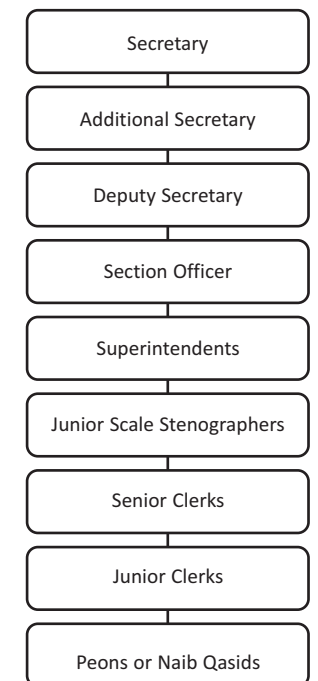
- Accurate record maintenance is essential to identify the needs of districts' development centers.
- A sufficient amount of budget is obligatory to allocate toward Community Development Centers for their apt performance.
- Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal needs to expand its role to acquire improvement and growth of community.
- Sufficient budget allocation is requisite to fulfill the requirements of community development schemes and projects.
- 320 CCBs and 25 NGOs were registered with Social Welfare Department in which all NGOs were working while no CCB was functional due to the devolution of Local Government. Monitoring of NGOs working for community development, will have positive impact.

19 WOMEN/GIRL CHILD DEVELOPMENT

19.1. Structure of Women Development Department

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

Structure of Provincial Woman Development Department



19.2. Situation of Women

Health, education, social welfare, livestock and agriculture are main socio-economic sectors. Data, whatever is available, shows that women in Kohlu are prey to gender disparities. At household level, there is some involvement of elderly women in decision but generally she has been deprived of her numerous rights and education being one of the basic rights. According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) Balochistan 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls is significantly lower than boys (47% compared to 61%). Traditionally girls' education is not much encouraged due to poverty and cultural issues. Girls, even if enrolled in schools have high possibility of dropouts or discontinue education after primary level. The secondary Net Attendance Ratio is 37% in total, out of which boys dominate with 56% and girls stand at mere 5%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was also very low, 30% and 12% respectively.

The district has poor health facilities as there were only 1 lady doctor, 100 LHWs and 3 LHSs in the district. Consequently, women have poor access to skilled attendants for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. Insufficient number of lady doctors, lack of essential Primary Health Care equipment and services aggravate 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. To resolve such issues in the *Jirga* system is preferred. For this reason, cases of violence and crimes against women in the district remain unreported. However, the data showed 5 cases of murder and 6 cases of honor killing were reported during 2008-2010. There is a possibility that other it is apprehended that there may be assaults against women but they go unreported due to the traditional values.

Overall female employed in education department were 204 among 494 males while teachers employed in the district were 196. Whereas women employed in the health sector were: 1 lady doctors, 2 nurses and 29 paramedic staff. Besides, National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care employed 100 LHWs and 3 LHSs for the betterment of maternal health in Kohlu. In the Population Welfare Department 11 females were working.

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

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

- Handi-Craft Center for Women.
- Computer Center for Males and Females.
- Rural Community Center, Kohlu.
- Benazir Income Support Program.
- Community Halls for lady councilors were established under GRAP.
- Non-Formal Education system for those who have missed regular schooling.
- Awareness Programs for Women's Rights and Empowerment is currently pursuing.
- The establishment of Gender Resource Centers and Career Development Centers at district level is also under way.

19.4. Vocational Trainings

Two handicraft and computer centers were established in Kohlu for female to provide them trainings in embroidery and cultural handicraft as well as computers. So, they can be equally active with men in walk of life and could generate their income.

19.5. Recreational Facilities

Sports facilities on the whole are non-existent in the district. For female, the question of any recreational activity in formal sense does not arise.

19.6. Women Development Initiatives

The Government of Pakistan is committed to several international obligations on the status of women such as Beijing Platform of Action 1995 and CEDAW. 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 year without any substantial progress, was deleted.

19.7. Some Key Findings

Some of issues and needs related to women in Kohlu are as follows:

- Illiteracy plagues women in Kohlu district. Steps to raise female literacy rate are need of time
- Health care facilities do exist, but health indicators are low: research needed on their service delivery
- Gender disparity in education is alarming
- Vocational training outreach need to be extended to equip women with skills required to tap income generating opportunities.

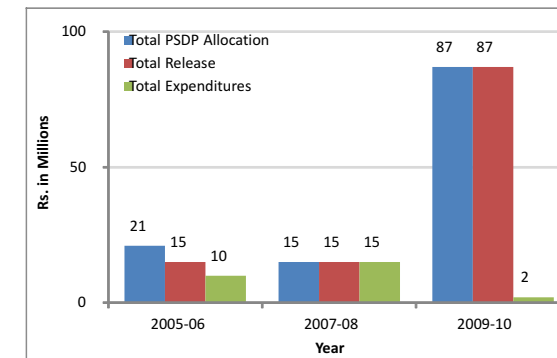
Community awareness programs, support with required human and infrastructure support, will help raise status of women in the district.

20 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

This sector is not applicable in this district.

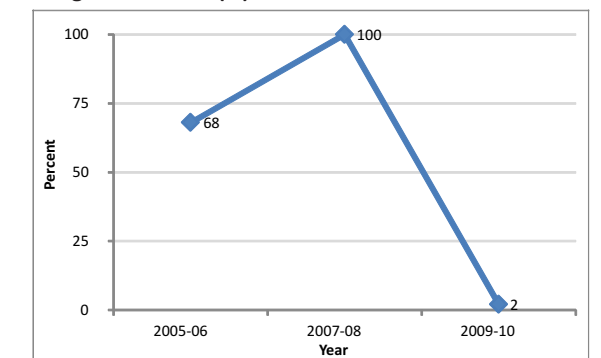
21 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

District Accounts Budget



(PSDP, 2010)

Budget Utilization (%)



(PSDP, 2010)

21.1. Introduction

Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) is a manifestation of government's planning acumen and that of its consistency in planning pattern over the years. Theoretically, it is an execution of medium and long term plans of the governments, both at federal and provincial levels. Practically, it includes programs and projects that may not conform to the medium or long term plans. Allocations to districts are not based on any set formula.

21.2. Development Funds

Most of the development activities in the district are funded through the provincial Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). Development funds from federal and provincial resources are only partly administered at the district level. Historically, due to paucity of resources in Balochistan, the Government had no option but to opt for Revenue Deficit Budgeting to finance PSDP, relying mainly on the budgetary support provided by the Federal Government. The following table presents the data on allocation, releases, and expenditures of PSDP in Kohlu. District Kohlu has not attracted flow of resources to match with its development requirements. It is evident that the districts with lesser provision of funds are mostly lagging and have low socio-economic indicators as compared to the better funded districts. This warrants a policy change to divert more resources to bring poor districts at par with comparatively developed ones.

Table 21.1: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

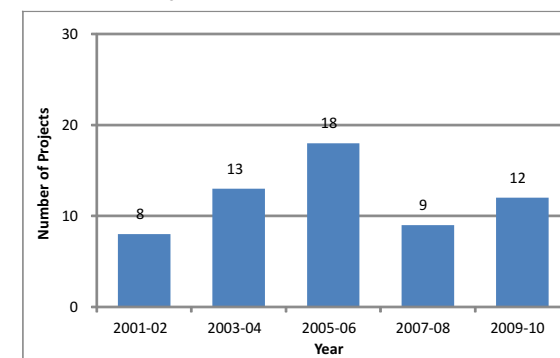
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total PSDP Allocation	78	43	26	21	16	15	8	87
GOB								
Total Release	23	16	12	15	n/a	15	8	87
Total Expenditures	23	16	10	10	n/a	15	n/a	2
Percentage Utilizations	99%	98%	79%	68%	n/a	100%	n/a	*2%

n/a: Data not available

* by the time when data was being collected

The graph shows the number of projects reflected under PSDP in Kohlu. 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 K1 Annexure K.

Number of Projects Executed Under PSDP



(PSDP, 2010)



ANNEXURE TABLES

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

Annexure A: DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Table A1: Provincial/National Assembly Seats

	Constituency No	Number of Seats
Provincial	PB 23	1
National	NA-265, Sibi-Kohlu- Dera bugti- Hernai	1
<i>Total</i>	-	2

(Provincial and District Election Commission, 2010)

Table A2: Number of Polling booths during Last LG elections in 2005

	Urban	Rural	Total
Male	8	57	65
Female	6	51	57
<i>Total</i>	14	108	122

(Provincial and District Election Commission, 2010)

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	
	1	5	0	5
PHE	2	3	0	3
	3	2	0	2
<i>Total</i>		10	0	10

(District Accounts)

Table A4: Licensing Facilities

Licenses Type (include name)	Number of Licenses Issued (2009-2010)	Fees Per License(include rates for 2009-2010)	Revenue generated during financial Year 2009-2010	Issuing Authority
30 Bore Pital	85	1,000	85,000	District Kohlu
7mm	32	1,000	32,000	District Kohlu
8mm	8	1,000	8,000	District Kohlu
303 Bore	40	1,000	40,000	District Kohlu
303 BoreShot Gun	15	1,000	15,000	District Kohlu
<i>Total</i>	180		180,000	

(District Revenue Office)

Annexure B: LAW AND ORDER

Table B1: Type of Law Enforcement Agencies and Geographical Coverage

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Police Station / Thana / Chowki		Geographical Coverage
	Number	Name	
Police	2	n/a	15sq KM
P/Levies	11	n/a	27 sq KM
F/Levies Part 1	341	n/a	B Area

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

Table B2: Strength of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Agency	Available Human Resource							Total
	SSP(s)/ Tehsildar/ Subaidar	SP(s)/ Hawalदार	DSP(s)/ Jamadar	SHO(s)/ Sipai	SI(s)	ASI(s)	Constable (s)	
Police	0	1	1	1	1	16	355	375
Levies Provincial	3	92	2	3	3	4	961	1,065
Levies Federal	0	2	7	160	0	0	n/a	169
Total	3	95	10	164	4	20	1,316	1,609

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

Table B3: Available Resources of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Agencies	Available Resources							
	Armored Vehicles	Vehicles	Arms	Ammunition	Mob Control Equipment			Total
					Tear Gas	Rubber Sticks	Armored Suits	
Police	0	7	150	1,470	20	75	20	1742
Levies Provincial	0	4	1,100	0	0	0	0	1104
Levies Federal	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total		11	1,250	1,470	20	75	20	2846

(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 Reported Crimes	Number of Incidents					Total
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Explosion Incidents	12	13	9	8	2	44
Brutal Murder & Manslaughter	1	2	4	4	2	13
Total	13	15	13	12	4	57

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

Table B5: Number of Courts and Benches

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

(Registrar High Court, District & Session Judge)

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	4,230	6,513	1,540
Barley	15	19	1,267
Vegetables	52	823	15,827
Fodder	16	261	16,313
Total	4,313	7,616	34,947

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Major Kharif Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield(Kg/Hectare) Average
Sorghum (Jowar)	28	22	786
Millet (Bajra)	15	8	533
Maize	8	7	875
Moong bean	22	15	682
Mash bean	21	15	714
Moth	42	42	1,000
Fruits	200	1,239	6,195
Onion	35	490	14,000
Vegetables	40	324	8,100
Melons	36	363	10,083
Chilies	25	39	1,560
Fodder	128	3,387	26,461
Coriander	11	7	636
Cotton	1,015	1,296	1,277
Total	1,626	7,254	72,902

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

	Wheat	Fruits	Onion	Cotton
Kohlu				
Area	71.2	3.4	0.6	17.1
Production	43.8	8.3	3.3	8.7
Yield	1.4	5.7	13.0	1.2
Balochistan				
Area	33.9	20.1	2.7	2.9
Production	16.5	19.7	11.6	0.9
Yield	1.0	2.0	8.6	0.6

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Owner	Tractors	Threshers	Harvesters	Reapers	Bulldozers
Govt.	6	0	0	0	17
Private	134	76	0	0	0
Total	140	76	0	0	17

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Fruits	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Almond	92	175	2,108
Apple	76	881	12,236
Apricot	3	29	14,500
Grapes	3	3	3,000
Peach	20	99	5,824
Plum	2	17	8,500
Pomegranate	3	35	17,500
Pistachio	1	0	0
Total	200	1,239	63,668

(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)
Cabbage	5	74	14,800
Carrot	6	94	15,667
Peas	5	71	14,200
Radish	4	67	16,750
Turnip	6	103	17,167
Spinach	4	72	18,000
Tomatoes	62	666	23,645
Total	92	1,147	120,229

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C7: Area Irrigated by Different Source of Irrigation

Sources of Irrigation	Hectares	Percent (%)	Total No. of Tube Wells	
			Govt.	Private
Tube wells	2,880	63%	0	240
Wells	1,392	31%	0	0
Karezes / Spring	262	6%	0	0
Total	4,534	100%		240

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table D1: Health Services Activities (Number)

Activities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Vaccination	492,626	547,111	583,080	538,178
Treatment	127,149	85,201	156,806	66,138
Animals Castrated	2,380	580	792	715
Animal Slaughtered (Govt.)	5,080	12,948	15,432	9,384
Animal Slaughtered (Private)	7,334	5,241	7,590	6,797

(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	5.8	5.9	6.0	11.6	11.8
Beef	(000) Tones	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
Milk	(000) Liters	145.2	148.1	151.1	154.1	157.2
Poultry	(000) Tones	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6
Eggs	Million Numbers	42.0	43.1	44.2	45.4	46.6

(Directorate General Livestock and Livestock Census, 2006)

Annexure E: FORESTRY

Table E1: Forest Department Designations and Posts

Designation	Grade (BPS)	Post (Number)
Divisional Forest Officer	17	1
Range Forest Officer	16	1
Assistant	14	1
Senior Clerk	9	1
Forester	7	3
Junior Clerk	7	2
Forest Guard	5	17
Tractor Driver	5	1
Jeep Driver	4	1
Game Watcher	1	11
Cleaner	1	1
Naib Qasid	1	3
Chowkidar	1	4
Total		47

(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
M-cycle	362	367	371	n/a	382	n/a
Cars	125	125	125	n/a	127	n/a
Jeeps	201	204	206	n/a	227	151
Station Wagon	8	8	9	n/a	9	24
Tractors	39	42	45	n/a	49	72
Mini Buses	30	38	42	n/a	59	56
Trucks	36	40	44	n/a	71	42
Pickup	84	88	91	n/a	108	128
Total	885	912	933	n/a	1032	473

(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Table F2: Number of Post Offices and Courier Services

Services Category	1998	2009
Post Offices	5	22
Courier Services OCS, TCS, TNT, SpeedX	n/a	n/a

(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	76.1
Piped water	19.4
Public standpipe or tap	2.0
Hand pump	0
Donkey pump/turbine	0
Protected dug well	18.1
Tube well/ borehole	30.8
Protected pond/ Tank	0
Protected spring	2.9
Rainwater collection	2.9
Filter plant	0
Un-Improved Sources	23.9
Unprotected dug well	3.8
Unprotected Spring	0
Unprotected Pond	0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	15.1
vendor provided	0
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	0
Tanker truck	2.8
Cart with small tanker/ drum	2.2
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0
Other	0

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

Access of water sources	MICS 2010
Improved sanitation facilities	73.7
Flush to piped sewer system	0.6
Flush to septic tank	5.5
Flush to pit (latrine)	45.6
Flush to somewhere else	8.1
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	4.9
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	4.3
Pit latrine with slab	4.7
Composting toilet	0.0
Un-Improved sanitation facilities	
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	0.0
Bucket	3.1
Public/ communal latrine	0.1
Other	0.1
Missing	0.9
No facility, Bush, Field	22.1

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Annexure H: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Table H1: OPD Attendance at THQ & DHQ Hospital

Category/ Department	THQ Hospital			DHQ Hospital		
	New Cases	Follow-up Cases	Total	New Cases	Follow-up Cases	Total
General OPD	-	-	-	18,000	503	18,503
Dental	-	-	-	483	700	1,183
Emergency/ Causality	-	-	-	1,795	-	1,795
Total	-	-	-	20,278	1,203	21,481

(Blochistan Health Department)

Table H2: Outdoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Oral	783
Skin	1,000
Other Communicable	1,050
Respiratory	1,100
Gastro Intestinal	1,100
Urinary Tract	1,600
Eye & ENT	4,232
Injuries/ Poisoning	6,046

(Blochistan Health Department)

Table H3: Indoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Mental Disorder	3
Head Injuries	5
Arthropathies	25
Fractures	86
Hernias	199
Burns	300
Viral Hepatitis B	500
Viral Hepatitis C	500
Diarrhea>5	530
Diarrhea<5	1,000
Typhoid	1,226
Malaria	2,010

(Blochistan Health Department)

Annexure I: EDUCATION

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

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Section	5,509	2,664	8,173	7,516	3,405	10,921
Middle Section	604	154	758	500	258	758
High Section	273	58	331	367	80	447
Inter Colleges	85	0	85	166	27	193
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cadet College	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,471	2,876	9,347	8,549	3,770	12,319

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

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

	Urban			Rural			Total			Percentage of
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total
	69	0	69	100	100	100	96	100	96	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	60.7	47.4	56.5
Secondary	55.7	5.4	37.1

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Total			Kachi Class
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
4-9	186	0	108	56	10	31	62	9	34	Including
5-9	150	0	82	53	7	28	57	7	30	Excluding
6-10	100	0	56	46	6	24	49	6	25	Excluding
10-12	13	0	7	21	1	12	21	1	12	-
11-13	14	0	8	24	1	13	23	1	13	-
13-14	0	0	0	9	0	4	8	0	4	-
14-15	0	0	0	9	0	4	8	0	4	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	36	0	17	15	2	9	16	2	9

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	20	0	9	10	1	5	10	1	6

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table I7: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	17	26	19
Middle and High Level	3	5	4

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

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

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	274	60	334	298	65	363
Middle Schools	13	4	17	14	6	20
High Schools	9	1	10	10	1	11
Inter Colleges	1	0	1	1	1	2
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cadet Colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polytechnic	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	297	65	362	323	73	396

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

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

Literacy	Gender	Urban	Rural	Total
		(%)	(%)	(%)
Literacy 10+	Male	36	16	17
	Female	0	2	2
	Total	17	9	9
Literacy 15+	Male	26	12	13
	Female	0	1	1
	Total	11	7	7

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	69	66	82
Female	31	34	18

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Annexure J:
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE

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

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer . (Male) . (B-17).	1	1	0
Needle & Craft Instructors (Female) (2	2	0
Junior Clerk.(B-07).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Workers (Male) (B-06)	2	2	0
Auxiliary Workers (Female) (B-06)	1	1	0
Naib Qasid. (B—02).	4	4	0
Chowkidar. (B-02).	4	4	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Annexure K:
DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table K1: Projects Executed Under PSDP

Year	Projects in Numbers
2001-02	8
2002-03	10
2003-04	13
2004-05	10
2005-06	18
2006-07	18
2007-08	9
2008-09	2
2009-10	12

(PSDP, 2010)

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

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	KAHAN	DALEHAN	28	5
2	KAHAN	HANGRI	83	16
3	KAHAN	LULAR	176	37
4	KAHAN	MARADU	38	13
5	KAHAN	MOCHI	72	15
6	KAHAN	PIRANO	188	34
7	KAHAN	KIRARHI	172	33
8	KAHAN	MIRAN KACH	79	16
9	KAHAN	SEHRA BASHKO	295	57
10	KAHAN	SHAHEED	67	14
11	KAHAN	THANGWANI	312	56
12	KAHAN	ARANDWANI	82	16
13	KAHAN	DARIS	171	35
14	KAHAN	DHAULI CHUR	20	4
15	KAHAN	GALU	85	13
16	KAHAN	LOP	582	129
17	KAHAN	ROGHNI	195	47
18	KAHAN	THUNNI	136	33
19	KAHAN	BAND THAL	318	69
20	KAHAN	BARAGH	0	0
21	KAHAN	DAMAN	773	218
22	KAHAN	DANGO	192	31
23	KAHAN	DOKE	691	139
24	KAHAN	ISHTRAK	513	86
25	KAHAN	KAHAN	1382	181
26	KAHAN	KASHI	405	84
27	KAHAN	KHARPASI	724	104
28	KAHAN	KHATEGI DAF	176	32
29	KAHAN	KUZBAH	146	21
30	KAHAN	LAG PATI	552	86
31	KAHAN	MAIN KULCHAR	192	31
32	KAHAN	NANAK BAND	259	68
33	KAHAN	PATILA	428	97
34	KAHAN	REKH	1176	198
35	KAHAN	SAGHARI	197	25
36	KAHAN	SHEKHO	12	2
37	KAHAN	SOHR ROHD	235	42
38	KAHAN	TURK KOH	286	74
39	KAHAN	DAR BELO	40	8
40	KAHAN	DODA ABAD	45	5
41	KAHAN	DUR MUHAMMAD	288	41
42	KAHAN	GORANDANI	55	9
43	KAHAN	HASHTAK	238	50
44	KAHAN	JAR	89	13
45	KAHAN	KOTRI	72	18

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
46	KAHAN	KUCH	324	60
47	KAHAN	SHAMENI	171	27
48	KAHAN	SIAH GARI	161	33
49	KAHAN	SOR BAH	60	10
50	KAHAN	TALANG	64	12
51	KAHAN	ZAI	73	17
52	KAHAN	JALAL HAN	254	48
53	KAHAN	KACH SORAN KHAUR	493	81
54	KAHAN	KARIN WALI	350	69
55	KAHAN	MUNGI WALI	42	7
56	KAHAN	RABANKI	482	88
57	KAHAN	SAKEEN	531	110
58	KAHAN	TOBO	127	31
59	KAHAN	BANDALLAR	14	3
60	KAHAN	BATANKI	272	41
61	KAHAN	CHIKKAN PARO	92	13
62	KAHAN	DINGRA	352	78
63	KAHAN	DOMANI	15	2
64	KAHAN	KHARRAH	131	33
65	KAHAN	LAKHI	100	19
66	KAHAN	LUI DAFF	372	50
67	KAHAN	LUNDI	410	62
68	KAHAN	MITTI WALI	97	17
69	KAHAN	MOHAMMADANI	857	99
70	KAHAN	SEERH	0	0
71	KAHAN	SHADIHANLAR	6	2
72	KAHAN	WASALU	149	34
73	KAHAN	CHHAJ	91	8
74	KAHAN	KASHI MAKHI	244	41
75	KAHAN	LEETAK	220	44
76	KAHAN	MALAM	50	11
77	KAHAN	PHARKAI	258	54
78	KAHAN	SANGHAR JAGANI	45	12
79	KAHAN	BAWARANI	200	35
80	KAHAN	BELAYLER	358	61
81	KAHAN	CHARTAN	121	26
82	KAHAN	DADSHAN BIJARANI	79	13
83	KAHAN	DADSHAN LOHARANI	129	31
84	KAHAN	GANJANI	110	16
85	KAHAN	HANJEN TOKH	400	100
86	KAHAN	KALI KARH	158	25
87	KAHAN	KUJJAH	442	68
88	KAHAN	PINGORAH	429	64
89	KAHAN	SHAM	570	121
90	KAHAN	SHERANI	157	28
91	KAHAN	SIAGARI	360	69
92	KAHAN	BARGARY	68	13

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
93	KAHAN	DAB	163	22
94	KAHAN	DEGI	133	29
95	KAHAN	GANDAR	141	29
96	KAHAN	GUNE THAL	79	15
97	KAHAN	KALERANI	171	36
98	KAHAN	KASO KHAUR	396	83
99	KAHAN	KHAR WALK	66	6
100	KAHAN	KODI	178	42
101	KAHAN	LALI MAIDAN	186	39
102	KAHAN	MEHI	191	33
103	KAHAN	NATH THAL	273	62
104	KAHAN	PAR PUSHT	0	0
105	KAHAN	PESHI	118	25
106	KAHAN	SAR THAL	170	34
107	KAHAN	SHAH HAJI	36	12
108	KAHAN	SHAH WAK	140	28
109	KAHAN	SHERANI MAIDAN	61	12
110	KAHAN	SOTAGH	118	20
111	KAHAN	TOB O	94	20
112	KAHAN	CHANDANI	106	18
113	KAHAN	CHIBTANI BADANI KOH	76	12
114	KAHAN	DARAZ BET	0	0
115	KAHAN	DARBHANI BHAMBOR	203	39
116	KAHAN	GOKHI KACH	114	19
117	KAHAN	KAHIR KACH	52	10
118	KAHAN	KAMALAN KACH	132	18
119	KAHAN	KARBI	72	15
120	KAHAN	KUSHARI	146	26
121	KAHAN	LADO	206	40
122	KAHAN	NELAGH	82	15
123	KAHAN	TARA TANI	109	25
124	KOHLU	ALOO THAL	39	9
125	KOHLU	BAGH THAL	149	33
126	KOHLU	BARGAR SHERANI	133	29
127	KOHLU	BARGARPAWADI	1934	284
128	KOHLU	BASTI MIR HAZAR	1504	202
129	KOHLU	DOMKA	121	21
130	KOHLU	GUDUGOOZU	88	26
131	KOHLU	GULUGOOZU	115	22
132	KOHLU	KACHER SHAHEJA	447	84
133	KOHLU	KALIKARR	449	59
134	KOHLU	KARAM KHAN SHEHR	6085	975
135	KOHLU	KHAMCHUR	55	11
136	KOHLU	KOTE SHAHIR	1955	227
137	KOHLU	MAKOORRI	2536	412
138	KOHLU	MEDANGARY	306	68
139	KOHLU	MIRANGOOZU	166	28
140	KOHLU	NARGUSI	119	18
141	KOHLU	NARYAL GOOZU	168	30

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
142	KOHLU	NARYAL THAL	10	3
143	KOHLU	PESHANI	178	49
144	KOHLU	PHERAYE	552	98
145	KOHLU	PUZHA	7166	428
146	KOHLU	SUREY SHAH	55	6
147	KOHLU	UBLOON THAL	21	2
148	KOHLU	BALADHAKA	676	71
149	KOHLU	BASSTI HUSSANI	929	153
150	KOHLU	BHANI WALAH	197	30
151	KOHLU	CHASHMA MAND	235	48
152	KOHLU	DAD ALI	660	87
153	KOHLU	GRISANI	2949	299
154	KOHLU	JANDRAN THALL	271	28
155	KOHLU	LASEZAI	420	54
156	KOHLU	MALIK ZAI	4404	367
157	KOHLU	SUKKA THAL	48	12
158	KOHLU	URYANI	4220	576
159	MAWAND	BARELI	687	150
160	MAWAND	DHIL	1614	396
161	MAWAND	JAWANSAL	526	118
162	MAWAND	PHUSHRO	79	10
163	MAWAND	PIR ISMAIL PATTI	354	79
164	MAWAND	THOLAGH	315	51
165	MAWAND	YAGO PATTI	926	121
166	MAWAND	BORH	516	90
167	MAWAND	CHAPI KACH	979	231
168	MAWAND	DAB	123	38
169	MAWAND	JEVANI	366	91
170	MAWAND	KUMB	295	58
171	MAWAND	LALKI KUCH	208	39
172	MAWAND	SHALWAR	655	145
173	MAWAND	SUFAID	1825	324
174	MAWAND	TAKRAO	556	120
175	MAWAND	AST RANI KOH	197	36
176	MAWAND	BIJAR WAD	414	76
177	MAWAND	GARI	317	53
178	MAWAND	KUNAL	1101	209
179	MAWAND	MANJHRA	897	162
180	MAWAND	MAWAND	2130	247
181	MAWAND	PAIN WALI	279	50
182	MAWAND	SATHIEN WALI	793	167
183	MAWAND	SUND WANI	293	53
184	MAWAND	GAMBOLI	655	151
185	MAWAND	GAWASANI	1020	176
186	MAWAND	NELI	882	220
187	MAWAND	SANI (SARENH)	288	55
188	MAWAND	SUND	545	107
189	MAWAND	DAHO	63	18
190	MAWAND	PISHI	356	107

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
191	MAWAND	SABZO PUSHT	94	16
192	MAWAND	SARTH	1056	219
193	MAWAND	SIAH KACH	743	70
194	MAWAND	SORAF	166	75
195	MAWAND	SUND WANI CHURI	177	29
196	MAWAND	THADRI	1566	298

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