

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

Loralai - District Development Profile 2010

Loralai



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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Message

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

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

Foreword

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

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

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

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

Shahid Pervez
Chief Economist

Acknowledgement

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

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

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

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We are extremely grateful to the staff members of Computer Section and Library of Planning and Development Department for enabling the team to have access to books and other valuable resources.

It fails to do justice too 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

AI	Artificial Insemination	ha	Hectares
AD	(Anno Domini) after the traditional date of Christ's birth	HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ADBP	Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan	HIV/STIs	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Sexually Transmitted Infections
ADP	Association for the Development of Pakistan	IT	Information Technology
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
ALCs	Adult Literary Centers	JICA/SCC	Japan International Cooperation Agency/State Customs Committee
ANC	Antenatal Care	JVT	Junior Vernacular Teacher
API	Annual Parasite Incidence	KM	Kilo Meters
ASI	Assistant Sub-Inspector	KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
ASPL	Agriculture Sector Program Loan	KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
BC	Before Christ	LG	Local Government
BCDA	Balochistan Coastal Development Authority	LHWMIS	Lady Health Worker - Management Information System
BEF	Balochistan Education Foundation	LIEDA	Lasbella Industrial Estates Development Authority
BEMIS	Balochistan Education Management Information System	M.C.C.	Metallurgical Corp of China Ltd
BHUs	Basic Health Units	MCB	Muslim Commercial Bank
BLGA	Balochistan Local Government Act	MCHCs	Maternal & Child Health Centers
BLGO	Balochistan Local Government Ordinance	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
BOS	Bureau of Statistics	MHI	Muslim Hands Informatics
BPS	Basic Pay Scale	MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
C&W	Communication and Works	MNA	Member National Assembly
CBO	Community Based Organization	MPA	Member Provincial Assembly
CCB	Citizen Community Board	MS	Medical Superintendent
Cds	Civil Dispensaries	MSA	Maritime Security Agency
CDWA	Clean Drinking Water for All	MSL	Mean Sea Level
CIPs	Community Implementation Partners	NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority	NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
DDRRP	District Disaster Risk Reduction Plan	NCHD	National Commission for Human Rights
DEWS	Diseases Early Warning System	NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
DFI	Development Financing Institutions	NEP	National Education Policy
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer	NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
DHIS	District Health Information System	NHA	National Highway Authority
DHQ	District Headquarter	NOC	National Occupational Classification
DOH	District Officer Health	OPD	Outpatient Department
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	PCD	Passive Case Detection
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
DRRMP	Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan	PEC	Pakistan Engineering Council
DSP	Deputy Superintendent of Police	PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regularity Authority
DSV	District Superintendent of Vaccination	PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
EC	Election Commission	PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
ECCE	Early Childhood Care Education	PSDP	Public Sector Development Program
EDO	Executive District Officer	PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
EFA	Education for All	PTA	Pakistan Telecom Authority
EmONC	Emergency Obstetric Natal Care	PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization	PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
FBS	Federal Bureau of Statistics	QESCO	Quetta Electric Supply Company
FLCFs	First Level Care Facilities	RHC	Rural Health Center
FP	Family Planning	SHO	Station House Officer
GDA	Gwadar Development Authority	SI	Sub-Inspector
GEF	Global Environment Facility	SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate	SP	Superintendent of Police
GO	Governmental Organization	SSP	Senior Superintendent of Police
GoB	Government of Balochistan	TB	Tuberculosis
GPA	Gwadar Port Authority	TB DOTS	Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course
GRAP	Gender Reforms Action Plan	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	October 1903
Geographical Area	8,155 Square kilometer (Census 1998)
Geographical Location	67°41'18"- 69°44'22" East longitudes and 29°54'50"- 30°41'28" North latitudes
Administrative Units	There are total 3 Tehsils and 20 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Archaeological Sites	Data could not be collected
Shrines	Data could not be collected
Major Ethnic Groups	Kakar, Luni, Tareen, and Nasar, the other tribes are Shadozai, Dumer, Humzazai, Utmankhail, Sarghah, Zakhpal, Jogazai, Jalazai, Vanchi, and Peechi.
Languages	Pashto (Major) and Baluchi
Climate	The climate of the district is generally dry, however, it varies with the elevation. At high altitude it is cold and dry. Winters are very cold and windy, whereas summers are mild. Maximum rainfall occurs in the month of March and in the monsoon season i.e., July and August. The total Mean Rainfall is 279 mm. Max. Temp is: 26.6°C, Min Temp: is 11°C.

Demography

District Population in 1998	297,555 Total, 158,168 Male, 139,387 Female (Census 1998)
Projected population in 2010	351,579 Total
Population annual growth rate	1.40% (Census 1998)
Household size	7.4 (Census 1998)
Housing units	40,073 (Census 1998)

Law & Order	3 Police stations, 1 Qazi court, 1 District and Session court, 1 Sub Jail (District Police Officer)
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Productive Sector

Agriculture Ecological Zone	Temperate
Land area used for agriculture	Current Fallow 89,770 ha., Net Sown 35,699 ha., Arable Land 125,469 ha., Culturable Waste 64,585 ha., Potential Area 190,054ha., (Agriculture Statistics 2008-09)
Major Crops	<i>Rabi crops:</i> Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Chickpea (Gram), Peas (Mutter), Lentil (Masoor), Vegetables and Fodder. <i>Kharif crops:</i> Sorghum (Jowar), Millet (Bajra), Maize, Mung bean, Mash bean, Fruits, Onion, Potato, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Coriander, Garlic and Cotton.
Major Fruits	Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pomegranate, Cherry, Pistachio orchards

Total Livestock Population	1,264,189 (Livestock Census 2006) and 1,400,814 (Projected 2010)
Veterinary Institutions	5 Veterinary Hospitals, 120 Veterinary Dispensaries, 6 Artificial Insemination Centers, 1 Slaughter House, 1 Government Poultry Farm, 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	42,003 ha.
Wild Life	Mammals: Wolf (Canis lupus), Hill Fox (Vulpes vulpes griffithii), Asiatic Jackal (Canis aureus), Stripped Hyaena (Hyaena hyaena) Cape Hare (Lepus capensis), Porcupine (Hystrix indica), Afghan Hedgehog (Hemiechinus auritus megalotis), and Stone Marten (martes foia) etc. Birds: Chukar (Alectoris chukar), See-see Partridge (Ammoperdix griseogularis), Magpie (Pica pica), Houbara Bustard (Chlamydotis undulate), a number of Sparrows, Finches, Buntings, Seasonal/migratory Waterfowls, Hawks, and Sand Grouse etc. The area also provides corridor to the migratory bird species; the key species like Common Crane (Grus grus) and Demoiselle Crane (Anthropoides virgo). Reptiles: Afghan Tortoise (Agrionemys horsfieldii), Indian Cobra (Naja naja), Saw-scale Viper (Echis carinatus), Levantine Viper (Macrovipera lebetina), Goh (Varanus bengalensis), etc.

Major Mineral Deposits	Coal, Marble, Fluorite, Sand, Talc, Gypsum, Anhydrite and Limestone,
Major Mineral Production	Coal: 627,026 M/tons, Marble: 4,105 M/tons (2009-10), Fluorite: 20 M/tons (2008-09)

No. of Industries by Type	There is no major industry except cottage.
Handicrafts	“Chakan” which is done on sleeves, front pieces of shirts, and on “Masae” or “Paicha”, “Gaiters” which are worn by Pashtoon women, carpets.

Major Roads	Metalled/Black Topped 530 Km, Shingle 603 Km
Tele-density	4,042 Telephone line connections, 5 Mobile Providers, Some Internet users (2009)
Courier Services	5 Post offices, 2 Courier services
Banks	1 Public bank and 4 Private banks

Social Sector

Drinking Water Sources	63% Improved, 37% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Sanitation Facilities	58% Improved, 42% Un-improved (MICS 2010)

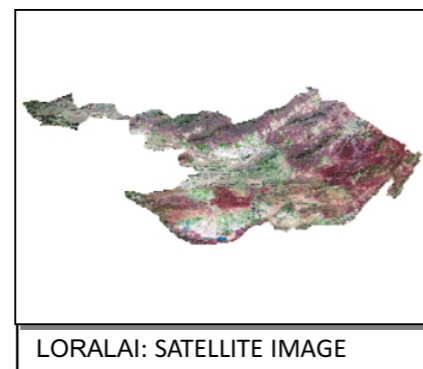
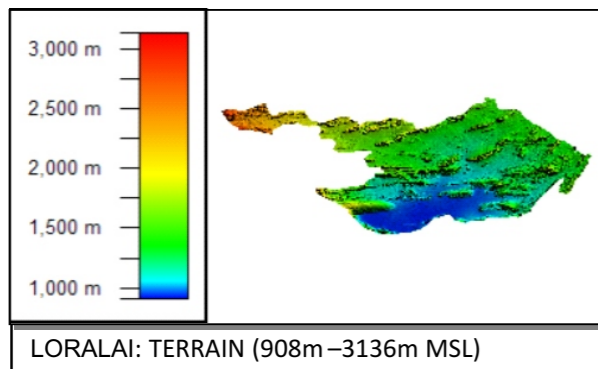
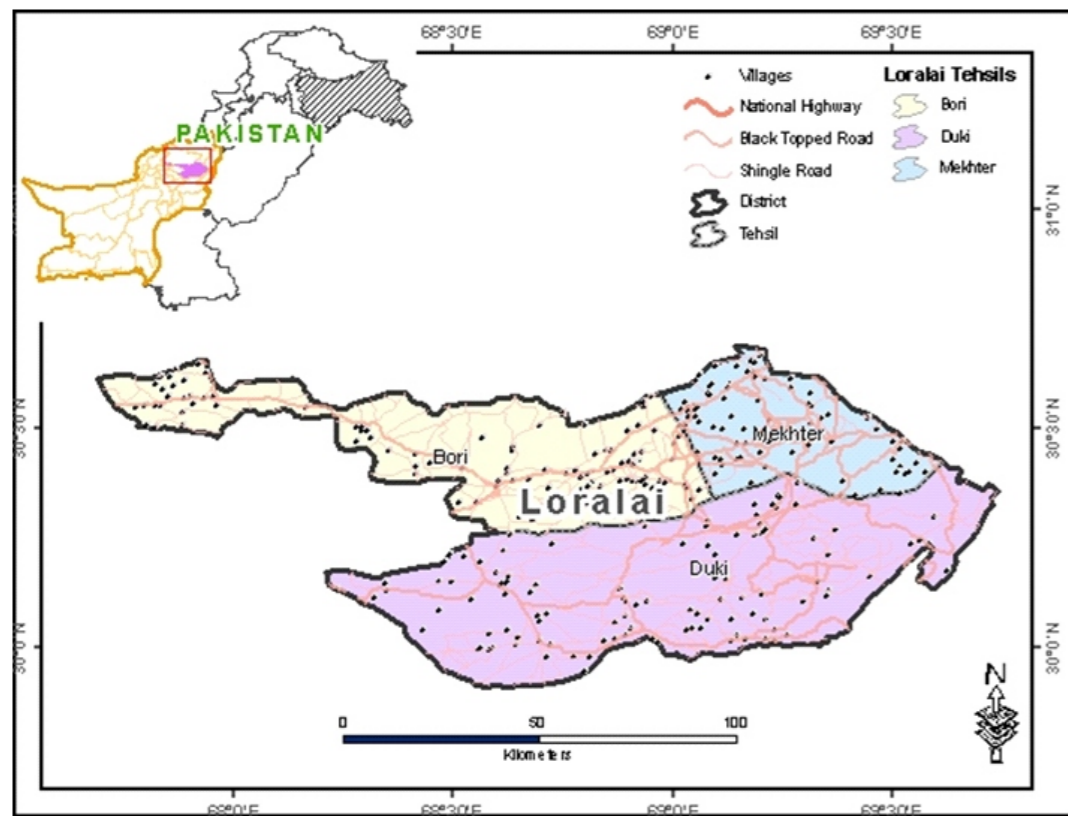
Health Facilities	2 Hospitals (Public Sector), 1 RHC, 28 BHUs, 47 CDs, 4 MCH centers, 1 TBC and 1 Health Aux.
Health Facilities Staff	67 Doctors , 20 Nurses, 235 Para-medic staff
Antenatal Care (ANC)	27% (MICS 2010)
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)Deliveries at home	31% (MICS 2010)
Major Priority Diseases	77% (PSLM 2008-09)
Special Health Programs / Initiatives	ARI, Diarrhoea/Dysentery and Fever (Clinical Malaria) 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+): 38%, Literacy (15+): 33%, Primary GER: 83%, Middle GER: 35%, Metric GER: 33%, Population ever attended school: 37%, Completed primary or higher level: 28% (PSLM 2008-09)
Number of Schools	Primary NAR: 22%, Secondary NAR: 15% (MICS 2010) Primary: 617, Middle: 49, High: 17 (BEMIS 2009-10)

District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation (2009-10) 360.3 million, Budget Release 360.3 million, Total Expenditures 66.6 million, Percentage Utilization 18.49%
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DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Loralai ranks 19th (order: smallest to the largest), in Balochistan and has an area of 9,830 square kilometers, Loralai District lies between 67°41'18"-69°44'22" East longitudes and 29°54'50"-30°41'28" North latitudes consisting of 3 *Tehsils* and 20 Union Councils. Location of Loralai is at 560 km (aerial distance) south-west (230 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 150 km West (83 degrees bearing) from Quetta city, provincial capital of Balochistan.





SECTION I

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

1

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Loralai was granted the status of a separate district on October, 1903. Formerly, the district was known as Bori. The name originates from Loral, which is a stream that flows in the south of Loralai town. The district headquarter is in “Loralai” town. Loralai is located in the North-east of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries clockwise from North with Killa Saifullah, Zhob, Musakhel, Barkhan, Kohlu, Sibi and Ziarat Districts.

The terrain of the district consists of east-west aligned mountains, valleys and southern plains ranging in ground elevation from 908-3,136 meters above MSL (Mean Sea Level). Loralai has been famous for its agriculture/ horticulture and livestock holdings. Almonds and apricots are popular across the country. Communications network of Loralai city is well established with radio station broadcasting, telephone exchange, and mobile communication services.

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Loralai

Tehsil	Union Council
Duki	Gharbi Luni, Lakhi, Nasir Abad, Saddar Duki, Sharki Luni, Thal, Urban Duki, Viala Duki, Wahvi
Bori	Cheena Alizai, Kach Amaqzai, Lahore, Loralai-I, Loralai-II, Loralai-III, Poonga, Saddar Bori, Uryagi
Mekhter	Mekhter, Tore

There are total 3 Tehsils and 20 Union Councils in the district

(Local Government, Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

Early history of the area comprising of present Loralai District is shrouded in obscurity and can only be surmised from general history of Balochistan. About 1383 AD, the Maliks of Kurat Dynasty, who swayed the scepter in Kandahar, succumbed to Amir Timur and Kandahar together with other areas constituting old Ghaznavid Kingdom passed under the rule of the latter. These territories, which were conferred by Timur on his grandson Pir Muhammad, and which are mentioned as extending to the frontiers of Sindh, would presumably have included Loralai District. Babar, after conquering Kabul, made a move towards India. On his return via Sakhi Sarwar, he passed through Balochistan. The province remained under the Mughals until 1559 AD, when it passed into the hands of Safavid kings of Persia who controlled it till 1595 AD. It was then again acquired by the Emperor Akbar. Under Akbar's regime, the territory of Duki, which was generally garrisoned, formed one of the dependencies of Kandahar Province and provided a contingent of 500 horses and 1000 foot soldiers, besides other contributions. In 1622 AD, Kandahar again passed to Safavids; when Shah Abbas conferred the Government of Pishin and its tribal dependencies, which probably also included Duki, upon Sher Khan Tareen.

Later, Emperor Shah Jahan made great efforts to regain the Province of Kandahar from Safavids and with this end in view, in 1655 AD, he sent a large expedition consisting of over 104,000 men under the command of his elder son prince Dara Shikoh. After a lengthy investment, Dara Shikoh had to abandon the siege of Kandahar and returned. This was the last attempt on the part of Mughals to regain Kandahar; it was now lost forever. The province continued to be under the rule of Safavids but the Afghan inhabitants had become so highly discontented owing to the persecutions by the Persian governors that there was an uprising under Mir Wais Ghilzai, who established the Ghilzai power in Kandahar in about 1709 AD. After ruling for about 30 years, the Ghilzai power gave way to Nadir Shah, who in 1737 AD marched onto Kandahar and after a rigorous struggle, Mir Husain Khan, the last Ghilzai ruler, submitted. In 1747 AD, Nadir Shah was assassinated and

the Afghans with a view to organize a regular government of their own, selected Ahmed Shah Durrani, a ruler of Kandahar, towards the end of same year. Ahmed Shah at first attempted to administer the valley as a Kandahar District and appointed a governor named Agha Jan to represent him. This person aggravated Tareen tribe considerably, and as a result they murdered him. Ahmed Shah indignant at this act marched on Thal with a strong force. The Tareens surrendered to him. An annual amount of tax (*Kaldar*) was levied on the Tareen cultivators living on the Thal and Anambar perennial streams.

The Durrani were followed in about 1826 AD, by the Barakzais under first *Amir* of Afghanistan, Dost Muhammad, and almost the entire district came under the nominal rule of this dynasty. According to the Treaty of Gandamak, signed on the 25th May, 1879 AD. Duki and Thal Chotiali land with other parts of Balochistan passed into the hands of the British.

Different parts of the district came gradually came under British control. With the increase of British influence, most of the tribes petitioned to be taken under British protection and expressed their willingness to pay revenue. By 1884 AD, the British administration was established in the form of an Agency. During early eighties, some lethal attacks were made upon British subjects by different clans of Kakars under the influence of Shah Jahan of Zhob. Accordingly, British troops were moved into Zhob and Sir Robert Sandeman held a *darbar* at Bori (Loralai). The chiefs of the Bori valley attended this meeting and surrendered after the defeat of Shah Jehan. On the 22nd November, 1894 AD, the Bori and Zhob chiefs reached to an agreement accepting the supremacy of the British Government and promised to put a stop to further raids and to pay a fine of R.20, 000/-. Gradually, administrative control was strengthened. On the 1st November, 1887 AD, the district was declared a part of British India. In 1947, prior to the creation of Pakistan, a referendum was held by the British in which the tribesmen of Loralai District, like other districts of the Frontier Region, opted for Pakistan. (Loralai District, 2010)

1.2. Tribes, Ethnic Groups and Languages

The population of the district consists of heterogeneous tribes. The main tribes of the district are Kakar, Luni, Tareen, and Nasar, while the other tribes and sub tribes of the main tribes are Shadozai, Dumer, Humzazai, Utman Khail, Sarghah, Zakhpal, Jogazai, Jalazai, Vanchi, and Peechi. (District Profile, Loralai, 2003)

1.3. Climate

The climate of Loralai District is dry but it varies with the elevation; at high altitude it is cold and dry, whereas, in the low altitude, especially in the south and east area (*Tehsil* Duki), temperature is uniform through the year, but hot in summer. According to the climate conditions the area can be distributed into semi-arid, sub-tropical and continental highlands. The winters are very cold and windy, whereas summers are mild. Rains are mostly in March and during the monsoon (in the months of July and August).

Loralai District has also been affected by drought. However, in recent years the rainfall has increased. Part of the winter precipitation is in the form of snow. Weather is influenced by the monsoon season along the eastern belt in Suleiman Range. (District Profile, Loralai, 2003)

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	1	24.6	51.3	68.5	17.5	0	57.5	31	7.6	8	0	12.1	25.3	279
Maximum Temp.	14	17	20	25	33	38	36	37	35	29	26	16	27	-
Minimum Temp.	2	2	5	11	17	22	23	23	18	12	3	-2	11	-

(RMC, Karachi, 2008)

1.4. Topography

Geographically, the district is mountainous and valleys are running through the various ranges. The valleys contain alluvial accumulations while the formation of various hill ranges consists of earth, sand and Limestone while some portions are rocky. The hill ranges consist of rugged mountains varying in elevation from 924-3,100 meters. The main range is Sulaiman Range, which runs from the Gomal River in the north to the Indus in the south. It stretches through the district in the east in continuous chain of mountain peaks. The other prominent ranges are Kerasar range in the west of the district, Murdar ghar in the north of Sinjawi, Sialu, which forms the south-west boundary of Thal Plain, Dubai on the north-west corner of the same plain, Kru in the center of the district and Gadabar forms the boundary of Bori valley.

The Bori valley formed by the Damanghar and Kru Ranges lies in the north of the district running east to west. The next important valley is Thal Chotiali valley, which is low and flat and looks akin to an inland sea when viewed from the neighboring hills.

The drainage of western and central portions of the district is provided by Anambar River and its tributaries, while the eastern drainage bursts through the Sulaiman range into the Indus valley. The principal tributaries of the Anambar are Kohan Siah, Lakhi and Loralai streams. The other important river is Narochi, which rises north-east of Chamalang valley with its tributary Baldehaka. The Thal and Beji rivers irrigate parts of Duki and Thal plains.

Although floods caused by the hill torrents are not common in this district, sometimes with heavy rains hill torrents take up a formidable size, causing loss of cattle and property. (District Profile, Loralai, 2003)

2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

Social organization in the district is tribal and the social structure is patriarchal. Being a male dominated society, women were given very limited choice in family and social affairs. However, the trend is changing now in the urban areas of the district.

The *sardars* are the privileged personalities; although, their influence over people is now transforming over time. The decision of the family head is final in all domestic affairs and the tribal chiefs enjoy the power of decision-making at community and tribal level.

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

2.2. Food

Wheat is the major staple food; *atta* (whole wheat flour) made into *roti* (bread) is consumed in most meals. Majority of the population has meals twice a day, one in the morning and the other at sunset. *Jowar* is also used during the winter by the cultivators and the labor class. Bread is cooked in ovens or on griddles with onions and sometimes accompanied with *lassi* (butter milk) or even without it. Bread with tea is consumed as breakfast. The evening meal is however made of bread and cooked pulses or vegetable or meat. Affluent families have three meals a day; they consume bread with meat, pulses, butter, milk and eggs.

2.3. Dress

The people's dress consists of a *shalwar* or *kameez*, cotton turban, cotton *chadar*, a *sadri* (waist coat) and a pair of country-made leather shoes or sandals. The dress of women differs from that of men. It includes loose trousers, but the shirt is much longer and has silk embroidery. Different tribes use different types of trousers; *shalwar* is common among Jafars while Tareen and Shadozai use "*Masi*" or "*Pichas*". In case of married women the colour of *shalwar* is green or red and in the case of single women its colour is white or fawn. Women also wear silver ornaments. A shepherd's dress consists of a *shalwar* and *chadar*.

2.4. The Family

There is difference in rural and urban family setup in the district. In rural areas joint family system is prevalent with large family size (average household size is 8.1 persons). Behind the joint family system are a number of factors such as tradition, customs, tribal homogeneity, kinship, close family marriages and poverty. This trend is less intense in urban areas. The trend is rather towards nuclear family in urban areas, as people are more educated and prosperous. Besides, the nature of the work in rural areas is such that more helping hands are needed at the farm, whereas they are more independent in the urban areas.

2.5. Marriage

In District Loralai, Marriage generally takes place after puberty and when the bridegroom is able to pay the *Vulvar* (amount paid to the bride's family for procuring dresses, articles of bedding, household furniture etc). Marriages are arranged by the parents. The father of the boy accompanied by a few relatives and elder members of the family pays a visit to the girl's family. If the proposal is accepted, prayers are said for welfare of the new couple two days before the marriage. The boy's

parents are congratulated and betrothal ceremony takes place; it is considered binding for both parties. The marriage date is fixed with the consent of girl's parents. Certain ceremonies which are more of a social than religious nature are performed. On the marriage day, the bridegroom with his relatives and friends proceeds to the bride's house or at the place where the arrangements for the wedding have been made on the expense of bridegroom and the *Nikah* is performed.

Vulvar (bride's price) is common practice in the area, and can be paid by the bridegroom, his parents, guardians or relatives. The *Vulvar* is usually settled between the parents of bride and bridegroom before proposal acceptance, which is paid before marriage. The *Vulvar* varies according to the status of concerned parties, age, beauty and qualities of the girl. Majority of girls have little say in their marriages, while in the urban areas, educated girls may express their willingness or unwillingness for a match. After the marriage, parents become almost indifferent to their daughters welfare. Endogamy is the preferred marriage pattern; however, it is not always a rule.

2.6. Social Organization

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

The political organization is built upon two principles, hereditary authority and personal bonds of allegiance in which protection is exchanged for loyalty. Many elected representatives are tribal chiefs and *Sardars*. However, the *Sardar's* role has been altered over the years from one of defender of tribal independence to one of mediator between tribe and the state. This process is known as the 'Sandemanization' of the tribal system. The hierarchical system of authority is vertical, with downward flow from the *Sardar* to the younger men in the clan and family. The *Sardar's* position is supreme. The tribes have an almost equal social position, with the exception of the occupational groups, who enjoy higher status.

2.7. Customs of Co-operation

The people of Loralai co-operate and assist each other at the time of marriage by giving gifts and cash to the groom. People also assist the family of the deceased by providing them with food for three days till the *Soaum*. People also pay some money at the time of *Fatiha* (religious prayer offered in funeral gathering). People co-operate in case of any emergency in the area, or at the time of harvesting and sowing, and *Karez* management.

2.8. Religious Beliefs

The majority of the people of the area are *Sunni* Muslims. They are regular in their prayers and observe fast in the month of *Ramazan*. The religious leaders (*Mullahs*) are the most influential people in the rural area however their popularity diminishes in the urban areas. Religion functions as a significant force in the lives of all the community members. Religious authorities rule over many aspects of social life and some strong political parties are based on religious grounds. The main festivals are *Eid-ul-Fitar* and *Eid-ul-Azha*, which Muslims celebrate with a lot of fervor.

People from other religions and minority sects include Christians, Ahmadis, Hindus, Parsis, Sikhs, Buddhists and others. They also celebrate their festivals like *Diwali* and *Holi* etc. They visit the temples regularly. People of different religious beliefs co-exist and cooperate with each other on different religious and social festivities.

2.9. Conflict Resolution

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

The formal judicial system functions through courts. Rarely, the people file suits in courts to resolve their disputes. There is no proper implementation of the decisions of the *Qazi* court.

People prefer the *Jirga* system, where they take their issues to a senior and influential person of the community, after a lengthy discussion and debate the disputes are settled.

2.10. Arms

To possess arms is part of the tradition and culture of the area. There is no check on display or arms that are without license. In rural areas, they are displayed frequently (in urban areas, special permission is required to carry arms in public). Particularly, the tribal chiefs move with several bodyguards carrying weapons such as rifles, klashinkovs and kalakovs. Carrying weapons reflects their tribal power and position in the tribe and the society.

2.11. Role, Position and Status of Women

According to the 1973 constitution passed by the National Assembly of Pakistan, all citizens have equal rights. There is no distinction on the basis of gender. The state may, however, make special provisions for the protection of the rights of women and children. The labor law ensures 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. In practice it is very difficult for women to uphold their legal and social rights, as local customs and tradition often prohibit it. The position of women in District Loralai 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 (23.1%)¹ is very low is 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 has 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 *pardah*, however in the rural areas poor women work in the farm fields without observing *pardah*.

Violence against women in the district has been observed, but it is never reported. 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 field. Furthermore, their economic contribution is discounted in most official statistics.

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

2.12. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

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

2.13. Some Key Findings

Loralai 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.

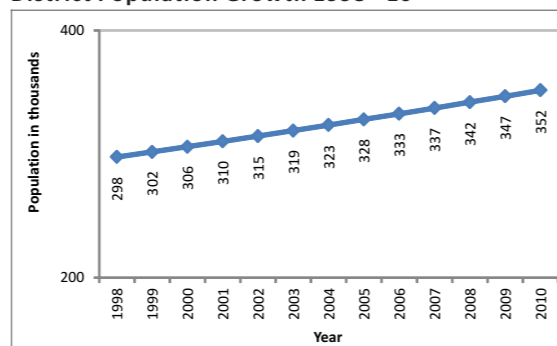
Inter-marriages between different ethnic groups have improved co-operation, understanding and socialization. Due to the developmental activities of Government and NGOs, the custom of co-operation is disappearing and is being replaced by the activities of the Government Institutions. Women have little say in their marriages. Women are involved in their family and domestic activities and are a symbol of respect. Their activities are limited to domestic affairs only. In the town areas, some families allow their women to express their opinion in family affairs but to a very limited extent. Women have started to play an important role in the society, however their full potential is yet to be exploited. The change can be brought about via education and communicational development in the area.

Mass media can play an imperative role in promoting awareness. Child labor in the area is both a social and an economic issue. Poor parents send their children for work to earn bread for their families.

¹ MICS Balochistan, 2010

Demography details 2010 (Projected Population)	
Total Population (in thousand numbers)	352
-Male	187 (53%)
-Female	165 (47%)
-Urban	41 (12%)
-Rural	310 (88%)
Sex Ratio (males/ 100 females)	113
Dependency Ratio	88
Population Density (person per sq. km)	36
Area Square Kilometer	8,155
Census 1998	
Total Population (in thousand numbers)	298
Population Density (person per sq. km)	30
Average Household Size	7
Housing Units & Rooms	
Housing Units in thousands	40
Rooms per housing unit	3
Housing Tenure	
Owned	84%
Rented	4%
Rent Free	12%
Marital Status	
Never married	34%
Married	64%
Widowed/ Divorced	2%
Other	
N.I. Card Obtained	51%
Muslim	99%
Non-Muslim	1%

District Population Growth 1998 - 10



(Census, 1998)

3.1. Population

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

Table 3.1: Census Wise Population

	Population (in '000')				
	1961	1972	1981	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population	111	187	235	298	352
Male Population	n/a	99 (53%)	127 (54%)	158 (53%)	187 (53%)
Female Population	n/a	88 (47%)	108 (46%)	139 (47%)	165 (47%)
Urban Population	n/a	n/a	19 (8%)	35 (12%)	42 (12%)
Rural Population	n/a	n/a	216 (92%)	263 (88%)	310 (88%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	n/a	n/a	118	113	113
Number of households (in '000')	n/a	n/a	24	16	n/a

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

3.2. Population Growth Pattern

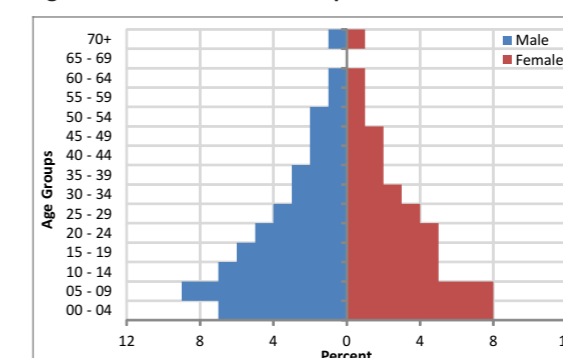
According to the Census of 1998 the reported population of District Loralai was 298 thousand and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to 1.40%. Historically, the population growth was slightly low in the district in contrast to other districts of Balochistan. Between the Censuses of 1961 and 1972 the population increased by 69%, between 1972 and 1981 it increased by 26%, between 1981 and 1998 it increased by 27%. By applying the annual growth rate (1.40%) to Census 1998, the projected population in 2010 is estimated to be 352 thousand, which is an increase of 18%; a reasonable increase of 54,000 people over a period in the last 12 years. The low population growth rate in District Loralai is due to fluctuation in growth patterns.

3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

Population is characterized by low growth rate (1.40 per annum) with 44% population under 15 years, over half of the population (54%) is between the ages of 0 and 20, more than-half (53%) is working age (15-64 years) and almost 3% are over 65 years of age. Two-third of women aged from (15-49) were married, i.e., 67.2% and women having children constituted 85.6% of the married female population.

Sex ratio was a bit lopsided towards male population, where for every 100 females, there were 113 males; male population (53.2%) is slightly higher than female population at (46.8%).

Age and Sex Distribution of Population

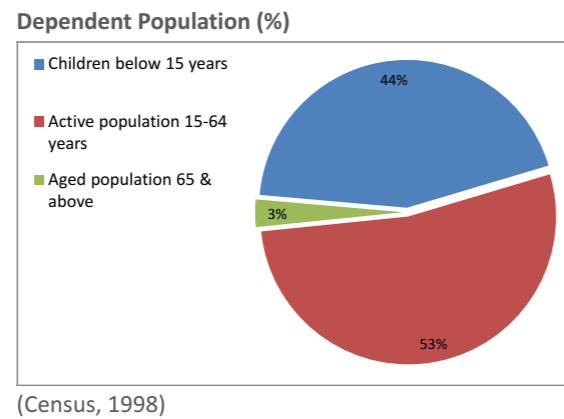


(Census, 1998)

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 1998 Census, (46.6%) of the population in the district was dependent on the other 53.3% of the population, whose age ranges from 15 to 64 years. Including youth (< 15) dependency is approximately 44% and old age dependency is at 3%, with 2% dependent population of widowed or divorced women.

Dependent population had a significant burden on the earning population. This situation increased the economic pressure for the families; it is likely to result in child labor and malnutrition of both the women and children, usually the neglected part of the society.

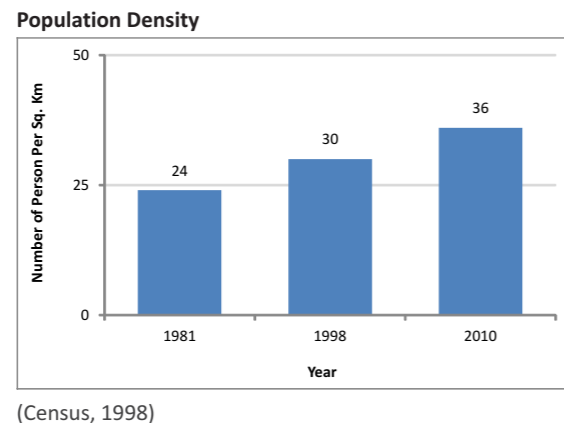


3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

Over the period of time proportion of urban population was low which is only 12% in Census of 1998, whereas, it was reported to be 8 percent in Census of 1981. However, rural population had a higher proportion in total population. Urban population was increasing gradually. More employment opportunities, better health facilities and availability of other necessities are motivating rural people to migrate to the urban areas. The male-female ratio in urban areas was 141:100, whereas, in rural area it was 110:100.

3.5. Population Density

Balochistan is well known for widely spread geographical area with large vacant lands that has no population. Consequently most of the districts have low population density per square kilometer. Loralai also falls in the category of such districts. In 1998, approximately 30 people resided per square kilometer, whereas, in 2010 only about 36 persons lived per square kilometer, which means merely 6 persons increased per square kilometer in the past 12 years. The minimal increase in the population density is attributed to low population growth rate (only 1.40%).

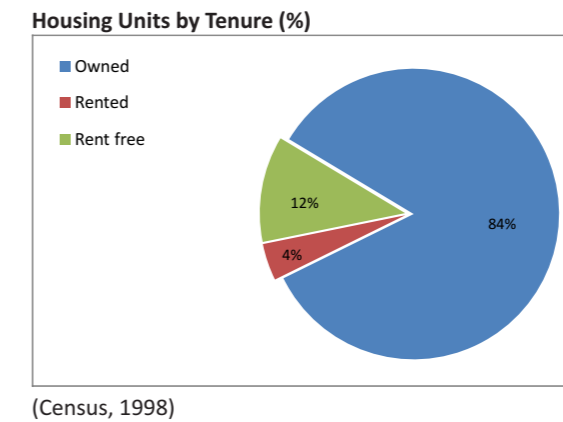


3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size was 7.4 persons per household according to the Censuses of 1998. According to the latest Census, only 2.4% of the population had a provision of living in separate room in a joint family system, which is very low. The reasons to live in a joint family and high household size are: absolute poverty, close family marriages, tribal homogeneity and kinship.

3.7. House Tenure

According to 1998 Census, most of the houses (84%) were owned by the residents. The percentages of rented and rent-free were 4% and 12% respectively. However, it has been observed that almost 25.36 percent of the houses are rented in the urban areas.



4.1. Administrative Division

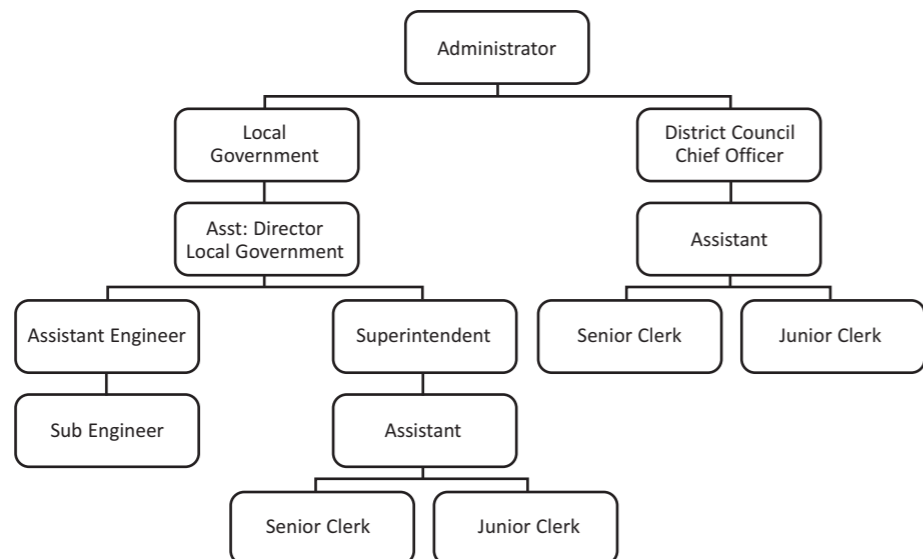
District Loralai was created in October, 1903, with Loralai town as the district headquarter. Previously it consisted of Loralai, Barkhan and Musakhail Sub-Divisions. Musakhail and Barkhan were separated from Loralai and given the status of independent districts in 1992. Under BLGO 1980 boundaries of Loralai District contained two sub-divisions namely sub-division Duki and sub-division Bori. Duki sub-division was further divided into *Tehsil* Duki and Sub-*Tehsil* Sanjavi. Sub-division Bori consisted of *Tehsil* Bori and Sub-*tehsil* Makhter. Following the BLGO 2001 the district was divided into two *Teshils* viz. Bori and Duki.

4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

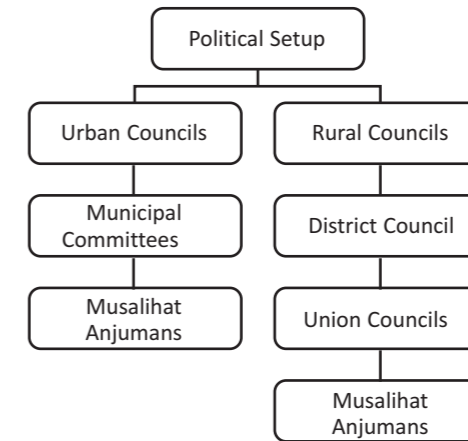
After the division of the Sub-Continent, the System of Local Government inherited from the British Empire continued in Loralai. Over the period of time, the system was restructured in 1962, through a change in the structure and function of local bodies. The local government institutions were re-organized in the form of Union Committees, Union Councils, Town Committees and Municipalities. The tiers consisted of *Tehsil* Council and District Council. The third tier was formed by the Divisional Councils; wherein rural and urban areas were represented. This system was known as basic democracies as the role of Local Government reached the grassroots level. In 1970, Local Government departments were established at provincial level.

The Local Government System was introduced in 1979 by following the establishment of department, with the aim to involve the local population full involvement in their development schemes. Thereafter, Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) of 1980 was executed which was further replaced by BLGO 2001 with the concept of District Government. Under BLGO 2001 District Loralai had 3 *Teshils* and 20 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 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. Since elections have not been held under BLGA 2010, the district is in a transition phase to change the administrative structures from the BLGO 2001 to BLGA 2010 provisions.

Local Government Administration Organogram (Administrative Setup)



Local Government Organogram(Political Setup)



4.3. Local Government Administration

The local government institutions in urban areas of District Loralai includes Municipal Committees, headed by chairman and ward members. Its size depends on the number of people living in the area. The Government is represented by one Chief Officer who assists the chairman and members in routine working.

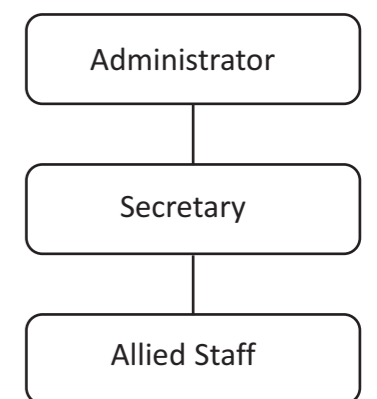
Following BLGA 2010, there are 20 Union Councils in Loralai. The Union Councils constitute a District Council, in which each Union Council is represented by 1 member in the District Council. In addition, there is special representation of 33% women, 5% for worker and peasants.

4.4. Functions of Local Government

4.4.1. Union Council

Presently there are 20 Union Councils in the district, where each Union Council serves a population ranging from 1,000-1,500 persons. 33% and 5% representation is fixed for women and peasant/workers in each Union Council and. This percentage is based on the number of general seats in the Council. The Union Councils are supposed to undertake development works in different areas i.e. public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink and issuance of birth and death certificates. Every Union Council is allowed to generate its own sources of revenue by duty taxes and fee as specified in the second schedule of the BLGA 2010. They also resolve conflicts among the villagers through *Musalihat Anjumans* and are independent to make decisions within their jurisdiction. However, some of the decisions pertaining to finances have to be formally approved by the District Council. The administrative structure of Union Council is given ahead:

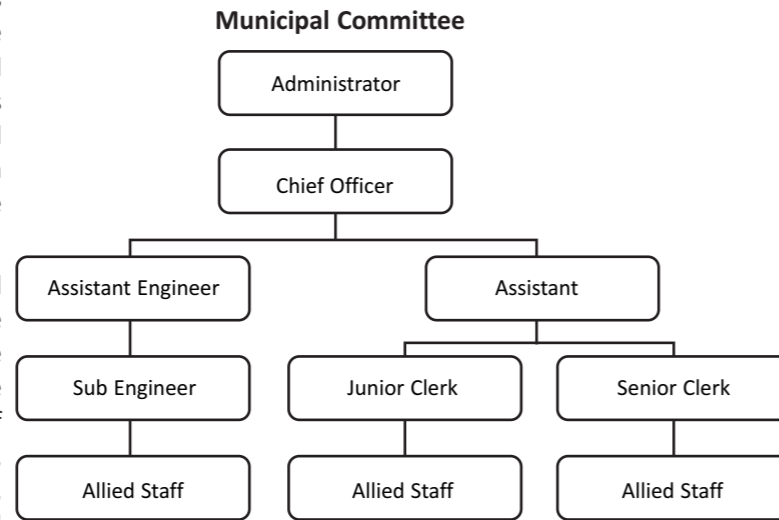
Union Council



4.4.2. Municipal Committee

There are Two (02) Municipal Committees working in the urban areas of Loralai. These include Municipal Committee Loralai and Municipal Committee Duki. According to the rules of BLGA, Municipal Committees are constituted for those areas, where population ranges from 2,000-2,500. Women and workers/peasants have 33% representation in this regard.

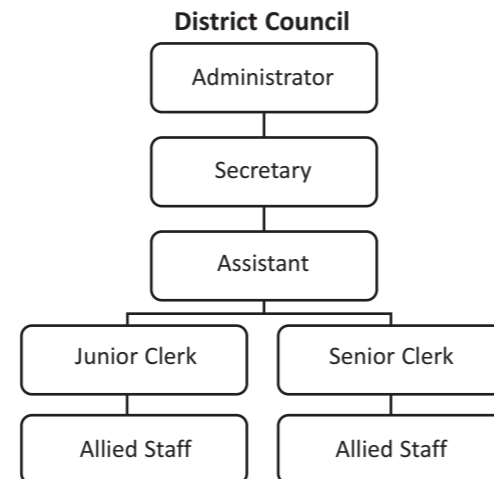
The minorities' representation is determined through government's notification, based on the population of minorities living in the area. The Municipal Committees are responsible to provide public health, water supply, drains, articles of food and drink, animals and cattle, education, public safety,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



4.4.3. District Council

There are 20 Union Councils in District Council of Loralai, one from each Union Council. All elected chairmen of the Municipal Committees are also members of the District Council.

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



4.5. Local Government in Loralai

Balochistan Local Government Act 2010 provides for the constitution of local government institutions for rural and urban areas and is mainly responsible for local level development and provision of municipal services to the people. 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 214,654. The number of male registered voters was 114,862, whereas, the female registered voters were 99,792. The figure does not reflect a significant gender gap in the number of registered voters at the district level. The voters turnout during the Local Government Elections was however low. 51.45% of the total registered voters came out to cast their vote which is almost half of the total. A unique feature of the voter turnout is that 63% of the female's voters exercised their right to vote as compared to 41% of the male voters. The female turnout exceeded the male by 21.6%.

4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district has two Provincial Assembly seats PB 14 and PB 16. The National Assembly representation is through the combined constituency of Loralai, Musa Khail and Barkhan i.e. NA-263.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

No information was collected regarding number of polling booths during the last LG Elections.

4.7. Federal and Provincial Government Services

A number of Federal and Provincial Government departments are providing services at the district level. Except for BoS, Passport and Immigration and Civil Defense all major departments are functional at the district level; while some are further devolved at the *Tehsil* level.

Table 4.1: Federal and Provincial Government Services

Offices and Departments	Number of Offices	Location
Federal		
Federal Bureau of Statics (FBS)	1	Hazara Mohallah, District Loralai
Election Commission (EC)	1	Ievies Line Tesil Bori, District Loralai
Benazir Income Support NADRA ²	1	Khan Sadique Loralai Pasi mohallah Tehsil Bori, District Loralai
Post Office	4	District Loralai Tehsil road cantt and one Office at Tehsil Duki
Utility Stores	1	Killi Baws Duki Road Tehsil Bori, District Loralai
Provincial		
Population Welfare	1	Khan Saddique Gali Tehsil and District Loralai
Excise and Taxation	1	Hazara Mohallah, District Loralai
Zakat	1	Khan Saddique Gali Tehsil and Tehsil Bori

(DC office, Election Commission of Pakistan, 2010)

4.8. Complaints and Accountability Mechanism

The district has complaints and accountability mechanism. The office of Ombudsman is devolved to provide services at the district level. 52 cases were filed during the year 2009-2010. The District Public Safety and Police Complaints Commission to be established under police order, has not been notified yet.

² National Database and Registration Authority

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 remained challenging. 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 Loralai owns decent number of properties, which help in generating some revenue for the Local Government. The revenue record, however, is not properly maintained at the district. The municipal department possesses its own office, one rest house, one quarter and 98 shops and one marriage hall. During the year 2009-10 these assets generated a revenue of Rs. 508,800/-

5.1.2. Public Health

The most important duty of Municipal Committee is to provide public health, proper sanitation system, supply of clean drinking water, hygiene, control of infectious diseases and building control facilities. The sanitation services are available in the district under municipal services, but to this effect data was not collected.

5.1.3. Water Supply

Clean drinking water supply is another important mandate of the municipal services, working under the Water Regulatory Authority. It was revealed that water supply is available only in urban areas under the water regulatory, and being maintained by 10 staff members. The water regulatory suffered limitations with regards to equipment or vehicle to provide proper water supply maintenance in the town.

5.1.4. Public Safety

The fire fighting facility is available in Loralai city. Facility is equipped with two fire brigade trucks, and run by 7 employees with 1 driver and 6 fire fighters. The last allocated annual budget to run fire brigade was Rs. 1,282,015/-.

5.2. Town Planning

It was reported that the master plans for district Loralai was not prepared, and therefore no further information was collected.

5.3. Building Control

For examination and approval of maps there are 2 SDO(s) of BPS 17, 2 Sub Engineers of BPS 11 with 1 TMO. To run other office affairs the supporting staff includes 1 clerk and 3 office boys.

The outlet facility of regulation of construction building is existing to provide the services in urban areas of this district. However, the equipment and vehicle needed to perform building control activities is not reported. The annual budget reported for the year 2009-10 was Rs. 1,885,930/-.

5.4. Streets

One of the major responsibilities of Municipal Administration is to look after the street issues such as streets provision and maintenance, measures for prevention of encroachments, proper street lighting, public communication and regulation of traffic. However, only encroachment issues and street light maintenance are seriously dealt in the district, whereas, the other services are non-existent. For street light maintenance the municipal office stocks and maintains necessary equipment. There is only 1 electrician and 1 helper to look after street light maintenance in the urban areas. The annual budget reported was Rs. 708,915/- for fiscal year 2009-10.

5.5. Other Municipal Services

The display and hoarding, car parking, bus stands, graveyard maintenance, fumigation, control over dangerous animals and development and maintenance of community parks are some of the important responsibilities of municipality services. One (1) outlet facility of graveyard maintenance run by 3 staff members and 1 outlet facility for control over dangerous animals in urban areas were available in the district. Two (2) staff members with 2 shotguns and some quantity of poison provide the services of control over dangerous animals.

5.6. Revenue Generation

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

- 1- Property Transfer Fee: The rate is 2% per hundred thousand. In the years, 2008-09 and 2009-10, the revenue generated from property transfers was Rs. 151,610/-
- 2- Licensing Fee: not reported for the fiscal year 2009-10, but in the year 2008-09 the revenue generated was Rs. 39,700/- and 29,800/- respectively.
- 3- Birth and death certificates: In the years, 2008-09 and 2009-10, the revenue generation was Rs.15, 650/- and 5,100/- respectively.
- 4- Slaughter house tax: In the years, 2008-09 and 2009-10, the revenue generated was Rs. 146,130 and Rs. 148,760 respectively.
- 5- Total Fines: In the years, 2008-09 and 2009-10, the revenue generated was 54,440/- and 12,800/- respectively.

The above data shows that most of the revenue is generated from property transfer fee.

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

6.1. Geographical Coverage

In District Loralai, there are two main law enforcement agencies, regular police and a paramilitary police force named "levies". There are 3 reported police stations, that mostly cover the urban/town area of district which spreads 15 km, whereas, rest of the district is patronized and patrolled by the levies force having 5 *chowkis*. For further details, please see table B1 Annexure B.

6.2. Human Resource

In District Loralai, there were a total of 435 police personnel available. Among these include 1 SSP, 1 SP, 6 DSPs, 3 SHOs, 43 SI(s), 53 ASI(s) and 328 Constables. About Provincial Levies, the total strength is 278, including, 6 *Tehsildars*, 15 *Hawaldars*, 6 *Jamadars* and 251 Constables. The total strength of Federal Levies is 305, in which there are 10 *Hawaldars*, 9 *Jamadars* and 286 Constables. For further details, please see table B2 Annexure B.

6.3. Resources

The police force in the district is equipped with 31 vehicles, 570 arms, 12,905 ammunition, 48 tear gas equipments, 114 rubber sticks and 45 armored suits. Regarding Provincial Levies, there are 15 vehicles, 310 arms, 5,000 ammunitions and 10 tear gase equipments. About Federal Levies, there are 3 vehicles, 275 arms, 3,000 ammunitions and 10 tear gase equipments. 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 19, rioting 78 and kidnapping were only 2. The numbers of cases of murder, blasphemy, smuggling and terrorism were not collected

6.5. Judicial Services

There is One 91) District and Session Court , Two (2) Judicial Magistrates, One (1) *Qazi* Court and One (1) *Majlis-e-Shoora* in the district. A Bar Association Loralai, with 3 members and 18 registered lawyers also exists in the district. For further details, please see table B4 Annexure B.

6.6. Jails and Prisons

In the district sub jails, there are 8 male prisoners with 7 barracks, 13 bathrooms and 2 medical facility rooms. The jail has the capacity to cater 198 prisoners, but it was reported that in last 4 years, 210 prisoners were held.

6.7. Development Projects

The Department of Community Development, in collaboration with District Judiciary and Police, is implementing a UNDP-funded project titled "Gender Justice through *Musalihat Anjuman* Project (GJTMAP)". The project started in 2007 which aims to provide alternate system of dispute resolution to the communities particularly for gender-related and domestic violence cases. Under this project, a *Musalihat Anjuman* is formed in each Union Council of the district.



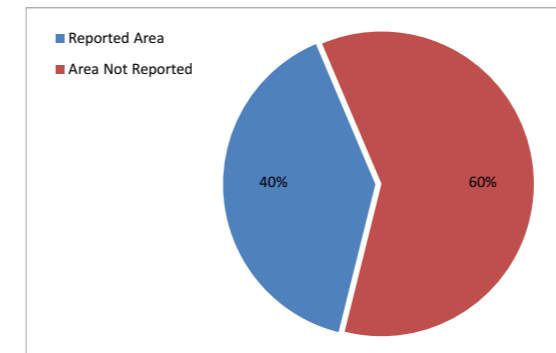
SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

7

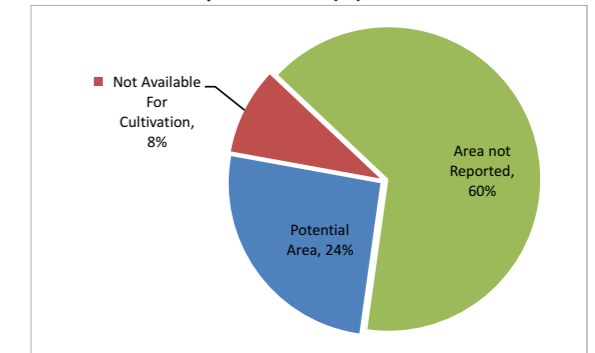
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Distribution of District Area (%)



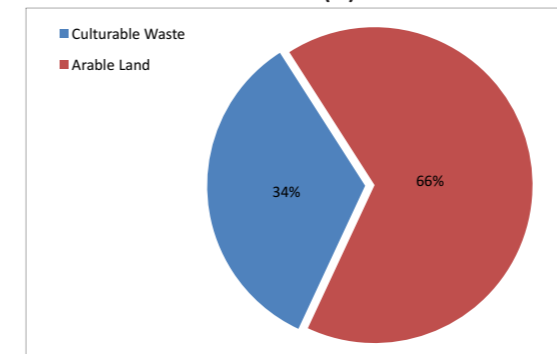
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total reported area of the district is 40%

Distribution of Reported Area (%)



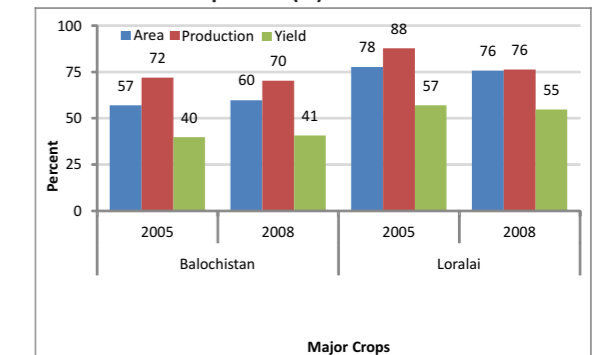
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total potential area of the district is 24%

Distribution of Potential Area (%)



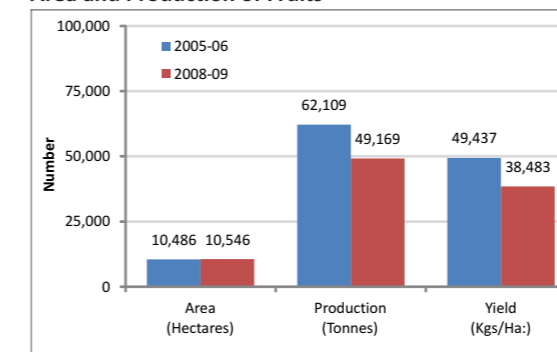
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total arable land of the district is 66%

Growth Rate Comparison (%)



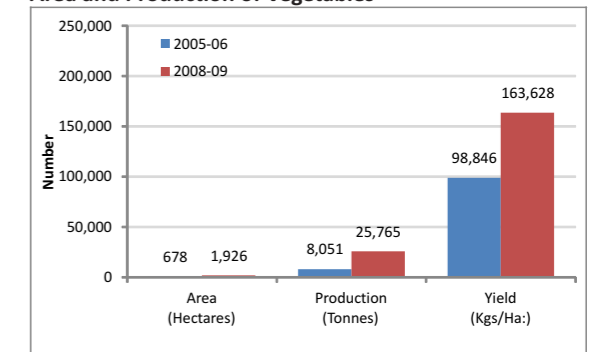
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Fruits



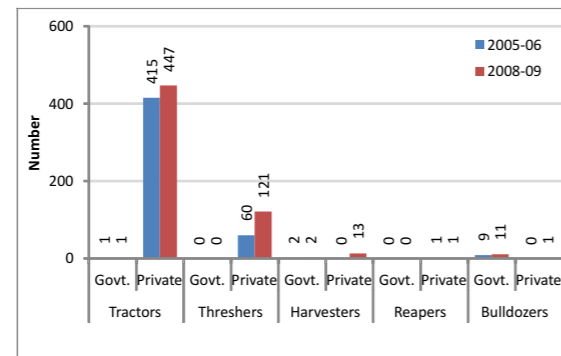
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2005-06 & 2008-09)
The fruits production decreased in 2008-09

Area and Production of Vegetables



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

Government and Private Owned Farm Implements



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Sector Highlights

Potential Area available for cultivation was 190,054 of the total geographical area reported (Agricultural Statistics 2009). The Current Fallow Land was decreased from 75.3% to 71.5% between 2005 and 2009, which means more area was made available for cultivation and Net Sown Area was increased from 24.7% to 28.5% between 2005 and 2009.

The major *Rabi* crop was Wheat followed by Vegetables sharing 87.2% and 7.2% of the total *Rabi* crop area respectively. The major *Kharif* crop was Fruits followed by Maize sharing 55.4% and 16.1% of the total *Kharif* crop area respectively. The Wheat's production with 32,567 tons remained the highest for the year 2008-09 followed by Vegetables at 20,969 tons.

Among Fruits, Apples produce was the highest with 7,217 yield kg per hectare.

Other major fruits produce were Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pomegranate, Cherry, and Pistachio.

Major irrigation sources included tube wells (94.1%), wells (3.4%) and dug karezes / spring (2.5%).

There are 1,316 tube wells in the district and all of them are privately installed.

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. Agro-Ecological Zone

Loralai falls in the tropical agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 190,054 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 23.7% of the total geographical area of District Loralai. 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
Temperate	Panjgur, Khuzdar, Loralai, Barkhan, Musakhail, and Kharan, Washuk.	3000-4500	Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Gram, Mutter Pulse, Masoor, Vegetables, Fodders, Sunflower, Rice, Jowar, Maize, Pulses, Onion, Potato, Melons, Chilies, Coriander, Garlic, Cotton, Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peaches, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Cherry, Pistachio, Dates, Citrus, Banana, Guava, Chickoo and Fig.
	Quetta, Pishin, Mastung, Kalat, Killa Saifullah, Zhob, Loralai and Musakhail, Sherani.	4500-6000	Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed & Mustard, Tobacco, Canola, Cumin, Mutter Pulse, Masoor, Vegetables, Fodders, Sunflower, Safflower, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Pulses, Onion, Potato, Melons, Chilies, Coriander, Garlic, Cotton, Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peaches, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Cherry, Pistachio and Fig.

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2. Land Utilization

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

Table 7.2: Land Utilization by Year

Land Utilization	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total Geographical Area	802	802	802	802	802
Total Arable land	124 (65%)	124 (65%)	124 (65%)	125 (66%)	125 (66%)
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	190 (24%)	190 (24%)	190 (24%)	190 (24%)	190 (24%)
Net Sown Area	31 (25%)	31 (25%)	33 (26%)	38 (31%)	36 (28%)
Current Fallow Land	93 (75%)	93 (75%)	92 (74%)	87 (69%)	90 (72%)
Culturable Waste	66 (35%)	66 (35%)	66 (35%)	65 (34%)	65 (34%)
Forest	60 (8%)	60 (8%)	60 (8%)	60 (8%)	60 (8%)
Area Unavailable for Cultivation	68 (8%)	68 (8%)	68 (8%)	68 (8%)	68 (8%)

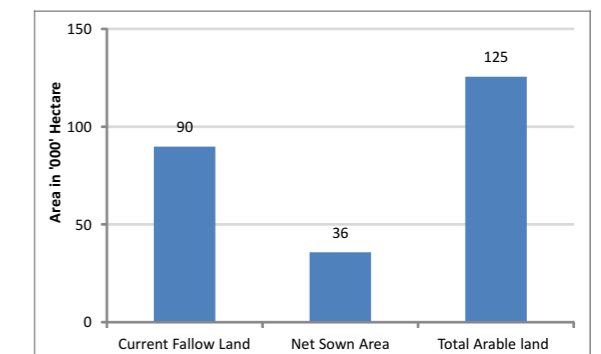
Area In ('000') Hectare

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.1. Land Classification

The geographical area of District Loralai is 802 thousand hectares out of which 8.5% (68, 073 hectares) is not available for cultivation. The potential area of 23.7% available for agricultural crops cultivation is 190,054 hectares. For future growth and development lots of advancement possibilities are available in the district, although water scarcity is a major constraint to agricultural development. However, as a futuristic approach, if flood water is properly conserved for irrigation and renovation of the existing water resources, the uncultivable area can be brought into cultivation for increasing the cropping area of District Loralai.

Distribution of Arable Land



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

The number of tube wells, installed by the Government is zero (0%) as against the private installations of (1,316) having a share of 100%. From the given data it is quite evident that the trend of Fallow Land had been above 73% over the five years. Similarly, the trend of Net Sown Area had been above 28%. Otherwise the suitability of plowing and crop productivity is well above 100%. Thus it clarifies the situation of resources in general and the availability of irrigation water in specific. This does not allow the overall district farming community to initiate the agricultural activities round the cropping seasons.

The area under Culturable Waste Land has decreased to 34%, which hints to the non-availability of irrigation water. The ratio of cropping intensity got decreased during both *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons. However the difference of decrease in the Culturable Waste Land ranged from 34.7% to 34.0% from the year 2004-05 to 2008-09, respectively.

Out of total Potential Area for cultivation (190,054 hectares); the data on total Arable Land for five years (2004 - 2009) ranged from 124,165 (65.3%) to 125,469 (66%). respectively. At the availability of total Arable Land, the share of Current Fallow Land for the last five years decreased at percent height from 75.3% to 71.5%. However, for a good crop raising and earning, focus on horizontal crop yield increase is made possible within the framework of available farm resources. Where not only the farm and farmers' community income increases, rather the entire economy of the country would flourish. Therefore, each year in both the *Rabi* and *Kharif* cropping season, more and more area needs to be brought under cultivation. The Net Sown Area during 2008-09 decreased almost 2% as compared to the previous four years.

Crops

District Loralai has two cropping seasons:

- 1. Rabi Crops:** *Rabi* crops include; Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Chickpea (Gram), Peas (Mutter), Lentil (*Masoor*), Vegetables and Fodder. These crops are sown in winter or during the early summer and harvested in late summer. For further details, please see table C1 Annexure C.
- 2. Kharif Crops:** *Kharif* crops include; Sorghum (*Jowar*), Millet (*Bajra*), Maize, *Mung* bean, Mash bean, Fruits, Onion, Potato, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Coriander, Garlic and Cotton. All these crops come under cash crops and they are sown in the summer and harvested in late summer or early winter. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

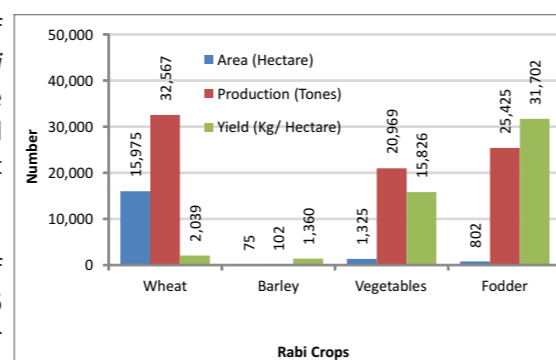
7.2.2. Major Crops, Area and Production

Data from the list of major *Rabi* crops revealed that contribution of Wheat for the year 2008-09 remained maximum covering 87.2% of the area followed by Vegetables at 7.2% of the area under *Rabi* season. Fodder stood 3rd thereby occupying 4.4%. However, the lowest area of only 0.04% was recorded in Chickpea (gram) followed by Cumin having 0.1% contribution in the cultivable soils of District Loralai.

Data from the list of major *Kharif* crops revealed that contribution of Fruits for the year 2008-09 remained maximum covering (10,546 hectares) area followed by Maize at (3,065 hectares) the area under *Kharif* season. Sorghum (*Jowar*) stood 3rd by occupying (990 hectares). However, the lowest area of only (12 hectares) was recorded in Garlic followed by Potatoes having occupied (25 hectares) of area in the cultivable soils of District Loralai.

Fruit production is very important and dominant in District Loralai. Almost 55.3% of the irrigated area was under fruit production. Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pomegranate and

Area and Production of Major Rabi Crops



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Cherry are the leading fruits of the district. From the data it was revealed that the yield of 2,039 Kg/hectares in Wheat crop is quite promising in Loralai.

It seems that the Wheat varieties being grown are certified seeds and following agronomic practices like sowing time, balanced fertilizer application, plus type of fertilizer to be applied, seed bed preparation, irrigation intervals, hoeing and weeding operations, and proper insect and disease control measures, are fully and properly followed. The yield (1,360 Kg/hectares) in Barley crop is very low at Loralai District. In order to replace the existing low yielding and susceptible varieties by a high yielding and resistant/tolerant newly developed varieties, introduction of improved genotypes of Barley crop may be helpful in the district. For further details please see table C2 Annexure C.

The Provincial Seed Certification Department may survey the area for the monitoring and identification of crop sown varieties, because this is the only concrete method to curb the prevailing trend of sowing mixed and uncertified seeds. Furthermore, both the agriculture research and extension wings may also participate in the field days and provide updated information to farmers of the area on how to follow the crop husbandry. Promulgation of written guidelines, pamphlets and newsletters about proper management and handling of various crops may be ensured and activated for realizing economic prosperity of the growers.

7.2.3. Discussion on Production Trends

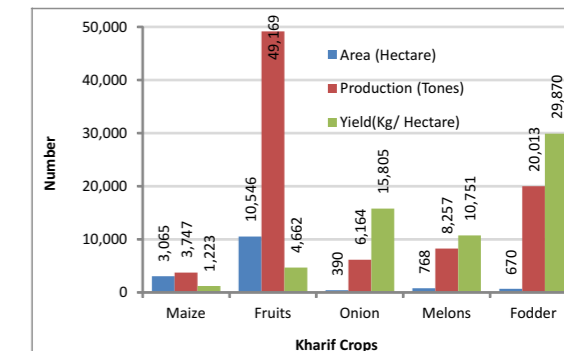
a) *Wheat:* At the district level, Wheat contributed to 87.2% of the area under *Rabi* crops. More than 25% of Wheat was grown under irrigated condition during the year 2008-09. Wheat being the staple food of District Loralai contributed to 42.7%. The total Wheat area in Balochistan at (33.9%) having a production ratio of 18.6% against 16.5% with yield Kg/hectares having growth rate at 1.3% against 1.0% at provincial level. Hence the Wheat cultivation is capable of being continued in the existing cropping system.

b) *Fruit:* At the district level, Fruits contributed to 55.4% of the area under *Kharif* crops. The area growth rate of (28.2 > 20.1%) was lower than Wheat, whereas, the production growth rate of (28.2% > 19.7%) for Fruits remained higher as compared to Wheat crop followed by a growth yield Kg/hectares at 3.0% against the 2.0% at the provincial level. Therefore, it revealed that Fruit production at district level was more economical.

c) *Onion:* At the district level, Onion contributed to 2.0% of the area under *Kharif* crops. However, the area growth rate of (1.0 < 2.7%) was less than Wheat and Fruits. The production growth rate of (3.5 < 11.6 %) for Onion remained lower than Wheat and Fruits at the district level. Moreover, the growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 10.3% as against 8.6% at the provincial level. Therefore, Onion cultivation was more economical than Wheat and Fruit, therefore, it may continue provided the area is increased.

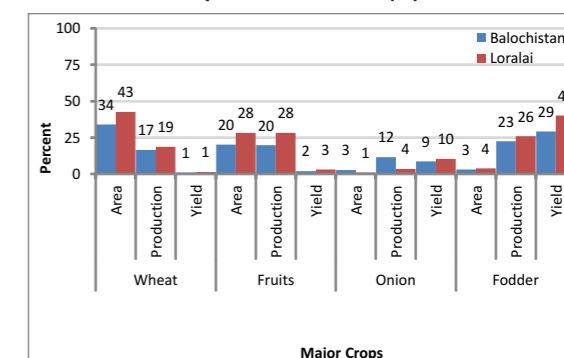
d) *Fodder:* At the district level, Fodder contributed to 3.9% of the area under both *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons. However, the area growth rate of (3.9 > 3.1%) was higher than Onion but lower than Wheat and Fruits. Production wise the growth rate of (26.0 > 22.5%) for Fodder remained higher than Wheat and Onion but lower than Fruits at the district level. Furthermore the growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 40.2% as against the 29.1% at the provincial level. Therefore, Fodder cultivation was more economical in the district as a whole when compared with Wheat and Onion cultivation. For further details, please see table C3 Annexure C.

Area and Production of Major Kharif Crops



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Growth Rate Comparison – 2008-09 (%)



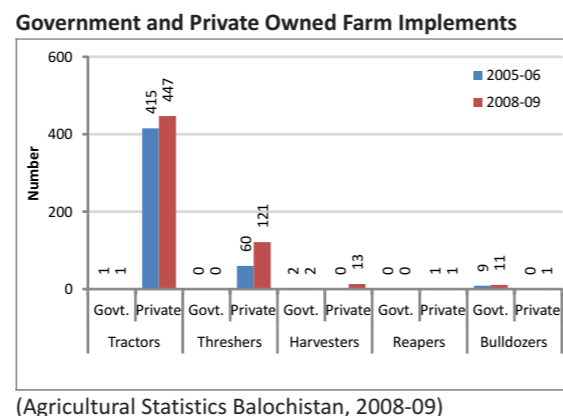
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.4. Discussion of Cropping Patterns

In District Loralai single cropping pattern is practiced to cultivate Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Chickpea (gram), Peas, Lentil (*Masoor*), sorghum (*Jowar*), Millet (*Bajra*), Maize, *Mungbean*, Mash bean, fruits, Onion, Potato, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Coriander, Garlic and Cotton. Fodders like; Lucern, Berseem or Shaftal and some Vegetables like Peas, Tinda, or Cucumber are inter-cropped in the fruit orchards of Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pomegranate and Cherry etc. This however is not done on a large scale in some of the areas of the district, whereas, mixed cropping and crop rotation is not practiced. Some of the fields/plots remain uncultivated as a fallow land with the reason to maintain the soil fertility status that might have been exhausted during the years in the past under crop husbandry.

7.3. Farm Implements and Inputs

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

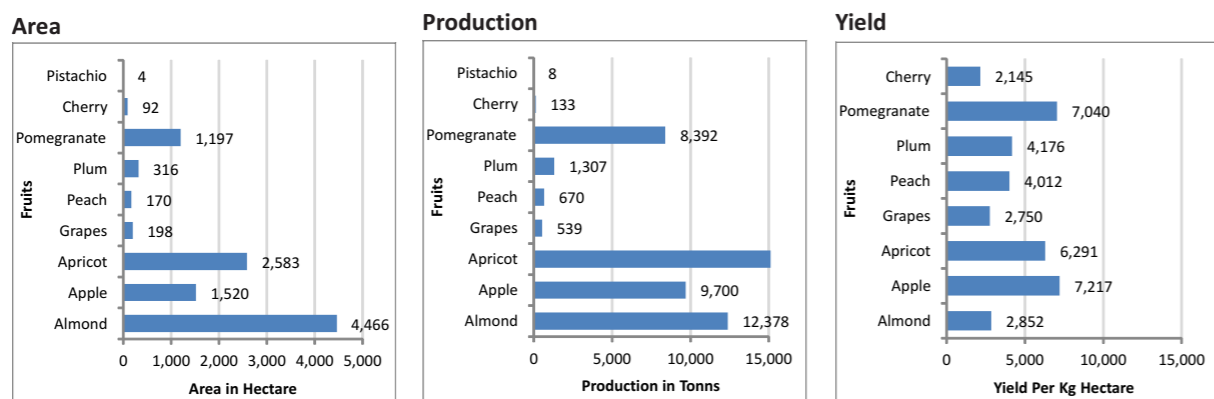


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.4. Horticulture Inputs

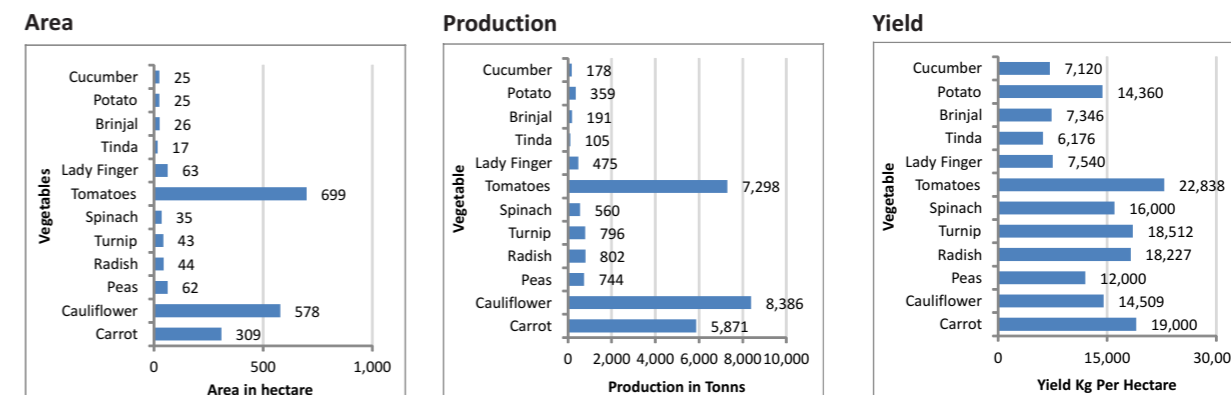
7.4.1. Area and Production of Fruits and Vegetables

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



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Tomatoes occupied a maximum area of (699 hectares); Cauliflower with (578 hectares) remained 2nd by Carrots at (309 hectares). However, the lowest area (17 hectares) was recorded in *Tinda* followed by Potato and Cucumber each having occupied an area of (25 hectares), among all the vegetables at the district level during the year 2008-09. Production wise among all the vegetables grown in the district, Cauliflowers stood 1st having produced (8,386 tons/hectares) followed by Tomatoes with (7,298 tons/hectares). For further details, please see table C6 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.5. Land Ownership and Tenure System

Out of the total number of farms, 18,355 farms were managed by their owners. 877 were owner-cum-tenant farms and 1,246 tenant farms. The area under 'owner' farms was 123,302 hectares (89.3%). Under owner-cum-tenant farms came 6,547 hectares (4.74%). The tenant farms accounted for 8,257 hectares (5.98% of the total area). Tenancy contracts are drawn up on the basis of a compensation for the tenant of 1/3 of the production for wheat and cash crops and 1/7 of the production for fruits.

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

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

Cash Tenancy Land is taken on a lump-sum lease basis from the owner for an agricultural year and all the expenses right from land preparation to harvesting and threshing are to be met by the tenant who then owns all the produce.

Crop Sharing System This is almost a reverse form of the cash tenancy. The land owner gives his land to the cultivator and all the related production cost incurred has to be met by the grower. Normally, 20% of the production is given to the owner of the land.

7.6. Agriculture Marketing

The farm produce is either sold to retailers or offered for auction through commission agents. Even though direct marketing gives a better return to the growers, they still do not opt for this. This could be because they may face difficulties in getting 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 start of the season. Once the contract is made, the fruit grower has no responsibility for the volume of the production. Therefore, the inclination of farm producers is divided to the marketing system at various levels. Since 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 that the majority of the farm produce is directly sold into the hands of brokers/*dalal*/*beopari*/contractors or intermediaries; all these refer to the same category of individuals with different nomenclatures at different locations. Normally following options are available for selling the produce by the growers. :

- a) Sale of produce at farm gate, this kind of sale obviously does not bring substantial income for the growers.
- b) Sale of produce to the nearest market -if available-at the district level: This kind of sale has certain transportation charges to be met by the growers. In the market, again there is a hold of intermediaries etc. They buy the farm produce on the spot and resell to the whole sellers at their own predetermined price. The wholesalers resell to merchandisers, dealers, brokers or retailers. Then it comes to shopkeepers from where the end user is able to purchase these commodities. However every entity involved inside this sale has set its profit margin. There is absolutely no check against these price fixers.
- c) Sale of produce across the boundaries of district or province. Onwards same intermediaries are to be faced by the producers/growers again.
- d) This is another way of earning more money/profit that the produce purchased from the growers is kept in ware houses and stores waiting for better earnings under the demand and supply tactics.

7.6.1. Share of Population Employed in Major Agricultural Activities

Men are mostly involved in the work on the field. In case of fruits, the orchard is given on contract. The contractors arrange the labor for picking and packing, the labor force being mostly male.

7.6.2. Role of Women in Agricultural Activities

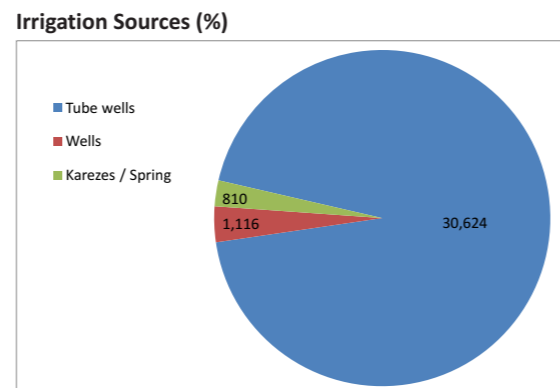
Women take part in agricultural activities within the household boundaries (including preparation of fodder, cleaning and packaging the products). Women also participate in the cleaning of food grains.

7.7. Irrigation

7.7.1. Irrigation System and Sources

Three main sources of irrigation including tube wells, wells and karez/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 with an area of (32,550 hectares) is irrigated by means of tube wells, encompassing the 94.1% of the total irrigation sources, followed by Karez/Spring sharing thereby 2.5% of the area (810 hectares) in total. There are certain numbers of wells which are spread at (1,116 hectares) area contributing to the minimum source of irrigation at only 3.4%, respectively. The total number of tube wells installed by the Government is (0.00%) against the privately installed tube wells (1,316) (100%) Therefore, more tube wells may be installed by the Government authorities, especially in those areas, where the Culturable Waste Land is lying fallow and uncultivated for years. Potential for exploiting more water resources is present. For further details, please see table C7 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.8. Structure and Functions of the Agriculture Department

Table 7.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Number of Agriculture Extension Departments	Number of Irrigation Departments
Number of Sub Offices	2	2
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	183	134
Actual Filled Posts	181	134
Vacant Posts	2	0

(Agricultural Department)



7.9. Some Development Projects

Some development projects in PSDP 2009 include:

- Construction of market squares at Loralai, K. Saifullah, Pishin, Lasbela, Panjgur and Khuzdar. (Provincial Approved).
- Flood protection of land at Nimki area, Duki.
- Construction of Delay Action Dam Kach Amakzai.
- Construction of check Dams Orgai Manda Bori.
- Construction of Gurmi No. 2 Delay Action Dam Loralai.
- Improvement and rising of Wahi Dam No. 1 and 2, Tehsil Duki Loralai.

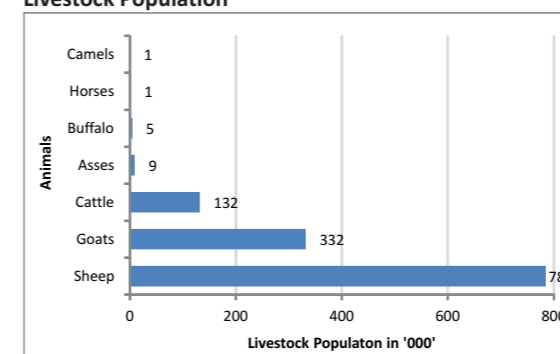
7.10. Some Key Findings

- Need of increased number of tube wells needed to be installed, preferably by the Government.
- Establishment of a Government Farm at the district level.
- Supply of certified seeds of all major crops at subsidized rates.
- Agricultural loans on easy installments for purchase of farm implements.
- Arrangements for field days, seminars, lecture on pest management and demonstration of improved package of technology plots by the concerned department.

8

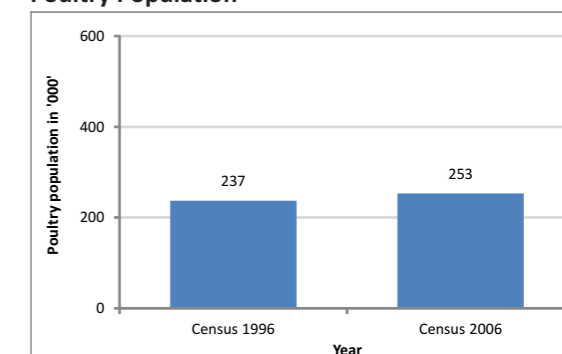
LIVESTOCK

Livestock Population



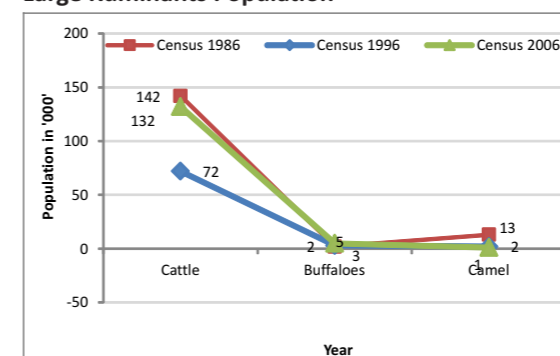
(Livestock Census, 2006) Livestock Census comparison indicates that the population of livestock in the district has increased by a large percentage.

Poultry Population



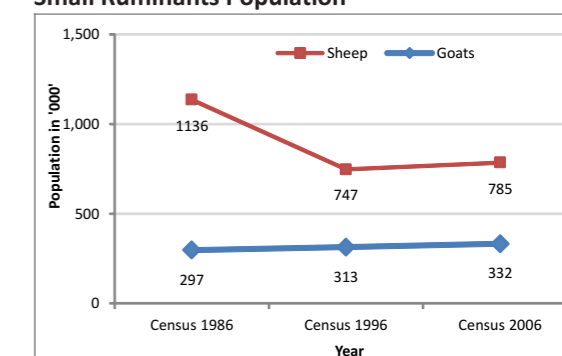
(Livestock Census, 1996,2006) No major increase in poultry population.

Large Ruminants Population



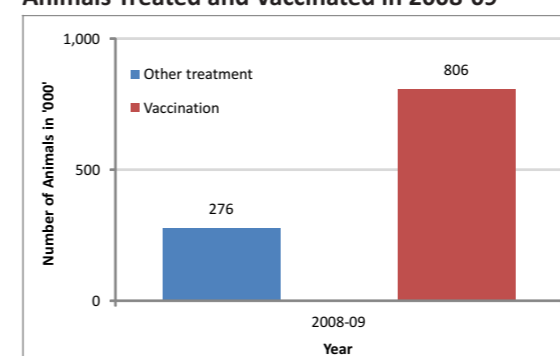
(Livestock Census, 1986,1996,2006) Quiet a few numbers of buffalos and camels are also present.

Small Ruminants Population



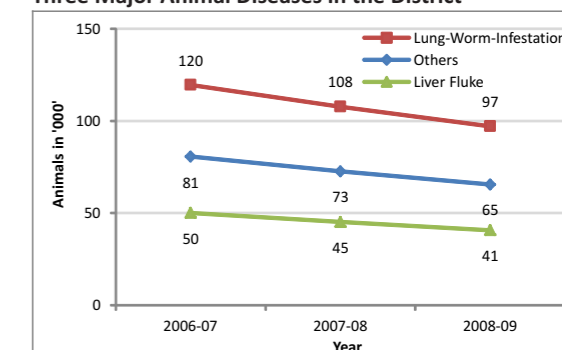
(Livestock Census, 1986,1996,2006) Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district.

Animals Treated and Vaccinated in 2008-09



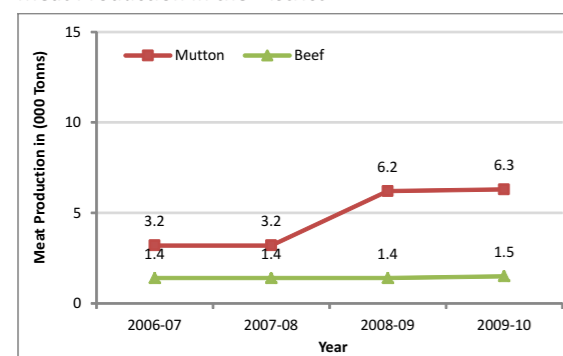
(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Three Major Animal Diseases in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)
The incidence of major diseases is on decline.

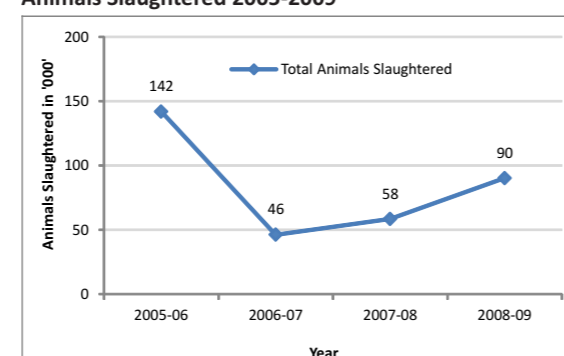
Meat Production in the District



(District Statistics, 2009-10)

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.
- Loralai has greater livestock population as compared to many districts of Balochistan: goats numbered 785,000 while sheep 332,000 in 2006
- There are a number of public sector veterinary Institutions: 5 Veterinary Hospitals, 120 Veterinary Dispensaries and 6 Artificial Insemination Centers
- Like many other districts, veterinary institutions of Loralai also require proper maintenance
- Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.

8.1. Introduction

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

Livestock sector in Balochistan faces many challenges like: production constraints, marketing difficulties, institutional limitations, low priority at policy and planning levels. The Provincial Government should accord high priority to the programmes of livestock development like mutton and beef production through cross breeding with suitable exotic breeds allowing its export to offset its cost of investment vis a vis feed lots in various areas by providing land on lease or on easy terms of rent. Possibilities to create Investment Zones for various livestock programmes like creating 'Disease Free Zones', breeding and adopting feed lot system using non conventional practices in feeding like use of ammonia or urea treated straws, silage and converting other agriculture/industrial wastes into palatable feed to make the product price wise compatible for export market.

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 Loralai, the highest reported population among all the ruminants was 785 thousand of sheep (Livestock Census, 2006). This shows Sheep are the preferred farm animals that people like to keep and grow as compared to any other livestock species probably due to the suitable weather conditions and the ease of keeping them. The livestock population reported over the last three decades of all categories is presented in the table below:

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

Livestock Type	1986	1996	2006
Sheep	1,136	747	785
Goat	297	313	332
Cattle	142	72	132
Buffaloes	2	3	5
Camel	13	2	Less than 1000
Poultry	n/a	237	253

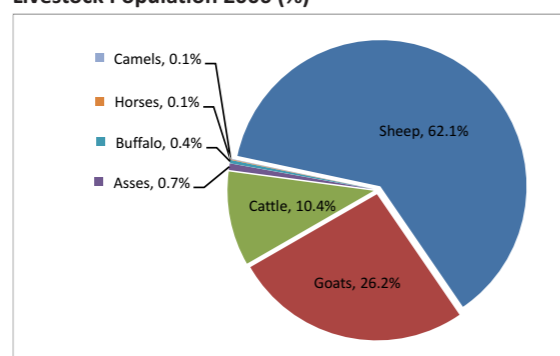
(Livestock Census, 1986,1996,2006)

8.3. Large Ruminants

Among the large ruminants Cattle, Buffaloes and Camels are found merely in District Loralai. The Cattle are 10.4% followed by Camels' share of 0.1%, whereas, Buffaloes are only 0.4% of the total livestock. The male Cattle are mostly slaughtered and their beef is sold to fulfill food purpose. People also prefer Cattle for sacrifice on the occasion of *Eid-ul-Azha*. The Cattle prices go very high during the *Eid* days. However, the prices of beef go higher in normal routine as well due to expensive fodder, medicines and transportation overheads.

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

Livestock Population 2006 (%)



(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.4. Small Ruminants

More than 80% of the livestock population comprises small ruminants which show that people prefer small ruminants as compared to large ruminants. This may be because of small scale agricultural activity in the district and availability of fodder. Household women and children usually look after the small ruminants. Small livestock farmers usually have herd size up to 20-30 small ruminants, which are raised mostly in un-irrigated areas, where rangeland provides pasture. In addition to that every household possess about 6-10 small ruminants. Sheep and Goats are raised for multiple purposes like milk, mutton and reselling of male small ruminants in the market for economic gain, whereas females are kept for reproduction and growth of herd population. The small ruminants are excellent converters of unconsumable grasses into highly efficient animal protein.

8.5. Poultry

There is one government poultry farm and small scale private/commercial poultry farms of broiler and layer breeds exist. 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. Some people sold *desi* eggs in the market at high prices than that of commercial for farms eggs. The department had launched a project "Development of Rural Poultry" in the year 2005-06 through which many of the poor families had been provided poultry birds at 80% subsidized rates. Rural poultry can be converted into commercial scale by improving the skills of the young rural women. In poultry farming, especially broiler breed is much preferred business over other breeds because it provides maximum return in very short time.

8.6. Livestock Population Growth Rate

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

Table 8.2: Projected Livestock Population

(Numbers)

Livestock Category	Growth rate (%)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cattle	6.8	131,806	140,769	150,341	160,564	171,483
Buffalo	9.9	4,628	5,086	5,590	6,143	6,751
Sheep	1.8	784,961	799,090	813,474	828,116	843,023
Goats	2.6	331,737	340,362	349,212	358,291	367,607
Camels	1.5	716	727	738	749	760
Horses	4.3	943	984	1,026	1,070	1,116
Mules	10.7	248	275	304	336	372
Asses	2.4	9,150	9,370	9,594	9,825	10,061
Poultry	2.6	252,903	259,478	266,225	273,147	280,249

(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.7. Veterinary Institutions

There is a network of 5 Veterinary Hospitals, 120 Veterinary Dispensaries, 6 Artificial Insemination Centers, 1 Slaughter House, 1 Poultry Farm and 1 Dairy Farm owned by the Government. Local NGOs, private clinics and dispensaries are involved in providing animal veterinary support. Under a Federal Project "Fight against Congo Virus" dipping stations were established, where animals are dipped for medication of external ticks and ecto-parasites. The artificial inseminations are also being experimented particularly for such breeds that can gain maximum milk yield. An extended coverage of veterinary services would lead to rapid progress in milk and meat yields and would add substantial income for livestock farmers.

The physical condition of the Government Veterinary Institution's buildings and equipment is not promising. There is an immediate need to renovate the buildings and provide latest equipment for appropriate health services. The detail of veterinary institutions in District Loralai is presented in the table 8.3

Table 8.3: Veterinary Institutions

(Numbers)

Name of Health Services	2009-10
Veterinary Hospitals	5
Veterinary Dispensaries	120
Artificial Insemination Centre	6
Slaughter Houses	1
Dairy Farm	1
Government Poultry Farm	1

(Directorate of Animal Husbandry)

8.8. Livestock Diseases

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

8.8.1. Major Diseases

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

- Lung-Worm
- Liver Fluke
- Mange

Internal worm infestation, Liver Fluke and Mange are the commonly found diseases in the livestock of District Loralai. The ecto-parasites causing these diseases not only reduce the re-productivity and breeding efficiency of the animals but also affect the animal's skin, which is then not able to be sold at market price. Contagious diseases include F&D, anthrax and enterotoxaemia etc are also alarming in the district. Various reported diseases among livestock are presented in the table 8.4:

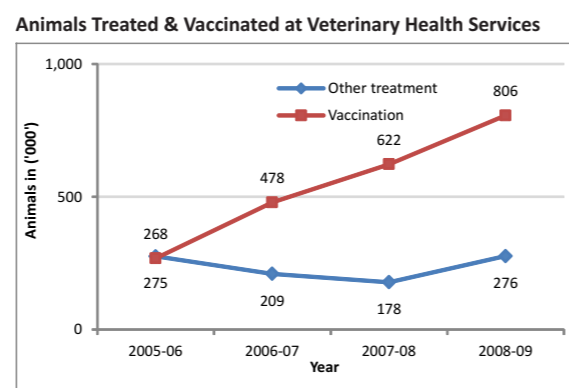
Table 8.4: Major Livestock Diseases (Numbers)

Name of Diseases	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Lung-Worm-Infestation	132,781	119,623	107,768	97,088
Wire-Worm -Infestation	22,580	20,342	18,326	16,510
Liver Fluke	55,598	50,088	45,124	40,653
Mange/Mites	44,959	40,504	36,490	32,874
Ticks	29,901	26,938	24,269	21,864
Contagious	14,625	13,176	11,870	10,694
Non-Contagious	20,538	18,503	16,669	15,017
Systematic	30,156	27,168	24,476	22,050
Metabolic	13,245	11,933	10,750	9,685
Others	89,508	80,638	72,647	65,448

(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 2008-09, where the trend was on the higher side, which could be due to many reasons. For further details, please see table D1 Annexure D.



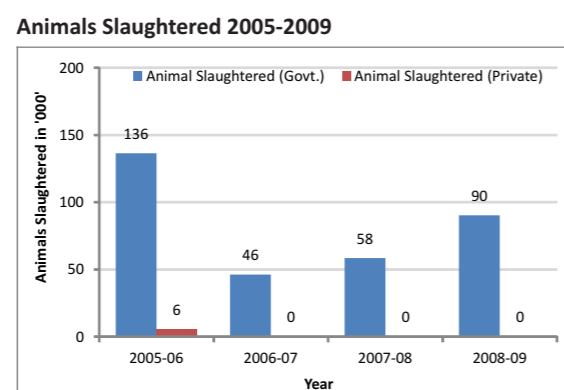
(District Statistics, 2008-09)

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 3,200 tons to 6,200 tons. The beef production has constantly remained between 1,300 tons to 1,500 tons in the last five years. Milk production has risen gradually along with the increase in population of large ruminants. Similarly, poultry meat and egg production has also gradually increased as there was no significant change seen in the last five years. For further detail, please see table D2 Annexure D.

8.10. Slaughtering

The highest number of animal slaughtering was performed in the year 2005-06. However, the animals slaughtered could not be matched with meat production because the slaughtering conducted privately remained unknown.



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

8.11. Functions and Structure of Livestock Department

The Livestock Department at district level is led by a Deputy Director Livestock, Veterinary doctor with supporting staff including Compounder, Stock Assistant, Technicians and other structural staff to carry out the day to day activities of the field.

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

Table 8.5: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Number
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	387
Actual Filled Posts	387
Vacant Posts	0

(Livestock Department)

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

Government Livestock Department has a leading role in District Loralai. Few other local NGOs and enterprises were also active for the development of livestock. Provincial Livestock Department is actively involved in granting services including animal husbandry, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, artificial insemination, input supplies and dairy development. The Federal Government has set the prices; however, it does not have any effect on the local area marketing rates. Livestock Dairy Development Board is now working on lamb fattening and milk collection. Credit facility is not much available.

8.13. Some Development Projects

Some of the development projects in PSDP 2009 include:

- Construction of Veterinary Dispensary at Killi Amir Marjan Duki.

The projects funded by other sources are:

Table 8.6: Livestock Projects

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

(Directorate of Livestock Planning, 2010)

8.14. Some Key Findings

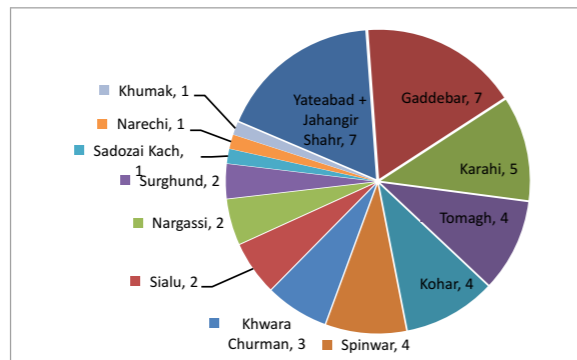
- As Loralai has greater livestock population when compared with many district of Balochistan, it is required the district be given high priority in livestock development projects
- Assessment of the performance of public sector veterinary institution in the district will help improve service quality
- Keeping in view of international trend of trading of 'halal' foods specially the meat and its increasing demand in Muslim countries, livestock prospects Loralai need special attention of entering into the trade.
- Research is needed to be carried out over the breed and genetics potential of livestock's health and growth.
- Awareness regarding timely vaccination of livestock needs advocacy.
- Marketing and transportation in the district are the major issues to be addressed.
- Lack of education amongst the livestock farmers is the big hurdle.
- Option of public private partnerships should be explored. Foreign investors may also be invited for establishing livestock farms

9 FISHERIES

This sector is not applicable in this district.

Total Forest Area	42,003 ha
Number of Sub Offices	1
Total Sanctioned Posts	83
Filled Posts	83

Notified Forest Area ('000' Hectares)



(Forest Department)

Sector Highlights

The district geography is typical of a mountain eco-system, where the livelihood of inhabitants/communities mainly depends on livestock and rain fed agriculture. The natural Sub Tropical Broadleaved Evergreen Scrub forests of Olive and Phulai, which occupy large areas in the district, play pivotal role in this regard. These forests act as grazing grounds by providing forage to a large number of livestock and also serves as water harvesting areas for supporting the rain fed agriculture. Further, local community members also depend upon these forests for fulfilling their requirements of fuel wood and small timber.

In addition, a large number of bird and mammal species are also dependent upon these forests as their habitat, while some species use these forests as migratory sites. Therefore, role of these forests is important in the wildlife management and biodiversity of other associated flora and fauna.

The district has a good forest cover and a considerable area has been conserved as State Forests. There are fifteen (15) Notified natural forests, which include; Tomagh, Kohar, Spinwar, Surghund, Nargassi, Gaddebar, Duki Mesquite, Grass Rakh at Gumbaz, Narechi, Sialu, Khwara Churman, Karahi, Sadozai Kach, Yateabad / Jahangir Shahr, and Khumak, measuring 42,003 Hectare in total.

The district is located on the confluence of two distinct vegetation zones; therefore, the flora of Loralai District is diversified. The areas adjoining Ziarat district contain vegetation representative of Dry Temperate Juniper Forests; whereas, the rest of district contains vegetation representative of Sub-Tropical Broad leaved Evergreen Scrub forests of Olive and Phulai.

There is one small scale forest nursery in Loralai; which provides plants to farmers, general public and other organizations on nominal charges and generates revenue.

There is no Protected Area for wildlife conservation in Loralai District; but the district falls in the route of migratory birds. Some of the famous being the Houbara Bustard, Sand grouse and Cranes. During migratory season, these birds are targeted by both the local and Arab hunters. A big number of Cranes are trapped illegally by hunting/trapping parties from the adjoining areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhaw too.

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. In view of their multitasking function, we should protect and rehabilitate forests for our own existence.

The type of forests found in the area is Sub Tropical Broadleaved Evergreen Scrub forests of Olive and Phulai. The western part comprising of a portion of Surghund supports Dry temperate steppe forests. Generally, Mesquit (*Prosopis juliflora*) has invaded about 10% plain area of the district; especially in Duki plains it has almost dominated the native vegetation.

10.2. Major Vegetation

The flora of Loralai is diversified. The areas adjoining Ziarat district contain major tree species like *Obusht* (*Juniperus excelsa polycarpus*), Wild Ash (*Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*) and *Shina* (*Pistacia khinjik*). The main shrubs and bushes are *Janglee Badaam* (*Prunus ebernea*), *Sparae* (*Cotoneaster spp.*), *Tharkha* (*Artemisia maritime*), *Oman* (*Ephedra nebrodensis*), *Makhi* (*Caragana ambigua*), *Khakshir* (*Sisymbrium sophia*), *Zralg* (*Berberis lyceum*), and *Surae* (*Rosa lacerans*).

Whereas, the areas adjoining Musakhail and Kohlu districts contain main tree species like Olive (*Olea ferrugenea*), *Phulai* (*Acacia modesta*), *Dodoneaviscosa*, etc. Besides these tree species a number of shrubs and herbs are also present in these forests; among these are *Gymnosporia spinosa*, *Zizyphus nummularia*, and Mazari (*Nannorrhops ritichiana*) also known as dwarf palm.

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

Table 10.1: Vegetation Zones

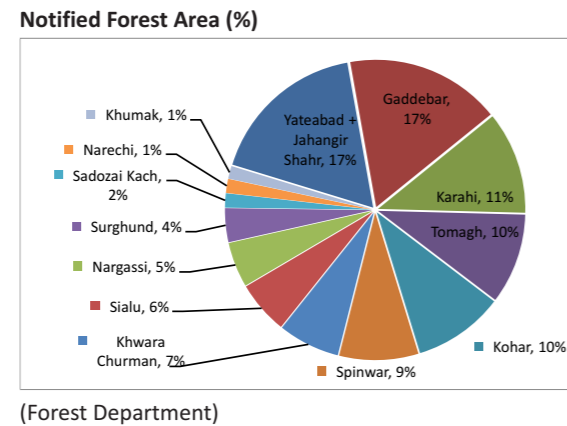
Vegetation Zone	Brief description
Mountains	The mountains in the district consist of rugged terrain from 3000' to 10000' feet. The characteristic rock formation is sandstone with intersecting patches of gravelly soils, Main vegetation occupying this zone are, <i>Obusht</i> (<i>Juniperus excels polycarpus</i>), Wild Ash (<i>Fraxinus xanthoxyloides</i>) and <i>Shina</i> (<i>Pistacia khinjik</i>) mixed with <i>Janglee Badaam</i> (<i>Prunus ebernea</i>), <i>Sparae</i> (<i>Cotoneaster spp.</i>), <i>Oman</i> (<i>Ephedra nebrodensis</i>), <i>Makhi</i> (<i>Caragana ambigua</i>), <i>Khakshir</i> (<i>Sisymbrium sophia</i>), <i>Zralg</i> (<i>Berberis lyceum</i>), and <i>Surae</i> (<i>Rosa lacerans</i>), <i>malaghunae</i> (<i>Daphne oloides</i>), <i>Washta</i> (<i>Stipa piñata</i>), <i>Wizha</i> (<i>pennisetum orientale</i>), <i>Sargarae</i> (<i>Cymbopogon schoenanthus</i>), <i>Pamangi</i> (<i>Boucerosia aucheriana</i>), <i>Sursanda</i> (<i>Hymenocrater silifolius</i>), <i>Zira</i> (<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>) etc.
Foot hills	The foot hills consisting of undulating terrain contains <i>Shrawan</i> (<i>Olea cuspidate</i>), <i>Phulai</i> (<i>Accacia modesta</i>), <i>Annag</i> (<i>Prunus cerasus</i>), <i>Makhi</i> (<i>Caragana ambigua</i>), <i>Guzera</i> (<i>sophora grifithii</i>), <i>Gung</i> (<i>Vitex agnus castus</i>), <i>Karkana</i> (<i>Zizyphus nummularia</i>), <i>Zralg</i> (<i>Berberis lyceum</i>), <i>Chinjan Butae</i> (<i>nepeta glomerulossa</i>), <i>danawal Shinbutae</i> (<i>Digera arvensis</i>), <i>Gandarae</i> (<i>Narium odorum</i>), <i>Gangu</i> (<i>orthonnopsis intermedia</i>), <i>Gargolae</i> (<i>Zizyphus oxyphylla</i>), <i>Halia</i> (<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>), <i>Isapghol</i> (<i>Plantago ovate</i>), <i>Jamboi</i> (<i>Brassica nigra</i>), <i>Karpolae</i> (<i>teucrium stocksianum</i>), <i>Khamazurgae</i> (<i>Withania cougulans</i>), <i>Khokhae</i> (<i>Allium sphaerocephalum</i>), <i>Maurae</i> (<i>Zizyphora clinopodioides</i>), <i>Shezgae</i> (<i>Eremurus aurantiacus</i>), <i>Tarkha</i> (<i>Artemisia meritima</i>), <i>Urgalum</i> (<i>Rhazya stricta</i>), <i>Zawala</i> (<i>Achillea santolina</i>) and <i>Mazri</i> (<i>nannorrhops ritichiana</i>).
Plains	The plains of the district contains <i>Ghaz</i> (<i>tamarix orientalis</i>), <i>Khamazurgae</i> (<i>Withania cougulans</i>), <i>Lawanae Asu</i> (<i>Convolvulus spinosus</i>), <i>Lukha</i> (<i>Typha angustifolia</i>), <i>Malavi</i> (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>), <i>Marmandi</i> (<i>Vitex negundo</i>), <i>Mashkanae</i> (<i>saccharum munja</i>), <i>Nar</i> (<i>Phragmites communis</i>), <i>Saba</i> (<i>Stipa capillata</i>), <i>Sargarae</i> (<i>Cymbopogon jwarancusa</i>), <i>Sarghasae</i> (<i>Saccharum ciliare</i>), <i>Shorae</i> (<i>Haloxylon grifithii</i>), <i>Spalmae</i> (<i>Calotropis precera</i>), <i>Spanda</i> (<i>Peganum harmala</i>), <i>Zoze</i> (<i>Alhaji camelorum</i>), <i>Sperkae</i> (<i>Carum copticum</i>), <i>Tarkha</i> (<i>Artemisia meritima</i>)

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

10.3. Forestry Land use

10.3.1. Notified Forests

The district has a good forest cover and a considerable area has been conserved as State Forests. There are fifteen (15) Notified natural forests; which include: Tomagh, Kohar, Spinwar, Surghund, Nargassi, Gaddebar, Duki Mesquite, Grass Rakh at Gumbaz, Narechi, Sialu, Khwara Churman, Karahi, Sadozai Kach, Yateabad / Jahangir Shahr, and Khumak, measuring 42,003 ha in total. For more details, please see table E1 Annexure E.



10.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

There are no notified protected areas in this district.

10.3.3. Rangelands

The type of rangeland present in the district is classified as Eastern Balochistan Ranges. It has species like: *Stipa pennata*, *Pennisetum orientalis*, *Chrysopogon aucheri*, and *Cymbopogon sp.* etc. The productivity is good to moderate with average productive capacity of 190 kg /Hectare.

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

Traditionally, there used to be a system in place for the management of rangelands; but this system was mostly limited to the grazing management, whereby grazing on the rangelands was regulated through the traditional system of declaring rangelands open and close for grazing. Locally, this system was called “Pargore” in Pashto, whereby rangelands in one growing season, i.e. spring or monsoon, were declared as close for grazing and at the onset of next growing season it was declared as open for the herds. However, there was no limit on the number of grazing animals and period (duration) of grazing. Similarly, range readiness and other facilities necessary for grazing were never taken into account. This system is not practiced anymore. As a result, all the rangelands in the district are on their way to irreparable degradation. Most of the valuable edible range species have either become extinct or are endangered to extinction.

10.4. Forest Production

Timber is not produced on commercial basis. The plants useful for people fall mainly in the categories of fodder for livestock, fuel wood for energy purpose, construction wood for roofing and small implements, wood and branches for livestock fencing, and medicinal plants for people and livestock. Moreover Mesquite (*Prosopis juliflora*) which is although a weed of agricultural lands has become a substantial source of fuel wood and charcoal to the local consumers. Hundreds of people are involved in its trade.

10.5. Non-Timber Forest Produce

Resident communities also make use of some of the Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), mostly medicinal plants, for household consumption and sometimes also for sale in the local market. The important species are: Juniper berries, Ehedra, Wild almond, Pamangi, Khamazurgae, Harmal or Spandae etc. *Mazri* (*Nannorrhops ritchieana*) is another source of livelihood in the district (Duki Tehsil). It is exported to Punjab and other parts of the country on commercial basis.

10.6. Wildlife

Wildlife Habitat type is Sub-tropical. There are no historical bench marks to determine the status of wildlife in the area. However, the community describes that the number of wildlife species has declined; which could aptly be attributed to casual attitude for hunting and habitat degradation. Among key species include:

Table 10.2: Wildlife Common Species

Wildlife Type	Common Species
Mammals	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>), and Stone Marten (<i>martes foina</i>) etc.
Birds	Chukar (<i>Alectoris chukar</i>), See see partridge (<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>), Magpie (<i>Pica pica</i>), Houbara Bustard (<i>Chlamydotis undulate</i>), a number of sparrows, Finches, buntings, seasonal/migratory waterfowls, hawks, and sand grouse etc. The area also provide corridor to the migratory bird species; the key species like Common Crane (<i>Grus grus</i>) and Demoiselle Crane (<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>).
Reptiles	Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agrionemys horsfieldii</i>), Indian Cobra (<i>Naja naja naja</i>), Saw-scale viper (<i>Echis carinatus</i>), Levantine viper (<i>Macrovipera lebetina</i>), Goh (<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>), etc.

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

10.6.1. Wildlife Statistics

No census report was available regarding status of key wildlife species in the district.

10.7. Wetlands

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

10.8. Commercial Forestry (Plantations)

Tree species planted for farm forestry purpose are included in this category, which are mostly planted along water channels, water storage ponds, around farmlands, marginal farm lands, and household compounds. Eucalyptus sp. is now days extensively planted by the farmers on marginal lands due to wood demand in Chamalang Coal mines. The species give immediate returns within 5-6 years. *Mesquite* (*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 for the local consumers. Hundreds of people are involved in its trade and it is a source of their livelihood.

10.9. Bee Keeping

Bee-keeping is not practiced as an economic activity in the district. Local people collect it from waste lands and forest areas for their own use.

10.10. Marketing and Processing

In the district wood obtained from the forests and wastelands is mainly used for fuel purposes, construction wood for roofing and for making small implements. No data was collected about the quantity of wood exploited or exported from the district.

Leaves of Dwarf Palm *Nannorrhops ritchieana*, locally called *Mazri*, are used for weaving floor mats, bags, roofs for the huts (*Gedan*), and even for shoes. There is no knowledge or application of more advanced weaving patterns and coloring of materials and of more market oriented handicraft products. Mainly the raw materials (bundles of *Mazri* palm leaves) are sold while the processed products are used locally. Currently, the wood stalls are selling *Mesquite* firewood brought by local traders from the farmlands. Forest department realizes considerable revenue by imposing royalty on this wood.

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 Loralai District:

Table 10.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	83
Actual Filled Posts	83
Vacant Posts	0

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

For more details, please see table E2 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. Some Development Projects

No development project in PSDP 2009 was reflected.

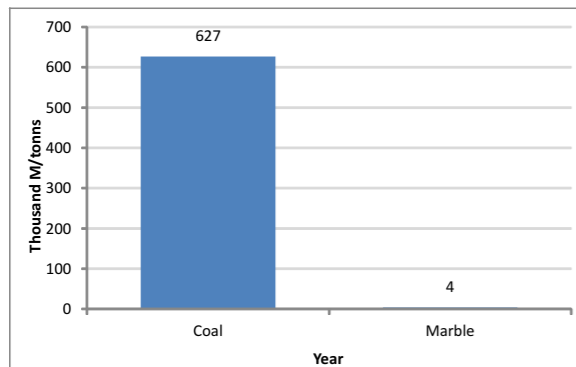
10.13. Some Key Findings

- The district has good forest cover.
- Female involvement in forestry activities is rare and limited to some jobs like collecting herbs, bushes and shrubs. Sometimes they also collect fuel wood.
- Recently, due to immediate returns, the farmers are taking keen interest in farm forestry activities but it is limited only to planting of eucalyptus trees.
- Wildlife management is very poor and needs substantial improvement.
- The institutional capacity of Forestry Department needs restructuring. So that effective control on the degradation of overall environments is made possible.
- Despite forestry potential, no development project is under implementation in the district.
- Lack of awareness and aptitude towards conservation of forests, rangelands, and wildlife.
- Farm forestry activities have potential in the district but require motivation and subsidy for farmers to create interest.
- Considerable waste land is available, where tree planting activities could be initiated to optimally use such lands.

11 MINING

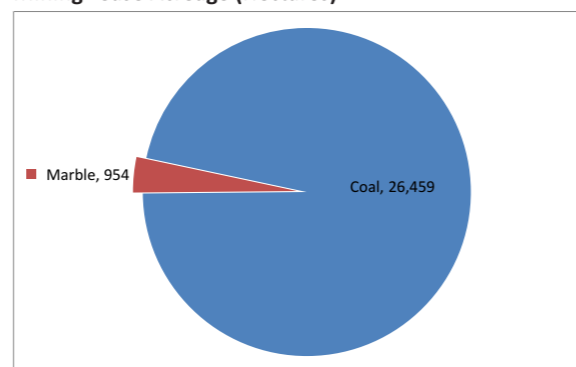
Name of the Mineral	Acreage
Coal	26,459
Marble	954

Minerals Production in 2009-10



(Mines and Mineral Development, 2010)

Mining Lease Acreage (Hectares)



(Mines and Mineral Development, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- 51 million ton at Duki and 50 (indicated) million ton at Chamalang are proven reserves of Coal in the district.
- During last five years average Coal production of 492,143 metric tons was recorded, whereas, for the last four years average annual production was 369,821 metric tons.
- Establishment of Marble City at Loralai.
- Coal based Power Generation Plant/plants.
- Utilization of existing raw material of Limestone and Gypsum in district to produce Cement.
- Last year 627026 metric tons of Coal was produced and average production of 6749432 metric tons is recorded from the district in the last five years.

11.1. Introduction

Loralai is situated in the east of Quetta and is spread over an area of 8,155Sq.Km. Coal, Marble and Fluorite are minerals produced in the district, whereas, occurrences of Glass sand, Talc are reported. Gypsum and Anhydrite is also found in large quantity. Coal is the major mineral of the district that is how Coal fields of Duki, identified in 1981 are very famous. Duki is about 160 KMs east from Quetta and connected by two main routes but the Quetta-Loralai-Duki and Quetta-Ziarat-Duki is the shortest distance and 51 million ton Coal reserves are proved in the Duki field. The thickness of Duki Coal field seam range from 0.2 to 2.3 meter as Coal occurs on both the limbs of the Syncline in 17 seams, 15 of which are workable. The Coal heating value ranges from 4610 to 6380 kcal/kg. Chamalang Coal field is also the extension of Duki Coal field which is near about 60 Km from Duki. Chamalang Coal field bearing indicated 50 million tons of good quality which was discovered in 1960. The production has started few years back after resolution of local dispute in Chamalang as it is superior in heating values. Coal is produced from three seams thickness ranging 0.3 to 2 meters. Gypsum and Anhydrite also found in Chamalang. These deposits occur as beds, of which 13 beds are identified with a total thickness of 15 meters separated by Shale and Limestone. These reserves are estimated to be 7.0 million tons and are evaluated by mapping, geophysical survey and drilling. A total of 15 out of 17 identified seams are being mined with thickness range between 0.2-2.3 meters. It is sub-bituminous in rank. It contains low proportions of Sulphur and is suitable for brick burning.

Limestone and ordinary stone are produced in significant quantity. Glass sand deposits are also reported from Duki area, which is about 8 Km west of Duki Town. Several stone crushers are installed in the district by which Limestone is graded in various sizes which are used in the construction of buildings and roads. Several private sector cutting machines factories are working on commercial basis in and around the city. Limestone is utilized as Dimension stone and its deposits of Nana Sahib Ziarat, Sinjavi and Mekhter areas are being mined that produce good quality of raw material to these factories.

Fluorite is used in preparation of Hydro Fluoric Acid in manufacture of steel, ceramics and Ferro alloys. Its deposits, near Mekhter, are about 35 miles from Loralai District. These deposits occur in vein and fractures in Limestone of Jurassic age. Fluorite mining is in progress and many applications for the grant of licenses are under process.

Table 11.1: Mineral Resources of the District

Name of the Mineral	Quality	Deposit
Coal(Duki and Cham along)	Sub-bitumin ous	101 million tons
Marble(Ordinary Limestone)	Good	Large
Gypsum	Good	Large
Silica Sand	Good	Unknown
Fluorite	Good	Unknown

(Mines and Minerals Department, 2010)

11.2. Major Minerals Production and Leases

75 prospecting licenses and 34 mining leases over an area of 100,535.54 acres have been granted for above mentioned minerals to the private sector for exploitation. The production of Limestone during the year 2005-2010 has increased from 1030 to 138, 45. The details of leases and production of minerals are as under:

Table 11.2: Major Minerals and Production

	No of Prospecting Licenses 2009-10		No of Mining Leases 2009-10		Production (In Metric Tons)				
	Number	Acreage	Number	Acreage	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Coal	46	54,085.3	32	26,459.0	550,027	651,225	1,114,167	996,571	627,026
Marble	29	19,037.9	2	953.5	4,970	4,912	8,885	7,920	4,105
Fluorite	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	80	20	n/a

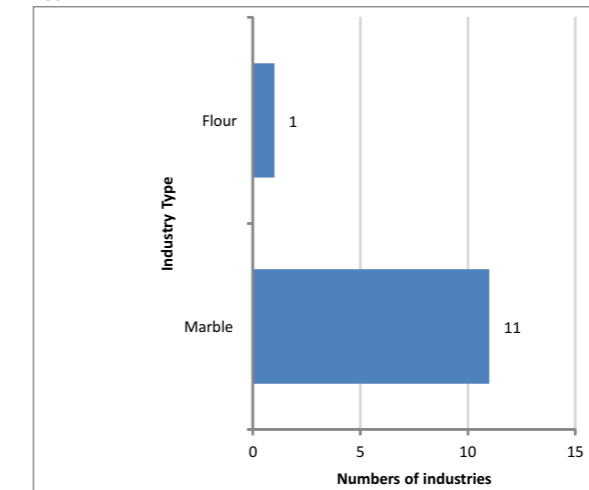
(Mines and Minerals Department) n/a: Data not available

11.3. Some Key Findings

- The Coal and Dimension stone (Limestone) resources in the district are being exploited on large scale. However, the Limestone deposits and Gypsum resources can also be utilized in the production of Cement.
- Coal is being mined by private sector. The Coal can be extracted in lumps by improving the mining techniques. Long wall method is applied for Coal extraction. Improvement in safety measures is also required.

12 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Type of Industries



(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

12.1. Introduction

In Balochistan, industrial development started after 1970 when Provincial Government took keen interest in development of industrial estates, because of the availability of raw material such as minerals, agricultural crops, fruits, vegetables and fish. District Loralai, is developed to some extent in terms of industry and manufacturing. A flour mill and some small enterprises are functional here with a reasonable number of workforces. The district is known for the extensive variety of handicrafts which is a specialized skill of the area. This creates the room for a large scale handicraft industry to become an important economic sector in the district.

12.2. Manufacturing Units and Employees

In Loralai District, some marble units and one flour mill has been established. More than 200 employees are employed in these units. No other important manufacturing units have been found in the district. There are some small enterprises with very few number of workers employed, which are mostly males.

Table 12.1: Type of Industries (Numbers)

Type of Industry	0-10	10-35	Total
Marble	n/a	11	11
Flour	n/a	1	1
Total	n/a	12	12

(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan) The Department of Industries compiles Data on Manufacturing Industries.

Table 12.2: Skilled and Unskilled Employment

Enterprise	Number of Units with indicated Employees		
	1	2-5	6+
Retail	240	0	0
Wholesale	0	0	0
Mills	0	13	0
Manufacture	0	12	0
Trade	152	114	0
Transport Companies	0	8	0
Hotel/Restaurants	0	39	0
Total	392	186	0

(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan) The Department of Industries compiles Data on Manufacturing Industries.

12.3. Import and Export Trade

The district has no traditional trade centre. Trade is mostly conducted on retail basis and a very little on whole sale basis. The major exports of the district are fresh fruits, dry fruits, hides and skins and wool. All other items are brought in the district either from the provincial capital or from Punjab province.

12.4. Department of Small and Medium Enterprises and Industrial Development

The Industries Department started to construct an industrial estate on 50 acres of land at Loralai, but due to reluctance of investors no industry could be set up at the industrial estate. Thus, the district has no major industry except the cottage industry.

12.4.1. Handicrafts

In Loralai District, embroidery work is the area of expertise. It has several varieties in the district. In Duki they include "Gulan" which is the best, and represents a flower, "Charposh", "Khajur" or a date tree, and Sukrai. In Loralai the best known is "Chakan" which is done on sleeves, front pieces of shirts, and on "Masae" or "Paicha", "Gaiters" which are worn by Pashtoon women. In Sanjavi the common designs are "Nokan", "Karak", "Kumi", "Khajur", and "Buhari" a work done on shirt fronts and "Chakan" "Sargai", "Karzah" and "Taki", work done on sleeves.

The articles manufactured in the district are "Peshawars", "Kormah" and "Shagai" which are types of carpets. The rest includes "Khurjins" "Pokh Ghindae" and "Darwarghindae" (Corn sacks), "Uzhdan" (bag for keeping cloths), "Maraitubrai" (a case for keeping bread), "Sarai" (Blanket) and goat hair blanketing for "Kizhdis" or tents. The tribal women are very good in the art of embroidery but they do not work on commercial basis. They are mostly involved in "darri" and blanket making, carpet weaving, caps and women dressmaking etc.

12.5. Structure and Functions of the Industries and Manufacturing Department

Functions and Structure of the Industries department in the district are listed as under:-

Table 12.3: Structure and Functions of Industries and Manufacturing Department

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

(Industries and Manufacturing Department)

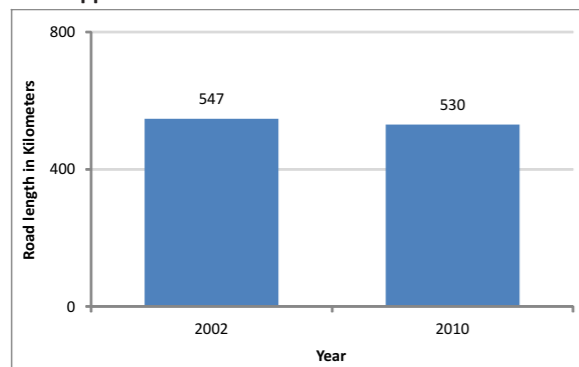
12.6. Major Development Issues

Loralai District is fairly at a disadvantageous position as far as the industrial sector is concerned. The industrial and manufacturing sector is almost non-existent. The main reasons are unavailability of infrastructure, low education levels and lack of potential areas for investment but other obstacles are lack of markets and raw materials. Except for fruit processing and canning units, there is no real scope for setting up other industries. Most of the jobs and livelihood is provided by the agriculture and livestock sectors. Mining of Coal and quarrying are under- developed but with increased mechanization of agriculture and improved exploitation of Coal and underground water, the fate of the people in the district can be changed.

13 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

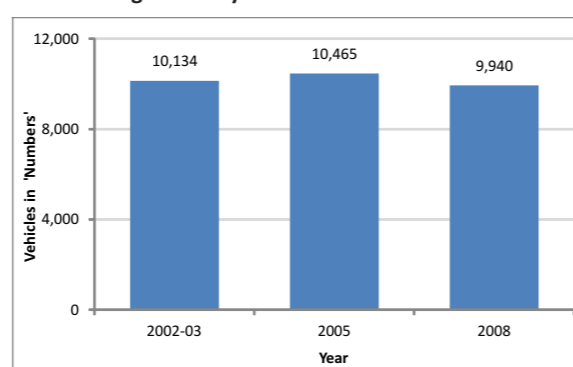
Total Length of metalled roads	530 km
Total Length of shingle roads	602 km
Internet Users	85
Mobile phone providers	5
Number of post offices	5
Number of Telephone connections	4,042
Hotels	17
Motels	95
Guest Houses	n/a
Rest Houses	7
Public Banks	1
Private Banks	4

Black Topped



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan , 2008-09)

Vehicles Registered by Year



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan , 2008-09)

13.1. Introduction

Economic development is one of the key elements required for the well-being and prosperity of the region and its people. Infrastructure plays a key role in economic development by contributing towards welfare of the masses. District Loralai has comparatively better road linkages than many other districts of Balochistan. The district has National Highways, provincial and district roads. Major road link is the National Highway which links Killa Saifullah with Dera Ghazi Khan. There is no railway and airport in the district. All parts of the district are accessible by roads. Telecommunication facilities are also available in all major towns. In Loralai, the state of economic infrastructure is poor and requires improvements through investments in reconstruction of new infrastructures and maintenance of the existing ones. In the absence of farm-to-market roads, livestock and agriculture sector development is hindered. Similarly other sectors suffer due to lack of infrastructure. Black topped road density per square kilometer is 0.05 and that of shingle road is 0.06.

13.2. Roads and Highways with Surface Classification and Length

The total length of roads in Loralai is 1,132 km, out of which, 530 km is black topped road (metalled road). The major portion of the total roads comprises of shingle roads. Loralai District is linked by road to Punjab in the east and to Provincial Capital Quetta in the west. To the north it is linked with district Killa Saifullah and to the south with Sibi. Some, farm to market roads are also constructed with help of Asian Development Bank in District Loralai.

Some of black topped roads are maintained by the Provincial Government, whereas, the National Highways (170km) are maintained by the Federal Government. The maintenance of the shingle roads is also the responsibility of the B&R department of Provincial Government. Inadequate funds are one of the key reasons for poor maintenance of roads in the district. The National Highways are relatively better maintained. The table given below informs the length of various roads.

Table 13.1: Road Type and Length (Kilometer)

Length by Surface Type	Black Topped	Shingle	Total Length
2002	547	602	1,149
2010	530	602	1,132

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan , 2008-09)

13.3. Transport

The Department of Excise and Taxation is responsible for collection of revenue through registration of vehicles in District Loralai. Please see table F1 Annexure F, for the number of registered vehicle under various categories in the district since 2002-03. This data provides an impression that a comparatively higher number of vehicles are being registered every year in Loralai than most other districts of Balochistan. Most of the transportation vehicles are registered in the district.

13.4. Railway, Harbor and Airports

No railways and airways services are available in the district.

13.5. Radio and Television Stations

Loralai has only one radio station since 2004-05 .Most popular broadcasts are BBC and programs from Quetta radio station. There are two PTV boosters working in the area. In interior of the district, television programs can only been seen through dish antennas. Two cable operators have recently started operations in Loralai city.

13.6. Telecommunication and IT Services

Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation (PTC) has established a network of telephones in the district. There are 10

exchanges in Loralai District. The number of telephone connection is increasing every year. The data given in the table below shows a gradual decrease in number of telephone exchanges and telephone lines in the district. Five mobile phone service providers and fax and internet facilities are also available in the district.

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

Category	2005	2009
Telephone Lines /connections	5,044	4,042
Exchange and Tele-density	13	10
Mobile Phone Provider's coverage and Connections	2	5
Internet users	n/a	85

(Pakistan Telecom Authority) n/a: Data not available

13.7. Post Offices / Courier Services

In District Loralai, 5 post offices (3in Loralai town, one in Duki and one in Sinjavi) are functioning. There are two courier services available in the district.

13.8. Banking and Financial Institutions

The Development Financing Institutions (DFI) and commercial banks have branch offices in the district. The National Bank has three branches at Loralai and Duki. The other commercial bank is Habib Bank (in Duki and Sinjavi). Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) has two branch offices at Loralai and Duki. The main function of ADBP is to provide loans to farmers and land owners to promote agricultural activities on easy installments. There is no women bank in the district.

Table 13.3: Number of Bank and Branches (Numbers)

Year	Banks			Branches		
	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign
2004-05	1	1	0	2	1	0
2009-10	1	4	2	2	5	3

(State Bank of Pakistan, 2010)

13.9. Energy

13.9.1. Electricity (Supply and Demand)

Electricity is provided by WAPDA through Sibi transmission as well as Rakhni Makhtar lines. Only grid station in the district is located at Loralai. A 132 KV transmission line passes through Sibi, Harnai and Shahrag to Loralai. Another 132 KV transmission line passes through Rakhni, Makhtar to Loralai. There are three feeders in the district; at Loralai city, Loralai Cantonment and Duki.

13.9.2. Gas (Supply and Demand)

Gas is not provided through gas pipelines. Cost of extending gas pipeline to Loralai is presently not viable. However, gas could be supplied at a cheaper rate through gas cylinders. Only 30% of the population uses liquid petroleum gas (LPG) in urban areas for lighting and cooking while only 10% of the rural population uses LPG for lighting.

13.10. Hotels and Resorts

The total number of rest houses in the district is 7. All rest houses belong to various Government departments and there is no private rest house in the district. There are four rest houses of the district administration; at Loralai, Sanjavi, Chotare and Chinjan, two of the Irrigation Department at Loralai and Duki, and one of B&R at Loralai. The Tourism Department has also constructed rest houses in Loralai. The district also owns 17 hotels and 95 motels.

13.11. Some Development Projects

Some of the development projects in PSDP-2009 include:

- Construction of Residential/ Non-Residential Accommodation for Dig Northern at Loralai.
- Construction of black topped Gharhwai to Wahvi Road 43.50 km.
- Construction of black topped Road from Gumbaz to Landi Mirkhan 25 km.
- Construction of Road Nali Azam to Gormai Road.
- Construction of Nana Sahab to Hafeez Abad Road Duki - Loralai 10.5 KM.
- Construction/black topping of Mekhtar-Chamalang Road (Remaining Works) District Loralai length 76 KM, (Minerals).
- Construction of bridge at Killi Daryazai, Chukrayli Rodh, Tehsil Duki.
- Construction of Road from Nan Zahib Ziarat to Sado China Ustrana Thal Duki (Bahadur Khan).
- Construction of various Roads in Luni area.
- Link road from old by pass to Killi Sagar.
- Construction / black topped of Coal Mines Jungle Abdul Rehman Road, Duki (Minerals).
- Construction/black topping of road from Yaroo Shaher to Killi Gandari (Duki) Road, Loralai.
- Construction of Dosurka Road Loralai.
- Construction of Chamaza Zar Karez Dilly Road.
- Construction of Nasir abad Rodline Shabozai Road.
- Nari Andra Road Mekther.
- Black topped Zarghoon New Wala Road, Loralai.
- Construction of black topped Road from DG khan Road to K. Akhtar Mohd Talaw Bulenda, K. Baizewera, and Killi Dewana Shar Hassan Khan.
- Loralai town road and drain.

13.12. Some Key Findings

- As compared to most other districts, present state of the economic infrastructure in District Loralai is better. Loralai is connected to other parts of the country by some metal and mostly shingle roads. Development of any area is hard to imagine without roads. The overall condition of the infrastructure is not good. Road maintenance is a key issue in infrastructure provision. Key impediment is the lack of resources at the provincial level for development of infrastructure.
- Although there is a considerable demand for gas, water, and other utilities, the availability is very limited. The district is located far away from the main gas pipeline and therefore cannot be supplied with natural gas. The district is also not connected by railway and airways. There is an urgent need for sufficient investment in the building of black topped roads in the district so that the district can actively participate in economic development of the province and the country.
- Postal services need to be expanded and improved. The Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan may play its crucial role in agricultural development more effectively. There is also a critical need for microfinance banking institution to extend the banking services to the people, specifically women of the district to encourage their participation in handicraft and livestock and to improve their economic status.
- It is imperative to develop economic infrastructure and communications in the district if the real benefits of developments are to be transferred to the grass-root level.



SECTION III Social Infrastructure

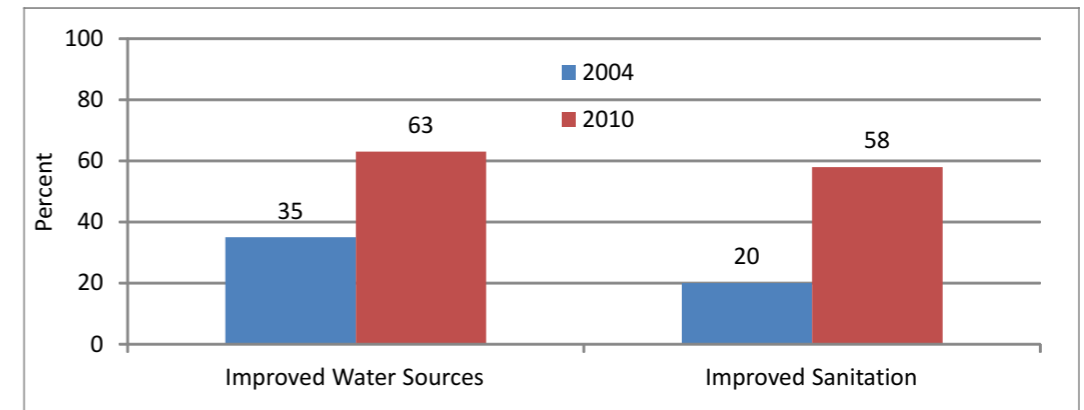
- 14 Water Supply and Sanitation
- 15 Health and Nutrition
- 16 Education

MDG Indicators

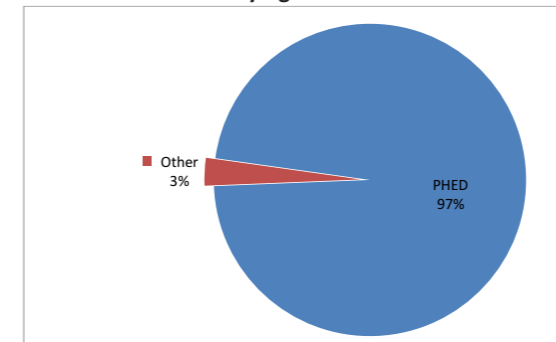
Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability

7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source	63%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	58%

Water Schemes		Purification Plants	
Functional	66	Functional	20
Non- functional	2	Non-functional	0
Total	68	Total	20
Water sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	58	Latrines	4
Spring	1	Sewerage Schemes	n/a
Open Sources	10	Solid waste Management	n/a
Canal	n/a	Others	n/a



Schemes Established by Agencies



(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- Provision of drinking water has improved in the recent years while quality and quantity of drinking water remains an issue yet to be addressed.
- PHED, under its CDWA program, is the major role player in water supply schemes.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water for All projects, 20 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.

14.1. Introduction

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

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

Indicator	2004	2010
Use of Improved water sources	35	63
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	20	58

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

Loralai ranks 21st with regard to having improved water source and improved sanitation (MICS Balochistan 2010).

14.2. Drinking Water

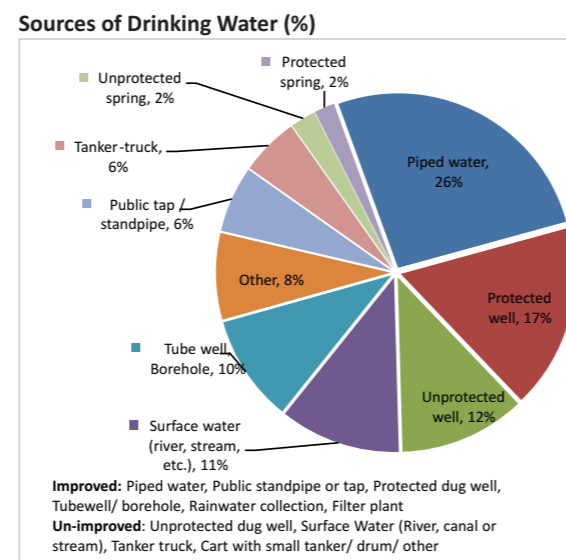
A recent household survey³ conducted in 2010, has shown that 63% population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, piped water (26%) constitutes the major source followed by protected dug well (17%) and tube wells / boreholes (10%). Whereas, other minor improved sources include: public stand pipe (6%) and protected springs (2%). The major unimproved sources are unprotected dug well (12%), surface water (11%) and approximately 8% of unimproved water source belongs to other categories as mentioned in the graph. For further details, please see table G1 Annexure G.

About 45% household population has no water available on their door steps. Therefore women and children have to travel distances to fetch water.

The data presented here reflects only 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 35%. This improvement may be due to the water supply schemes implemented in the district by the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Government of Balochistan. The table below shows the number of schemes implemented by PHED and other institutions:



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Improved: Piped water, Public standpipe or tap, Protected dug well, Tubewell/ borehole, Rainwater collection, Filter plant
Un-improved: Unprotected dug well, Surface Water (River, canal or stream), Tanker truck, Cart with small tanker/ drum/ other

Table 14.2: Schemes Established by Institutions/ Organizations

Type of Agency	Total Schemes
PHED	68
Other	2

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

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

Table 14.3: Type of Water Schemes

Type of Schemes	Total Schemes
Tube Well	58
Spring	1
Open Surface	10
Karez	1

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The sources of the schemes are mostly dependent on other sources followed by ground water tank as mentioned in the table below:

Table 14.4: Distribution of Schemes by Sources

Type of Sources	Total Schemes
Groundwater Tank	19
Overhead Tank	12
Direct Pumping From Dam or Water	6
Other	33

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The above mentioned schemes are being run using various energy sources. Out of total 70 schemes, 32 are being run using electricity, whereas, in electricity deficient areas around 38 schemes are being run on diesel pumps.

14.4. Water Purification Plants

Provision of clean drinking water is one of the major goals the Balochistan Government is striving to achieve. In this regard, PHED is implementing "Clean Drinking Water for All" program that aims to install water purification plants in every Union Council and some *Tehsils* of the district. In District Loralai, So far 20 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	20	0	20
Water Purification Plants Established by NGOs	n/a	n/a	n/a
Water Purification Plants Established by Others	n/a	n/a	n/a

(CDWA) n/a: Data not available

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

14.5. Some Development Projects

Some of the development projects in PSDP 2009 include:

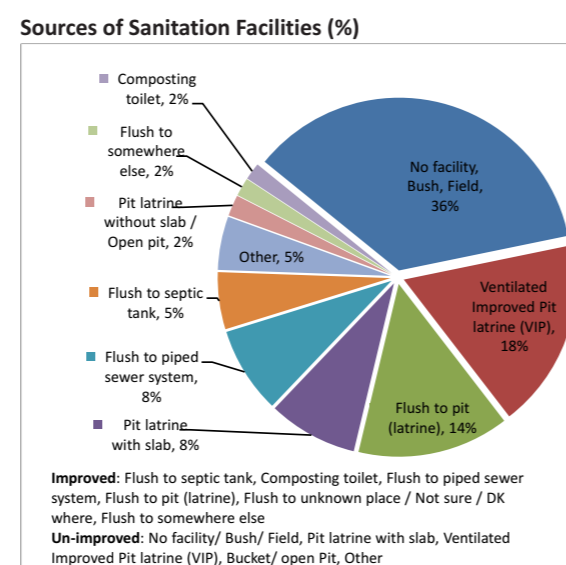
- Rehabilitation of Water Supply System of Loralai town/Suburbs.

14.6. Sanitation

According to WHO and UNICEF, sanitation facilities interrupt the transmission of much fecal-oral disease at its most important source by preventing human fecal contamination of water and soil. Epidemiological evidence suggests that sanitation is at least as effective in preventing disease as improved water supply. Often, however, it involves major behavioral changes and significant household cost. Adequate facilities for excreta disposal can help reduce transmission of diseases like diarrhea and polio. The improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank or latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab and composting toilet.

14.6.1. Use of Sanitary Means of Excreta Disposal

About 58% households in the districts are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those, only 30% has any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 35% have no toilet facility and defecate 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.



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.6.2. Available Facilities / Schemes Established in Sanitation Sectors

The *Tehsil* Municipal Authority has established 4 public latrines in the district. There is no solid waste management scheme reported in the district. Similarly, no activity is reported by district's Local Government, Public Health Engineering Department and NGOs.

Table 14.6: Number of Schemes Established in Sanitation Sector

Type of Scheme	Number of Schemes Established by					Total
	LG Dept.	TMA	PHE Dept.	NGOs	Others (if Any)	
Latrines	n/a	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	4

(Local Governments, TMAS, LG Department, PHE Department and NGOs)n/a: Data not available

14.7. Some Development Projects

No information on planned or on-going projects was collected.

15 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	27%
TT2 Vaccination	6%
Vaccination (BCG. Fully)	18%,0%
Institutional deliveries	18%
Skilled attendants at birth	31%
Diseases	
Suspected pneumonia <5 yrs	2%
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks<5 yrs	8%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	2
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	2
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	28
Dispensaries	47
MCH Centers	4
TB Clinics	1
Others	2
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	67
Nurses	20
Paramedics	235

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

MDG Indicators

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs): 49% (2004)

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (zhob Division): 110
 4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (zhob Division): 87
 4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage: 21% (2010)

Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health

5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth: 31% (2010)
 5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: 5% (2010)
 5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate: 12%
 5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage: 27% (2010)
 5.6: Unmet need for FP: n/a

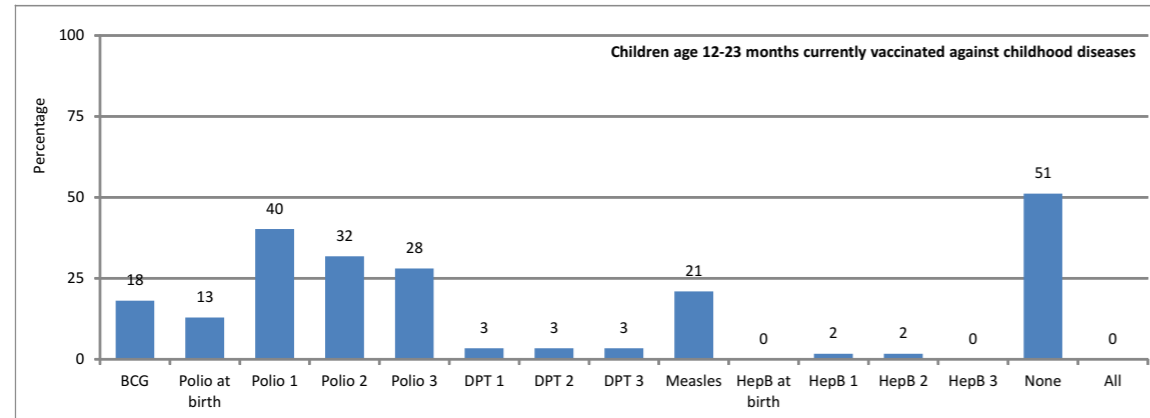
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

6.3: Correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS among young women (15-24y): 5.3% (2010)
 6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN: 0%
 6.8: Children treated with Anti-malarial Drugs: 25%
 6.9: TB Case Detection Rate: 83% (2009)
 6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate: 79% (2008)

(Infant and Under-five mortality figures are regional)

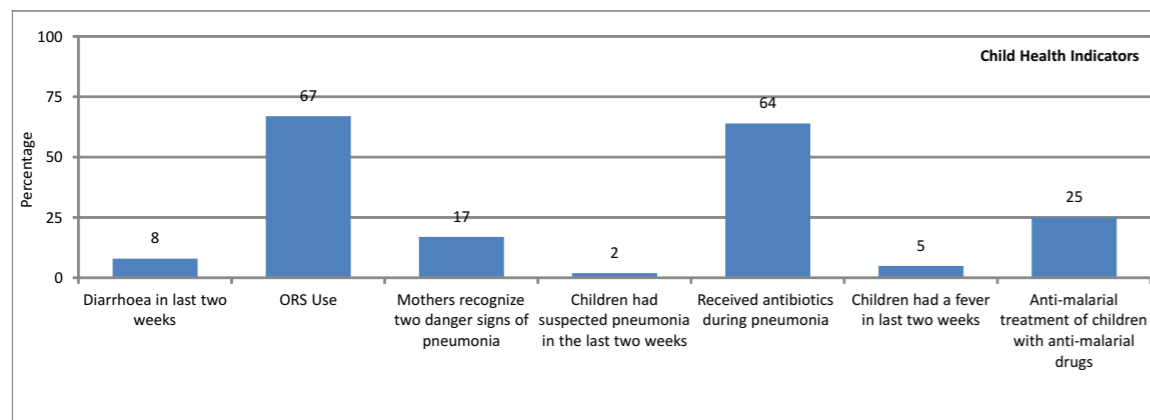
Following are the indicators of MICS Balochistan 2010.

Children age 12-23 Months Currently Vaccinated Against Childhood Diseases



(MICS Balochistan, 2010)

Child Health Indicators



(MICS Balochistan, 2010)

Sector Highlights:

- The status of public healthcare system presents a dismal picture and generally suffers from governance, funding, staffing and resource limitation issues.
- EPI vaccination coverage is significantly low for measles and TT2.
- TB Control Program has made significant achievement under its TB-DOTS strategy with an overall achievement of 83% Case Detection Rate (CDR) and 79% Treatment Success Rate (TSR).
- Hepatitis B&C prevalence is alarmingly high in the district indicating need for immediate intervention and health awareness campaign.
- Nutritional status of children and household is not satisfactory as percentage of child is malnourished; similarly, percentage of household using adequately iodized salts is very low.

15.1. Health Needs

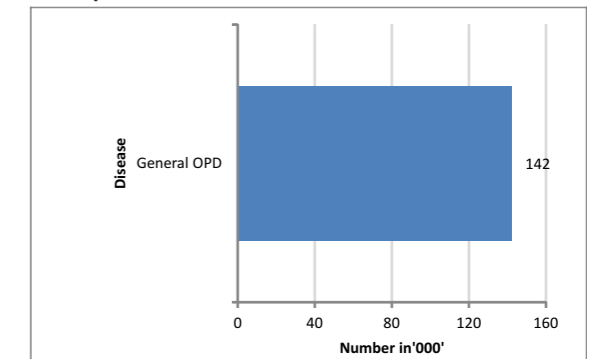
The population of the district is generally poor and due to high malnutrition, poor living conditions, inadequate healthcare and high fertility, people experience high level of mortality and morbidity. The vulnerable groups including women and children are particularly at risk. For every 1,000 live births, 87 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 23 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women, who experience a high fertility rate (TFR: 3.0) as compared to the provincial average (TFR: 4.7) have poor access to skilled providers for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. Other than the resourceful and affluent ones, most women are left to deliver at home by local untrained *dais* at best or by neighbors or relatives. There is no ambulance facility and people have to make their own arrangements in case of medical and obstetric emergencies.

According to Health Management Information System (HMIS) reports, a total of 239,716 patients with common illnesses visited the government health facilities during 2009-10. Respiratory Tract Infections, Gastro Intestinal, Fever Clinical Malaria were the most common diseases reported from health facilities. Other communicable diseases included Malaria, Meningitis, Fever and Scabies. Top ten new priority health problems are presented in the chart ahead:

A total of 38,998 patients hospitalized during the year 2009-10. The distribution of indoor admission by disease category is presented in the chart above:

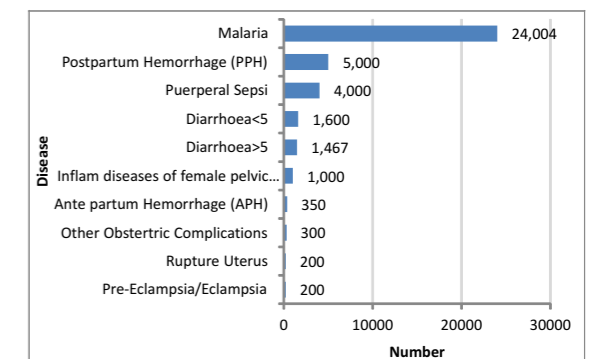
Note: No data of outdoor diseases was collected.

Ten Top New Cases



(District Health Information System, 2009-10)

Most Common Indoor Diseases Treated



(District Health Information System, 2009-10)



15.2. Health System and Resources

15.2.1. Health Facilities

The highly subsidized public healthcare system is the major provider of curative and preventive care services to the local population. The health facility infrastructure includes: 2 Hospitals, 1 Rural Health Center (RHC), 28 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 47 Civil Dispensaries (CDs), 4 Maternal and Child Health Centers, 2 auxiliary health units and two specialized units (one for TB and another for leprosy). Apart from these health facilities, there are four non-functional health facilities (1 RHC with 10 beds, 2 BHUs and 1 CD) in the district. Moreover, there is also a jail dispensary in the district but presently it is non-functional.

. A number of health facilities lack essential staff and are highly under-utilized.

15.2.2. Human Resources

There were 67 doctors for a population of about 351,579 i.e. one doctor for 5,247 persons and only 20 nurses and 8 dentists were posted in health facilities of the district. The ratio of bed/population and staff has been calculated in the following table:

Table 15.1: Health Staff and Facilities

Health Facilities	Health Staff and Facilities in 2010				
	Doctors M/F	Nurses M/F	Para-medical M/F	Beds M/F	Units
Hospitals	34/7	2/18	36/3	226	2
RHCs	4/-	n/a	4/2	10	1
BHUs	21/-	n/a	54/27	n/a	28
CDs	0	n/a	94/-	n/a	47
MCH Centers	0	n/a	-/2	n/a	4
TBC	1/-	n/a	2/1	n/a	1
Other	n/a	n/a	10/-	n/a	2
Total	67	20	235	238	85
Unit/population ratio	5,247	17,579	1,496	1,490	4,136

(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	10	Human Resource Development
Zinc Sulphate & MIS tools	15	National program for family planning & primary health care.
CDD/ARI	20	Human Resource Development
MCH Training	23	Human Resource Development

(Balochistan Health Department)

15.2.4. Administration of Health

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

15.2.5. Reporting and Surveillance Systems

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

In addition, the National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care (NPFP and PHC) has also setup a comprehensive management information system to monitor performance of Lady Health Workers (LHWs) 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 70 reporting facilities throughout the district. The aggregated average new patients for whole district was 12.8/day, while for two third of total facilities (65.7% of total 70) average daily OPD was less than 10 patients per day.

Overall 31% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), whereas, 17% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel in the whole district. Similarly 8% of the women who delivered had one or more post natal visits. The data also reveals that out of 1301 family planning visits 75% were new clients. Growth monitoring services have been extended to only 3% children out of the district target (11,136 < 1 year population). Furthermore out of total 720 visits recorded for growth monitoring, 68% were observed as malnourished (falling below two standard deviation curve based on weight for age).

15.4. Special Health Programs / Initiatives

15.4.1. Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

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

BCG: (58%), Panta 3: (46%), Measles: (35%) and TT-2+: (7%)

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 DHO. The number of TB patients registered under TB DOTS program is given below:

Table 15.3: Number of Registered TB Patients

Year	No. of TB Patients Registered
2006	593
2007	521
2008	448
2009	427
2010 (up to 3 rd qtr)	365
Total	2354

(Balochistan Health Department)

The success of the program is measured through two indicators: TB Case Detection Rate (CDR) and Treatment Success Rate (TSR). These are also MDG indicators related to Goal 6. According to program's reported data, the CDR was 83% and TSR was 79% during 2008-09.

15.4.3. Malaria Control Program

District Malaria staff is under the control of DHQ. 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 1.3 and Falciparum Rate was 82.9.

15.4.4. Hepatitis Prevention Control Program

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

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

	Registered	Therapy Completed	Under Treatment
Hepatitis B	18	13	5
Hepatitis C	30	20	0

(Balochistan Health Department)

According to a survey⁴ conducted in 2008, the prevalence of Hepatitis B in the district was estimated at 7.4% and of Hepatitis C at 3.3%. 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, 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 Center 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 center submits quarterly feedback reports regularly.

15.4.6. National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care

National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care addresses the missing link between health care outlets and health services users. The linkage is provided through a network of Lady Health Workers (LHWs), who are especially trained in PHC, family planning and community organization and deployed in their neighborhood catering to a thousand of population each. There were 345 LHWs working under supervision of 12 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) in the district covering 5% 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 through focus on the following components.

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

DHQ Hospital is providing Comprehensive EmONC Services and RHC Mekhtar and Ismail sher are providing Basic EmONC Services. A Community Midwives Training started in Public Health School and a Public Health Specialist has been posted to monitor the program activities in the district.

15.5. Nutritional Status

The situation with regards to nutritional 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, 92% infants were on breast milk while 85% were exclusively breastfed.

In micro-nutrition, the situation is also not very encouraging. Vitamin A supplementation during Polio immunization drives could hardly reach half of the target children population of 6-59 months age. Similarly, only 5.1% households were found consuming adequately iodized salt.

15.6. Some Development Projects

No data with regards to development projects in this sector was collected.

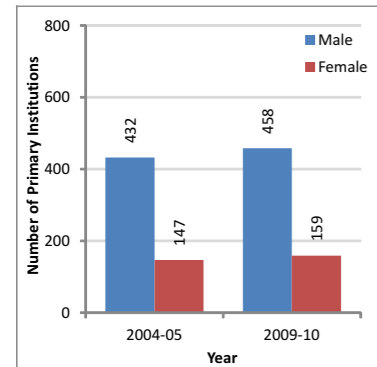
15.7. Some Key Findings

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

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

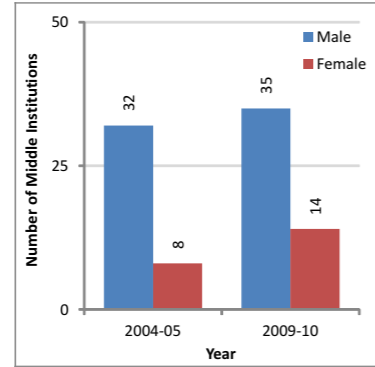
16 EDUCATION

Primary Schools



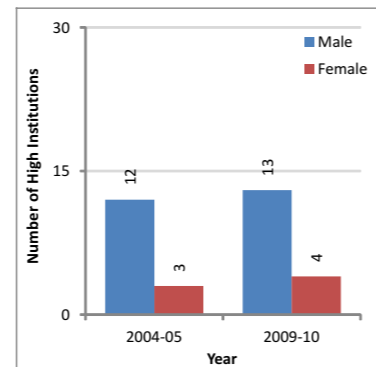
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Middle Schools



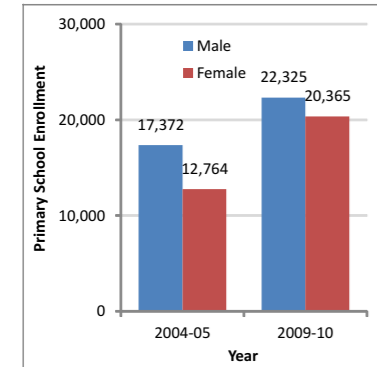
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

High Schools



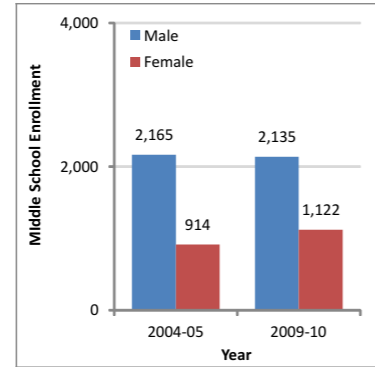
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Primary Schools



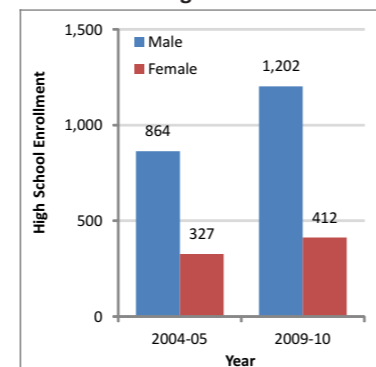
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Middle Schools



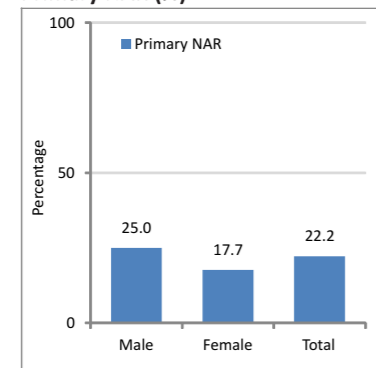
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in High Schools



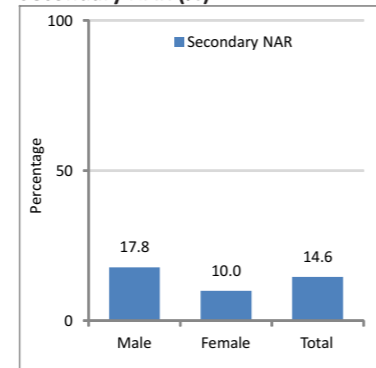
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Primary NAR (%)



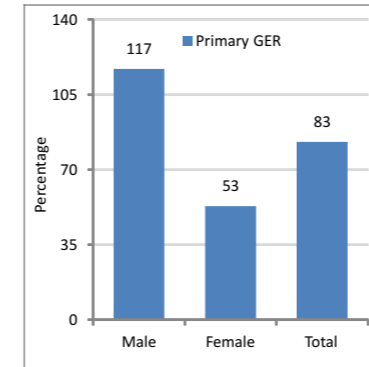
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Secondary NAR (%)



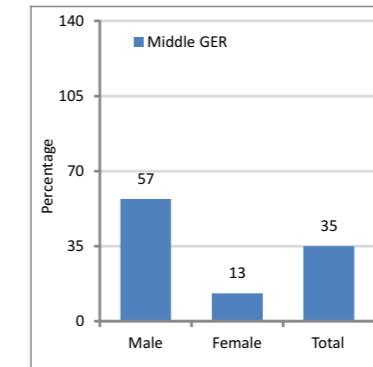
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Primary GER (%)



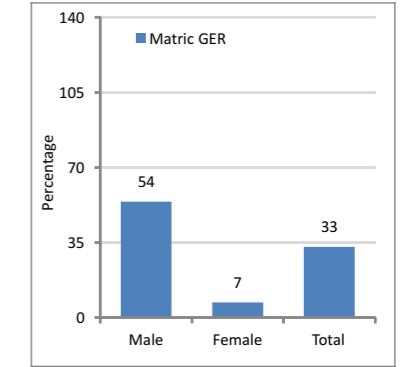
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Middle GER (%)



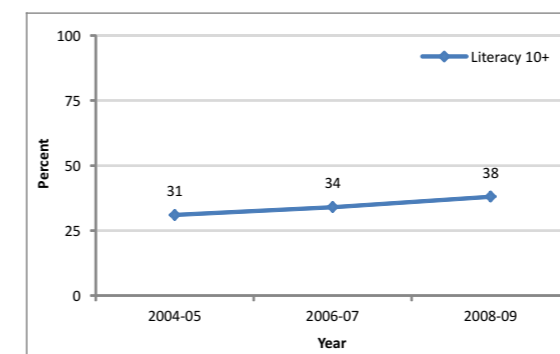
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Matric GER (%)



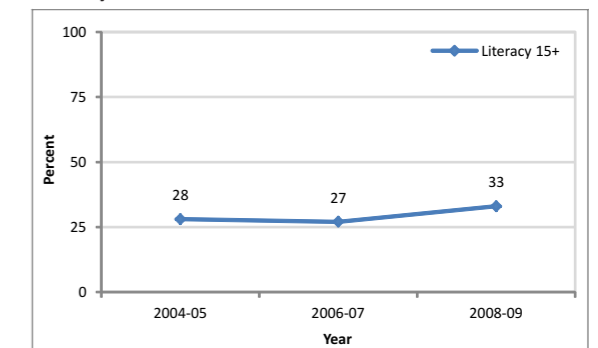
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 10+



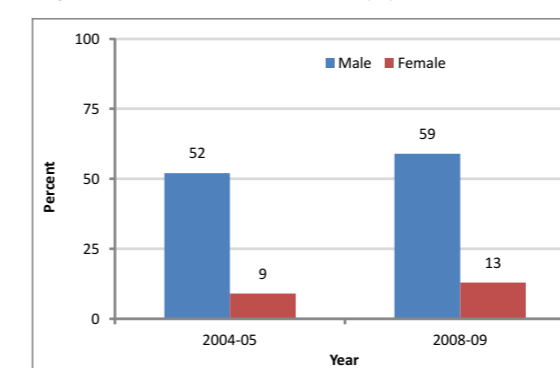
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Literacy 15+



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Population Ever Attended School (%)



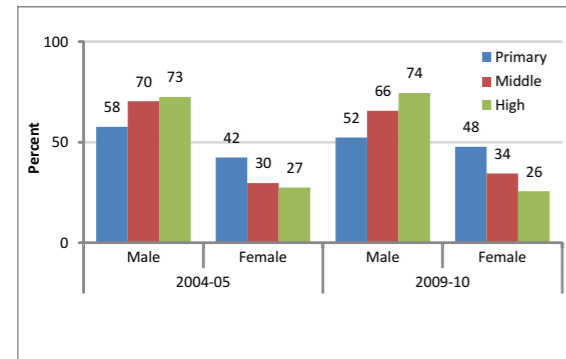
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Population Completed Primary or Higher (%)



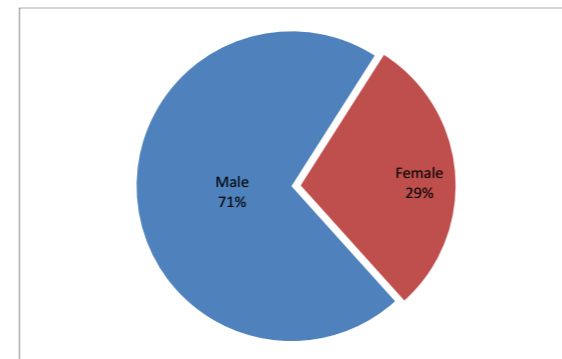
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Male/Female Ratio (%)



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

Overall Teachers



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

MDG Indicators

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- 2.1: Net primary enrollment ratio: 22% (2010)
- 2.2: Primary Completion rate: 29% (2010)
- 2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs): 38% (2009)

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development

- 3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary: 0.71 (2010)
- 3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary: 0.6 (2010)
- 3.3: Youth Literacy GPI: n/a

Sector Highlights

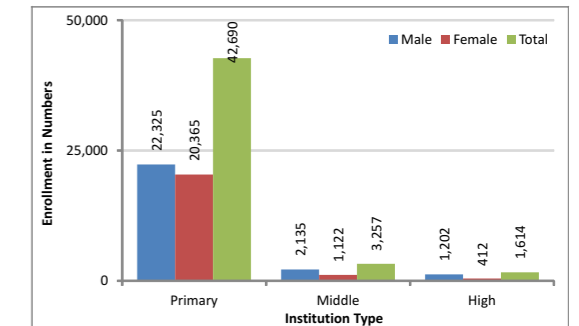
- Gender disparity is high in primary education.
- Most children do not continue education beyond primary and this is more pronounced in case of girls.
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment in secondary levels is unavailability of schools. Against 617 primary schools in the district, there are only 49 middle and 17 high schools.
- There is also general scarcity of female teachers as on average there is only one primary teacher per 54 pupils.
- Primary school completion is also very low (29%).

16.1. Introduction

16.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates

According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 683 public primary, middle and high schools is 47,561, whereas, 1648 students were enrolled in colleges, of which 1445 were boys and 203 were girls.

Enrollment in Public Schools by Gender and Level

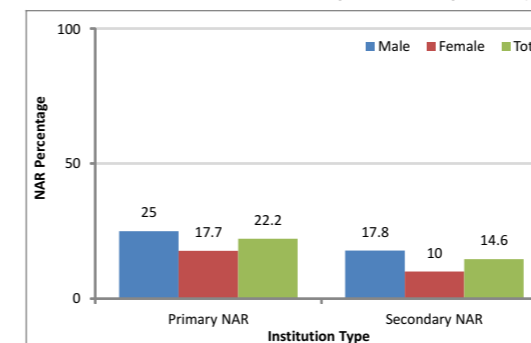


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.3. Enrollment Rates

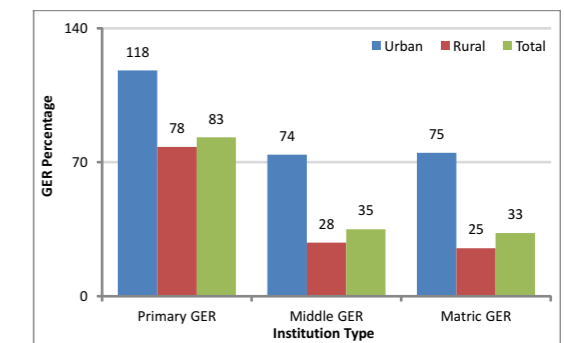
MICS conducted in 2010 has reported Primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 22% with girls significantly lower than boys (18% versus 25%). This indicates that 78% children were still out of school, which will either join late, or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in secondary school NAR (total: 15%, boys: 18%, girls: 10%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Similarly, Gross Enrollment Rate of primary and middle schools were also very low (at 83% and 35% 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 (%)

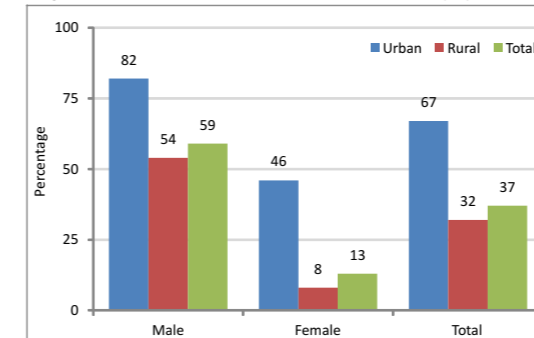


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.4. Educational Attainment

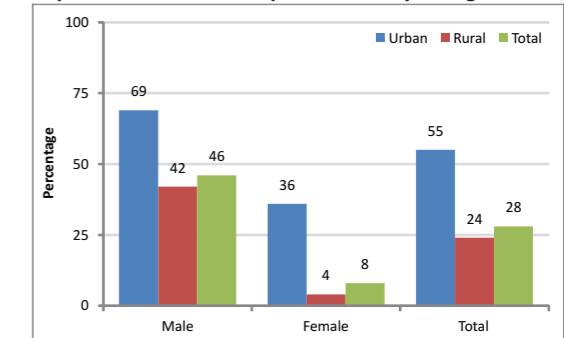
Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 63% population aged 10 years and older never attended any school while only 28% reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 8% had ever-attended any school and only 4% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with urban males, where nearly 82% ever attend and 69% 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

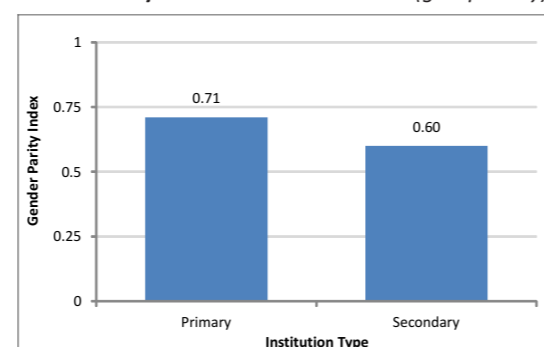


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.5. Gender Disparities

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

Gender Parity Index - School enrollment(girls per boy)

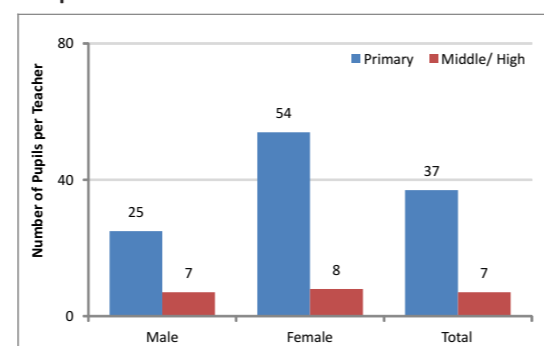


(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

16.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 25 primary school boys and 54 primary school girls. Whereas, there are sufficient teachers per students for middle level. For details see table I7 Annexure I.

Pupil Teacher Ratio



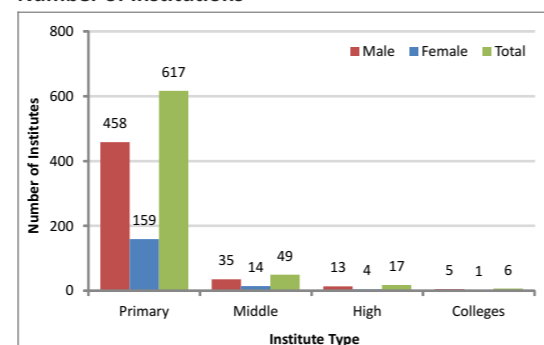
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7. Institutions

16.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school census 2009-10, there are 617 primary schools (458 male and 159 female), 49 middle schools (35 male and 14 female), 17 high schools (13 male and 4 female), 2 Inter colleges (male) 2 degree colleges (1 male and 1 female) and 1 elementary college (female only). For details 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 617 primary schools in Loralai, 458 for boys and 159 for girls. The total enrollment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 42,690, of which 22,325 were boys and 20,365 girls, which means that 52.3% 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 1.5kilometer, so that no child is deprived of basic education. Promotion of girls' education will be assigned high priority. However, considering the geographic spread, this policy may not be applicable to the letter and spirit as it would require 6,622 instead of 617 schools to cover the district map. Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 36 community schools to promote primary education in the district.

The following table computes the budget based on the information provided by the Provincial Education Department. The number of new primary schools budgeted is based on the requirements for new primary schools minus the number of non-functional schools activated. Priority has been given to activating non-functional schools before budgeting for establishing new primary schools⁵.

Budget -Establish New Primary Schools					
Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	20	20	20	20	20
Activate NF Schools	11	11	11	11	10
Establish New Primary Schools	9	9	9	9	10
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	19.134	19.134	19.134	19.134	21.260
New Schools-Teachers Salary	3.240	6.480	9.720	12.960	16.560
Total (Rs. in millions)	22.374	25.614	28.854	32.094	37.820
Girls' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	11	11	11	11	11
Activate NF Schools	8	8	8	8	7
Establish New Primary Schools	3	3	3	3	4
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	6.378	6.378	6.378	6.378	8.504
New Schools-Teachers Salary	1.080	2.160	3.240	4.320	5.760
Total (Rs. in millions)	7.458	8.538	9.618	10.698	14.264

16.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8, with the primary section included. In 2009, there were 49 middle schools in Loralai, of which 35 were boys and 14 for girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 3,257, which included 2,135 boys and 1,122 girls. This means that 66.5% of middle school students were boys. The Government has sanctioned 15 posts for a middle schools, of which one post is of SST (Gen), SST (Sc), JAT, PTI, D.M, M.Q each; two posts of JET, JVT and 4 posts of *Naib Qasid*. A senior secondary school teacher, SST (Gen), is posted as Head Master/Head Mistress of the middle school. The district has 49 middle schools functioning against 617 primary schools, means, 13 primary schools feed into one middle school, which explains the low continuation rates.

16.7.4. High Schools

High schools comprise grades up to 10 classes with primary and middle classes included. Humanities and 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. In 2009, there were 17 High Schools in Loralai, 13 for boys and 4 for girls. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 1,614, of which 412 were girls and 1,202 were boys.

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

16.7.5. Intermediate College

There are 2 Inter Colleges (Male) functioning properly. 571 students were enrolled in 2 Inter Colleges in which 547 students were boys and 24 students were girls.

16.7.6. Degree Colleges

According to Directorate of Education Colleges information, 2 Degree Colleges (1 Male and 1 Female) are functioning properly. In Degree Colleges, 527 students were enrolled; in which 348 students were boys and 179 students were girls.

16.7.7. Balochistan Residential College

In Loralai district 1 Balochistan Residential College is functioning properly and 550 students are enrolled in college.

⁵ District EFA Plan, Loralai 2011-2015, NCHD

16.7.8. 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 *Madrassas* and to mainstream by introducing regular subjects in the curricula. However, the response has been low and not all *Madrassas* were registered. The exact numbers of these *Madrassas* are therefore unknown.

16.7.9. Technical and Vocational Education

By 2015, the Government of Balochistan, with the assistance of Federal Government, will ensure access and equity to vocational and technical education in order to promote technical educational excellence throughout the province. The scope will introduce vocational education to students of class 6 - 10 and technical education to class 11 and onwards. The vocational and technical education shall be demand driven in order to develop effective human resource and effectively contribute towards reducing poverty rate of the province. At present, 49 middle schools are functional in the district and by the year 2015, the estimated number of middle schools will rise up to 79 (by minimum projection @ 10% per year). With the provision of Vocational Education at middle level, the Government of Balochistan intends to empower the graduates for self employment/ income generation and to support the technical stream at class 9th, 10th and onward. With provision of Vocational Education at Middle level the drop-out rate will also decrease.

There is only one teacher training college for men to provide basic training and teaching methods to undergraduates.

16.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

16.8.1. School Buildings

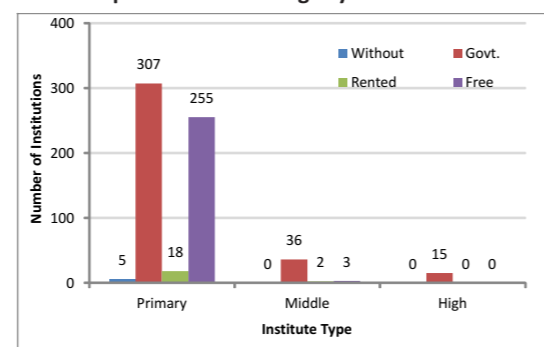
According to a BEMIS 2009-10, 1% of the primary schools are functioning without school buildings and some of them from all schools are functioning without shelter. This situation is better in middle and high schools.

Almost 97% of primary schools are without boundary wall which indicates a worse situation in District Loralai.

About 81% of primary schools are functioning without Electricity, this situation is worse in middle and high schools (71% and 20%) respectively.

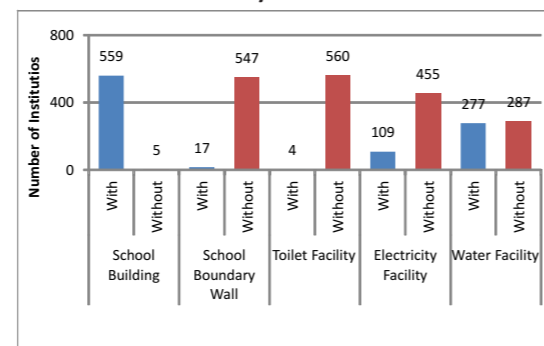
Similar is the situation with the toilet facility. 99% of primary schools are without basic toilet facility. This situation is almost same in middle and high schools.

Ownership of School Buildings by Level



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Primary Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Water is the basic necessity and almost 51% of primary schools are without water facility and this situation is same in middle and high schools.

According to a previous survey, most of the schools were deprived of basic needs i.e. boundary wall, toilets for students, class rooms, science labs, library, science equipment, furniture, reading writing material, computers and water facilities. The missing facilities are one of the major reasons why students drop out of schools and parents also do not value the education. Nearly 52% of primary school buildings are owned by the Government.

16.9. Literacy

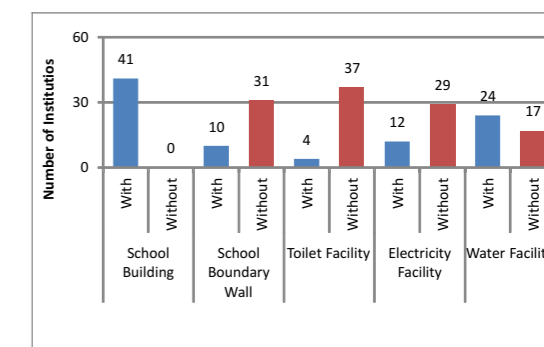
Literacy is the key that opens the doors of awareness and gives socio-economic uplift. Since independence, Governments has planned and developed various schemes and educational policies for achieving a high literacy rate, however, the impact of these programs has been limited.

According to Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, the literacy rate of age 10+ in Loralai District was 60% among males and 14% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 38%. 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 detailed table see table I9 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 were established in Loralai District in October, 2010.

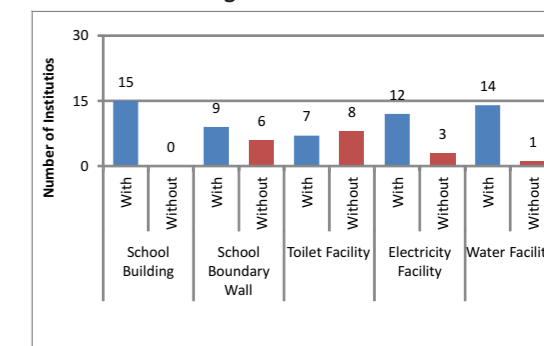
Currently 210 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for males and females by the Directorate of Literacy and NFBE and NCHD for over 4,600 beneficiaries. An overwhelming majority of the adult literacy centers are for females⁶.

Basic Facilities in Middle Schools



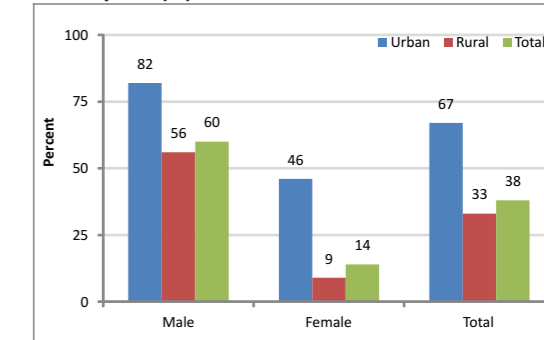
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in High Schools



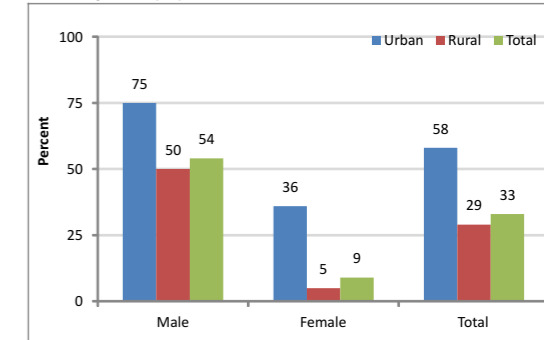
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Literacy 10+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 15+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

⁶ District EFA Plan, Loralai 2011-2015, NCHD

Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

Description	Centers	Enrolment
Male Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	2	40
Literacy Centers -Dir of Lit/NFBE	10	250
Sub-total Male	12	290
Female Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	178	3,812
Literacy Centers -Dir of Lit/NFBE	20	500
Sub-total Female	198	4,312
Total	210	4,602

16.10. Non-Formal Education

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

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

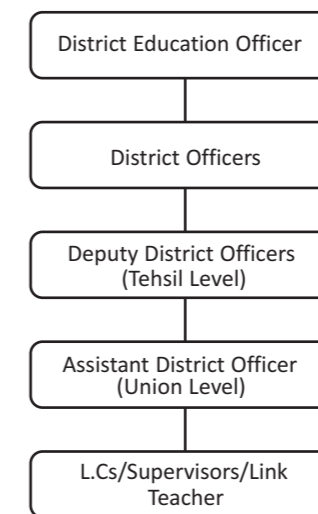
In the fiscal year 2007-2009, the Balochistan Education Foundation (BEF), with assistance of the World Bank, established 36 community schools in Loralai District through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. BRSP and LAFAM. The enrollment was 1,707 of which 767 were girls and 940 boys. These schools have been established in urban and semi-urban areas of the district. According to an approved agreement, the following criterion was 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 in which there should not be any boys or girls school within a radius of 2 km.

16.11. Education Department

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

District Education Management Structure



16.12. Some Development Projects

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

- Construction of building for Mono Technic Institute for Women at Loralai.
- Construction of Gymnasium, additional class room and hostel in Balochistan Residential College Loralai.

16.13. Some Key Findings

- Female literacy (15 years and above) is 10.6% as compared to male literacy of 29.7% (MICS Balochistan 2010)
- In order to achieve gender balance in education in the district, more focus is required on female education
- Adult literacy is equally important as it serves those who could not or cannot get education in formal education system
- Periodic enrolment campaigns, for girls especially, can bring about positive change
- In order to improve quality; teachers' regular training and provision of learning material will help.



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 Loralai District, common traditional games include wrestling, target shooting, tent pegging, folk dances, archery and javelin throw. Football, Volleyball and Cricket are also popular and played in both rural and urban sites. Sports like Squash, Tennis, Body Building, Cards and "Kattar" are common in urban areas only. Girls only play Table Tennis, Badminton and Volleyball that too in the premises of their schools and college. The only stadium is at Government Degree College Loralai, whereas there are 2 playgrounds, one at Loralai high school and the other at Duki high school. Two body building clubs run by an NGO and the Social Welfare Department are also present. There are 2 squash courts and one volleyball playground at Police Line in Loralai town.

17.1. Some Development Projects

No data was collected.

17.2. Major Development Issue

Sports never remained the development preference of any government as the major portion of provincial budget is always designated for other priority issues such as infrastructure, health and education. Most of the NGOs are also working for the same issues and have neglected sports development. However, a burgeoning attention is needed to sports to promote young talent.

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, which is currently at the hiatus status. Therefore, presently these Community Development Departments are known as Social Welfare Departments at districts levels. 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, Loralai was Rs. 1,116,392/- in fiscal year 2009-10 while this amount decreased to Rs. 9, 40,000/- 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 efficiently in enrolling the people and train them in the past few years. These centers were receiving their grants through donations and *Zakat* funds.

Table 18.1: Community Development Centers

Community Center	Year	Purpose	Achievements
Rural Community Center, Duki	Not reported	To provide living skill to women such as stitching & cutting.	Number of beneficiaries was not available
Training & Rehabilitation Center.	-	To provides training in cutting and stitching to the females	Number of beneficiaries were 40 females in the year 2010
Urban Community Development Project.	-	To provides training in cutting and stitching to the trainees	This industrial home facilitated 20 trainees at a time under the supervision of two trainers

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

18.3. Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)

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

18.4. Zakat and Pakistan Bait ul Maal

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

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

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

18.5. Musalihat Anjumans

The Department of Social Welfare is implementing a UNDP project titled "Gender Justice through *Musalihat Anjuman* Project (GJTMAP)" in collaboration with District Judiciary and Police. In 2007, this project was started with the objective to provide an alternate system of dispute resolution particularly to the women in domestic violence and gender-related issues. For the purpose, *Musalihat Anjuman* is formed in each Union Council of the district.

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

18.7. Structure and 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 Loralai has total five (5) posts of BPS-16 and one (1) of BPS-17 which was found vacant, while no post of BPS-16 was vacant. The detail of staff is given below:

Table 18.2: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	2
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	15
Actual Filled Posts	13
Vacant Posts	2

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table 18.3: 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	0	1
Total number of posts of below BPS -16.	5	5	0
Total Posts.	6	5	1

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table 18.4: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant at the Rural Community Center, Duki

Total Posts & BPS	No. of Posts	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	2	2	0
Total number of posts of below BPS -16.	7	6	1
Total Posts.	9	8	1

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table 18.5: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in Training and Rehabilitation Center, Loralai

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

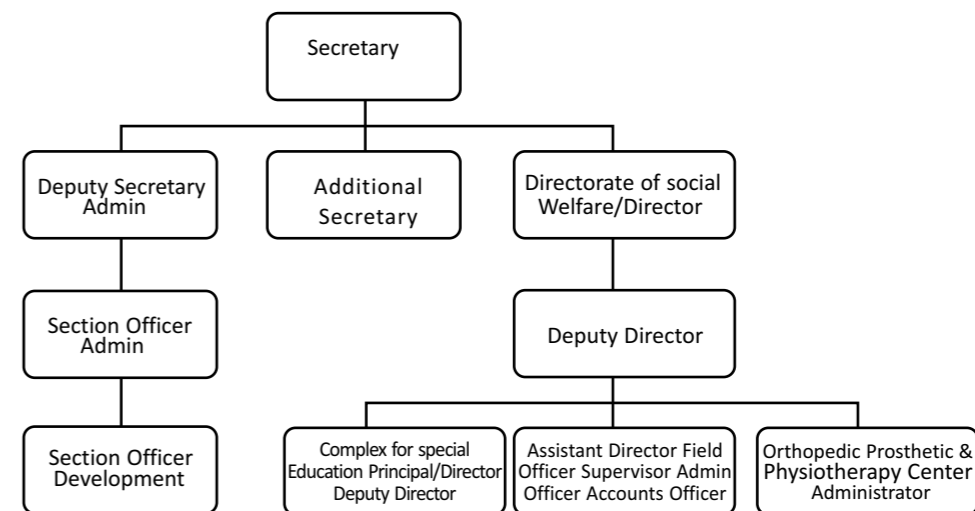
(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table 18.6: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in Urban Community Development Center, Loralai

Total Posts & BPS	No. of Posts	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS -17.	2	2	0
Total number of posts of below BPS -16.	5	5	0
Total Posts.	7	7	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Social Welfare Department Organogram



18.8. Some Key Findings:

- Accurate record maintenance is essential to identify the needs of district's development centers.
- A sufficient amount of budget is needs to be allocated to Community Development Centers for their apt performance.
- Certain projects on registration, education and rehabilitation of the persons with impairments and transsexuals are utmost essential to be initiated for the welfare of marginalized strata.
- SMEDA needs to focus on its role for community development as well as in establishing small industries so the poor could be able to generate income competently.
- Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal needs to expand its role to acquire improvement and growth of community.
- Sufficient budget allocation is required to fulfill the requirements of community development schemes and projects.
- 300 CCBs and 100 NGOs were registered with Social Welfare Department in which 240 CCBs and 75 NGOs were not working. Appropriate liability and monitoring of CCBs and NGOs working is essential for community development.
- Affirmative safety net plans in Loralai are required for the well-being of aged persons, orphans and rehabilitation of the drug addicts.

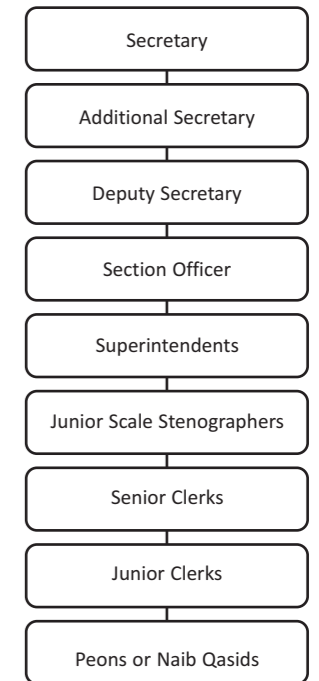


19 WOMEN/GIRL CHILD DEVELOPMENT

19.1. Structure of Women Development Department

In Balochistan, Women Development Cell was established in 1997 under the Planning and Development Department, which was the first initiative for women development in the province. Formerly, this department was working with the Department of Social Welfare and Special Education. Recently, the Women Development Department (WDD) is separated from Department of Social Welfare and Special Education on 03rd November, 2009. The department is still in the age of infancy and therefore, it requires more time to streamline effective projects for the empowerment and development of women in the future, and to get the WDD district offices in order and fully functional.

Structure of Provincial Woman Development Department



19.2. Situation of Women

By and large social organization in District Loralai is semi tribal and andocentric, which discourages women's decision making and economic empowerment. Women were 47% of the overall population and 57% of them were above 15 years of age. Their economic dependency over males persists high due to the patriarchal norms, even when they are equally active with men within their defined reproductive roles such as in agriculture and livestock, they are socially not accepted as farmers or the paid laborers. Moreover, their ownership or inheritance in house and/or agricultural land is also not widely accepted, that makes them more economically dependent. Women are also involved in small industries such as embroidery work as home-based workers but they are proletarians.

According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls is significantly lower than boys (18% compared to 25%). Traditionally girls' education is not much encouraged due to poverty and cultural issues. Girls, even if enrolled in schools have high possibility of drop outs or discontinuing education after primary level. The secondary Net Attendance Ratio is 15% in total, out of which boys dominate with 18% and girls stand at mere 10%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was also very low, 83% and 35% respectively.

Women are experiencing high level of mortality and morbidity due to malnutrition, poor living conditions and inadequate healthcare. Although, there were 7 lady doctors, 345 LHWs and 12 LHSs in the district, but still many women have poor access to skilled attendants for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. In the year 2010, overall 31% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), whereas, 17% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel. Similarly, 8% of the delivered women had one or more post natal visits. Besides, insufficient number of lady doctors, lack of essential Primary Health Care equipment and services adjoins more in their problems particularly at the time of maternal emergencies.

The issues related to women are considered as matter of honor and discouraged to be reported at police stations, and instead resolved in the *Jirga*. For the reason, cases of violence and crimes against women in the district remain unreported. However, two cases of rape were reported in 2010 while 1 of honor killing and 1 of murder case was reported in 2008. Whereas 5 cases of female abduction were reported during 2008-10. Other than that issues of domestic violence, acid throwing or stove-burning were never reported. There is a possibility that other assaults against women are also being conducted but they were unreported due to the traditional values. This situation raised the need of women police station and women police in the district. So, it could provide the ease of access to justice and protection for women. A system of alternate dispute resolution is also working in the district that provides amicable settlement of local disputes and instances of gender violence through an institutionalized network of *Musalihat Anjuman* working in each Union Council of the district.

The Federal Government has specified 33% female representation in the District Government structure but it is currently at hiatus until the next Local Government elections take place. In the year 2005, the registered women voters were 52,618, whereas, registered men voters were 62,512 in the district but at the time of elections, women are influentially discouraged to cast their votes.

There are many women employed in education and health sector. Overall female employed in Education department were 625 while 579 teachers. Overall women employed in the health sector were 250, whereas, 7 lady doctors, 18 nurses and 35 paramedic staff in the district. Other than that National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care employed 345 LHWs and 12 LHSs for the betterment of maternal health in Loralai. Women recruitment in the development and productive arena is further needed to be focused to attain gender equality in the district.

19.3. Available Facilities

Many international donors and Non-Governmental Organizations are working in promoting girls' education in the district but the degree of their involvement varies according to the nature of the institution. UNICEF and other NGOs have been assisting in increase of school participation in the rural areas, particularly for girls. Other than that, Government of Pakistan initiated health projects particularly for the betterment of women health. Some of them are:

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

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

:

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

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

- Rural Community Center, Loralai.
- Industrial Homes.
- Benazir Income Support Program.
- Musalihat Anjumans to resolve disputes particularly related to women under UNDP project.
- Community Halls for lady councilors were established under GRAP.

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

The microfinance facilities were introduced by commercial banks particularly for the empowerment of small entrepreneurs, farmers and women. National Bank of Pakistan (NBP), Habib Bank Limited (HBL) and Agriculture Development Bank were functioning in Loralai and providing all commercial banking facilities and loans. Unfortunately, these institutions are not providing microfinance or loan facilities to women, which raised the need of establishing First Women Bank in the district to provide micro credits for women entrepreneurs for their economic empowerment and betterment of livelihoods.

19.4. Vocational Trainings

Carpet centers were established by Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority (SMEDA) in Loralai to provide trainings, scholarship and loans to boys and girls, in order to enhance their capacity and livelihood, although SMEDA further needs to focus on providing more opportunities to women.

19.5. Recreational Facilities

The traditional norms does not allow women for their recreational activities, therefore not much attention has been given by the Government to provide designated facilities such as parks and clubs.

19.6. Women Development Initiatives

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

19.7. Some Key Findings

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

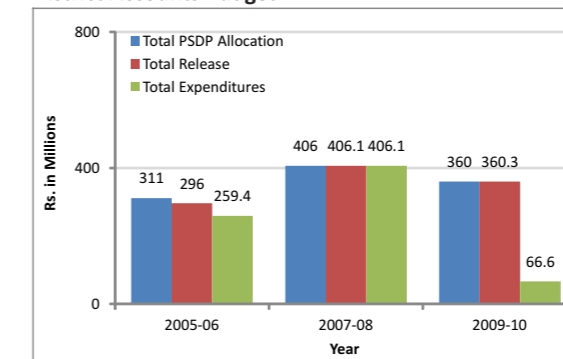
- There is an immense need of women empowerment programs to be initiated by Government and NGOs.
- District hospitals are needed to be equipped with essential equipments for on time primary health care services particularly in emergencies.
- Establishment of women bank is needed for the promotion of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

20 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Relevant data could not be traced.

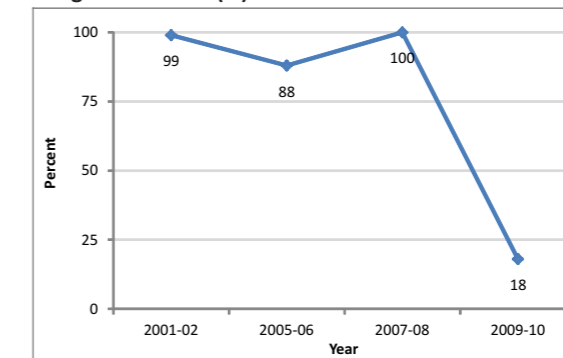
21 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

District Accounts Budget



(PSDP, 2010)

Budget Utilization (%)



(PSDP, 2010)

21.1. Introduction

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

21.2. District Accounts - Budgetary Allocations/Expenditures

It is very difficult to collect information about the income of the district. Based on historical trends, general perception and level of development we can safely conclude that the district has always been dependent on the Provincial Government to run its affairs. Secondly, very little of the developmental activities are financed by resources mobilized in the district. Thirdly, much of the decision making process on district development takes place at the provincial level.

21.3. Development Funds

Most of the development activities in the district are funded through the Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). Development funds from federal and provincial resources are only partly administered at the district level. Due to paucity of resources in Balochistan, the Government had no option but to opt for Revenue Deficit Budgeting to finance PSDP relying mainly on the budgetary support provided by the Federal Government. Moreover, in case of block allocations at the provincial level, accurate breakdown at the district level is not possible. The following table presents data on allocation, releases, and expenditures of PSDP in Loralai. Resource distribution among districts should be based on considerations like status of social and economic indicators, area and population etc.

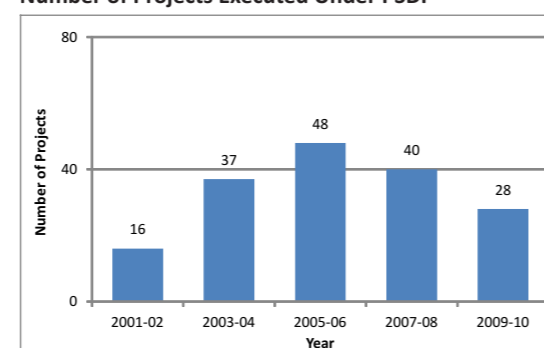
Table 21.2: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total PSDP Allocation GOB	170	267	286	311	333	406	398	360
Total Release	114	217	256	296	n/a	406	395	360
Total Expenditures	112	189	234	259	n/a	406	207	67
Percentage Utilizations	98%	87%	91%	88%	n/a	100%	52%	*18%

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

The graph shows the number of projects executed under PSDP in Loralai. 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 further 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
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- Annexure K: District Accounts and Development Funds
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- Bibliography

Annexure A: DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Table A1: Provincial/National Assembly Seats

	Constituency No	Number of Seats
Provincial	Loralai PB - 16	1
	Duki PB - 14	1
National	NA-263, Loralai, Musakhail, Barkhan	1
Total		3

(Provincial and District Election Commission of Pakistan)

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

Office	Basic Pay Scale (BPS)	Number of Posts		Total
		2008-09	2009-10	
Deputy Commissioner	1	5	1	6
	5	5	0	5
	7	3	1	4
Education	2	0	1	1
	7	5	9	14
	16	5	2	7
Health	17	4	0	4
Construction and Works	2		3	3
	4	1	0	1
	7	0	1	1
	2	0	1	1
Agriculture	3	1	0	1
	7	4	2	6
	11	3	1	4
Livestock	2	0	2	2
	4	4	0	4
Total		40	24	64

(District Accounts)

Table A3: Licensing Facilities

Licenses Type (include name)	Number of Licenses Issued (2009-2010)	Fees Per License(include Rates for 2009-2010)	Revenue Generated During Financial Year 2009-2010	Issuing Authority
Pistol / Revolver	587	1,000	587,000	DCO/ Dcoffice
Rifle	70	1,000	70,000	DCO/ Dcoffice
Shotgun	90	600	54,000	DCO/ Dcoffice
Total	747		711,000	

(District Revenue Office)

Annexure B: LAW AND ORDER

Table B1: Type of Law Enforcement Agencies and Geographical Coverage

Type of Law Enforcement Agencies	No. of Police Stations/ Thana/ Chowkis	Geographical Coverage
Police	3	15 Km Radios
Levies	5	All Other Area

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

Table B2: Strength of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Available Human Resource							Total
	SSP(s)/ Tehsildar/ Subaidar	SP(s)/ Hawaldar	DSP(s)/ Risaldar	SHO(s)/ Naibrisaldar	SI(s)	ASI(s)	Constable(s)	
Police	1	1	6	3	43	53	328	435
Levies Provincial	3/3 N	15	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	251	278
Levies Federal	n/a	10	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	286	305
Risaldar Major	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
Federal Other forces	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1

(District Police Office, District Commissioner Office & Provincial Home Department and IG Police Office) n/a: Data not available

Table B3: Available Resources of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Agencies	Available Resources							Total
	Vehicles	Arms	Ammunition	Mob Control Equipment				
				Tear Gas	Rubber Sticks	Armored Suits		
Police	31	570	12,905	48	114	45	13,713	
Levies Provincial	15	310	5,000	10	n/a	n/a	5,335	
Levies Federal	3	275	3,000	10	n/a	n/a	3,288	
Total	49	1,155	20,905	68	114	45	22,336	

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

Table B4: Number of Courts and Benches

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

(Registrar High Court, District & Session Judge)

Annexure C: AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

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

Major Rabi Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tons)	Yield(Kg/ Hectare) Average
Wheat	15,975	32,567	2,039
Barley	75	102	1,360
Cumin	15	9	600
Chickpea (Gram)		4	500
Peas (Mutter)	81	36	444
Lentil (Masoor)	35	19	543
Vegetables	1,325	20,969	15,826
Fodder	802	25,425	31,702
Total	18,316	79,131	53,014

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Major Kharif Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tons)	Yield(Kg/ Hectare) Average
Sorghum(Jowar)	990	865	874
Millet (Bajra)	52	42	808
Maize	3,065	3,747	1,223
Mung bean	441	382	866
Mash bean	282	247	876
Fruits	10,546	49,169	4,662
Onion	390	6,164	15,805
Potato	25	359	14,360
Vegetables	576	4,437	7,703
Melons	768	8,257	10,751
Chilies	699	1,072	1,534
Fodder	670	20,013	29,870
Coriander	84	34	405
Garlic	12	111	9,250
Cotton	453	596	1,316
Total	19,053	95,495	100,303

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

	Wheat	Fruits	Onion	Fodder
Loralai				
Area	42.7	28.2	1.0	3.9
Production	18.6	28.2	3.5	26.0
Yield	1.3	3.0	10.3	40.2
Balochistan				
Area	33.9	20.1	2.7	3.1
Production	16.5	19.7	11.6	22.5
Yield	1.0	2.0	8.6	29.1

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

	Tractors	Threshers	Harvesters	Reapers	Bulldozers
Govt.	1	0	2	0	11
Private	447	121	13	1	1
Total	448	121	15	1	12

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Fruits	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tons)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Almond	4,466	12,378	2,852
Apple	1,520	9,700	7,217
Apricot	2,583	16,042	6,291
Grapes	198	539	2,750
Peach	170	670	4,012
Plum	316	1,307	4,176
Pomegranate	1,197	8,392	7,040
Cherry	92	133	2,145
Pistachio	4	8	2,000
Total	10,546	49,169	38,483

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Vegetables	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tons)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Carrot	309	5,871	19,000
Cauliflower	578	8,386	14,509
Peas	62	744	12,000
Radish	44	802	18,227
Turnip	43	796	18,512
Spinach	35	560	16,000
Tomatoes	699	7,298	22,838
Lady Finger	63	475	7,540
Tinda	17	105	6,176
Brinjal	26	191	7,346
Potato	25	359	14,360
Cucumber	25	178	7,120
Total	1,926	25,765	163,628

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C7: Area Irrigated by Different Source of Irrigation

Sources of Irrigation	Area (Hectare)	Percent (%)	Total No. of Tube Wells	
			Govt.	Private
Tube wells	30,624	94	0	1,316
Wells	1,116	3	0	0
Karezes / Spring	810	3	0	0
Total	32,550	100		1,316

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Annexure D: LIVESTOCK

Table D1: Health Services Activities (Number)

Activities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Vaccination	267,635	478,474	622,090	805,790
Treatment	275,319	209,140	177,812	276,083
Animals Castrated	1,912	390	2,546	1,472
Animal Slaughtered (Govt.)	136,471	46,228	58,457	90,262
Animal Slaughtered (Private)	5,520	n/a	n/a	n/a

(Director Animal Health Balochistan)

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

	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Mutton	(000) Tons	3.1	3.2	3.2	6.2	6.3
Beef	(000) Tons	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Milk	(000) Liters	64.0	65.2	66.5	67.9	69.2
Poultry	(000) Tons	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.3
Eggs	Million Numbers	61.6	63.2	64.9	66.6	68.3

(Directorate General Livestock and Livestock Census, 2006)

Annexure E: FORESTRY

Table E1: Notified Forest Areas

Forest Name	Area (Hectares)	Status
Tomagh	4,144	Mostly degraded
Kohar	4,144	Badly degraded. Native trees disappeared and replaced by artificial plantation of Mesquit and Phulai trees.
Spinwar	3,626	Intact and protected. Pistacia Kinjjak flourishes well.
Surghund	1,554	Depleted Juniper zone.
Nargassi	2,072	Depleted Pistacia khinjjak forest
Gaddebar	7,097	Depleted Olive and Phulai forest.
Duki Mesquite	163	Mostly encroached for residential buildings and Coal mining activities.
Grass Rakh at Gumbaz	77	Moderately degraded grassland open to mismanaged grazing.
Narechi	643	Ghaz forests which are moderately degraded.
Sialu	2,428	Olive forests moderately depleted.
Khwarra Churman	2,833	Overgrazed rangeland.
Karahi	4,694	An open and vast plain in Duki Tehsil that stores rain water and supports thick grass cover. It is grazed by tareens, Marries and Nomad graziers.
Sadozai Kach	654	Foothills in the east of Duki town that supports Phulai scrub forests and serves as a potential rangeland; still intact.
Yateabad + Jahangir Shahr	7,291	Once used to be a potential rangeland under the control of forest Department, but subsequently, transferred to the Livestock Department where a sheep breeding farm is being maintained.
Khumak	583	Degraded olive forests which have now turned into a potential rangeland.
Total	42,003	

(Forest Department)

Table E2: Forest Departments Designations and Posts

Designation	Grade (BPS)	Post (Number)
Divisional Forest Officer	17	1
Sub-Divisional Officer Wildlife	16	1
Range Forest Officer	16	2
Superintendent	16	1
Assistant	14	1
Junior Scale Stenographer	14	1
Deputy Ranger Forest	9	1
Senior Clerk	9	1
Sericulture Inspector	8	1
Forester	7	6
Junior Clerk	7	1
Field Assistant	6	2
Deputy Ranger Wildlife	5	1
Sericulture Supervisor	5	1
Forest Guard	5	23
Tube	5	1
Tractor Driver	5	2
Jeep Driver	4	1
Truck Tanker Driver	4	2
Game Watcher	1	19
Field Watcher	1	3
Mali	1	2
Cleaner	1	1
Naib Qasid	1	4
Chowkidar	1	4
Total		83

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

Annexure F: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATION

Table F1: Vehicles Registered by Year

(Number)

Vehicle Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Motorcycle	3,683	3,758	3,911	n/a	4,021	3,670
Car	978	978	979	n/a	980	785
Jeep	281	282	285	n/a	285	329
Station Wagon	181	182	182	n/a	182	259
Tractor	1,141	1,165	1,207	n/a	1,298	1,153
Mini Bus	293	294	295	n/a	303	486
Rickshaw	1	1	1	n/a	1	0
Truck	1,450	1,457	1,462	n/a	1,477	1,215
Pickup	2,127	2,134	2,144	n/a	2,146	2,043
Total	10,135	10,251	10,466	n/a	10,693	9,969

(District Development Statistics, 2008-09) n/a: Data not available

Table F2: Number of Post Offices and Courier Services

Services Category	2005	2010
Post Offices	4	5
Courier Services OCS, TCS, TNT, Speed X	2	3

(Post Master General)

Annexure G: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Table G1: Improved and Unimproved sources of Drinking Water

Type and Source of Drinking Water	MICS 2009 – 10
Improved Sources	62.5
Piped water	26.3
Public standpipe or tap	6.1
Hand pump	0
Donkey pump/turbine	0
Protected dug well	17.1
Tube well/ borehole	9.9
Protected pond/ Tank	0
Protected spring	1.9
Rainwater collection	0.2
Filter plant	1.0
Un-Improved Sources	36.8
Unprotected dug well	11.7
Unprotected Spring	2.4
Unprotected Pond	0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	11.2
vendor provided	0
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	0
Tanker truck	5.4
Cart with small tanker/ drum	0.1
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0
Other	6.0

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

(Percent)

Access of water sources	MICS 2010
Improved sanitation facilities	58.0
Flush to piped sewer system	8.1
Flush to septic tank	5.3
Flush to pit (latrine)	14.2
Flush to somewhere else	1.7
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	0.9
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	17.8
Pit latrine with slab	8.4
Composting toilet	1.6
Un -Improved sanitation facilities	
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	2.0
Bucket	1.3
Public/ communal latrine	0.9
Other	0.5
Missing	1.5
No facility, Bush, Field	35.9

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Annexure H: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Table H1: OPD Attendance at THQ and DHQ Hospital

Category/ Department	THQ Hospital			DHQ Hospital		
	New Cases	Follow-up Cases	Total	New Cases	Follow-up Cases	Total
General OPD	n/a	n/a	n/a	139,123	2,847	141,970

(Balochistan Health Department)

Table H2: Indoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Complications of Abortion	1
Head Injuries	2
Burns	3
Hernias	4
Vesico - Vaginal Fistula	4
Fibroid Uterus	5
Pneumonia>5	7
Galucoma	7
Neonatal Tetanus	11
Fractures	16
Viral Hepatitis A & E	18
Cholelithiasis / Cholecystitis	26
Acute Appendicitis	29
Ectopic Pregnancies	30
Typhoid	34
Pneumonia<5	52
Hypertension	60
Chronic Obstructive Airways	85
Prolonged/Obstructed Labour	100
Meningitis	106
Uterine Prolape	120
Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	174
Pre-Eclampsia/Eclampsia	200
Rupture Uterus	200
Other Obstetric Complications	300
Ante partum Hemorrhage (APH)	350
Inflam diseases of female pelvic organs (PID)	1,000
Diarrhea>5	1,467
Diarrhea<5	1,600
Puerperal Sepsi	4,000
Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	5,000
Malaria	24,004

(Balochistan 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	17,372	12,764	30,136	22,325	20,365	42,690
Middle Section	2,165	914	3,079	2,135	1,122	3,257
High Section	864	327	1,191	1,202	412	1,614
Inter Colleges	400	0	400	550	0	550
Degree Colleges	0	132	132	547	24	571
Cadet College	369	71	440	348	179	527
Total	21,170	14,208	35,378	27,101	22,102	49,209

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

Table I2: Primary Level Enrolment in Government Schools (Percent)

	Urban		Rural			Total			Percentage of
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
80	95	87	81	89	84	81	91	84	Total
82	95	88	82	88	83	82	90	84	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	25.0	17.7	22.2
Secondary	17.8	10.0	14.6

(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	120	93	105	111	42	73	112	49	77	Including
5-9	134	105	118	114	44	78	117	53	83	Excluding
6-10	123	107	114	119	48	83	120	57	88	Excluding
10-12	79	65	74	51	6	28	57	13	35	-
11-13	83	68	77	54	7	30	60	15	38	-
13-14	100	31	75	44	3	25	54	7	33	-
14-15	121	50	100	38	3	24	48	7	33	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

Urban			Rural			Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
82	46	67	54	8	32	59	13	37

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

Urban			Rural			Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
69	36	55	42	4	24	46	8	28

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table 17: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	25	54	34
Middle and High Level	7	8	7

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Table 18: Type and Number of Institutions Year wise (Number)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	432	147	579	458	159	617
Middle Schools	32	8	40	35	14	49
High Schools	12	3	15	13	4	17
Inter Colleges	0	1	1	2	0	2
Degree Colleges	1	0	1	1	0	1
Elementary Colleges	1	0	1	1	1	2
Cadet Colleges	1	0	1	1	0	1
Total	479	159	638	511	178	689

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

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

Literacy	Gender	Urban	Rural	Total
Literacy 10+	Male	82	56	60
	Female	46	9	14
	Total	67	33	38
Literacy 15+	Male	75	50	54
	Female	36	5	9
	Total	58	29	33

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	52	66	74
Female	48	34	26

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Annexure J: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

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

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Assistant Director . (B-17).	1	0	1
Assistant. (B-14).	1	1	0
Junior Clerk. (B-07).	1	1	0
Driver. (B-04).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid . (B-02).	1	1	0
Chokidar . (B-02).	1	1	1

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table J2: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant at the Rural Community Center, Duki

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

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table J3: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in the Training and Rehabilitation Center, Loralai

Total Posts & BPS	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer. (Female). (B-17).	1	1	0
Social Welfare Officer . (Male). (B-17).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Worker . (Female). (B-06).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Worker. (Male). (B -06).	2	2	0
Naib Qasid . (B-02).	1	1	0
Chokidar . (B-02).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table J4: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in Urban Community Development Center, Loralai

Total Posts & BPS	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer . (Female). (B-17).	1	0	1
Social Welfare Officer . (Male). (B-17).	1	0	1
Multi Purpose Workers . (Female). (B-08).	2	2	0
Multi Purpose Workers . (Male). (B-08).	2	2	0
Junior Clerk. (B-07).	2	2	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Annexure K: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table K1: Projects Executed Under PSDP (Number)

Year	Projects in Numbers
2001-02	16
2002-03	20
2003-04	37
2004-05	37
2005-06	48
2006-07	48
2007-08	40
2008-09	26
2009-10	28

(PSDP, 2010)

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

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	LORALAI	AKHUR	30	6
2	LORALAI	BANHAR	2290	267
3	LORALAI	BASHARAT SHAHR	143	27
4	LORALAI	CHOTILAI SHARIF	2935	506
5	LORALAI	DHAKI	248	36
6	LORALAI	DODHA SHAHER	202	44
7	LORALAI	JAHANGIR SHAHR	1529	269
8	LORALAI	KOLAKAN	576	138
9	LORALAI	KUCHH SADOZAI	1202	207
10	LORALAI	MAHI SHAHR	1255	151
11	LORALAI	MANZAKI	311	72
12	LORALAI	NIMKI	2609	472
13	LORALAI	NIZAM ABAD	316	39
14	LORALAI	PALRI	666	100
15	LORALAI	SHAHBAZ CHEENA	236	63
16	LORALAI	TALLI ALAF MARJAN ZAI	96	17
17	LORALAI	TALLI ALIF BALUCH	14	4
18	LORALAI	TALLI ALIF KATTA KHEL	0	0
19	LORALAI	WAHVI	3983	427
20	LORALAI	WIALA NERACHI	232	32
21	LORALAI	BAIZAWAR	468	83
22	LORALAI	BARGARH	592	132
23	LORALAI	BEHLOL	0	0
24	LORALAI	DERH MONH	632	110
25	LORALAI	DEWANA SHEHR	516	41
26	LORALAI	DRAHI	574	88
27	LORALAI	GAZ	583	74
28	LORALAI	JADED CHAMALING	2246	302
29	LORALAI	JULAL SHAHR	85	15
30	LORALAI	KHALIL CHEENA	94	22
31	LORALAI	LAKHI CHARI	497	87
32	LORALAI	MOTORAKH	153	36
33	LORALAI	NOOR KHAN SHAHR	451	70
34	LORALAI	SADOZAI JUNGLE	182	32
35	LORALAI	SANAW	771	124
36	LORALAI	SANGORI	2059	367
37	LORALAI	SUHBAT SHAHR	237	48
38	LORALAI	TALAU BLUNDA	1423	163
39	LORALAI	TALAU DAMAN	1742	252
40	LORALAI	WAL	1422	190
41	LORALAI	BASTI DHACCA	1075	179
42	LORALAI	Haji KARAEZ	3745	412
43	LORALAI	HOSRI	2504	372
44	LORALAI	KILLI KATA KHEL	790	128
45	LORALAI	KORAR GAI	822	147

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
46	LORALAI	LANDI MIR KHAN	1120	180
47	LORALAI	PALOS KALAN	3728	685
48	LORALAI	PALOS KHURD	197	31
49	LORALAI	PALYANI	2797	438
50	LORALAI	SAGHAR	1814	308
51	LORALAI	WARE ZAI	615	114
52	LORALAI	ZANDA ROD	823	153
53	LORALAI	HABIB QILA	931	193
54	LORALAI	JALAL CHEENA	632	80
55	LORALAI	JUNGLE	2834	405
56	LORALAI	KALANTAR CHEENA	573	85
57	LORALAI	KAMAL JALGA	0	0
58	LORALAI	MAKAM CHEENA	51	9
59	LORALAI	NASIR ABAD	4912	715
60	LORALAI	SHAMBE KAREZ	468	90
61	LORALAI	SIRKA CHEENA	381	69
62	LORALAI	TA KRIAN	850	108
63	LORALAI	TARKHAN CHEENA	436	72
64	LORALAI	TAUZ CHEENA	124	24
65	LORALAI	THANDRI	319	41
66	LORALAI	UMMER CHEENA	181	26
67	LORALAI	WAKOM RABAT	2706	460
68	LORALAI	WIALA DUKI	24997	2673
69	LORALAI	ZARKOON CHEENA	212	22
70	LORALAI	BANI KOT	1828	439
71	LORALAI	GHORWAS	39	6
72	LORALAI	JHALLAR KALAN	1132	225
73	LORALAI	JHALLAR KHURD	445	80
74	LORALAI	KAMAL KAREZ	963	152
75	LORALAI	KHALA WAZIR BHAWAL SHAHR	988	252
76	LORALAI	YARO SHAHR	1616	253
77	LORALAI	ALAN KAREZ	0	0
78	LORALAI	ASADULLAH KAREZ	231	39
79	LORALAI	DILLO KILLA	121	10
80	LORALAI	HAZAR SHAHR	2811	379
81	LORALAI	KAREZ LANDI	0	0
82	LORALAI	KAREZ SHER ISMAIL	2237	362
83	LORALAI	MANKI	233	64
84	LORALAI	SAADAT SHAHR	212	37
85	LORALAI	SHERA ISMAIL SHAHR	3544	597
86	LORALAI	YATABAD	230	60
87	LORALAI	CHINA ALIZAI	1047	108
88	LORALAI	DILOR	136	23
89	LORALAI	KACHH AMOON	0	0
90	LORALAI	KACHH MOHDIN	0	0
91	LORALAI	KACHH ZABERDAST	88	15
92	LORALAI	KACHHI ALIZAI	463	45
93	LORALAI	KACHHI WAH AR	65	16
94	LORALAI	KAREZ ABDUS SATTAR	0	0
95	LORALAI	KAREZ AZEEM KHAN	0	0

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
96	LORALAI	KHAT WAL	0	0
97	LORALAI	KUNRA KALAN	307	36
98	LORALAI	KUNRA KHURD	212	28
99	LORALAI	MANZAKI	68	8
100	LORALAI	NAWAB KAREZ	202	41
101	LORALAI	SAGHRI	603	91
102	LORALAI	SATAKHEL	284	40
103	LORALAI	SHAKAR	221	21
104	LORALAI	WAHAR KALAN	549	50
105	LORALAI	WAHAR KHURD	177	24
106	LORALAI	ZAHROBA	125	26
107	LORALAI	DALIZAI SHABOZAI	1169	121
108	LORALAI	DARGI SHABOZAI	1628	166
109	LORALAI	DILLI	1406	92
110	LORALAI	DIRGI KUDEZAI	2774	373
111	LORALAI	LAHORE	771	106
112	LORALAI	MURTAT KALAN	799	100
113	LORALAI	MURTAT KHURD	249	29
114	LORALAI	RAHMAN KACHH	217	26
115	LORALAI	SAGI	161	22
116	LORALAI	URD SHABOZAI	582	85
117	LORALAI	BEDAR CHINA	451	50
118	LORALAI	CHARGI	196	39
119	LORALAI	CHINA SHAH JAHAN	644	73
120	LORALAI	CHINA SULTANMOHD	193	43
121	LORALAI	GHULAM HAIDAR KAREZ	131	17
122	LORALAI	KAREZ SULTAN MOHD	248	25
123	LORALAI	KHUSHKABA PURRI	157	20
124	LORALAI	MAHOL	1532	177
125	LORALAI	NASIR KACHH	112	11
126	LORALAI	NAVEN VIALAH	317	30
127	LORALAI	PATHAN KOT	3309	441
128	LORALAI	POONGA	860	95
129	LORALAI	POTI	327	37
130	LORALAI	SAGHAR	949	102
131	LORALAI	SHAH KAREZ KHADARZAI	619	73
132	LORALAI	BARNIMA	522	62
133	LORALAI	BORI VIALA	1186	119
134	LORALAI	CHANGAI	212	23
135	LORALAI	KACHH KODA	83	11
136	LORALAI	KACHH SARDAR	0	0
137	LORALAI	KACHH SHAHUNBA	121	17
138	LORALAI	KAREZ ADARZAI	127	20
139	LORALAI	KAREZ DABRI	111	15
140	LORALAI	SAR BOLAK	137	20
141	LORALAI	SAR MALAK	287	52
142	LORALAI	SHERAN ALIZAI	561	66
143	LORALAI	SHERAN HAMZAZAI	1087	112
144	LORALAI	TOJGI	222	27
145	LORALAI	ZARI	138	18

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
146	LORALAI	ASPAIN TANGI	643	69
147	LORALAI	CHANALI	585	78
148	LORALAI	CHANJAN	973	120
149	LORALAI	DARGI SARGARH	2397	512
150	LORALAI	DRAZANDA	450	44
151	LORALAI	GHURBAI	50	8
152	LORALAI	GURMI	835	102
153	LORALAI	ISPEDAR	273	32
154	LORALAI	KACHH AMAQAZAI	770	164
155	LORALAI	KANWAR ABAD	849	91
156	LORALAI	KAREZ MULLA AHMAD	107	10
157	LORALAI	KHAR GI LUNDI	120	14
158	LORALAI	KHARJAN	0	0
159	LORALAI	LAGHAI	65	13
160	LORALAI	OBASHTGI	302	35
161	LORALAI	SOR GHAND	1453	178
162	LORALAI	AZGARLOON	1239	84
163	LORALAI	BAKHMA	910	74
164	LORALAI	BIRGENOON	1476	193
165	LORALAI	CHAPLI	1112	100
166	LORALAI	LASHTI	1404	164
167	LORALAI	ORYAGI	15930	1689
168	LORALAI	OZHDAH	270	36
169	LORALAI	RODLIN	1547	155
170	LORALAI	ZANGIWAL	3446	588
171	LORALAI	DALLI	9	5
172	LORALAI	DHAND	454	67
173	LORALAI	KANOKI	186	32
174	LORALAI	KAREZ KOHAR	60	5
175	LORALAI	MANARA KALAN	1042	127
176	LORALAI	MANARA KHURD	20	4
177	LORALAI	MIRHAJ	122	22
178	LORALAI	NIGANG	865	145
179	LORALAI	SARKI JANGAL	201	34
180	LORALAI	SHAH KAREZ	1361	191
181	LORALAI	ZHAR KAREZ	1883	171
182	LORALAI	AGHBARG	196	16
183	LORALAI	BULAND CHINA	111	22
184	LORALAI	CHINA HINGAM	0	0
185	LORALAI	CHINA PAEYO	58	9
186	LORALAI	CHINA TODA	60	8
187	LORALAI	CHOUDI	70	10
188	LORALAI	DILLI	86	8
189	LORALAI	GHULAM JO	52	8
190	LORALAI	GULAB DIAL	115	18
191	LORALAI	KACHH CHAKHAI	0	0
192	LORALAI	KACHH DAKI	0	0
193	LORALAI	KACHH DARBAN	0	0
194	LORALAI	KACHH MANZKA	0	0
195	LORALAI	KACHH MIAN KHAN	579	42

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
196	LORALAI	KANOKI	58	7
197	LORALAI	KASHKI NASKHEL	622	65
198	LORALAI	KONAK	48	2
199	LORALAI	MAHI WAL	518	71
200	LORALAI	MARAH KALAN	574	91
201	LORALAI	MARAH KHURD	546	77
202	LORALAI	MARAH SAKO	0	0
203	LORALAI	NAU VIEALA HAM ZAI	912	128
204	LORALAI	NIKOHAI	98	5
205	LORALAI	SANJO	0	0
206	LORALAI	SHABAN DOODH	263	28
207	LORALAI	SHABAN JAHANGIR	251	33
208	LORALAI	SHAHO CHINA	0	0
209	LORALAI	SHINLEZA	91	18
210	LORALAI	SOBHA CHINA	136	16
211	LORALAI	TARKHA CHINA	0	0
212	LORALAI	TEERO	240	29
213	LORALAI	AQRABI	158	21
214	LORALAI	DAULAT CHINA	47	10
215	LORALAI	DIRGI WAT	626	68
216	LORALAI	DURGI ASHPELU	295	50
217	LORALAI	INDALANDA	715	108
218	LORALAI	MEKHTAR	7214	1096
219	LORALAI	NALI AZAM	1502	194
220	LORALAI	NALI MULAZAI	790	135
221	LORALAI	NALI MUSAKHEL	122	24
222	LORALAI	NALI WALEZAI	425	76
223	LORALAI	SANDAH	132	26
224	LORALAI	SARAH DIRGA	85	15
225	LORALAI	TARKHA CHINA	624	117
226	LORALAI	ZAHRRAH NALI	2284	340
227	LORALAI	BAHAR WAL	367	20
228	LORALAI	CHAMOZA	655	108
229	LORALAI	CHANJ WAL	487	64
230	LORALAI	CHHAPRI	492	64
231	LORALAI	DALIL CHINA	0	0
232	LORALAI	DEWAL	46	7
233	LORALAI	GULAK CHINA	1176	102
234	LORALAI	JAHAN CHINA	0	0
235	LORALAI	KHUSHKABA MAT	150	17
236	LORALAI	KOTKI	239	39
237	LORALAI	NAGHAR	278	44
238	LORALAI	NALI TERIG	118	13
239	LORALAI	PAEYO KACHH	350	44
240	LORALAI	PUKKI	47	9
241	LORALAI	SHARAN KACHH	215	36
242	LORALAI	SHARWAR	162	24
243	LORALAI	TAZOO	122	28
244	LORALAI	TOR	1191	127
245	LORALAI	VIALA TERIG	249	31

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
246	LORALAI	WATGAM HAMZA ZAI	438	89
247	LORALAI	WITGAM BALEZA I	322	79
248	LORALAI	ADAG	265	36
249	LORALAI	ASPINALI	130	15
250	LORALAI	BARAD	1684	198
251	LORALAI	CHUNGI CHANGAL	13	2
252	LORALAI	DOMAK KACHH	10	2
253	LORALAI	DURGI MIRAN	16	6
254	LORALAI	GHUNGI KAKAR	53	5
255	LORALAI	GOGHAI	207	12
256	LORALAI	HUMAYA	464	51
257	LORALAI	KARM	199	35
258	LORALAI	KASHKI HAMZA ZAI	164	23
259	LORALAI	NISHPA	150	27
260	LORALAI	SABAR WAL	30	3
261	LORALAI	TUS BANDAT	91	9
262	LORALAI	ZARAH KALAN	424	52
263	LORALAI	ZARAH KHURD	38	7
264	LORALAI	CHAUTAIR	329	43
265	LORALAI	GHUNZ	104	18
266	LORALAI	KARBIKACHH	464	51
267	LORALAI	KAZHA	2296	457
268	LORALAI	MANDOKARA	185	36
269	LORALAI	NASHPA	293	48
270	LORALAI	SHIREEN	3093	276
271	LORALAI	TAKRIANSAR	0	0
272	LORALAI	TAND WANI	2309	329
273	LORALAI	TOBIKACHH	352	28
274	LORALAI	UCH SALAM GHUNZ	0	0
275	LORALAI	UCH SALAM KANZUAI	513	84
276	LORALAI	UCH SALAM VENAGHI	0	0
277	LORALAI	UCH WANI	1793	328
278	LORALAI	ANDROB	676	91
279	LORALAI	BEHANI	93	18
280	LORALAI	CHINCHINKAI	208	22
281	LORALAI	GHAIR KHAW	459	78
282	LORALAI	KACHI POI	714	115
283	LORALAI	KHAM GHOZA	128	18
284	LORALAI	KUSKABA AGHBARG	449	80
285	LORALAI	NARI DAG	592	73
286	LORALAI	OTKI	142	21
287	LORALAI	POI	4123	607
288	LORALAI	SHAH KHOZAH	183	15
289	LORALAI	TAND SALAM DAG	386	60
290	LORALAI	TAND SALAM SHEIKHMAL	449	109
291	LORALAI	VIALAH AGHBARG	2421	339
292	LORALAI	ZAID RAHM	133	22
293	LORALAI	BAGHAU	806	168
294	LORALAI	CHAWKI	114	19
295	LORALAI	HERYAN	665	110

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
296	LORALAI	KACHH	45	7
297	LORALAI	KHARASHANG	1700	337
298	LORALAI	KHUSHKABA HARYAN	12	1
299	LORALAI	KHUSHKABA TAKI	0	0
300	LORALAI	SARIPURI	0	0
301	LORALAI	SHENLEZ	1334	258
302	LORALAI	ZAR KILLA	240	32
303	LORALAI	ZARH ISTARGAI	597	111
304	LORALAI	BIAH	370	57
305	LORALAI	CHALEZ KHALIL	5353	774
306	LORALAI	CHALEZ MIR HAJI	1911	245
307	LORALAI	CHORMAN	173	21
308	LORALAI	CHUNGI MANGO	177	16
309	LORALAI	GIWARI	900	153
310	LORALAI	INZERGHART	140	19
311	LORALAI	LOWARAH	68	11
312	LORALAI	MARHATTI	728	106
313	LORALAI	MATEZAI	183	23
314	LORALAI	MEKLAWAR	152	18
315	LORALAI	MIRKHUNAH	61	11
316	LORALAI	NASAK	838	116
317	LORALAI	PASSRAH	521	50
318	LORALAI	PITAO	221	41
319	LORALAI	REGORAH	2011	209
320	LORALAI	SAR SHORE	319	37
321	LORALAI	SINJAWI	1967	227
322	LORALAI	TOR WAN	407	86
323	LORALAI	URUS	433	46
324	LORALAI	UZLEZ	924	133
325	LORALAI	WAJLOON	1151	211

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