

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

Mastung - District Development Profile 2011

Mastung



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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Provincial Office  
Balochistan, Quetta

**July 18, 2011**

## Message

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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

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

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

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

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

Aslam Shakir Baloch  
Joint Chief Economist

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

MESSAGE	ii
FOREWORD	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	vi
DISTRICT AT A GLANCE	viii
DISTRICT MAP	xi
<b>SECTION I</b>	<b>1</b>
1 Introduction and Background	3
2 Social Organization	5
3 Demography and Housing	8
4 District Government	12
5 Municipal Services	16
6 Law and Order	18
<b>SECTION II: Productive sector</b>	<b>21</b>
7 Agriculture and Horticulture	23
8 Livestock	32
9 Fisheries	39
10 Forestry	40
11 Mining	48
12 Industry and Manufacturing	50
13 Economic Infrastructure and Communications	51
<b>SECTION III: Social infrastructure</b>	<b>57</b>
14 Water Supply and Sanitation	59
15 Health and Nutrition	63
16 Education	70
<b>SECTION IV</b>	<b>81</b>
17 Sports	83
18 Community Development and Social Welfare	84
19 Women/Girl Child Development	87
20 Disaster Risk Reduction	90
21 District Accounts and Development Funds	94
<b>ANNEXURES</b>	<b>99</b>
Annexure A: District Government	101
Annexure B: Law and Order	102
Annexure C: Agriculture and Horticulture	104
Annexure D: Livestock	107
Annexure E: Forestry	108
Annexure F: Economic Infrastructure and Communications	109
Annexure G: Water Supply and Sanitation	110
Annexure H: Health and Nutrition	111
Annexure I: Education	113
Annexure J: Community Development and Social Welfare	115
Annexure K: District Accounts and Development Funds	116
Annexure L: List of Villages (Rural)	117
Annexure M: Balochistan Map by Divisions	123
Some Websites	124
Bibliography	125

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

## DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Major Facts	
District Status	18th February, 1992
Geographical Area	5,896 Square kilometer (Census 1998)
Geographical Points	66°11'34"-67°25'59" East longitudes and 29°20'13"-30°15'8" North latitudes
Administrative Units	There are 3 <i>Tehsils</i> and 13 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Archaeological Sites	Mud fort of <i>Ain-i-Akbari</i>
Shrines	Data not collected Sheikh Mohammed Taqi Noorani, Pir Yakpassi, Godi Sahib
Major Ethnic Groups	Brahui (Tribes: Shahwani, Raisani, Bagulzai, Lehri, Kurd), Dehwar (Tribes: Khwajakhail, Alizai, Mandozai), Pashtoon (Tribes: Babri, Tareen, Yousafzai)
Languages	Dehwari (A dialect of Persian, Urdu and Brahvi)
Climate	The climate is characterized by dry hot summers and mild to cool winters. Rainfall is scanty. During winter, snow falls in the valleys of Mastung and Dasht.

Demography	
District Population in 1998	164,645 Total, 87,334 Male, 77,311 Female (Census 1998)
Projected Population in 2010	192,475 Total
Population Annual Growth Rate	1.31% (Census 1998)
Household Size	7.9 (Census 1998)
Housing Units	20447 (Census 1998)

Law & Order	1 Police Stations, 1 <i>Qazi</i> Court, 1 District and Session Court (District Police Officer)
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Productive Sector	
Agriculture Ecological Zone	Cold
Land Area Used for Agriculture	Current Fallow 181,664 ha., Net Sown 23,134 ha., Arable Land 204,798 ha., Culturable Waste 50,410 ha., Potential Area 255,208 ha., (Agriculture Statistics 2008-09)
Major Crops	<i>Rabi Crops</i> : Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Vegetables, Fodder and Sunflower. <i>Kharif Crops</i> : Mung bean, Fruits, Onion, Potato, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Coriander and Garlic.

Major Fruits	Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Cherry, Pistachio orchards
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Total Livestock Population	820,662 (Livestock Census 2006) and 895,138 (Projected 2010)
Veterinary Institutions	3 Veterinary Hospitals, 18 Veterinary Dispensaries, 2 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	Data is not available
Wild Life	Mammals: Chiltan Markhor ( <i>Capra aegagrus chialtanensis</i> ), Wolf ( <i>Canis lupus</i> ), Common Red Fox ( <i>Vulpes vulpes griffithii</i> ), Asiatic Jackal ( <i>Canis aureus</i> ), Stripped Hyaena ( <i>Hyaena hyaena</i> ), Cape Hare ( <i>Lepus capensis</i> ), Porcupine ( <i>Hystrix indica</i> ), Afghan Hedgehog ( <i>Hemiechinus auritus megalotis</i> ), Afghan Pica ( <i>Ochotona rufescens</i> ) and Stone Marten ( <i>martes foina</i> ) etc. Birds: Chukar ( <i>Alectoris chukar</i> ), See-see Partridge ( <i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i> ), Kestrel ( <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> ), Magpie ( <i>Pica pica</i> ), Golden Eagle ( <i>Aquila chrysaetos daphanea</i> ), a number of Finches, Buntings, Seasonal/Migratory Waterfowls, Hawks, Bustards and Sand Grouse etc. Reptiles: Afghan Tortoise ( <i>Agrionemys horsfieldii</i> ), Afghan Agama ( <i>Trapelus megalonyx</i> ), Indian Cobra ( <i>Naja naja</i> ), Saw-scale Viper ( <i>Echis carinatus</i> ), Dwarf Dark-headed Racer ( <i>Eirenis persica walteri</i> ), Levantine Viper ( <i>Macrovipera lebetina</i> ), etc.

Major Mineral Deposits	Fluorite, Iron Ore, Lime Stone
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Major Mineral Production	Fluorite 102 M/tons, Lime Stone 225 M/tons (2009-10)
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No. of Industries by Type	Data could not be collected
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Handicrafts	Data could not be collected
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Major Roads	Metalled/ Black Topped 532 Km, Shingle 307 Km
Tele-density	1581 Telephone Line Connections users (2009)
Courier Services	17 Post Offices, 3 Courier Services
Banks	2 Public Banks, 3 Private Banks

<b>Social Sector</b>	
Drinking Water Sources	88% Improved, 12% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Sanitation Facilities	81% Improved, 19% Un-improved (MICS 2010)

Health Facilities	1 Hospitals, 2 RHCs, 14 BHUs, 7 CDs, 2 MCH centers, 1 TB Clinic
Health Facilities Staff	29 Doctors, 3 Nurses, 94 Para-medical staff
Antenatal Care (ANC)	37% (MICS 2010)
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)	32% (MICS 2010)
Deliveries at Home	84% (PSLM 2008-09)
Major Priority Diseases	ARI, Diarrhea / Dysentery and Fever (Clinical Malaria).
Special Health Programs / Initiatives	Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), TB Control Program, Malaria Control Program, Hepatitis Prevention and Control Program, AIDS Control Program, National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care, MNCH Program
Reporting and Surveillance Systems	HMIS and DHIS, LHW-MIS, Disease Early Warning System (DEWS)

Education	Literacy (10+): 37%, Literacy (15+): 33%, Primary GER: 65%, Middle GER: 15%, Metric GER: 23%, Population Ever Attended School: 36%, Completed Primary or Higher Level: 25% (PSLM 2008-09) Primary NAR: 35%, Secondary NAR: 20% (MICS 2010)
Number of Schools	Primary 297, Middle 32, High 18 (BEMIS 2009-10)

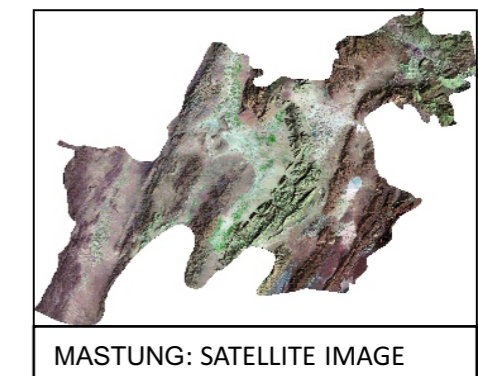
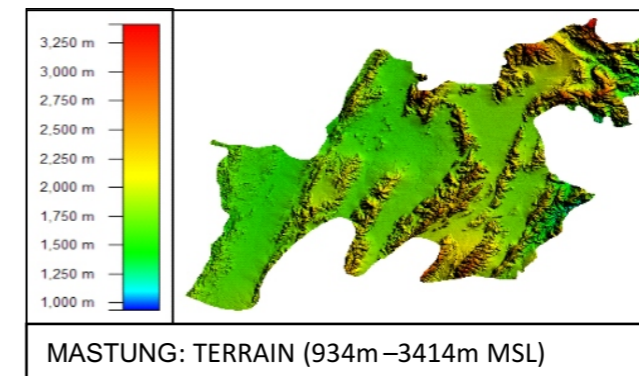
Disasters	Droughts, floods, earthquakes
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District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation (2009-10): Rs-199.7 million, Budget Release: Rs- 199.7 million, *Total Expenditures: Rs- 17.3 million, *Percentage Utilization: 8.68%.
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\* WHEN DATA WAS BEING COLLECTED

## DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Mastung ranks 13<sup>th</sup> (order: smallest to the largest) in Balochistan and has an area of 5,896 square kilometers. Mastung (a district in Kalat Division) lies between 66°11'34"-67°25'59" East longitudes and 29°20'13"-30°15'8" North latitudes consisting of 3 *Tehsils* and 13 Union Councils. Location of Mastung is at 735 km (aerial distance) south-west (235 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 45 km (aerial distance) south-west (200 degrees bearing) from Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan.





## SECTION I

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



# 1

## INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Mastung used to be a sub-division of Kalat district. Due to administrative reasons, it was separated from Kalat in July 1991 and was given the status of a district. From 18 February 1992 Mastung has functioned as a separate district. The district derives its name from the locality of Mastung. According to locals “Mastung” is made up of two words Mas and Tung. In Brahvi language Mas means mountain and Tung means hole. Mastung is situated at the bottom of Lack pass. When someone crosses the Lack Pass from Quetta, before entering into Mastung city, he feels that he is passing through a hole.

Mastung was given another name (Khudabad) by Ahmedzai Khan but it was never popular. The district Mastung consists of two sub-divisions: Mastung and Kardgap. There are four tehsils: Mastung, Dasht, Kardgap and Khad Kucha. The district is divided into 13 Patwar circles and 280 Muzas. The area is mountainous, barren and has rugged terrain with ground elevation varying from 934 - 3414 meters above Mean Sea Level.

**Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Mastung**

Tehsil	Union Council
Dasht	Isplinji, Spezand,
Kirdgap	Kirdgap, Soro
Mastung	Alizai, Ghulam Parez(Shereenab), Kanak, Khad Kocha, Karez Noth, Mastung-I, Mastung-II, Sheikh Wasil, Sorgaz

*There are total 3 Tehsils and 13 Union Councils in the district*

*(Local Government, Balochistan, 2005)*

### 1.1. Historical Background

Little is known of the history of Mastung up to 977 AD, i.e. before the conquest of Balochistan by Mahmood Ghaznavi. History reveals that Muslim rulers ruled Balochistan from about the 7<sup>th</sup> century onward. It is likely that the Sewas, who belonged to the Rai-dynasty of Sindh, were ruling the Kalat State before the 7<sup>th</sup> century.

It is most likely that the Sewas may have obtained the possession of Kalat after the fall of Sultan Feroz Dhoh of Delhi. The Sewas were Hindus who were deprived of power in Sindh about the middle of the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

Between 1530 and 1545 Mastung was part of Kandahar Sarkar which at that time was under the rule of Kamran Khan. It was in the summer of 1543 that Emperor Humayyun on his retreat from India came to Mastung via Sibi. He camped in a garden close to Mastung (Pringabad). Humayyun had to leave his son Akbar, who was only one year old, in Pringabad and escaped with his party via Nushki to Garmsel and Herat (Afghanistan). On Humayyun's return, two years later, Kandahar again came under his rule. Between 1556-1595 Kandahar and its dependencies remained under the Safavid dynasty and later it was again acquired by the Mughals. During the period of Mughal emperor Akbar, Mastung was a part of the eastern division of Kandahar Sarkar.

The Ain-I-Akbari (Akbari Law) mentions Mastung as having a mud fort and paying an annual revenue of 10 Tumans and 8,000 Dinars in money and 470 Kharwars in grain, and as furnishing a contingent of 100 horses and 500 foot.

The decay of the Mughal power coincides with the rise of the Brahuis to a position of near independence. This state of affairs remained for twelve generations till the rise of Mir Ahmed who ruled from 1695 to 1696. At this time, Mastung was the capital of Kalat state and was under Nadir Shah who used to appoint the Khan. In 1736, he appointed Mir Muhabat as Khan of Kalat. Ahmed Shah Abdali was the successor of Nadir Shah.

Ahmed Shah Abdali despatched a force against Mastung in 1749. Mir Muhabat was defeated. Mir Nasir Khan was nominated in his place. From that time till 1839 Khanship remained in the younger branch of the family. Nasir Khan ruled for 44 years from 1750 to 1794 and is the historical hero of the Brahuis. He is known as "The Great". During his reign he rendered much assistance to Ahmed Shah in his numerous expeditions to Persia and India.

Ahmed Shah bestowed Quetta, Mastung, Harrand and Dajal on Nasir Khan "The Great". In 1839 when Mehrab Khan was Khan of Kalat, the British army attacked and took Kalat. In 1854 a first treaty was signed between the Khan and the British. The British received some concessions, including permission to build railway and telegraph lines through Kalat territory. This situation prevailed till the partition of the sub-continent.

The Khan of Kalat announced to merge his state with Pakistan and in 1958 Kalat state was incorporated in Pakistan. Since then, Kalat and Mastung are parts of Balochistan.

## 1.2. Tribes Ethnic Groups and Languages

The major languages spoken in Mastung District are: Brahvi and Persian. Brahvi language is spoken by different tribes of the district which include Raisani, Shahwani, Bangulzai, Mahammad Shahi, Sarpara, Kurd, Lehri, Lango and Dehwar. Each of these tribes are further divided into classes. Every tribe is headed by *Nawab/ Sardar*. The classes within the tribe are headed by *Sardars*. The other tribes in the area are Syeds, Kurd, Lashari, Rodeni, Mohammad Shahi, Satakazai, Shahwani, Sarangzei, Lehri, Khurasani, and Rind.

## 1.3. Climate

The climate of District Mastung is dry hot summers and mild to chilling winters. The variation between day and night temperatures is wide in almost all parts of the district. Rainfall is inadequate in the area while snowfall is experienced in the valleys of Mastung and Dasht during winters. The Lack Pass Mountains are also covered with snow.

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	55	48	37	15	6	3	3.1	14	2	0	3	19	19.4	205
Maximum Temp.	9	12	16	22	27	31	32	31	28	23	17	13	22	-
Minimum Temp.	-4	-2	2	6	10	13	16	15	9	4	-1	-4	6	-

(RMC Karachi, 1998)

## 1.4. Topography

Geographically, the district is mountainous consisting of a series of parallel mountain ranges in the north and east, with ground elevation varying from 934 to 3,414 meters above sea level. The soil is mainly Limestone and Clay. The soils are moderately deep, strongly calcareous, gravely Clay loam. There is no evidence of salinity problems and the soil is considered suitable for agriculture.

# 2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

## 2.1. Introduction

The society residing in Mastung can clearly be divided into three major groups i.e. Brahui, Khan and Dehwar. According to the 1981 census Brahui tribes are 85% of the total population. The sub-tribes of Brahui are Raisani, Shahwani, Banulzai, Mahammad Shahi, Sarpara, Kurd, Lehri, Lango and Dehwar. Every tribe is headed by a Nawab or Sardar. The classes within the tribe are headed by Sardars. The most influential tribe among the Brahui tribes are the Raisanis. Their chief is called the Head of the Sarawarn. Each sub-tribe of Brahui is further divided into classes. Shahwani and Mahammad Shahi are divided into 7 and 6 classes respectively. The principal occupation of the tribes residing in district Mastung is agriculture; some of them possess large flocks of sheep and goats.

## 2.1. Food

The majority of the people have two meals a day, one in the morning and the other at sun set. However, in urban areas there is trend of having breakfast, lunch and dinner, wheat is the staple food and is used in the form of thin chapatis. Meat, vegetable and lentils are used along with bread. In summer yoghurt and lassi (khasun) are also popular. In rural areas, Bairhzin is common (thick bread cooked on earthen round raised surface).

## 2.3. Dress

The majority of the male population wears a Balochi cap / turban and shalwar and kameez, both in winter and summer. Women also wear shalwar and kameez and a shawl over their heads: Balochi embroidery is not only common in women of Mastung but is also liked non-Balochi women in and outside Mastung.

## 2.4. The Family

The family is the basic unit in the sub-tribe organisation. In the district there are two types of family systems: the joint family system and the nuclear family system. Most people in rural areas live in a joint family system. In urban areas most people live in a nuclear family. The senior male member is the head of the family and he is the decision making authority. He supervises family affairs. Elders are highly respected and weight is given to their decisions.

## 2.5. Marriage

The marriage customs in Mastung are the same as in Kalat and Khuzdar. Sometimes polygamy is forced by custom, which requires that a brother of a deceased husband must marry his widow: this is done to give protection to the wife of the deceased. Marriages are mostly arranged. Spouses are always selected by the parents. Marriages with near relatives are preferred.

## 2.6. Social Organization

Mastung is a tribal society. Tribal chiefs have much influence and a firm grasp on their tribe people. Community and tribal disputes are settled by tribal chiefs. In the family, men, particularly elder men, enjoy the power of decision making. Their decision is final and all family members must follow them. There is one Nawab and many sardars: the tribal chiefs.

Generally, the leadership remains in families and the eldest male of the family is made Nawab or Sardar but it is not the rule. Despite presence of the eldest male, younger male can also become Nawab or Sardar.

## 2.7. Customs of Co-operation

Customs of co-operation exist at the time of death and marriage and at times of sowing and harvesting. On such occasions the people contribute in cash or kind according to their abilities and according to the relationship. Assistance to the bride's parents at the time of a marriage is called "Bijar" (cash, goats, wheat, other commodities are offered in bijar). The groom is assisted as well. People give him money and gifts to congratulate him and his parents at the time of Valima (marriage dinner). "Purs" is a kind of assistance given to the family of a deceased person. At fatiha (prayers held after the burial) people put money under rugs / mattress for assistance, whatever amount they can. The main purpose is to share the expenditure of the death ceremony. "Pory" is a form of assistance given to people who are sentenced by a Jirga and cannot pay the fine themselves. People also co-operate in community activities like cleaning the streets or installing community hand pumps. 'Sargasht' is yet another type of financial assistance offered to the bridegroom's family. The amount paid under sagahst is noted down and the amount is returned when any marriage in family of the person giving sarghat takes place.

## 2.8. Religious Beliefs

The majority of the people living in the district are Muslim (Sunni). The people offer prayers at the stated times. They also keep the fast. Only few people pay Zakat. The Molvis are the most influential persons in the area. People pay them much respect and seek their guidance at the time of birth and death. The main festivals for Muslims are Eid-ul-Fitar, Eid-ul-Azha and Shaab-I-Barat. They are celebrated with great fervour. The Shrine of Hazrat Sheikh Muhammad Taqi Noorani is situated in Mastung city. People visit and offer "Fathia". The Hindu population of Mastung district celebrates Diwali and Holi. All the religious sects are very close and members co-operate with each other in their social and religious festivals.

## 2.9. Conflict Resolution

There are two main systems of conflict resolution in the district, an "official" and an "un-official" one. The official system is carried out by the government, while the un-official one involves a Jirga. The government system functions through civil and session courts or the Qazi court in Mastung.

The Jirga system was introduced during the British period and was modified from time to time. It was abolished in 1991. Though nowadays it has no legal status, people still take their disputes to a Jirga to seek justice. The "Biradry" system (brotherhood) is another effective unofficial way of resolving disputes. People take their issues to the elders of their tribes or other notable persons in their communities. The un-official system of conflict resolution plays a very important role in the settlement of disputes. It saves time as well as money. Mairh

## 2.10. Arms

All tribes do keep arms but the arms are not displayed in public commonly. This is a part of their tradition and culture. It is also a sign of prestige. Those who have life threats or the tribal chiefs carry arms in public. Whenever tribal chiefs move from one place to another they are escorted by a number of bodyguards armed with dangerous weapons like Kalashinkovs.

## 2.11. Role, Position and Status of Women

The monopoly of economic and social power lies with the men. Women are respected in family affairs and even in situations of conflict. In case of murders, women have higher respect than men. If they go the aggrieved party for conflict

resolution even crime like murder is forgiven. At the local level, chiefs and tribal heads are always men. They carry a disproportional large part of the workload. Their duties are many. All activities within the house (cleaning, child rearing, washing of clothes, taking care of livestock) are the sole responsibility of women. They also work in the fields. They have right to property. According to MICS Balochistan 2010, female literacy rate (15 years and above) in district Mastung is 27.9%.<sup>1</sup>

## 2.12. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

Due to the agrarian nature of the district, children are much involved in agricultural activities of their families. However, only a few cases of child labour have been observed with children working in private enterprises like motor cycle repair shops, tailor shops, shoe-maker shops, motor garages, chinaki (teapot) hotels, Tandur or blacksmith shops.

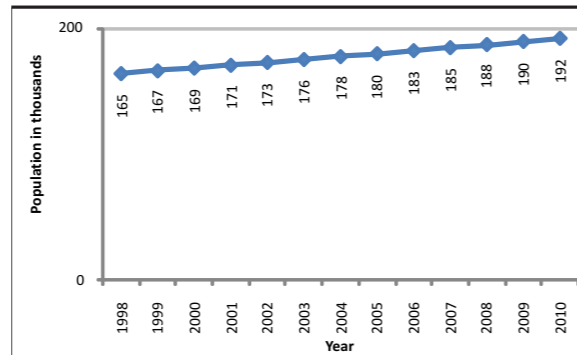
## 2.13. Some Key Findings

Mastung is a tribal society. The tribal chiefs have much influence in the area. Women are very much involved in domestic activities. Their social status is determined by their husbands' social status. Change can be brought through the development of educational and communicational facilities. Child labour is limited in the area. Sometimes, poor families send their children to work to supplement the income of the family. Most people in the district live in a joint family system. Marriages are arranged by the mutual parents. The tribal system is very deeply rooted. People still prefer traditional ways of resolving disputes to going to official courts, as it saves time and money and because it is more in line with tribal social and cultural values. Qazi courts are playing a significant role in the provision of timely and not so costly justice to the poor segments of the society

<sup>1</sup> MICS Balochistan 2010

<b>Demography details 2010 (Projected Population)</b>	
Total Population (in thousand numbers)	192
-Male	102 (53%)
-Female	90 (47%)
-Urban	28 (15%)
-Rural	164 (85%)
Sex Ratio (males/ 100 females)	113
Dependency Ratio	90
Population Density (person per sq. km)	33
Area Square Kilometer	5,896
<b>Census 1998</b>	
Total Population (in thousand numbers)	165
Population Density (person per sq. km)	28
Average Household Size	8
<b>Housing Units &amp; Rooms</b>	
Housing Units in thousands	20
Rooms per housing unit	3.3
<b>Housing Tenure</b>	
Owned	87%
Rented	1%
Rent Free	11%
<b>Marital Status</b>	
Never married	32%
Married	64%
Widowed/ Divorced	4%
<b>Other</b>	
N.I. Card Obtained	52%
Muslim	99%
Non-Muslim	1%

District Population Growth 1998 - 10



(Census, 1998)

### 3.1. Population

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

Table 3.1: Census Wise Population

	Population (in '000')				
	1961	1972	1981	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population	40	75	132	165	192
Male Population	23 (58%)	n/a	67 (51%)	87 (53%)	102 (53%)
Female Population	17 (43%)	n/a	75 (57%)	77 (47%)	90 (47%)
Urban Population	6 (15%)	10	16 (12%)	24 (15%)	28 (15%)
Rural Population	34 (85%)	n/a	116 (88%)	141 (85%)	164 (85%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	131	n/a	103	113	113
Number of households (in '000')	n/a	n/a	19	7	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 Mastung was 165 thousand and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to be 1.31%, which demonstrated a significant decrease in population growth rate of district. Historically, the population growth was slightly low in contrast to other districts of Balochistan. Between the Censuses of 1961 and 1972 the population increased by 87.5%, between 1972 and 1981 it increased by 76% and between 1981 and 1998 it increased by 25%. By applying the annual growth rate (1.31%) of Census 1998 the projected population in 2010 is estimated to 192 thousand which is 46% and 17% more than what it was in 1981 and 1998 respectively. Population data of 1998 Census might differ from the actual one; this could be attributed to several reasons:

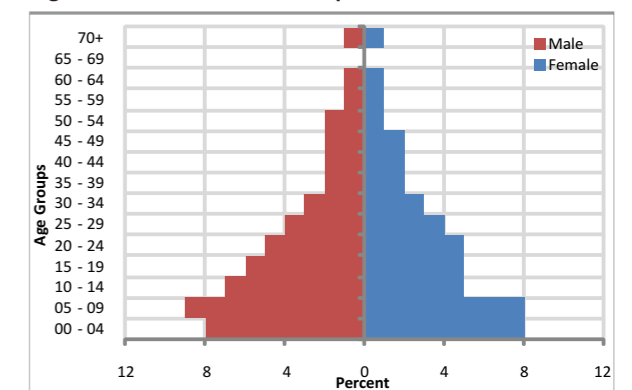
- Political and economic benefit, such as for the allocation of development funds, exaggeration of figures for vested interest.
- Tendency among the rural population to conceal the number of females.
- There was no proper registration system to register the births and deaths, particularly in rural areas.

#### 3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

The population is characterized by high growth rate (1.31% per annum) with 45% population under 15 years and over half (52.5%), belongs to the active age population group while the elderly age group shares a very low proportion, about 2.6%. Three-fourth (74%) of the women of reproductive age (15-49 years) were married i.e. 78%, and of these married women, 91.5% had children.

Regarding sex ratio, male population (53%) is slightly higher than female population (47%), where for every 100 females, there are 113 males.

Age and Sex Distribution of Population

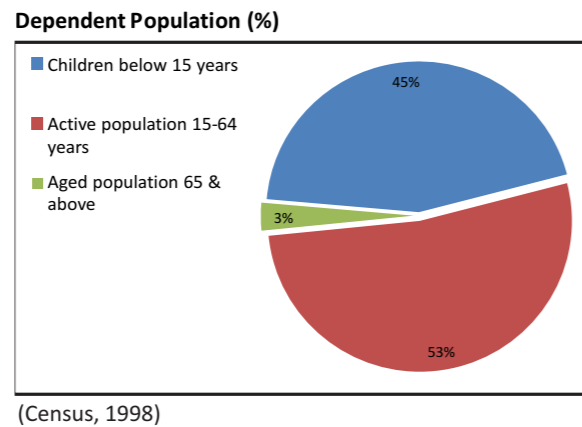


(Census, 1998)

### 3.3. Dependent Population

The economically dependent population is considered to be less than 15 years of age and 65 years and above. In addition the widowed or divorced women are also considered dependent. According to the Census 1998, nearly half (48%) of the population in the district was dependent including youth (< 15) dependency of approximately 45% and old age dependency at 3%. This high dependency has a significant burden on the earning population. This situation enhances the economic pressure for the families this might result in child labor and malnutrition of women and children, both are the most neglected part of the society. The dependent population of widowed or divorced women was 4%.

Statistically, more male population was dependent than the female one. The dependent population in the district is quite high, which is an enormous burden on the earning population. This situation increases the economic pressure on the families, which may result in child labor and malnutrition of both the women and children.

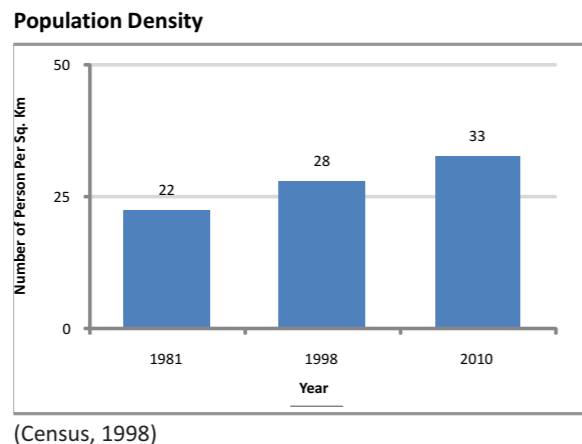


### 3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

Over the period of time the proportion of urban population was on the lower side (15%) in Census of 1998; whereas, it was 15, and 12 percent reported in Censuses of 1961 and 1981 respectively. Over 85% of the total population lived in the rural areas. The male female ratio in urban areas was 109:100; whereas, in rural area it was 114:100.

### 3.5. Population Density

Balochistan is well known for wide spread geographical area with large vacant lands that has no population. Consequently having low population density per square kilometer in most of the districts. In 1998, approximately 28 people resided per square kilometer area; whereas, in 2010 only about 33 persons lived per square kilometer, which means merely 5 persons marginally, increased per square kilometer in the past 12 years.

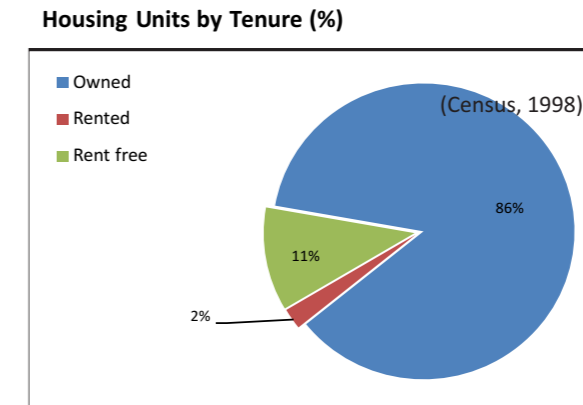


### 3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size was 8 persons per household according to the Censuses of 1998. According to the latest Census, only 2.6% of the population had a provision of living in separate room i.e., one (1) person per room.

### 3.7. House Tenure

According to 1998 Census, most of the houses (86%) were owned by the residents. The percentages of rented and rent-free were 2.3% and 11.2% respectively. However, it has been observed that 9.98 percent of the houses are rented in the urban areas. After Mastung became a separate district, the demand for houses increased and rents have increased substantially.



**4.1. Administrative Division**

Due to administrative reasons Mastung was separated from Kalat in 1991 and notified as an independent district in 1992. The district under Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) 2001 consists of three *Tehsils* viz. Mastung, Kirdgap, and Dasht Spezand.

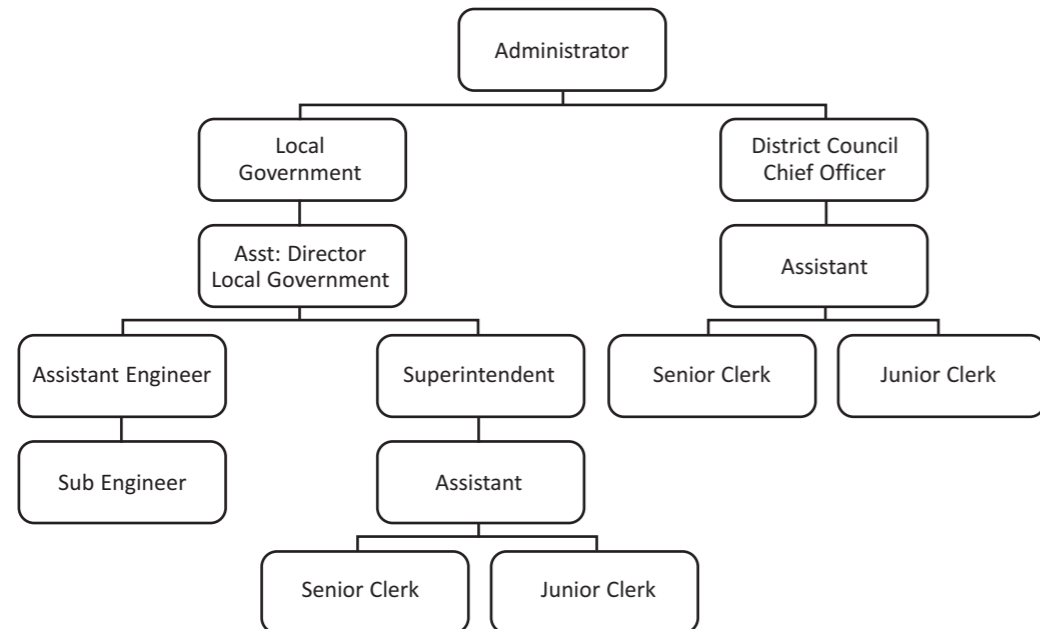
**4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions**

In 1956, Mastung was declared an urban area and in 1960 a Town Committee was installed. Elections were held under the system of Basic Democracy in 1960. Four members were elected and two were nominated. Later the system of Local Government was reformed and 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. Later this construction was abandoned. At provincial level the Local Government department came into existence. In 1974, the Mastung Town Committee was upgraded to Municipal Committee. In 1980, the Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) came in force then, the rural areas of District Mastung were divided into 7 Union Councils.

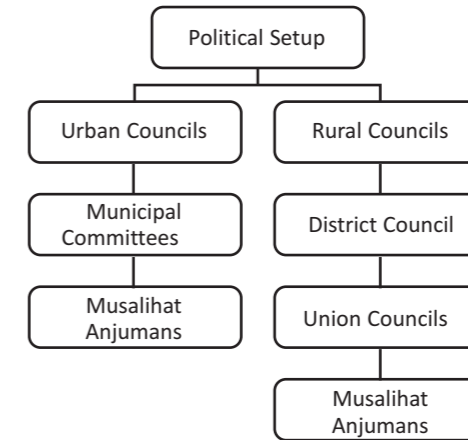
The BLGO 1980 was replaced by BLGO 2001 with the concept of District Government. Under BLGO 2001 District Mastung had 3 *Tehsils* and 13 Union Councils. The system remained for two tenures and later modified through the approval of BLGA 2010. The present system under the Local Government Act 2010 is similar to BLGO 1980.

Hierarchy

**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 Mastung include the Municipal Committees, headed by chairman and ward members. Their size depends on the number of people living in the area. The Government is represented by one Chief Officer, who assists the chairman and members in routine working. There is a special representation of women, peasant/workers and minorities in the district.

Under BLGA 2010, there are 13 Union Councils in Mastung. 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 women (33%) and for worker and peasants (5%).

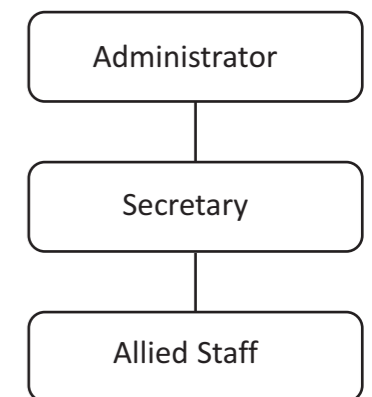
**4.4. Functions of Local Government**

**4.4.1. Union Council**

After promulgation of BLGA 2010, there are 13 Union Councils in the district, where each Union Council serves a population ranging from 1,000-1,500 persons. Women representation, in each Union Council, is 33% and that of peasant/worker is 5%. The Union Councils are responsible to undertake development works in different areas like public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink in addition to issuance of birth and death certificates.

At present, they are not functioning as Local Government elections have not been held under BLGA 2010. Every Union Council is allowed to generate its own sources of revenue by levying taxes and fee as specified in the second schedule of the BLGA 2010. They also resolve conflicts among the villagers through *Musalihat Anjumans* and are independent to make decisions within their jurisdiction. However, some of the decisions pertaining to finances have to be formally approved by the District Council. The administrative structure of Union Council is given ahead:

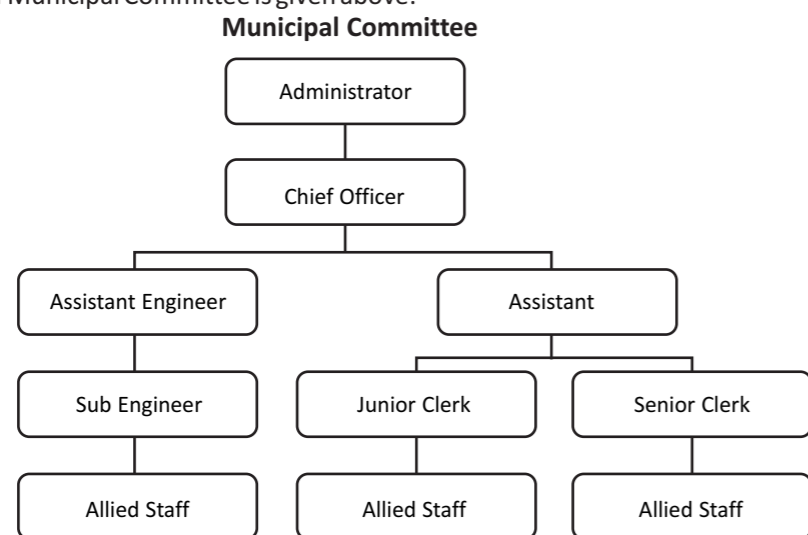
**Union Council**



### 4.4.2. Municipal Committee

The Municipal Committee Mastung is the only Municipal Committee working in the urban areas of Mastung.

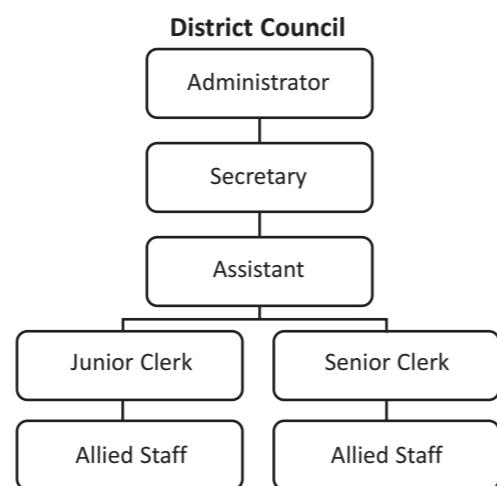
According to the rules of BLGA, Municipal Committees have been constituted in the areas, where population ranges from 2,000 to 2,500. Women and workers/peasants have 33% and 5% representation respectively. The minorities' representation is determined through Government's notification, based on the population of minorities living in the area. The Municipal Committees are responsible to provide services related to public health, water supply, drains, articles of food and drink, animals and cattle, education, public safety, town planning, building control, streets and arboriculture. The Municipal Committees collect taxes and rates as determined under part III of the second schedule of BLGA 2010. The administrative setup of Municipal Committee is given above:



### 4.4.3. District Council

There are 13 Union Councils in District Council of Mastung, one from each Union Council. All elected chairmen of the Municipal Committees are also members of the District Council.

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



## 4.5. Local Government in Mastung

The Balochistan Local Government Act 2010 provides for the constitution of local government institutions for rural and urban areas and is mainly responsible for local level development and provision of municipal services to people. These 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

Total registered voters as per 2005 list of the Local Government Elections were 83,966. The number of male registered voters was 46,364; whereas, the female registered voters were 37,602. The figure reflects a slightly significant gender gap in the number of registered voters at the district level.

### 4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district has one Provincial Assembly seat BP-38. The National Assembly representation is through the constituency NA 260 and NA 268.

### 4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

A total of 86 polling stations were set up at the district level to provide facilitation to the voters for casting their votes in their nearest vicinity during the last Local Government elections. The number of polling booths for male and female is almost the same as joint polling booths are set-up for male and female in most instances to provide facilitation in mobility to the female population.

## 4.7. Federal and Provincial Government Services

A number of Federal and Provincial Government departments are providing services at the district level. Some are further devolved at the *Tehsil* level.

**Table 4.1: Federal and Provincial Government Services**

Offices and Departments	Number of Offices	Location
<b>Federal</b>		
Election Commission (EC)	1	Mastung City
NADRA <sup>2</sup>	1	Mastung City
Utility Stores	17	Tehsil Mastung (7), Khadkocha (1), Sorgaz (3), Kanak (2)
Post Office	6	Mastung City (1), Kardigab (1), Dringer (1), Kanak (1), Khadkocha (1), Mastung Road (1)
<b>Provincial</b>		
Excise and Taxation	1	Mastung City
Population Welfare	1	Mastung City
Zakat	1	Mastung City

(DC office, Election Commission of Pakistan, 2010)

## 4.8. Complaints and Accountability Mechanism

The district has no complaints and accountability mechanism. The office of Ombudsman is not devolved to provide services at the district level. Similarly, District Public safety and police complaints commission to be established under Police Order has been notified and 73 cases were filed in the office during 2009-2010.

<sup>2</sup> NADRA: 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, display and hoardings. However, these services are not fully functional. Due to on-going changes in the LG structure, availability of data from the appropriate source is a limitation. The findings, however, are presented in the following sections:-

## 5.1. Administration of Municipal Services and Assets

### 5.1.1. Assets

The Municipal administration of District Mastung owns decent number of properties, which helps in generating some income for the department. The Municipal Department possesses 2 buildings, 2 shops and 7 vehicles. In the year 2009-10, information regarding generated revenue could not be collected.

### 5.1.2. Public Health

The most important duty of Municipal Committee is to provide service relating to public health, proper sanitation system, supply of clean drinking water and control of infectious diseases, hygiene and building control facilities. However, the outlet facility of sanitation is reported in urban area, which is functional and equipped with 25 staff members and 3 tractors for its maintenance and garbage collection. The facility of control of infectious diseases exists in urban area, but no information is maintained about it.

### 5.1.3. Water Supply

Clean drinking water supply is another necessary and important mandate of the municipal services, working under the Water Regulatory Authority. According to MICS 2004, 47% of the population has access to improved water source.<sup>3</sup>

### 5.1.4. Articles of Food and Drink

There are no reported facilities in the district for the regulation of private markets of food and drink. The facility of slaughter house is only available in the urban area of the district which is being run by only three (3) staff members.

### 5.1.5. Public Safety

The facility of fire fighting is available in the district with a support of 8 staff members, firefighting equipment and 2 vehicles.

## 5.2. Town Planning

Town planning or preparing master plans for towns and cities have not been given due attention in Balochistan. As far as Mastung is concerned, there doesn't exist any town planning document.

## 5.3. Building Control

There is outlet facility of map approval in urban area run by 6 staff members. Same is the case with the regulation of construction building, that it exists in urban area supported by 6 staff members.

## 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. The facility for prevention of encroachments and street lights maintenance exist in urban area and is supported by a number of 6 staff members each.

## 5.5. Other Municipal Services

Display and hoarding, car parking, bus stands, graveyard maintenance, fumigation, control over dangerous animals as well as development and maintenance of community parks are also some of the important responsibilities of municipality services. The facility of display and hoarding, car parking, graveyard maintenance and fumigation are not reported. Only the facilities of bus stand and parks exists run by 6 and 2 staff members respectively, but no other information is available.

## 5.6. Revenue Generation

The Municipal Office has also generated some revenue through property transfer fee, licensing fee, birth and death certificates, parking fee, slaughter house tax and different types of fines. The revenue generated under these heads is given as under:

- 1- *Safai (Cleaning)* fee: The fee, in financial year 2009-10, was Rs.10. In the year 2009-10, the revenue generated was Rs. 20,020/-
- 2- *Mazbah (slaughter)*: The fee is Rs. 19. The revenue generated was Rs.35,751/- in the year 2009-10.
- 3- License fee: The fee is Rs. 200. In the year 2009-10, the revenue generated was Rs.11,350/-
- 4- *Wabal* fee: The fee is Rs. 60. In the year 2009-10, the revenue generated was Rs. 7,500/-
- 5- Boom Barah Fee. In the year 2009-10, the revenue generated was Rs.770/-
- 6- *Harri* Fee: In the year 2009-10, the revenue generated was Rs.46,850/-
- 7- Shops' rent: Its fee ranged from Rs.150 to 600. In the year 2009-10, the revenue generated was Rs.77,100/-
- 8- Property fee: In the year 2009-10, the revenue generated was Rs.208,902/-
- 9- Construction fee: In the year 2009-10, the revenue generated was Rs.11,100/-
- 10- Road cutting fee: In the year 2009-10, the revenue generated was Rs.600/-
- 11- *Nikah* fee: In the year 2009-10, the revenue generated was Rs. 1,450/-
- 12- *Jurmana* fee: In the year 2009-10, the revenue generated was Rs.14,550/-
- 13- *Bhatta* fee: In the year 2009-10, the revenue generated was not reported.

## 5.7. Development Projects with Municipal Services

According to PSDP 2009, the Municipal Administration in district Mastung was running the following project:

- Area development in Mastung.

<sup>3</sup> MICS Balochistan 2004



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

### 6.1. Geographical Coverage

There are two main law enforcement agencies, regular police and a paramilitary police force named "levies". There is 1 police station that mostly covers the urban/town area of district spread over 16 km. The rest of the district is patrolled by the Provincial Levies force possessing 4 stations, 24 *Chowkis* and covering 77 km of area. For further details, please see table B1 Annexure B.

### 6.2. Human Resource

Police strength available in the district is 159. There are two (2) SPs, two (2) DSPs, one (1) SHO, five (5) SIs, fourteen (14) ASIs and one hundred and thirty five (135) Constables. The rest of the district is patrolled by the Provincial Levies forces comprising two (2) *Tehsildars*, seventy one (71) *Hawaldars*, fourteen (14) *Jamadars* and three hundred and twenty eight (328) *Sipai(s)*. The total strength of Provincial Levies is four hundred and fifteen (415). For further details, please see table B2 Annexure B.

### 6.3. Resources

The police force in the district is equipped with 24 vehicles, 264 arms, 14,569 rounds of ammunitions, 20 tear gases and 40 armored suits. The provincial levies possess 12 vehicles, 258 arms, 2,549 rounds of ammunition and 6 armored suits. 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 97, murder 50, rioting 2, kidnapping 4 and smuggling 20. The cases of blasphemy and terrorism remained unknown. The District Bar Mastung, includes eight (8) elected members and 10 registered lawyers. For further details, please see table B4 Annexure B.

### 6.5. Judicial Services

For the provision of judicial services, there exist 1 district and session court, 1 Judicial Magistrate court, 1 *Qazi* court and 1 *Majlis-e-Shoora*. The High Court Bench, Anti-terrorist Court, Juvenile Court and Banking Court have not been reported. For further details, please see table B5 Annexure B.

### 6.6. Jails and Prisons

There are 2 male sub jails with 4 barracks, 6 bathrooms and a medical facility. There is a capacity of 210 prisoners. The prisoners reported were 48 in total.



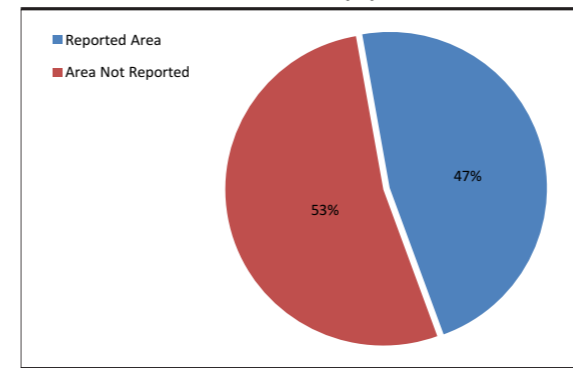
## SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

# 7

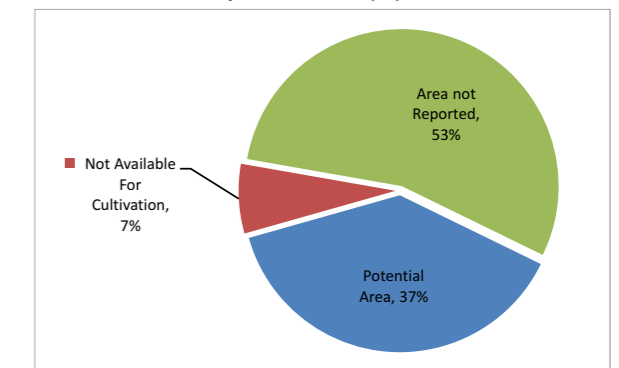
## AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

**Distribution of District Area (%)**



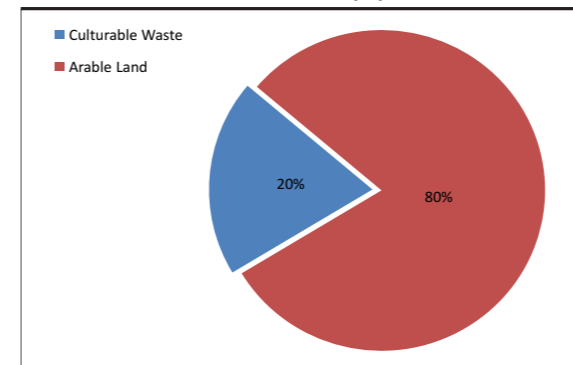
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)  
Total reported area of the district is 47 %

**Distribution of Reported Area (%)**



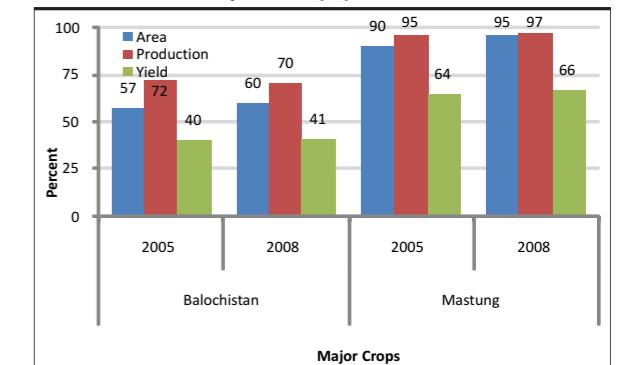
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)  
Total Potential Area of the district is 37%

**Distribution of Potential Area (%)**



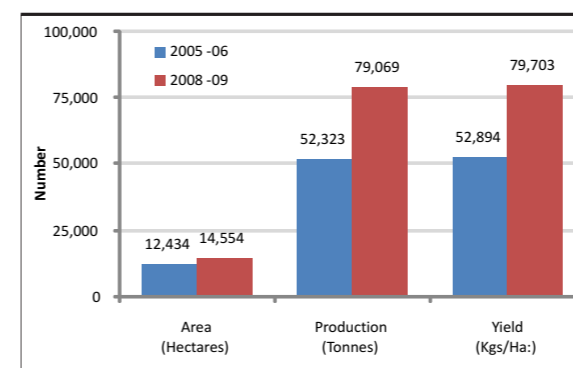
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)  
Total Arable Land of the district is 80%

**Growth Rate Comparison (%)**



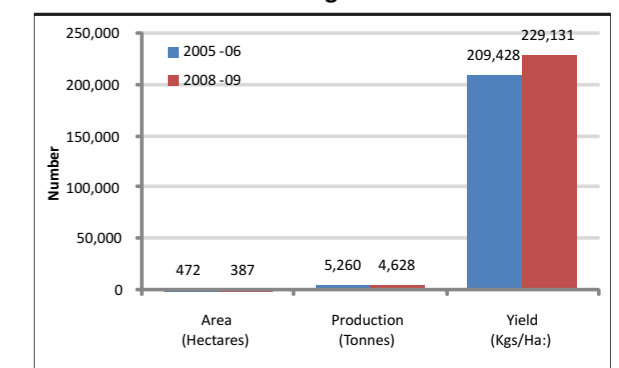
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008 09)

**Area and Production of Fruits**



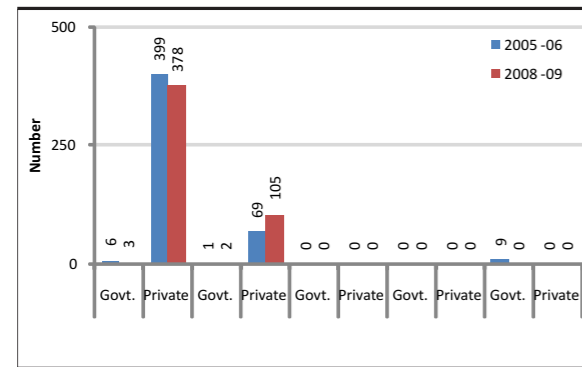
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan , 2005-06 & 2008-09)  
The fruits production immensely increased in 2008-09

**Area and Production of Vegetables**



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

**Government and Private Owned Farm Implements**



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

## Sector Highlights

- Potential Area available for cultivation was 255,208 of the total geographical area reported (Agricultural Statistics, 2009).
- The Current Fallow Land was remained almost same from 88.4% to 88.7% between 2005 and 2009, which means same area was made available for cultivation and Net Sown Area was also the same, from 11.3% to 11.6% between 2005 and 2009.
- Major Rabi crop was Wheat followed by Cumin sharing 82.4% and 8.4% of the total Rabi crop area respectively.
- Major Kharif crop was fruits followed by Onion sharing 83.2% and 11.5% of the total Kharif crop area respectively.
- The Fodders production with 14,627 tons remained the highest for the year 2008-09 followed by Wheat at 9,812 tons.
- Among fruits, Pomegranates produce was the highest with 12,000 yield kg per hectare.
- Other major fruit produce was Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Cherry and Pistachio.
- Major irrigation sources included tube wells (99.98%) and dug karezes / spring (0.02%).
- There are 2,546 tube wells and of them were installed privately.

## 7.1. Introduction

### 7.1.1. Agro-Ecological Zone

Mastung falls in the tropical agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 255,208 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 37% of the total geographical area of District Mastung. The recommended crops for the district according to its ecological zone are given in the table below:

**Table 7.1: Agro-Ecological Zone and Recommended Crops**

Ecological Zones	Name of district	Altitude (Feet)	Recommended Crops
Cold	Quetta, Pishin, Mastung, Kalat, Killa Saifullah, 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 Mastung is gradually increasing every year. Overall land utilization of District Mastung is depicted in the table below:

**Table 7.2: Land Utilization by Year**

Land Utilization	Area In ('000') Hectare				
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Mean
Total Geographical Area	686	686	686	686	
Total Arable land	203 (80%)	203 (80%)	204 (80%)	205 (80%)	80
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	255 (37%)	255 (37%)	255 (37%)	255 (37%)	37
Net Sown Area	25 (12%)	30 (15%)	31 (15%)	23 (11%)	13
Current Fallow Land	178 (88%)	173 (85%)	173 (85%)	182 (89%)	87
Culturable Waste	52 (20%)	52 (20%)	51 (20%)	50 (20%)	20
Forest	21 (3%)	21 (3%)	21 (3%)	21 (3%)	3
Area Unavailable for Cultivation	48 (7%)	48 (7%)	48 (7%)	48 (7%)	7

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

### 7.2.1. Land Classification

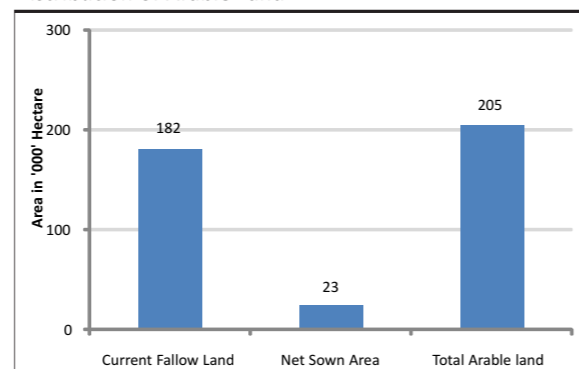
The geographical area of District Mastung is 686 thousand hectares out of which 6.9% (47,511 hectares) is not available for cultivation. The potential area of 37.2% available for agricultural crop cultivation is 255,208 hectares. For the development of land for agriculture availability of water is a major constraint. From the given data it is evident that the trend of Mean Fallow Land had been at 87% for the last five years. Similarly, the trend of Mean Net Sown Area has been at 13%.

The area under Culturable Waste Land is almost same since 2004-05 to 2008-09 i.e. 20.4% and 19.8% respectively; this most probably indicates the availability of irrigation water, the ratio of cropping intensity increased during both the *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons. However, increase in the Culturable Waste Land ranged from 50,410 hectares to 51,971 hectares between year 2004-05 and 2008-09.

Out of total potential area for cultivation (255,208 hectares), the data on total Arable Land for the last five years (2004 – 2009) ranged from 203,237 to 204,798 hectares. At the availability of total Arable Land, the mean Current Fallow Land for the last five years increased at percent height of 86.96% However, for a good crop raising and earning, as much as the

practice on horizontal crop yield increase is made possible within the framework of available farm resources, not only the farm and farmers' community income increases but also the overall economy of a country would flourish. Therefore, each year in both *Rabi* and *Kharif* cropping season, more and more area needs to be brought under cultivation, if water is available. The Net Sown Area during 2008-09 decreased nearly 2% as compared to the figure of previous four years. The area under total Arable Land for the year 2008-09 was 204,798 hectares.

**Distribution of Arable Land**



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008 09)

## Crops

District Mastung has two cropping seasons:

- Rabi Crops:** *Rabi crops* include; Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Vegetables, Fodder and Sunflower. These crops are sown in the winter or during the early summer and harvested in the late summer. For further details, please see table C1 Annexure C.
- Kharif Crops:** *Kharif crops* include; *Mung* bean, Fruits, Onion, Potato, vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Coriander and Garlic. 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

Amongst major *Rabi crops*, Wheat occupied the maximum area of 5,995 hectares, this is 82.4% of the total area (7,277 hectares) followed by Cumin having shared 8.4% of the area. More than 35% area of Wheat is under un-irrigated condition in District Mastung. The area under vegetables and Fodder remained at 3.1% and 4.8%. Among other *Rabi crops*, Barley and Sunflower contributed to 0.6% and 0.7% area.

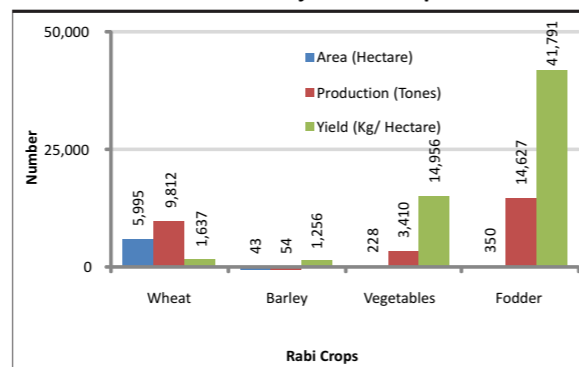
Fodder production (14,627 tons) remained topmost during the year 2008-09 followed by Wheat having produced 9,812 tons with an average yield of 1,637 Kg/hectares. However, from the data it was revealed that the yield of 1,637 Kg/hectares in Wheat crop at Mastung is not very good as against the average yield of high yielding Wheat genotypes for irrigated Wheat in Balochistan (2,368 Kg/hectares).

Under the area of major *Kharif crops* fruits occupied the maximum area of 14,554 hectares which is 83.2% of the total area (17,500 hectares) followed by Onion having shared 11.5% of the area. The area under vegetables and Fodder remained at 0.8% and 4.1%. Among the other *Kharif crops* *Mung*bean, Potato, Melons, Chilies, Coriander and Garlic occupied an area of 0.01%, 0.01%, 0.2%, 0.1%, 0.1%, and 0.02%, respectively. Fruit production with 79,069 tons is very important and dominant in District Mastung.

4.1% of the irrigated area was under Fodder production. Fruit production occupied 6.84% of the total irrigated area. Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Cherry and Pistachio are the leading fruits of District Mastung.

It seems that the *Mung* bean varieties being grown are either not certified seed or may be following agronomic practices

**Area and Production of Major Rabi Crops**



(Agriculture Statistics of Balochistan, 2008-09)

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 not fully and properly followed. It is therefore, suggested that improved genotypes of *Mung* bean may be introduced in the district, in order to replace the existing low yielding and susceptible varieties by a high yielding and resistant/tolerant newly developed varieties. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

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

### 7.2.3. Discussion on Production Trends

*a) Wheat:* At the district level, Wheat contributed to 82.4% of the area under *Rabi crops*. More than 35% of Wheat was grown under un-irrigated condition during the year 2008-09. Wheat being the staple food of the District Mustang contributed to 24.2% of the total Wheat area in Balochistan at (33.9%) having a production ratio of 5.3% as against the 16.5% with yield Kg/hectares having a growth rate at 0.9% against 1.0% at the provincial level.

*b) Fruit:* At the district level, fruit contributed to 83.2% of the area under *Kharif crops*. The area growth rate of 58.7 > 20.1% and production growth rate of 42.3 > 19.7% for fruit remained higher as compared to Wheat crop followed by growth yield Kg/hectares at 3.0% as against 2.0% at the provincial level.

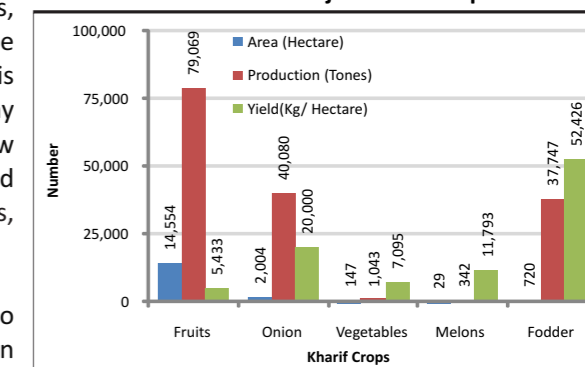
*c) Onion:* At the district level, Onion contributed to 11.5% of the area under *Kharif crops* with an area growth rate of 8.1 > 2.7%. However, the production growth rate of 21.5 > 11.6 % for Onion remained lower at the district level as compared to fruits. The growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 10.9% as against the 8.6% at provincial level.

*d) Fodder:* At the district level, Fodder contributed to 4.3% of the area under both the *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons with an area growth rate of 4.3 > 3.1% remained higher than Onion. However, production growth rate of 28.0 > 22.5% for Fodder remained lower than fruits but higher than Onion at the district level. The growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 51.5% as against the 29.1% at provincial level. Thus Fodder cultivation does not seem to be very economical in the district as a whole when compared with Wheat and Onion cultivation. Therefore, horizontal and vertical yield increase in the shape of improved genotypes must be focused in future by the farmers of the district. For further details, please see table C3 Annexure C.

### 7.2.4. Discussion of Cropping Patterns

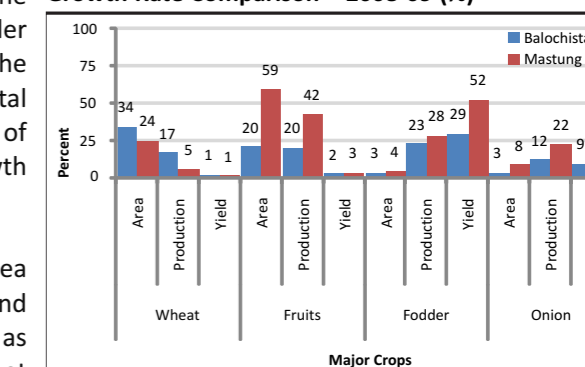
Single cropping pattern is practiced to cultivate Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Sunflower, *Mung* bean, fruits, Onion, Potato, vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Coriander and Garlic; whereas, Mixed cropping is not practiced. Fodders like; *Lucern*,

**Area and Production of Major Kharif Crops**



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008 09)

**Growth Rate Comparison – 2008-09 (%)**



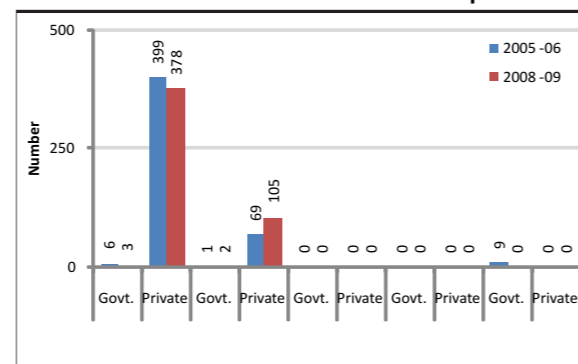
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008 09)

*Berseem* or *Shaftal* and some vegetables like; Peas, *Tinda*, Bitter Gourd, Bottle Gourd, Pumpkin or Cucumber are inter-cropped in the fruit orchards of Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Cherry and Pistachio, etc., but not on a large scale in some of the areas of the district. Crop rotation is another practice being followed in which the crop harvested for a year is not sown on the same field or plot by the following year, rather some other crop is raised instead of the previous crop. This practice is also very helpful in maintaining and enhancing the soil fertility status. Some of the fields/plots remained 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 to alleviate poverty may boost the agriculture production in the district as well. For further details, please see table C4 Annexure C.

Government and Private Owned Farm Implements

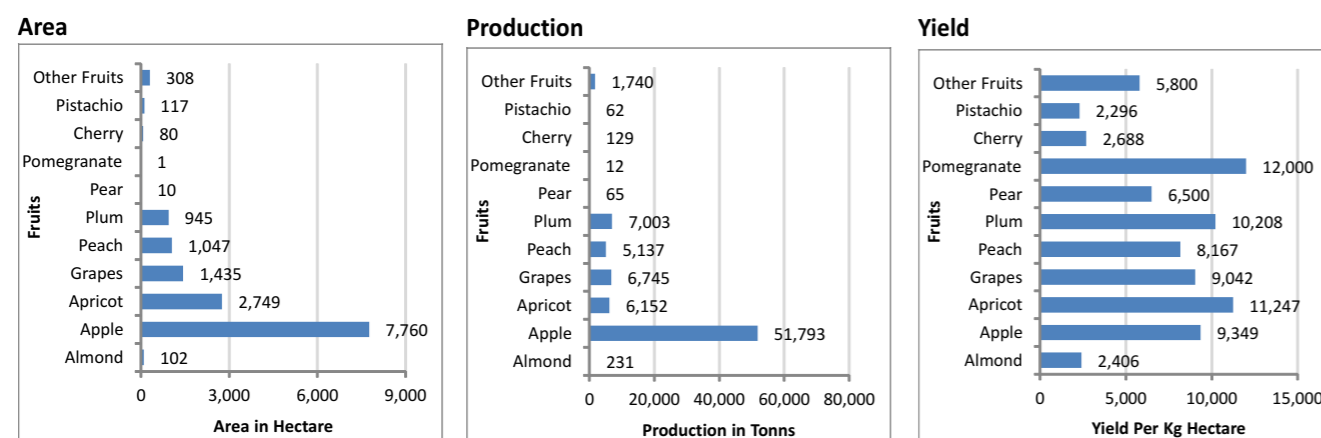


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 200809)

### 7.4. Horticulture Inputs

#### 7.4.1. Area and Production of Fruits and Vegetables

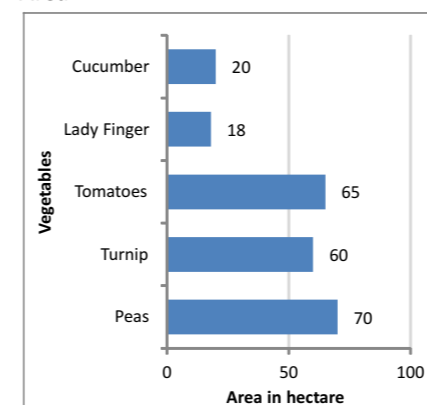
The district has great potential for fruit farming. Presently, Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Cherry and Pistachio are the major fruits produced in the area. For further details, please see table C5 Annexure C.



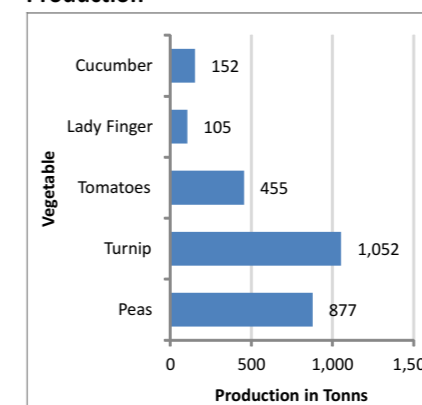
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008 09)

Peas occupied a maximum area of (70 hectares). Tomatoes with (65 hectares) remained 2<sup>nd</sup> followed by Turnips with (60 hectares) and (50 hectares) under other vegetables cultivation. However, Pumpkin and Beet roots each had the lowest area of (2 hectares) each, among all the vegetables at the district level. For further details, please see table C6 Annexure C.

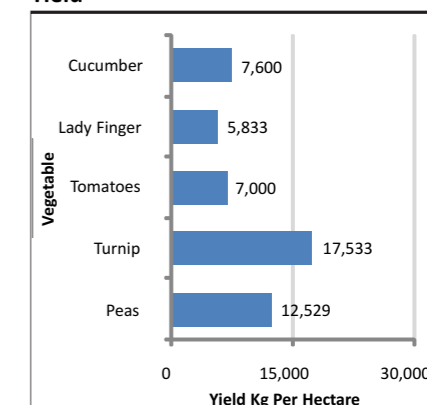
Area



Production



Yield



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

### 7.5. Land Ownership and Tenure System

The total Arable Land recorded was 204,798 hectares. The Culturable Waste Land was 19.8% (50,410 hectares) during the year 2008-09. Agricultural labor is primarily carried out by men. Women and children are involved in agriculture by helping out in the fields and at home. Big land owners employ tenants for agricultural activities. Small farmers work their own fields and rarely hire tenants. However, the cultivated area is under personal ownership, while pasture land and those lands which have not yet been brought under administrative records belong to the tribe dwelling in the area.

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

##### Shared Tenancy

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

##### Cash Tenancy

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

##### Crop Sharing System

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

### 7.6. Agriculture Marketing

The district produces large quantities of fruits and Vegetables. Marketing all agriculture produce is in the hands of the private sector. The process of marketing of fruits starts from the time when the orchard is sold to the pre-harvest contractor at blossom. He manages the orchard till harvest. However, the inclination of farm producers is divided to marketing system at varying angles. Since the prices fixed for different agricultural commodities by the Government is not effectively implemented throughout the province. This is one of the main of reasons of daily increase of prices, the majority of the farm produce is directly sold into the hands of brokers (other terms are *dalal* and *beopar*) contractors or intermediaries and so on so forth, it is the same category of persons with different nomenclatures at different locations. Normally the following options are available for sell the produce by the growers and these options are available to all the growers:

- Sale of produce at farm gate and this kind of sale obviously does not bring a lot of income to growers.

- b) Sale of produce at 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 whole sellers at their own set price. The wholesaler's resell to merchandisers, dealers, brokers or retailers. Then it comes to the shopkeepers from where the end users will purchase these commodities. But every entity involved has profit margin fixed accordingly. There is no effective check on these channels against the price fixers, they are in total control.
- c) Sale of produce across the boundaries of district or province. Onwards same intermediaries are to be faced by the producers/growers.
- d) Another way of earning more money/profit is that the produce purchased from the growers is kept / hoarded in the ware houses and stores waiting for better time when the prices go high and the profit is maximum.

### 7.6.1. Share of Population Employed in Major Agricultural Activities

Agriculture decisions are made by the male members of the family. Most of the agricultural work is done through mechanization, i.e. tractors are used for plowing and tube wells are used for watering the field. Therefore, the need for manual labor has been reduced to a great extent.

### 7.6.2. Role of Women in Agricultural Activities

Female and child labor involvement in agriculture and horticulture sectors is significant. For seasonal labor male and female nomads are hired. The laborers also involve their families (women and children) at the time of sowing and harvesting of crops. Wheat for example is cultivated by men, but at the time of harvesting the whole family helps in the field. Women also participate in the cleaning of food grains etc.

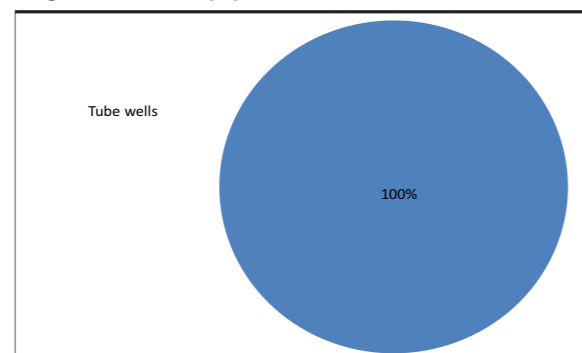
## 7.7. Irrigation

### 7.7.1. Irrigation System and Sources

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

The majority of the crop cultivation area (35,644 hectares) is irrigated by means of tube wells, encompassing the 98.98% of the total irrigation sources followed by Karezes/Spring irrigation. However, there is no source of canal and wells to irrigate the *Rabi* and *Kharif* crops. All tube wells reported for irrigation purpose are owned privately. For further details, please see table C7 Annexure C.

Irrigation Sources (%)



(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	3	3
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	138	n/a
Actual Filled Posts	138	n/a
Vacant Posts	0	n/a

(Agriculture Department)

## 7.9. Some Development Projects

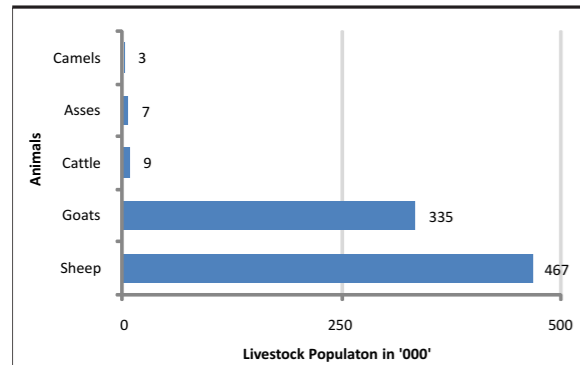
The following projects were reflected in the PSDP 2011-12 for execution.

- Introducing water conservation techniques through trickle irrigation & construction of water channels/tanks, cost Rs. 20 million
- Establishment of cold storage for fruites & vegetables, cost. Rs. 30 million

## 7.10. Some Key Findings

- Water resources need to be developed by the Government.
- Supply of certified seeds of all major crops at subsidized rates can enhance productivity.
- Agricultural loans on easy installments for purchase of farm implements can increase employment.
- Arrangements for field days, seminars, lecture on pest management and demonstration of improved package of technology plots by the concerned department will contribute positively.

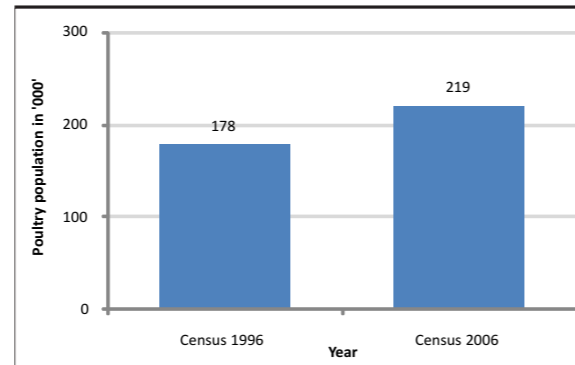
## Livestock Population



(Livestock Census, 2006)

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

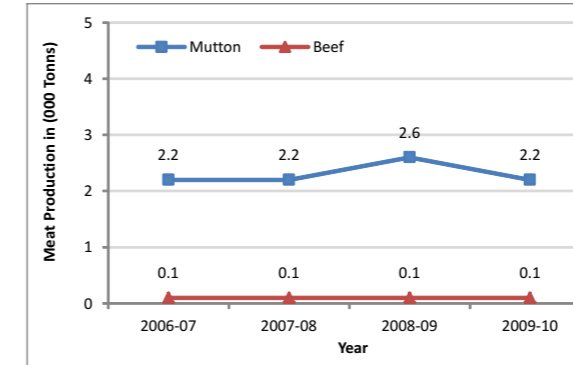
## Poultry Population



(Livestock Census, 1996 & 2006)

No major increase in poultry population.

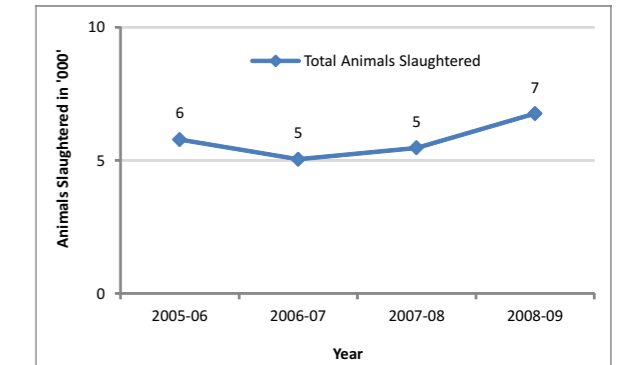
## Meat Production in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

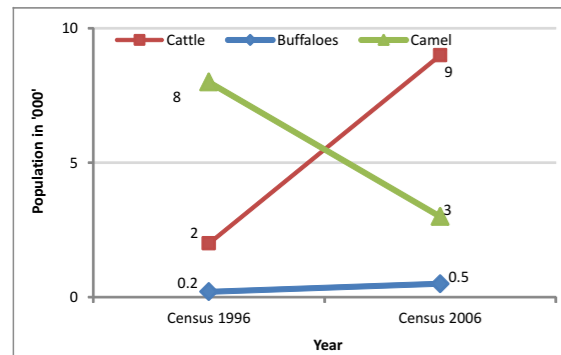
Slaughtering of Animals in Public and Private sector is almost identical

## Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

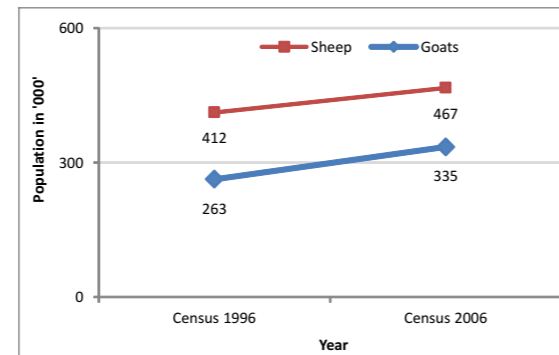
## Large Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

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

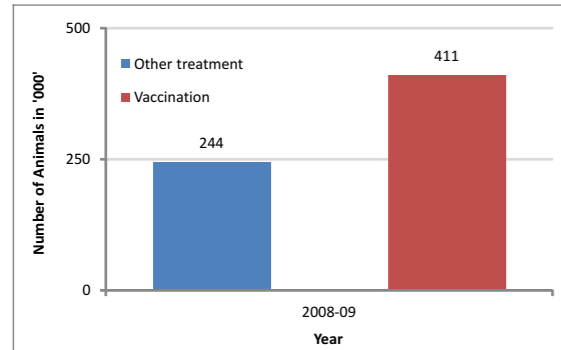
## Small Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

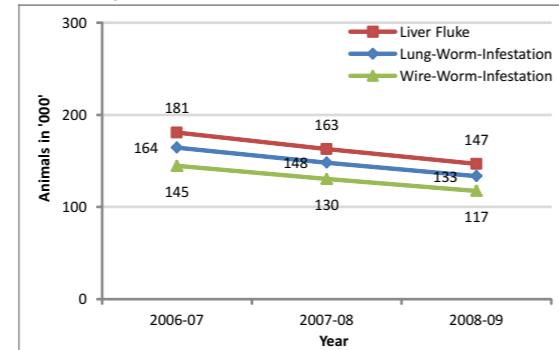
Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district.

## Animals Treated and Vaccinated in 2008 - 09



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

## Three Major Animal Diseases in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

The incidence of major disease is declining

## Sector Highlights

- Livestock census comparison indicates that the population of livestock in the district has increased by a small percentage.
- Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district. Quite a few numbers of buffaloes and camels are also present.
- A network of Public Sector Veterinary Institution, comprising three (3) veterinary hospitals, eighteen (18) veterinary dispensaries and two (2) artificial insemination centers, is present in the district.
- Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.



## 8.1. Introduction

Livestock is important for the livestock farmers but for the consumers too to fulfill their nutritional needs. As the population is increasing so is demand for livestock and its products. Meat, eggs and dairy products are regular part of the diet of many. Increased demand offer greater incentives to the livestock farmers. "The livestock sector in Balochistan is characterized by the nomadic and transhumant production system and most of the farmers are very poor, It is important that the government make some concrete investment in research & development of the sector and prepare a policy to support small livestock producers by integrating them with commercial live stock marketing and processing in a better way. Government also has to make investment in technology transfer for production and processing of live stock products."<sup>4</sup>

Livestock activities are considered to be complex and comprise animal health, animal husbandry practices, production, breed preservation, biological and zoonosis surveillances, poultry and dairy (with their technologies) management. Livestock in context of Balochistan is very important as a significant portion of the rural population derives income from this sector. Therefore, role of Livestock department is very crucial and becomes more pronounced when poverty and illiteracy conditions are taken into account.

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 Mastung, the highest reported population among all the ruminants was that of sheep (467 thousand, Livestock Census, 2006). This shows sheep are the preferred farm animals that people like to keep and rear as compared to any other livestock species probably due to the suitable weather conditions. and the ease of keeping them. The livestock population reported over last two censuses is presented in the table below:

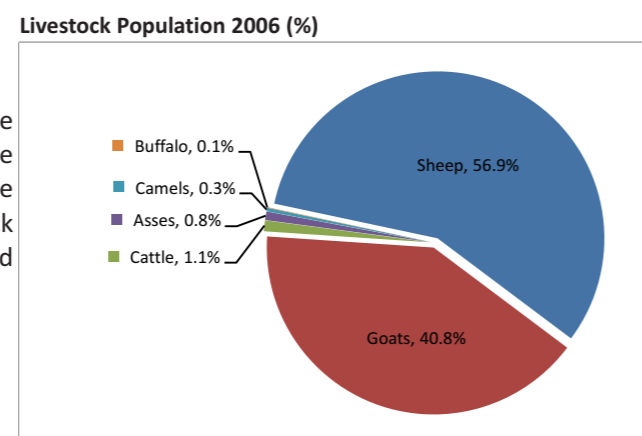
**Table 8.1: Number of Livestock** ('000' Numbers)

Livestock	1996	2006
Sheep	412	467
Goats	263	335
Cattle	2	9
Buffaloes	Less than 1000	Less than 1000
Camel	8	3
Poultry	178	219

(Livestock Census, 1996,2006)

## 8.3. Large Ruminants

Among the large ruminants, Cattle, Buffaloes and Camels are found in Mastung but in small proportion as compared to the small ruminants. The Cattle are 1.1% followed by Camels' share of 0.3%, whereas, Buffaloes are only 0.1% of the total livestock of District Mastung. The male Cattle are mostly slaughtered and their beef is sold to fulfill food requirement.



(Livestock Census, 2006)

## 8.4. Small Ruminants

97.7% of the livestock population comprises small ruminants, which shows that people prefer small ruminants as compared to large ruminants: prime reasons for this preference are market demand, ease to maintain herds and suitable environment. Household women and children usually look after the small ruminants. Small livestock farmer usually have herd size up to 5-7small ruminants, which are raised mostly in un-irrigated areas, where rangeland provides pasture.

## 8.5. Poultry

There is one government poultry farm and small scale private/commercial poultry farms of broiler and layer breeds exist in the district. Enormous potential has been observed in rural poultry, where every household has 10-12 poultry birds in their homes. The eggs and poultry meat is usually consumed domestically. The department had launched a project "Development of Rural Poultry" in the year 2005-06 through which many of the poor families were provided poultry birds at 80% subsidized rates. Rural poultry can be converted into commercial scale by improving the skills of the young rural women. In poultry farming, 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

Per year average growth rate factor for each category of livestock has been calculated on the basis of livestock census conducted in1996 and 2006. The applied growth rates and projected population is presented in the table below:

**Table 8.2: Projected Livestock Population** (Numbers)

Livestock Category	G. Rate	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cattle	6.8	8,628	9,215	9,841	10,511	11,225
Buffalo	9.9	456	501	551	605	665
Sheep	1.8	466,894	475,298	483,853	492,563	501,429
Goats	2.6	334,906	343,614	352,548	361,714	371,118
Camels	1.5	2,802	2,844	2,887	2,930	2,974
Horses	4.3	85	89	92	96	101
Mules	10.7	121	134	148	164	182
Asses	2.4	6,770	6,932	7,099	7,269	7,444
Poultry	2.6	218,682	224,368	230,201	236,187	242,327

(Livestock Census, 2006)

## 8.7. Veterinary Institutions

There is a network of three (3) veterinary hospitals, eighteen (18) veterinary dispensaries, two (2) artificial insemination centers, one (1) slaughter house, one (1) poultry farm and one (1) dairy farm owned by the government. 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 are not promising. There is an immediate need to renovate the buildings and provide latest equipment for appropriate health services. Number of veterinary institutions in District Mastung is presented in the table 8.3:

<sup>4</sup> Balochistan Livestock Sector Analysis and Strategic Recommendations, SMEDA

**Table 8.3: Veterinary Institutions** (Numbers)

Name of Health Services	2009-10
Veterinary Hospitals	3
Veterinary Dispensaries	18
Artificial Insemination Centre	2
Slaughter Houses	1
Dairy Farm	1
Government Poultry Farm	1

(Directorate of Animal Husbandry)

## 8.8. Livestock Diseases

Veterinary services are being provided 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 Mastung are:

- Worm infestations
- Liver fluke
- Ticks

Internal worm infestation, Liver Fluke and Ticks are the commonly found diseases in the livestock of District Mastung. 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 then could not be sold at market price. Various reported diseases among livestock are presented in the table 8.4:

**Table 8.4: Major Livestock Diseases** (Numbers)

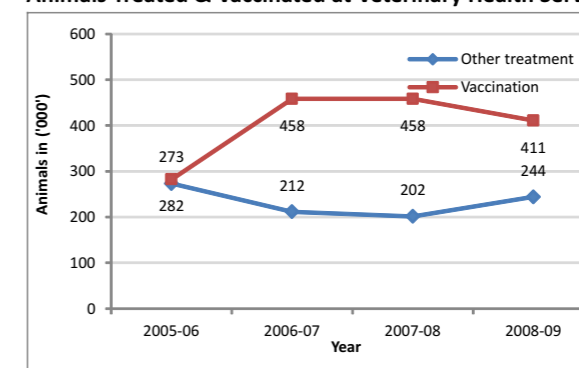
Name of Diseases	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Lung-Worm-Infestation	182,554	164,463	148,165	133,482
Wire-Worm-Infestation	160,594	144,679	130,341	117,425
Liver Fluke	200,677	180,790	162,874	146,733
Mange/Mites	56,513	50,913	45,867	41,322
Ticks	95,786	86,293	77,742	70,038
Contagious	5,725	5,157	4,646	4,186
Non-Contagious	30,718	27,674	24,932	22,461
Systematic	22,419	20,197	18,196	16,392
Metabolic	8,753	7,886	7,104	6,400
Others	14,631	13,181	11,875	10,698

(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 the 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 2006-07; whereas, after that the trend was on the lower side, which could be due to many reasons. For further details please see table D1 Annexure D.

**Animals Treated & Vaccinated at Veterinary Health Services**



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

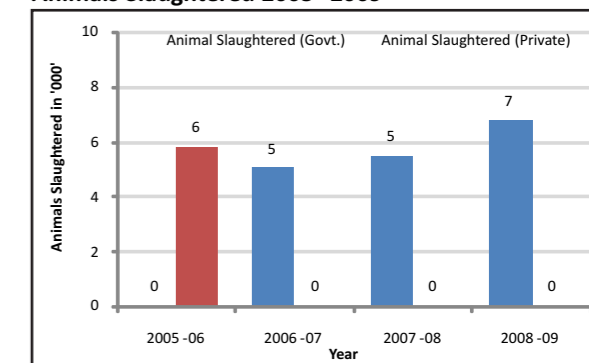
## 8.9. Meat and Dairy Production

Mutton production showed increased after 2007-08; there was a slight rise from 2,200 tons to 2,600 tons. Beef production has remained constant at 100 tons in the last five years. Milk production was rising gradually along with the increase in population of large ruminants till 2008-09 but showed decreasing trend in 2009-10. Similarly, poultry meat and egg production also increased gradually till 2008-09 but decreased in 2009-10. For further details, please see table D2 Annexure D.

## 8.10. Slaughtering

The highest number of animal slaughtering was performed by the Government in the year 2008-09.

**Animals Slaughtered 2005 -2009**



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

## 8.11. Functions and Structure of Livestock Department

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

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

**Table 8.5: Structure and Functions of Livestock Department**

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	3
Sanctioned Strength in Various Categories (Total)	131
Actual Filled Posts	127
Vacant Posts	4

(Livestock Department)

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

Provincial Livestock Department is involved in granting services including animal husbandry, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, artificial insemination, input supplies and dairy development. Livestock Dairy Development Board is now working on lamb fattening and milk collection.

## 8.13. Some Development Projects

Some of the livestock related projects funded by different sources in district Mastung include:

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. Major Development Issues

- Livestock sector has much potential in the district but infrastructure needs to be upgraded.
- Latest equipment needs to be instituted.
- Research is needed to be carried out over the breed and genetics potential of livestock's health and growth.
- Women are neglected in the development; however, they are playing their roles in livestock at house hold level.
- There is a need of computerized monitoring and evaluation system at district and provincial level for timely reporting and decision making.
- Camels are highly valuable among large ruminants in farming and their marketing could earn foreign exchange. However, proper planning for its population growth needs to be implemented.
- Awareness regarding timely vaccination of livestock needs advocacy.
- Marketing and transportation in the district are the major issues to be addressed.
- Livestock population has been increased but the productivity of livestock seems stagnant.

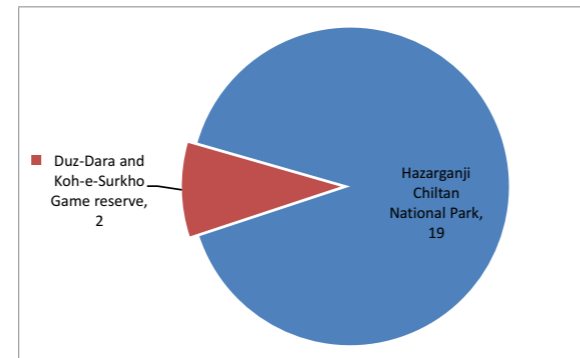
# 9 FISHERIES

*No inland fisheries in the district.*

Forest area, offices and no. of staff	
Total Forest Area	n/a
Number of Sub Offices	2
Total Sanctioned Posts	112
Filled Posts	112

n/a: data not available

Notified Protected Area ('000' Hectares)



(Forest Department )

## Sector Highlights

The district has a limited area under forest and the type of forest found in the district is Balochistan Dry Temperate Scrubs (steppe) Forest. A small area has been conserved as State Forest and Wildlife Protected Area. Overall natural vegetation, including shrubs, bushes and grasses can be aptly termed as potential rangelands which support a good number of livestock. These rangelands are also substantially contributing to the ecological stability of important ecosystems in the district.

General terrain is hilly, with intervening valleys occupied by human settlements and agricultural practices at large. Natural tree cover, at lower elevations, has been considerably reduced due to cutting by both local inhabitants and traditional nomads for fuel wood and thatching of roofs. Similarly, presence of poisonous and unpalatable plant species as remnants is the indication of overgrazing in foothills and plains. The Balochistan Forest Department, through community Forest Guards and Game Watchers, ensures protection of the existing forests and inhabited wildlife.

Artificial plantations have also been raised over an area of 5000 hectares in Shamsabad to give a break to the drifting sand dunes. It may be noted that moving sand dunes, over a considerable length along Quetta-Mastung highway, remained hazardous to both the agricultural fields and roads for a long time. The Balochistan Forest Department, probably in early fifties, made an attempt to stabilize these drifting sand dunes by planting *Tamarix* Spp. cuttings on them. The experiment was found successful that opened avenues for further expansion of the program. In total, an area of about 5000 Hectares has been treated with *Tamarix* plantation so far and most of the sand dunes got stabilized. To make the program materialized a Soil Conservation Directorate was also established years back which still exists. Unfortunately, due to financial constraints, this activity is now being carried out at a limited scale.

By virtue of occurrence, forests in Mastung district are grouped into natural and artificial ones; comprising of Junipers (*Juniperus excelsa polycarpus*), Shina (*Pistacia khinjjak*), Wild Ash (*Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*), plantations of Ghaz (*Tamarix dioca*), Taghaz (*Haloxylon ammodendron*) and other types of trees. In the past, roadside plantation of Mulberry was raised by the Balochistan Forest Department along Quetta-Mastung road; most of the trees have been removed and a few are still present.

A small Sericulture unit also exists at Mastung which remained functional for a long time and produced silk, not only for commercial purposes, but also provided an opportunity to the local community to learn it as a source of livelihood. It may be remembered that silk worms are fed on mulberry leaves which is the tree commonly planted in Mastung at a large scale. Local community used to collect silk worm seeds from the Forest Department and run sericulture activity on their own at small scale. As a result of financial constraints in Government sector and decline in general public interest, the activity has been almost abandoned in the entire district.

## 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 not only the main source of food, timber, firewood, shelter and a variety of medicinal herbs but 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 district is Balochistan Dry Temperate Scrub (Steppe). Historically, it was dry temperate climax formation of juniper and Wild Pistachio; trees of Wild Pistachio are still surviving as a remnant in Chiltan mountain range. Overall the climax formation reduced to scrub condition due to grazing and fuel wood pressures. Presently it has a very open cover and a moderate amount of grasses and herbs. Major tree species are Shina (*Pistacia khinjjak*) and Hapursi or Juniper (*Juniperus excelsa polycarpus*). In the valleys, Ghaz (*Tamarix spp*) is found in streambeds and artificially planted on sand dunes.

## 10.2. Major Vegetation

The major tree species found in the district are Obusht (*Juniperus excelsa polycarpus*), Wild Ash (*Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*) and Shina (*Pistacia khinjjak*), which occupy favorable sites. The main shrubs are Janglee Badaam or Wild Almond (*Prunus ebernea*), Sparae (*Cotoneaster spp.*), Tharkha (*Artemisia maritime*), Crataegus spp., Kala Zira (*Carum bulbocastanum*), Oman (*Ephedra nebrodensis* and *Ephedra intermedia*), Makhi (*Caragana ambigua*), Khakshir (*Sisymbrium sophia*), Zralg (*Berberis lyceum*), and Surae (*Rosa spp.*) The ground cover is constituted mainly by (*Stipa himalacia*), (*Dichanthium annulatum*), (*Chrysopogon aucheri*) and (*Cymbopogon spp.*)

Out of the above mentioned flora, Kala Zira (*Carum bulbocastanum*) is used as spice and fetches high value in the market. In addition, Oman (*Ephedra nebrodensis*) and Khakshir (*Sisymbrium sophia*) are found in large quantity and have medicinal value. A large amount of these herbs is marketed. Extracts of these plants are largely used by villagers as well, for treatment of cough and asthma. They believe there is no side effect of the drug and moreover it is easily available either free or at a nominal price.

Table 10.1: Vegetation Zones

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

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

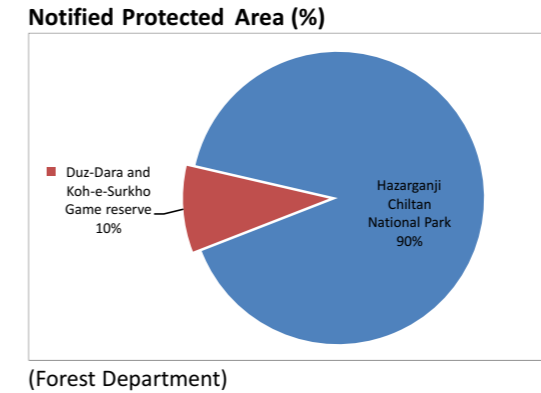
## 10.3. Forestry Land Use

### 10.3.1. Notified Forests

No data was available on notified forest land.

### 10.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

The notified protected areas in district Mastung are Hazarganji Chiltan National Park and Duz Dara and Koh-e-Surkho. For further details, please see table E1 Annexure E.



### 10.3.3. Rangelands

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

Most of the rangelands in the district belong to communities living around them. Due to communal ownership, usually these are accessible to all members of the community 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”, which has resulted in overgrazing and uprooting of bushes/shrubs from rangelands beyond their carrying capacities. Consequently, most of the rangelands in the district are being degraded.

## 10.4. Wildlife

Wildlife habitat type is Dry Steppe. There are no historical bench marks to determine the status of wildlife in the entire district. However, Chiltan part of the Hazarganji Chiltan National Park contains quite a big number of Chiltan Markhors. According to the census, conducted in the year 1999, the number of *Markhors* in the entire National Park was estimated to be 806. A large number of the animals belong to Chiltan part of Mastung district. It is said that Zarighat also had a large number of *Markhors* in the past which were brutally killed by unauthorized hunters. The animal is among endangered species and will become extinct if not protected in time. Among key species are:

Table 10.2: Wildlife Common Species

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

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

### 10.4.1. Wildlife Statistics

According to the statistics of Hazarganji Chiltan National Park for the year 1999, the number of Chiltan Markhor was estimated to be 806 in number. About 70% i.e. 560 animals come from Mastung side of the park.

### 10.5. Wetlands

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

### 10.6. Forest Production

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

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

### 10.8. Commercial Forestry (Plantations)

Tree species planted for amenity and farm forestry purpose are included in this category which are mostly planted along water channels, water storage ponds, around farmlands and household compounds. The common species are *Sinjit* (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*), *Sufeda* (*Populus spp.*), *Toot/Mulberry* (*Morus alba*), Quetta pine or Persian pine (*Pinus halepensis*), *Saru* (*Cupressus sempervirens*), *Salix spp.* These trees are used locally and also sold in the neighboring markets. Under various Provincial Government development projects an area of about 5000 Hectares at Shamsabad has been treated with sand dunes stabilization techniques, whereby species like Salt bush and Tamarix have been planted.

### 10.9. Bee Keeping

Though Mastung district is one of the most important horticultural areas of Balochistan, bee-keeping is not practiced as an economic activity. The main reason put forward by the people, was that bees produce honey only in warm areas. Bees cannot survive the cold weather of the district. In fact the local population have not customized such activity at all.

### 10.10. Marketing and Processing

In the district, wood obtained from the forests is mainly used for fuel purposes, because other sources of fuel are either unavailable or if available, are too expensive. No data was collected about the quantity of wood exploited. Historically, nomads have been involved in the exploitation of 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 Director Soil Conservation, 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 Mastung District. For more details, please see table E2 Annexure E.

Table 10.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	2
Sanctioned Strength in Various Categories (Total)	112
Actual Filled Posts	112
Vacant Posts	0

(Forest Department)

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 (District Government, PSDP/ADP) with regards to Forestry was under implementation in the district.

### 10.13. Some Key Findings

- Area under forest reserves in District Mastung is very small. The proportion of the planted forest vis a vis natural forest is even lower. Judging from international standard, forest reserves are rare.
- Female involvement in forestry activities is rare and limited to some jobs like collecting herbs, bushes and shrubs. Sometimes they also collect fuel wood.
- In the development of forestry, the participation of Local and Federal Government and NGOs is very low.
- Forest reserves have depleted due to unavailability of cheap sources of fuel energy other than wood.
- Wildlife management is very poor and needs substantial improvement.
- The environmental and ecological balance is impaired due to soil erosion, depletion of rangeland and population pressure.
- The institutional capacity of Forestry Department needs restructuring. Management needs vigor, so that effective control on the degradation of overall environments will be possible.
- Lack of awareness and aptitude towards conservation of forests, rangelands and wildlife may add to problems being faced by the sector in district Mastung.
- Low development investment.
- For immediate financial gains, unplanned agriculture activities have subsided the natural vegetation.
- Lack of alternate energy sources puts forests in danger.
- No community system in place for management of wastelands.
- Deficiency of alternate sources of forage for livestock feeding.
- Wildlife being hunted for fun, food and some people do so for status and prestige.

Iris plant at Hazarganji Chiltan National Park



A mix crop of Pistacia Khinjjak and Wild Ash at Hazarganji Chiltan National Park



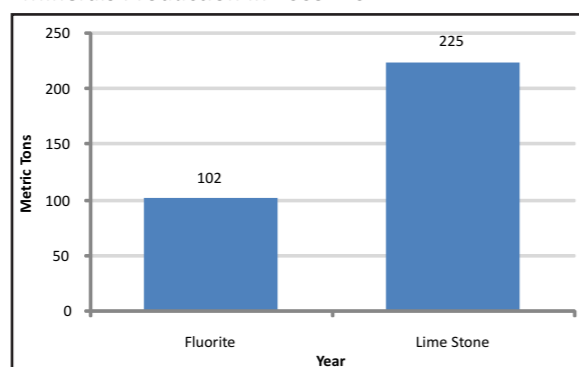
A view of Rocky hills at Hazarganji Chiltan National Park



# 11 MINING

Name of the Mineral	Acreage
Fluorite	6,663

Minerals Production in 2009 -10



(Mines and Mineral Development, 2010)

## Sector Highlights

- Huge Deposits of Fluorite.
- high grade deposits of Fluorite are available only on Small scale.

## 11.1. Introduction

In District Mastung, the iron ore and fluorite deposits occur in Dilband area. The oldest formation in the area is the Chiltan Limestone, in which fluorite is deposited in the shape of small veins, irregular pods, pockets and along beds. Iron stone bed, in the district, has long been known as Bauxite deposit. Later on, Geological Survey of Pakistan's research work has proven the resources of Iron Ore of economic significance. On average, the iron stone bed is about 2 meters thick and fairly exposed. Main constituent of the ore is hematite, while quartz, calcite and chlorite occur as gangue minerals. On the basis of limited research and exploration work carried out by the Geological Survey of Pakistan, the ore reserves are tentatively estimated in excess of 200 million tones. Fluorite mineralization has been found in the form of veins, which was discovered by the Geological Survey of Pakistan and mining was carried out by Balochistan Development Authority. Now days, Fluorite mining is in progress in the vicinity, and huge deposits of limestone, of cream color, are also mined.

Table 11.1: Mineral Resources of the District

Name of the Mineral	Quality	Deposit
Fluorite	80-92%	Reserves are not calculated
Iron Ore	28-38%	200 million tons
Lime Stone	Good	Large

(Mines and Mineral Department, 2010)

## 11.2. Major Minerals Production and Leases

Twenty prospecting licenses and one mining lease has been granted over an area of 65,634 acres for above mentioned mineral to the private sector. Only fluorite and limestone are being mined for the last five years. The mineral resources in the district are of economic value and can be exploited on large scale. Limestone deposits can be utilized in the production of cement also. The detail of leases and production is 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
Celestite	1	286	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Clay	1	230	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fluorite	2	2919	1	6663	816	613	244	115	102
Iron Ore	2	50418	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lime Stone	10	3331	0	0	190	190	200	150	225
Marble	4	1786	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(Mines and Minerals Department, 2010)  
n/a: Data not available

## 11.3. Some Key Findings

- The extractive industries hold tremendous potential.
- Lack of marketing support for private sector investors (local and international) is one of the major weakness
- Low availability of infrastructure facilities and services hamper growth of mineral sector
- Lack of local skilled labor further limits getting maximum benefits
- Bankable feasibility studies can attract private sector provided security situation improves
- Introduction of value addition technologies can boost production of minerals



## 12 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

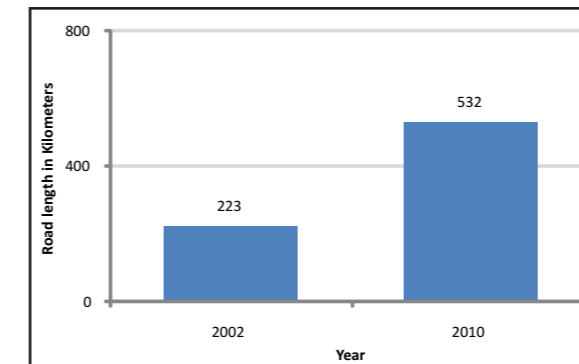
Relevant data could not be collected.

## 13 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

<b>Economic Infrastructure and Communications</b>	
Total Length of metalled roads	532 Km
Total Length of shingle roads	307 Km
Number of Telephone connections	1,581
Internet Users	n/a
Mobile phone providers/ connections	n/a
Number of post offices	17
Hotels	n/a
Motels	16
Guest Houses	n/a
Rest Houses	1
Public Banks	2

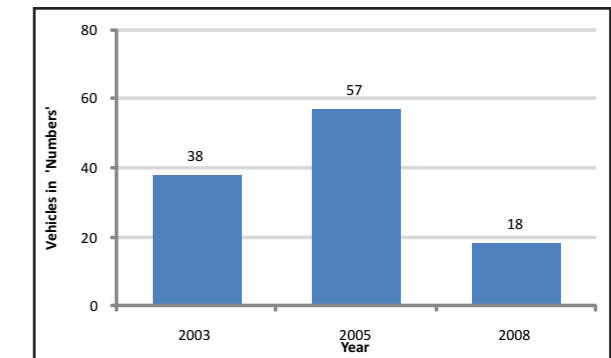
n/a: data not available

**Black Topped Roads**



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008 -09)

**Vehicles Registered by Year**



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008 -09)

### 13.1. Introduction

Prosperity of any region depends on economic activities and all economic activities flourish if required communication infrastructure is present. Roads, railways, airports and telecommunication facilities – all are equally important. Mastung occupies important on the map of Balochistan with regard to communication infrastructure. A plan of railway line between Gwadar and Mastung to have a railway link to central asian republics highlights importance of Mastung.

### 13.2. Roads and Highways with Surface Classification and Length

Total length of road in Mastung is 839 km, out of which, 532 km is black topped road (metalled road). The major portion of the total roads comprises of metalled roads. Three national highways are the life line of Mastung 215km of which passes through District Mastung. Road maintenance is the responsibility of the C&W Department, headed by an Executive Engineer at district level. The shingle roads mostly connect villages within the district and their proportion in provincial roads is very high. Most shingle roads are in a bad condition. The table given below gives length of various types of roads.

Table 13.1: Road Type and Length (Kilometer)

Length by Surface Type	Black Topped	Shingle	Total Length
2002	223	307	530
2010	532	307	839

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan , 2008-09)

Three major road connection of District Mastung includes:

1. Quetta – Kalat – Karachi
2. Quetta – Nushki – Taftan – Iran
3. Quetta – Sibi – Sukkur

### 13.3. Transport

The Vehicle Excise Registration Office is located in District Quetta. See table F1 Annexure F for the number of registered vehicle under various categories in the district since 2002-03. Transport registration in Mastung has some limitations, which are:

- There is no separate Vehicle Registration Office
- A good number of smuggled vehicles are Is there and not registered
- People prefer to register their vehicles in well known registration offices: registration place impacts resale value of the vehicle
- Running a registration office in every district may not be economic activity due to preferences of the customers

The main means of public transport in the district are vans and buses. The district's bus services links almost all main towns and villages.

### 13.4. Railway, Harbor and Airports

The total length of the railway line passing through the district is 104 km. There are two tracks. The first one, from Quetta to Sibi, is about 24 km and has three railway stations in Mastung, Spezand, and Karidoo. The second track, built in 1905, runs between Quetta to Taftan. This track is 80 km long and has stations in Mastung, Wali Khan, Kanak, Sheikh Wasil and Kardigap. There is no airport in District Mastung.

Government of Balochistan intends to lay a railway line between Gwadar and Mastung. This link will connect central portion of Balochistan with already operational railway line between Quetta in Pakistan and Zahidan in Iran. Pakistan Railways conducted this feasibility study in 2008. Cost of the projects was estimated to be Rs. 107 Billion. The railway line will pass through Hoshab, Nag, Besima, Surab, Kalat. From Mastung to Quetta and then Chaman, this railway line will link Afghanistan. Length of the proposed railway line is 901 KM. 35 railway stations have been planned on this track.

**Breakup of distances between Gwadar and Kushka (Turkmenistan)**

Countries	Section	Existing Track (KM)	New Track (KM)	Total (KM)
Pakistan	Gwadar to Mastung (proposed Route)	0	901	901
	Mastung to Chaman	190	0	190
	Chaman to Pak -Afghan Border	0	15	15
Afghanistan	Pak-Afghan Border to Kandhar	0	97	97
	Kandhar to Hear t	0	535	535
	Heart to Afghan -Turkmenistan Border	0	98	98
Turkmenistan	Afghan -Turkmenistan Border to Kushka (Border City of Turkmenistan)	0	12	12
		190	1658	1848

Government of Balochistan is seeking investors to take up this mega project.

### 13.5. Radio and Television Stations

Mastung has no radio station, TV station or TV booster; however, almost every house in the district has a radio or tape recorder. Most of the people listen to programs from Quetta Station. Radio provides the cheapest recreational facilities to the people and is very popular mean of communication in remote areas.

### 13.6. Telecommunication and IT Services

Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation (PTC) has established a network of telephones in the district. There are six (6) telephone exchanges in the district and number of telephone connections granted every year is on a rise. Fax and internet facilities are also available.

The data given in the table below shows a gradual decrease in number of telephone exchanges and telephone lines in the district.

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

Category	2004-05	2008-9
Telephone Lines /Connections	2,248	1,581
Exchange and Tele-density	8	6
Mobile Phone Users	n/a	n/a
Internet Users	n/a	n/a

(Pakistan Telecom Authority)

### 13.7. Post Offices / Courier Services

There are 17 post offices and three (3) major courier services. Post offices are operating at two levels: sub-post offices and branch post offices. A sub-post office is a regular and full-sized post office. While, branch post offices are run by teachers,

and shop keepers etc. In remote areas, these arrangements are made with the school teachers, at 5 places in the district, to save the cost of hiring full time personnel. The part-time postmasters are paid only 600 rupees per month for their services.

### 13.8. Banking and Financial Institutions

The Development Financing Institutions (DFI) and commercial banks have branch offices in the district. Among commercial banks, United Bank and the National Bank have a branch each in the district. Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) too has a branch office. The main function of ADBP is to provide loans to farmers and land owners to promote agricultural activities on easy installments. Commercial banks also provide loans for small business activities. The Balochistan Rural Support Program (BRSP) has launched a mini loans scheme for the poor so they can develop economic activities to generate additional income. There is no women bank in the district.

**Table 13.3: Number of Banks and Branches** (Numbers)

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

(State Bank Of Pakistan, 2010)

### 13.9. Energy

#### 13.9.1. Electricity (Supply and Demand)

Electricity is provided by the WAPDA with six grid stations in the district. Electricity is not produced locally but is generated at Giddu and Terbella and transmitted to Mastung. There are 12,383 electricity connections, supplied by WAPDA. The number of domestic consumers in rural areas is increasing more rapidly, as compared to the number of industrial and commercial consumers. Tube wells are the electricity connections of agricultural sector.

Different rates are charged for the above mentioned categories. Domestic users pay according to their consumption. Incentives are given to minimize consumption, by applying lower rates per unit to a certain maximum. Commercial consumers pay a higher price for using electricity. Industries pay according to the type of machine used, while the agricultural consumers are charged a flat rate depending on the capacity (hp) of the motor used.

According to WAPDA authorities, 80% of the population has been provided with electricity connections. Due to poor administrative ability, WAPDA is unable to deliver and recover its bills in time. Currently, WAPDA tries to recover unpaid bills with the help of district administration. As the payment of the accumulated bills is very difficult for the consumers, law and order problems arise.

#### 13.9.2. Gas (Supply and Demand)

Gas is being provided through gas pipeline since 1996. Initially, gas was supplied to Pringabad, and then the supply was extended to Mastung. Since then many villages have been supplied with gas.

### 13.10. Hotels and Resorts

There is only one rest house in Mastung District. Tourists can stay at the guesthouse of the Directorate of Buildings and Roads. However, the capacity of this rest house is limited to a maximum of eight guests. There are a number of hotels/restaurants along the RCD road providing very modest lodging and boarding facilities.

### 13.11. Some Development Projects

According to PSDP 2009, following projects were being implemented in district Mastung:

- Construction of Kund Umrani to Kud-Kucha Road 32.5 km.
- Construction of Shapch to Patki Road 25 km.
- Construction/black topped of Killi Nawab Raisani, Syedan, Faizabad to Aghbarg Road 12 km District Mastung.

### 13.12. Some Key Findings

- As compared to other districts, present state of the economic infrastructure in District Mastung is unsatisfactory. Mastung is well-connected to other parts of the country by metalled roads. Development of any area is hard to imagine without roads. Economic infrastructure and communication services are highly deficient in the rural parts of the district. There is an urgent need for sufficient investment in the building of metal roads so that the district can actively participate in economic development of the province and the country. Electricity, a prerequisite of industrial and agricultural development, is not available in most of the district. Telecommunication facilities are available to a fraction of the population only. Postal and banking services are not up to a satisfactory level.
- Presently, majority of the areas are deprived of basic amenities like electricity, telephone and gas. Postal services need to be expanded and improved. The rural population is getting more and more access to public utilities but difference between supply and demand of electricity is a burning issue both in rural and urban areas.
- There is need for enhancing facilities of agriculture credit for agricultural development. There is also a critical need for microfinance banking institutions to extend the banking services to the unbanked people, specifically the women of the district to encourage their participation in handicraft and livestock and to improve their economic status.
- 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.



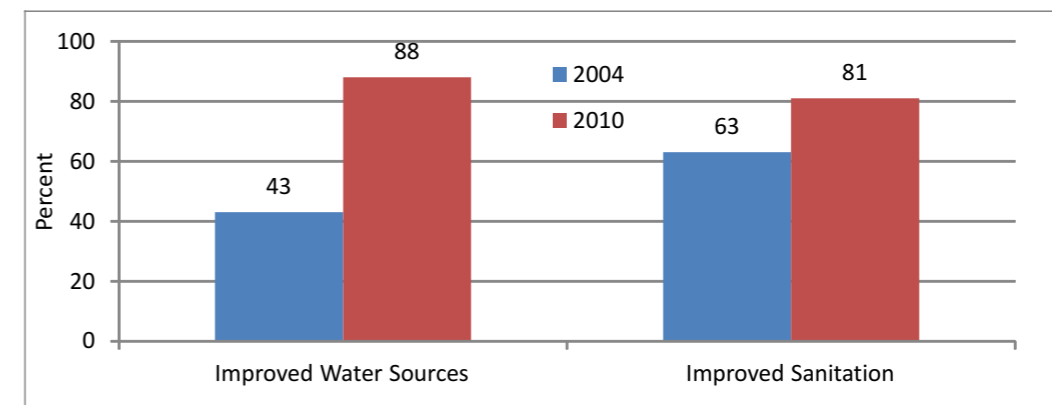
## SECTION III Social Infrastructure

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

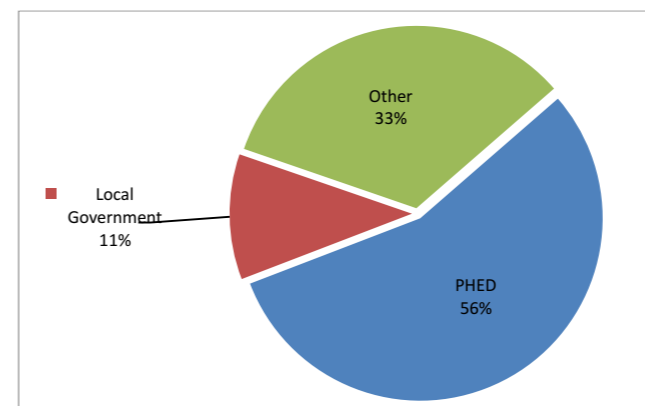
# 14 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

MDG Indicators	
<b>Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability</b>	
7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source	88%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	81%

Water Supply Schemes (numbers)		Purification Plants	
Functional	19	Functional	12
Non-functional	17	Non-functional	1
Total	36	Total	13
Water sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	35	Latrines	n/a
Spring	1	Sewerage Schemes	n/a
Open Sources	n/a	Solid waste Management	n/a
Canal	n/a	Others	n/a



Schemes Established by Agencies



(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

## Sector Highlights

- Provision of drinking water has improved in the recent years while quality and quantity of drinking water remains an issue yet to be uncovered and addressed.
- PHED, under its Clean Drinking Water for All (CDWA) program, is the major role player in water supply schemes.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, 13 water filtration plants have been installed at various locations of which 12 are functional.
- There has been significant improvement in the use of sanitary toilets by households.

## 14.1. Introduction

The water and sanitation indicators for Balochistan are far lower compared to the national average while this disparity increases further in rural areas. Situation in District Mastung is relatively better when compared to rest of the province. Mastung ranks 16<sup>th</sup> with regard to having improved water source and improved sanitation. Recent surveys have shown marked increase in the use of drinking water and sanitation facilities in the recent years. A profile of the water and sanitation situation in the district is shown in the table below:

**Table 14.1: Water and Sanitation Indicators** (Percent)

Indicator	2004	2010
Use of Improved water sources	43	88
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	63	81

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

## 14.2. Drinking Water

A recent household survey<sup>5</sup> conducted in 2010, has shown that 88% population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, piped water (45%) constitutes the major source followed by tube wells or boreholes (31%) and protected dug well (7%). Whereas, other minor improved sources include: protected springs (2%) and public standpipes (1%). The major unimproved sources are unprotected springs (5%), unprotected dug wells (3%) and approximately 3% of unimproved water source belonged to other categories as mentioned in the graph. For further details, please see table G1 Annexure G.

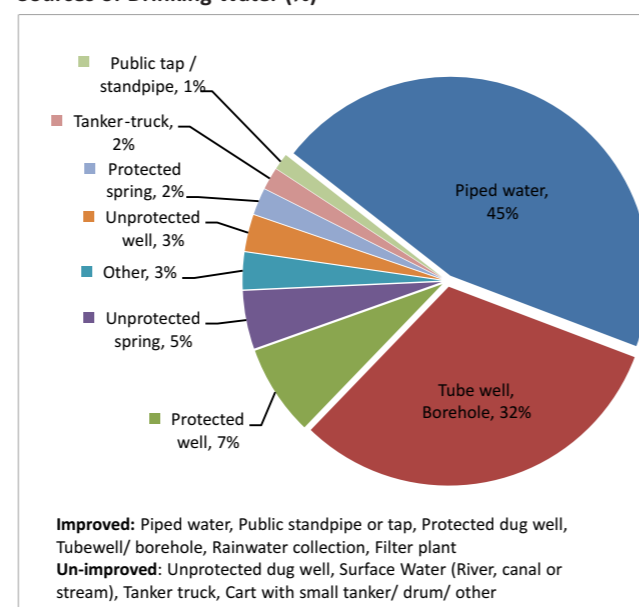
About 28% of the households have no water on their premises and have to travel distances to fetch water. This usually is the responsibility of women or children of the household.

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

## 14.3. Water Supply Schemes

Overall use of improved drinking water sources has increased since 2003-04, when the improved water sources were only 43%. This improvement may be due to the water supply schemes carried out 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:

**Sources of Drinking Water (%)**



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

**Table 14.2: Schemes established by institutions**

Type of Agency	Total Schemes
PHED	20
Local Government	4
Other	12

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Majority of these schemes were implemented by PHED, of which, as per recent information, 17 schemes were reported as non-functional. The types of schemes implemented in the district are shown in the table below:

**Table 14.3: Type of water schemes**

Type of Schemes	Total Schemes
Tube Well	35
Spring	1

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

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

**Table 14.4: Distribution of schemes by sources**

Type of Sources	Total Schemes
Groundwater Tank	16
Overhead Tank	5
Combine (Gravity / Pump)	1
Direct Pumping From Dam Or Water	6
C/Tank	2
D/Tank	1
Storage Tank	1
Surface Tank	3
Other	1

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The above mentioned water supply schemes are being run by using various energy sources. Out of total 36 schemes, 35 are being run using electricity; whereas, in electricity shortage areas 1 scheme is being run on diesel pumps.

## 14.4. Water Purification Plants

PHED is implementing "Clean Drinking Water for All" program that aims to install water purification plant in every Union Council and some *Tehsils* of the district. In District Mastung, So far 13 water purification plants have been installed, out of which 1 is not functioning.

## 14.5. Some Development Projects

No development project in the water sector was under implementation in the district when data was being collected.

## 14.6. Sanitation

Access to safe water and sanitation and solid waste disposal are basic human rights<sup>6</sup>. Sanitation facilities have direct bearing on health and environment. Whereas government has to establish sanitation infrastructure and provide solid

<sup>5</sup> Balochistan Multiple Indicators Survey (MICS), 2010. Planning and Development Department, GoB.

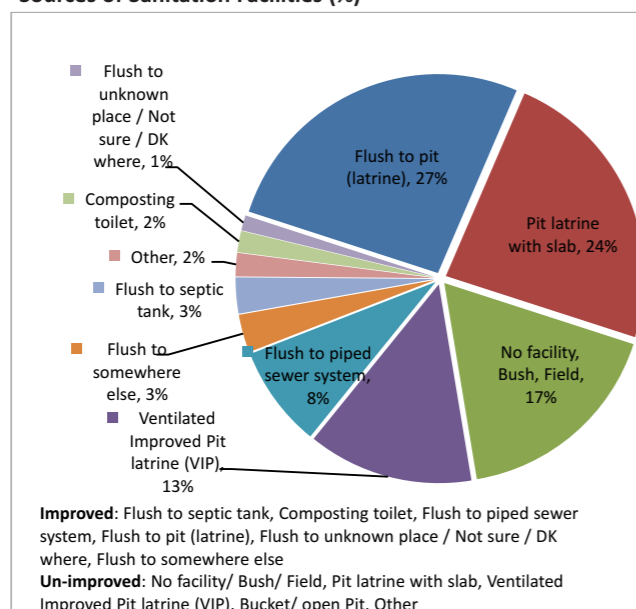
<sup>6</sup> Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment, 2000 Report (WHO & UNICEF)

waste management arrangements, public too has responsibility to adopt best sanitation practices. Lack of awareness, illiteracy and poverty are major issues in rural Balochistan especially that hinder rapid development of sanitation facilities. Adequate facilities for excreta disposal can help reduce transmission of diseases like diarrhea and polio.

### 14.6.1. Use of Sanitary Means of Excreta Disposal

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. About 81% of the households in the district are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those, only 42% has any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 17% have no toilet facility and defecate in the open fields/bushes, which raises the risk of disease transmission through air, insects/fly or other means. For further details, please see table G2 Annexure G.

Sources of Sanitation Facilities (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

### 14.7. Development Projects

Sanitation has been a neglected area in Balochistan. Projects relating to sanitation are rarely part of the Public Sector Development Programs. Except Quetta, rest of Balochistan could not get any sanitation project during past decades.

## 15 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	37%
TT2 Vaccination	10%
Vaccination (BCG: 55%, Fully: 7%)	
Institutional Deliveries	17%
Skilled Attendants at Birth	32%
Diseases(MICS 2010)	
Suspected Pneumonia <5 yrs	12%
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks<5 yrs	21%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	1
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	2
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	14
Dispensaries	7
MCH Centers	2
TBC	1
Others	3
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	29
Nurses	3
Paramedics	94

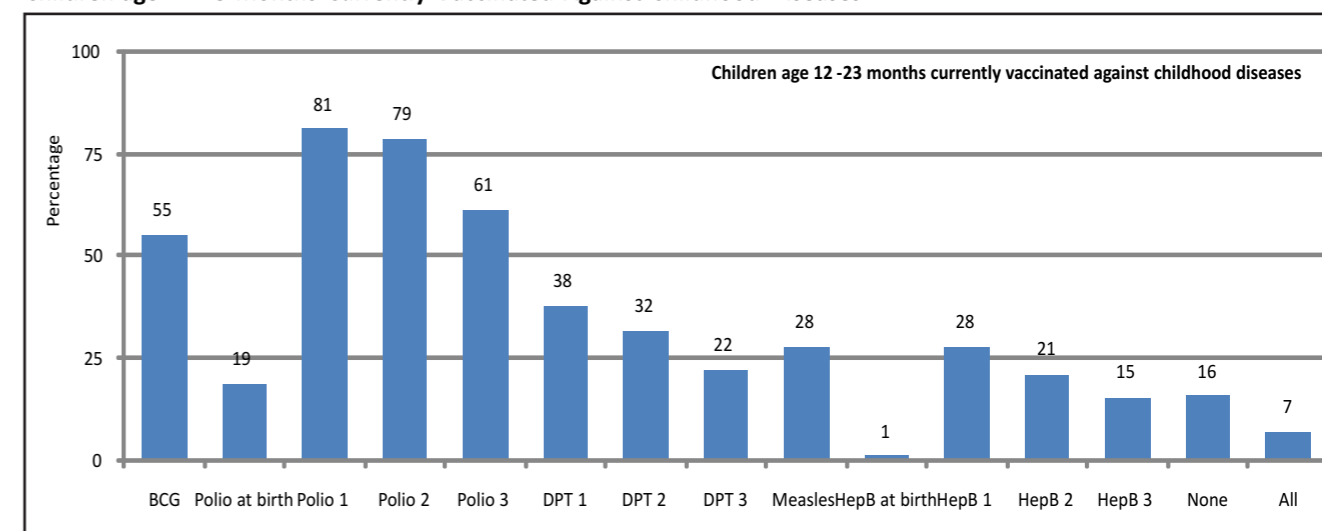
(MNCH and Diseases Indicators, MICS, 2010)  
(Balochistan Health Department)

MDG Indicators	
<u>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</u>	
1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs) :	49% (2004)
<u>Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality</u>	
4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (Kalat Division):	112
4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (Kalat Division):	88
4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage:	28% (2010)
<u>Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health</u>	
5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth:	32% (2010)
5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate:	13% (2010)
5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate:	42%
5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage:	37% (2010)
5.6: Unmet Need for FP:	n/a
<u>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases</u>	
6.3: Correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Young Women (15-24y):	5% (2010)
6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN:	0%
6.8: Children Treated with Anti-malarial Drugs:	3.4%
6.9: TB Case Detection Rate:	28% (2009)
6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate:	83% (2008)

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

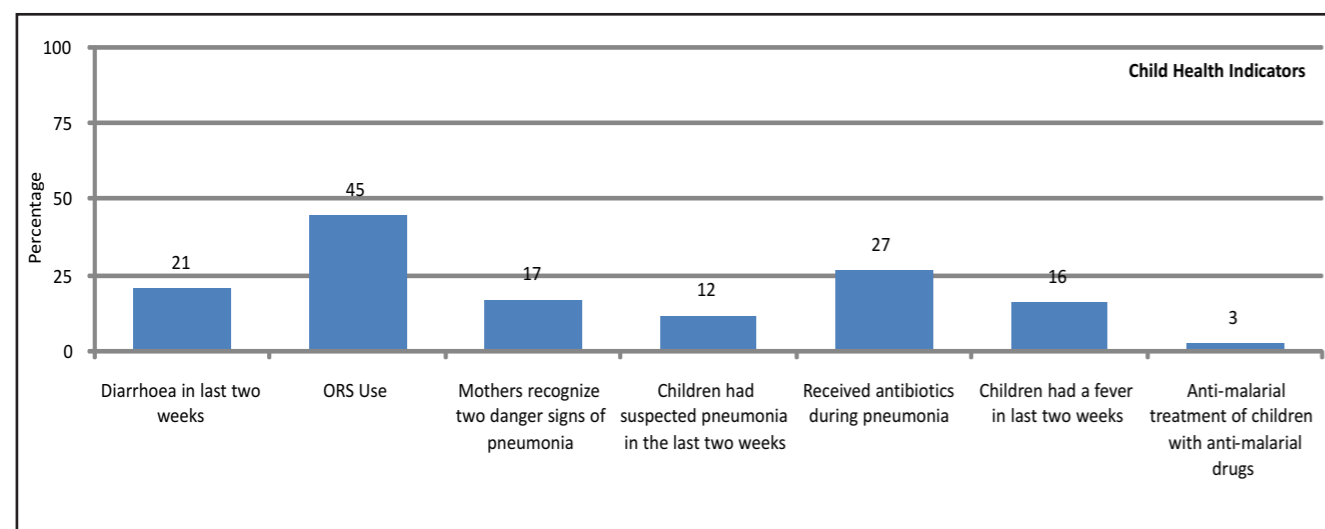
The following are the MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators

#### Children age 12-23 Months Currently Vaccinated Against Childhood Diseases



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

### Child Health Indicators



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

### Sector Highlights:

- 269,651 new cases of common illnesses, visited the government health facilities during 2009-10.
- Respiratory tract infections, gastro intestinal, diarrhea/ dysentery were the most common diseases reported from health facilities.
- There were 29 doctors for a population of about 192,476 person.
- There is one bed per 3,850 persons
- Only 3.6% households were adequately consuming iodized salt.
- TB Control Program has made significant achievement under its TB-DOTS strategy with an overall achievement of 28% and 83% of Case Detection Rate (CDR) and Treatment Success Rate (TSR) respectively.

## 15.1. Health Needs

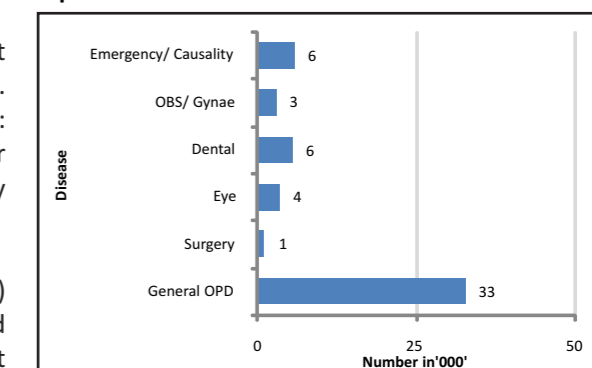
For every 1,000 live births, 88 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 24 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women, who experience a very high fertility rate (TFR: 5.3) as compared to the provincial average (TFR: 4.7) have poor access to skilled providers for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance.

According to Health Management Information System (HMIS) reports, a total of 269,651 new cases of common illnesses visited the Government health facilities during 2009-10. Respiratory Tract Infections, Gastro Intestinal, Diarrhea/ Dysentery were the most common diseases reported from health facilities. Other communicable diseases included Malaria, Meningitis, Fever and Scabies. Top ten new priority health problems are presented in chart in right top:

Another 14,898 new cases of common illnesses visited outpatient departments of the secondary hospitals. The distribution of top 10 disease cases is presented in the chart in middle right:

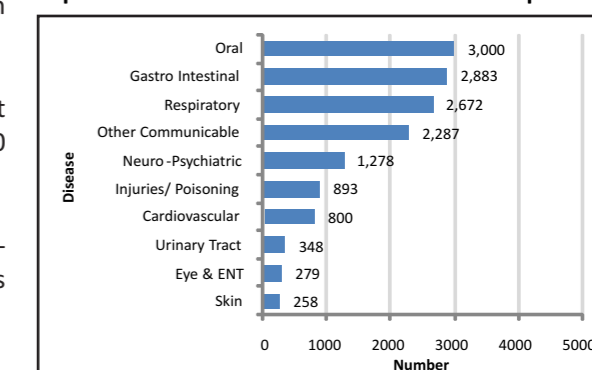
There have been 3,882 patients hospitalized during the year 2009-10. The distribution of indoor admission by disease category is presented in the chart in bottom right.

### Top Ten New Cases



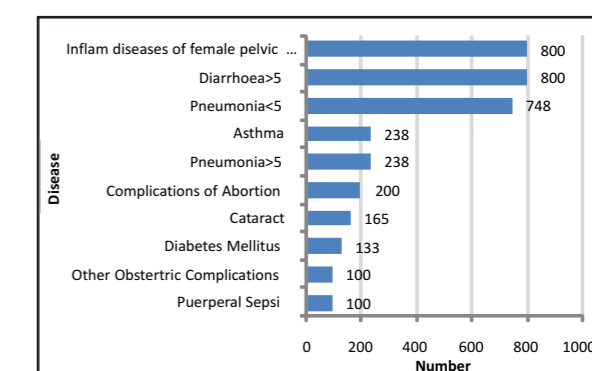
(DHIS , 2009-10)

### Top Ten Diseases Treated in the OPDs of Hospitals



(DHIS , 2009-10)

### Most Common Indoor Diseases Treated



(DHIS , 2009-10)

## 15.2. Health System and Resources

### 15.2.1. Health Facilities

The highly subsidized public health care system is major provider of curative and preventive care services to the local population. The health facility infrastructure includes: 1 hospital, 2 rural health centers, 14 basic health units, 7 civil dispensaries, 2 maternal and child health centers, 1 T.B Clinic and three auxiliary health units. There are 50 beds, out of which RHCs have 30. One mobile dispensary is also functioning in the district to cover the far flung areas.



Apart from the above health facilities there are two non-functional RHCs. One fifty-bed Hospital and one RHC were under construction in the district. The public-sector healthcare system suffers from governance, funding, staffing and resource limitations. A number of health facilities lack essential staff and are highly under-utilized.

### 15.2.2. Human Resources

There are 29 doctors for a population of about 192,476 i.e. one doctor for 6,637 persons and only 3 nurses and 4 dentists posted in the health facilities of the district. There is one bed per 3,850 persons in the district. The ratio of bed/population and staff has been calculated in the following table:

Table 15.1: Health Staff and Facilities (Numbers)

Type of Health Facilities	Health Staff and Facilities in 2010				
	Doctors M/F	Nurses M/F	Para-medical M/F	Beds M/F	Health Facilities
Hospitals	10/2	1/2	19/1	20	1
Dispensaries (CDs)	0	0	24	0	7
RHCs	1	0	16	30	2
BHUs	14	0	21	0	14
MCH Centers	0	0	0/3	0	2
TB Clinic	2	0	1	0	1
Other	0	0	9	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>30</b>
Unit/population ratio	6,637	64,159	2,048	3,850	6,416

(Balochistan Health Department)  
n/a: Data not available

### 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	15	Human Resource Development
Zinc Sulphate & MIS Tools	15	National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care.
DHIS Initial Training	90	Provincial HMIS/DHIS Cell

(Balochistan Health Department)

### 15.2.4. Administration of Health

The District Health Department is headed by Executive District Health Officer (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) is used to collect monthly data on priority health problems, services provided and availability of resources.

In addition, the National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care (NFPF and PHC) has also setup a comprehensive management information system to monitor performance of Lady Health Workers deployed at the

community level. The system collects data from each LHW, consolidate and send up in the management hierarchy.

## 15.3. Health Services / Activities

According to the HMIS report, utilization pattern varies amongst the 28 reporting facilities throughout the district. The aggregated average of new patients for whole district was 30.5/day. There is no facility having average daily OPD of less than 10 patients per day.

Overall 24% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC); whereas, 13% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel in the whole district. Similarly 78% of the women who had delivered, had one or more post natal visits. The data also reveals that out of 420 family planning visits, 62% were new clients. Growth monitoring services have been extended to only 2% children out of the district target (8330 < 1 year population). Furthermore, out of total 181 visits recorded for growth monitoring, 64% were observed as malnourished (falling below two standard deviation curves 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 sufficiently high, according to program data, antigen-wise coverage during 2009 has been:

BCG: 100%, Penta-3: 84%, Measles: 81% and TT-2+: 52%.

### 15.4.2. TB Control Program

The district is running Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (TB-DOTS) Program that screens sputum smears and puts under treatment all TB cases. This program is managed by a doctor 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	87
2007	106
2008	67
2009	89
2010 (up to 3 <sup>rd</sup> qtr)	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>420</b>

(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 and TSR during 2008-09 were 28% and 83% respectively.

### 15.4.3. Malaria Control Program

District Malaria staff is under the control of District Health Officer. 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 0.71 and Falciparum Rate was 20.56.

#### 15.4.4. Hepatitis Prevention Control Program

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

*Note: Achievement report not available*

According to a survey<sup>7</sup> conducted in 2008, the prevalence of Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C in the district was estimated at 1.9% each. 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 & Primary Health Care

National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care addresses the missing link between health care outlets and health services' users through a network of community-based Lady Health Workers (LHWs). These health workers are especially trained in primary health care, family planning and community organization and deployed in their neighborhood catering to a thousand of population each. There were 215 LHWs working under supervision of 7 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) in the district covering 38% of the population of the district.

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

This project aims to improve the Health of women and children with focus on the following components:

- 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 Organizational Reforms.
- Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

DHQ Hospital is providing Basic EmONC Services.

### 15.5. Nutritional Status

The situation with regards to nutritional status among children under-five years is not very promising, as the MICS 2003-04 states 67% children under-five as moderately or severely malnourished. According to MICS 2010, 97% infants were on breast milk while just 60% were exclusively breastfed. Similarly, only 3.6% households were found consuming adequately supply of iodized salt.

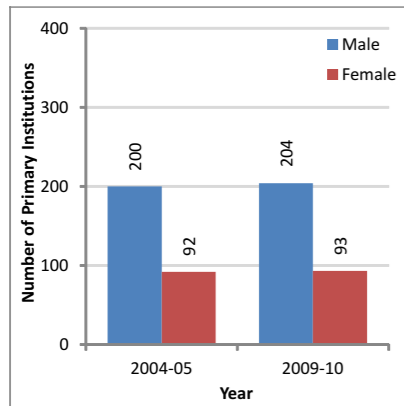
### 15.6. Some Key Findings

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

<sup>7</sup> Prevalence of Hepatitis B & C in Pakistan, Pakistan Medical and Research Council (PMRC), 2008

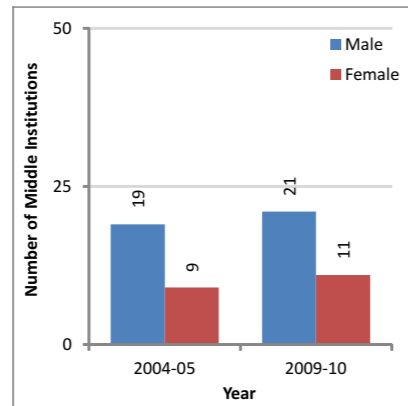
# 16 EDUCATION

**Primary Schools**



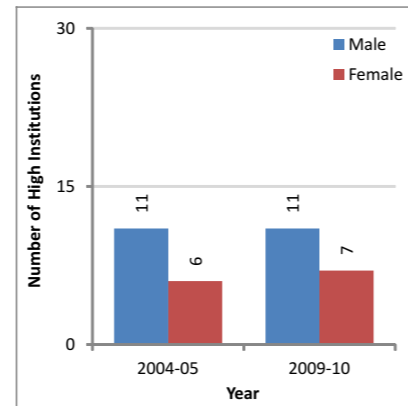
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 -05 & 2009-10)

**Middle Schools**



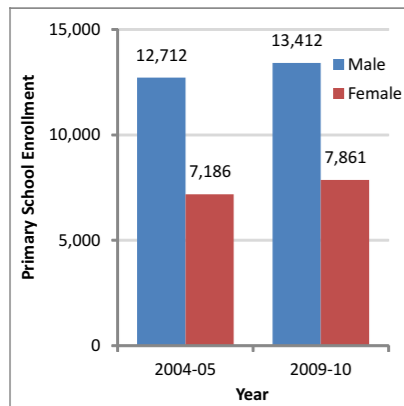
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 -05 & 2009-10)

**High Schools**



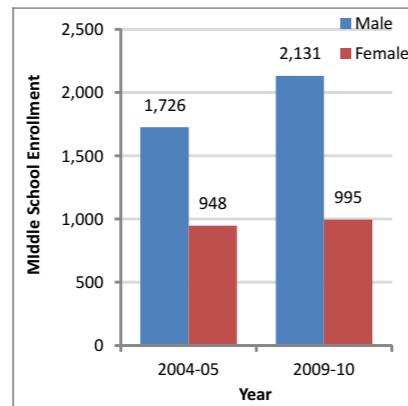
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 -05 & 2009-10)

**Enrollment in Primary Schools**



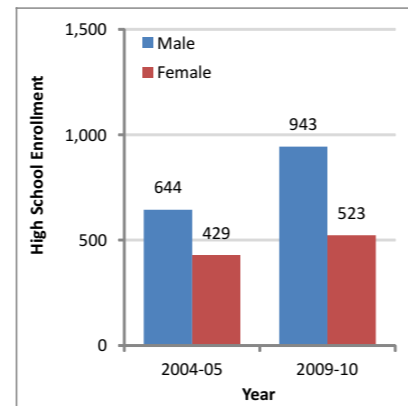
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 -05 & 2009-10)

**Enrollment in Middle Schools**



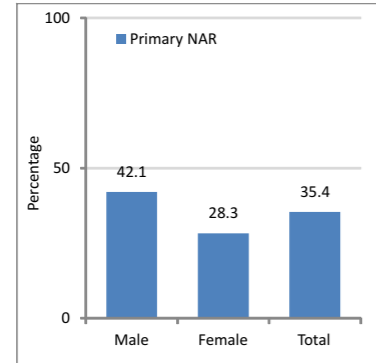
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 -05 & 2009-10)

**Enrollment in High Schools**



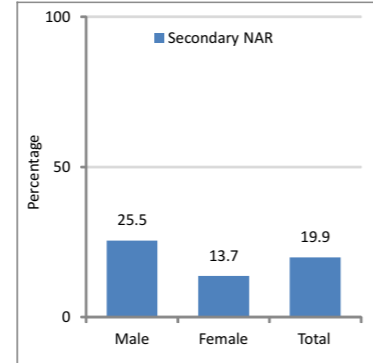
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 -05 & 2009-10)

**Primary NAR (%)**



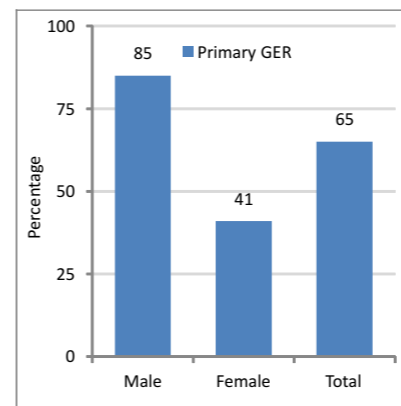
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

**Secondary NAR (%)**



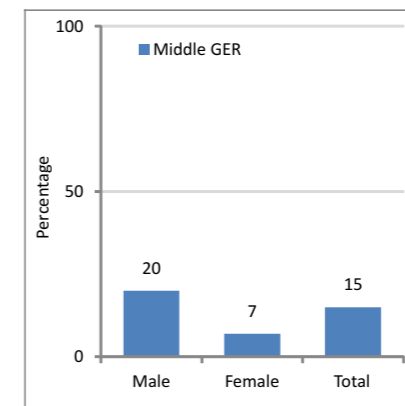
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

**Primary GER (%)**



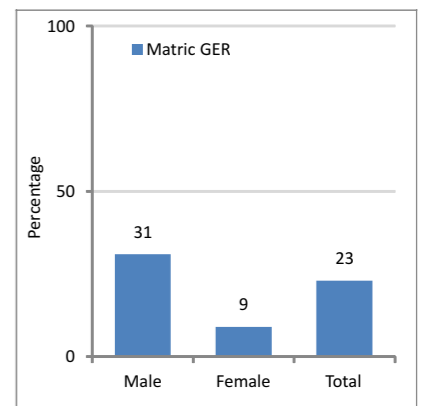
(PSLM, 2008-09)

**Middle GER (%)**



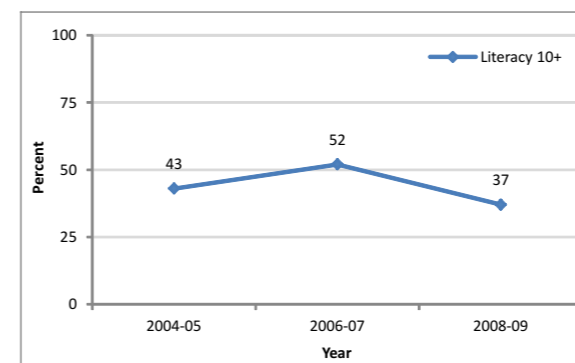
(PSLM, 2008-09)

**Matric GER (%)**



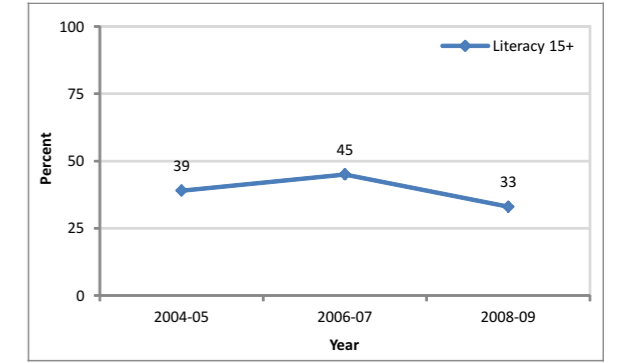
(PSLM, 2008-09)

**Literacy 10+**



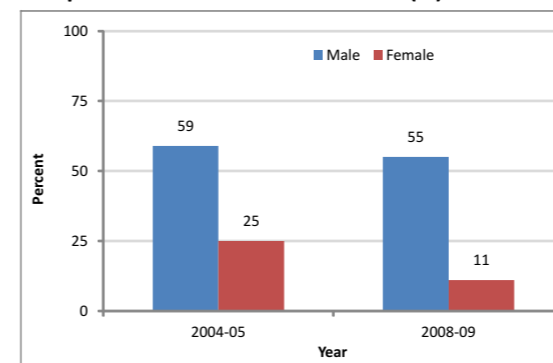
(PSLM, 2008-09)

**Literacy 15+**



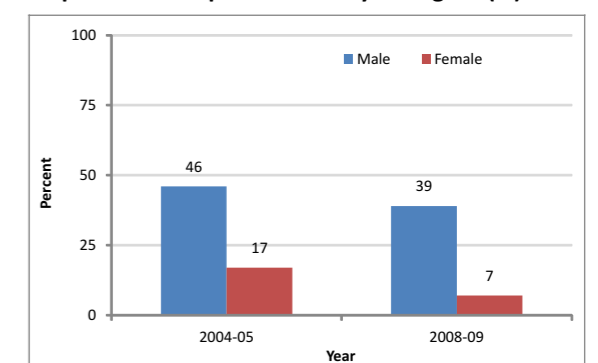
(PSLM, 2008-09)

**Population Ever Attended School (%)**



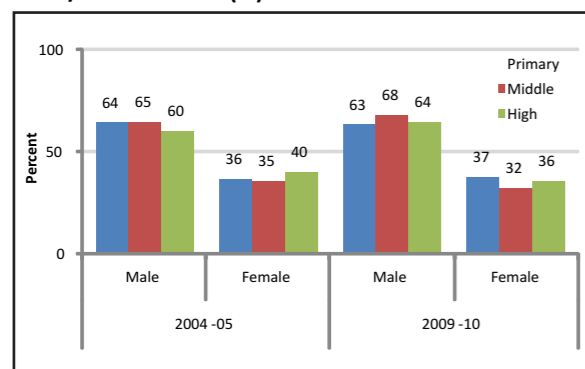
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

**Population Completed Primary or Higher (%)**



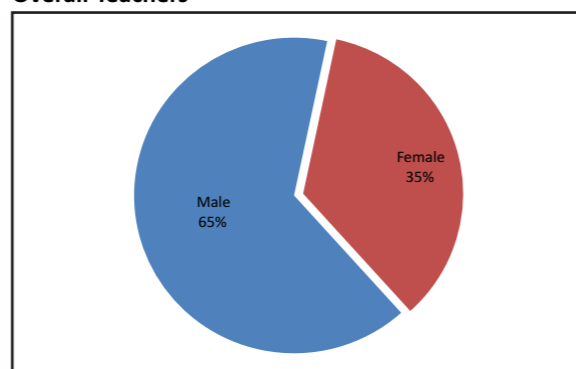
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

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: 35% (2010)
- 2.2: Primary Completion rate: 27% (2010)
- 2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs): 37% (2009)

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development

- 3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary: 0.67 (2010)
- 3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary: 0.47 (2010)
- 3.3: Youth Literacy GPI: n/a

**Sector Highlights**

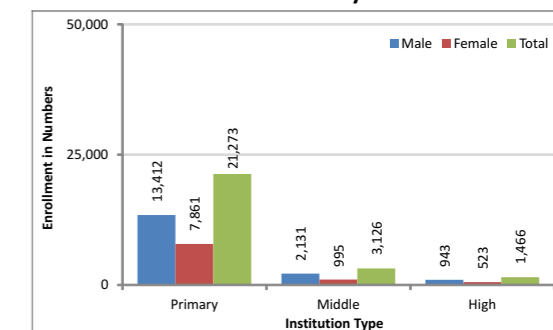
- Significant decline in secondary school NAR (total: 20%, boys: 26%, girls: 14%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level
- PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 64% population aged 10 years and above never attended any school while only 25% is reported having completed this level.
- Male literacy (15 years and above) is 39.5% and female literacy only 14.5%
- 178 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for males and females by the Directorate of Literacy and NFBE and NCHD for over 5,500 beneficiaries
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment in secondary levels is unavailability of schools. Against 297 primary schools in the district, there are only 32 middle and 18 high schools.
- On average there is one female primary teacher per 28 pupils.
- Primary school completion is also very low (27%).

**16.1. Introduction**

**16.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates**

According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 347 public primary, middle and high schools is 25,865; whereas, 1,139 students were enrolled in colleges, of which 916 were boys and 223, were girls.

Enrollment in Public Schools by Gender and Level

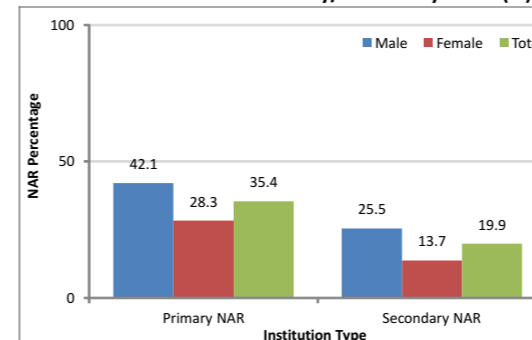


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

**16.3. Enrollment Rates**

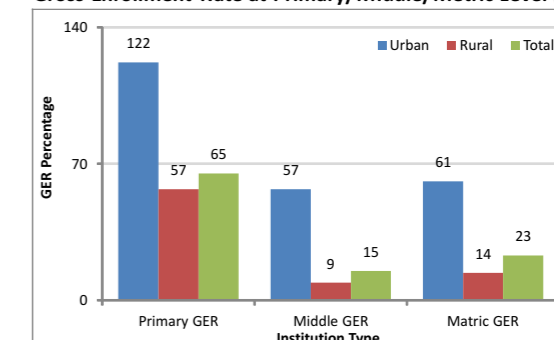
MICS Balochistan 2010 has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 35% with girls significantly lower than boys (28% versus 42%). This indicates that 65% children were still out of school, who will either join late, or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in secondary school NAR (total: 20%, boys: 26%, girls: 14%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Gross Enrollment Rate of primary and middle schools was also very low (at 65% and 15% 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 (%)

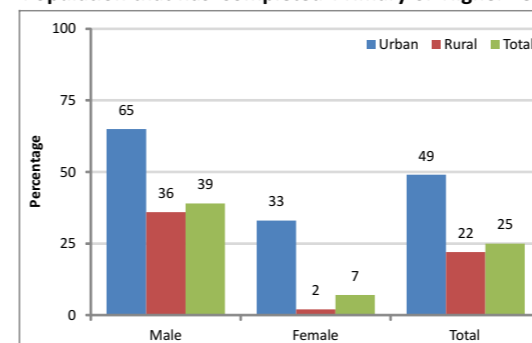


(PSLM, 2008-09)

**16.4. Educational Attainment**

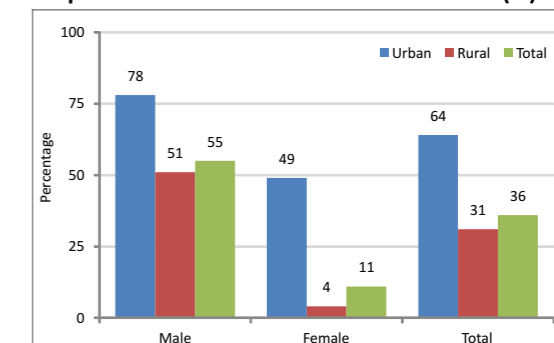
Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 64% population aged 10 years and above never attended any school while only 25% is reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 4% had ever-attended any school and only 2% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with urban males, where nearly 78% ever attend and 65% complete primary levels. For details, see tables I5 and I6 Annexure I.

Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level



(PSLM, 2008-09)

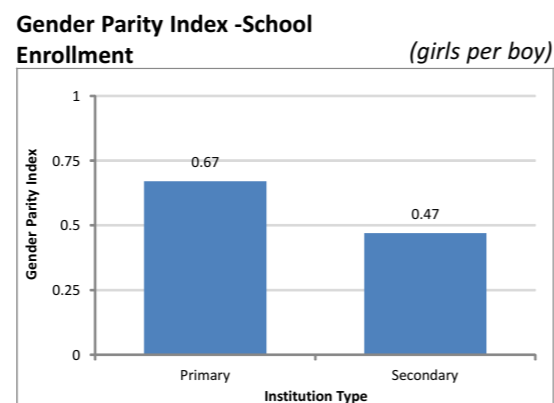
Population that has Ever Attended School (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

## 16.5. Gender Disparities

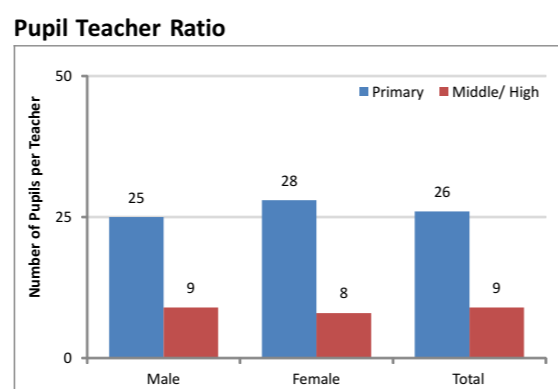
This graph shows the percentage of male and female students by school level, which shows that the gender gap is increasing with years of schooling. Most girls drop out or discontinue education beyond primary and/or middle levels.



(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 28 primary school girls. Similarly, there are sufficient teachers per students for middle level. For further details, please see table I7 Annexure I.

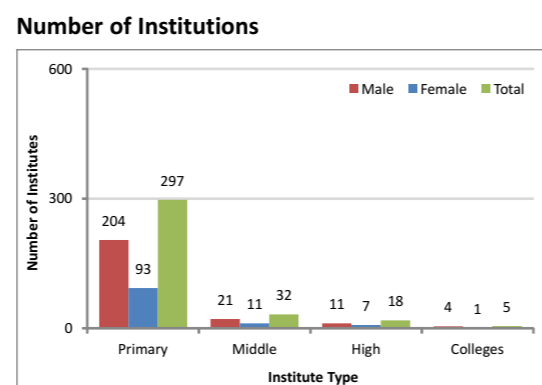


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

## 16.7. Institutions

### 16.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school census 2009-10, there are 297 primary schools (204 male and 93 female), 32 middle schools (21 male and 11 female), 18 high schools (11 male and 7 female), 2 Inter colleges (1 male and 1 female), 1 Elementary College for male, 1 cadet college for male and 1 degree college (male only). For further details please see table I8 Annexure I.



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

### 16.7.2. Primary Schools

Primary schools comprise of six classes. In 2009, there were 297 primary schools in Mastung, 204 for boys and 93 for girls. The total enrollment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 21,273, of which 13,412 were boys and 7,861 girls, which means that 63% 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 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment, the primary education will be provided to all the children in the age group of 4-9 years. School facilities will be provided to every child within a radius of 1.5 kilometer, so that no child is deprived of basic education. Promotion of girls' education will be

assigned high priority. However, considering the geographic spread, this policy (though ineffective after 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment) may not be applicable in letter and spirit as it would require 3,930 instead of 297 schools to cover the district map. Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 12 community schools to promote primary education.

The following table computes the budget based on the information provided by the Provincial Education Department. The number of new primary schools budgeted is based on the requirements for new primary schools minus the number of non-functional schools activated. Priority has been given to activating non-functional schools before budgeting for establishing new primary schools<sup>8</sup>.

Budget-Establish New Primary Schools					
Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Boys' Schools</b>					
Primary Schools Required	9	9	9	8	8
Activate NF Schools	4	4	4	4	4
Establish New Primary Schools	5	5	5	4	4
<b>Budget</b>					
Establish New Primary Schools	10.630	10.630	10.630	8.504	8.504
New Schools-Teachers Salary	1.800	3.600	5.400	6.840	8.280
<b>Total (Rs. in millions)</b>	<b>12.430</b>	<b>14.230</b>	<b>16.030</b>	<b>15.344</b>	<b>16.784</b>
<b>Girls' Schools</b>					
Primary Schools Required	20	19	19	19	19
Activate NF Schools	5	5	5	5	4
Establish New Primary Schools	15	14	14	14	15
<b>Budget</b>					
Establish New Primary Schools	31.890	29.764	29.764	29.764	31.890
New Schools-Teachers Salary	5.400	10.440	15.480	20.520	25.920
<b>Total (Rs. in millions)</b>	<b>37.290</b>	<b>40.204</b>	<b>45.244</b>	<b>50.284</b>	<b>57.810</b>

### 16.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8, with the primary section included. In 2009, there were 32 middle schools in Mastung, of which 21 were boys and 11 for girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 3,126, which included 2,131 boys and 995 girls. This means that 68.1% of middle school students are 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 32 middle schools functioning against 297 primary schools, meaning thereby that 9 primary schools feed into one middle school, which to a larger extent explains the reasons for low continuation rates.

### 16.7.4. High Schools

High schools comprise of 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 18 high schools in Mastung, 11 for boys and 7 for girls. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 1,466, of which 523 were girls and 943 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

Two 2 Inter colleges (1 Male and 1 Female) are functioning properly in district Mastung. A total of 297 students were enrolled in 2 Inter Colleges in which 173 students were boys and 124 students were girls.

<sup>8</sup> District EFA Plan, Mastung 2011-2015, NCHD

### 16.7.6. Degree Colleges

According to Directorate of Education Colleges, 1 Degree Colleges (Male) is functioning properly. In Degree Colleges, 242 students were enrolled, in which 143 students were boys and 99 students were girls.

### 16.7.7. Cadet College

One (1) Cadet College (Male) in the district is functioning properly and 600 students were enrolled in it.

### 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 Madrasas and by introducing regular subjects in the curricula to mainstream them. However, the response has been low and not all Madrasas were registered. The exact numbers of these Madrasas is therefore unknown.

### 16.7.9. Technical and Vocational Education

By 2015, the Government of Balochistan, with the assistance of Federal Government, will ensure access and equity to vocational and technical education in order to promote technical 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, 32 middle schools are functional in the district and by the year 2015, the estimated number of middle schools will rise up to 52 (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 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and onward. With provision of Vocational Education at Middle level the drop-out rate will also decrease.

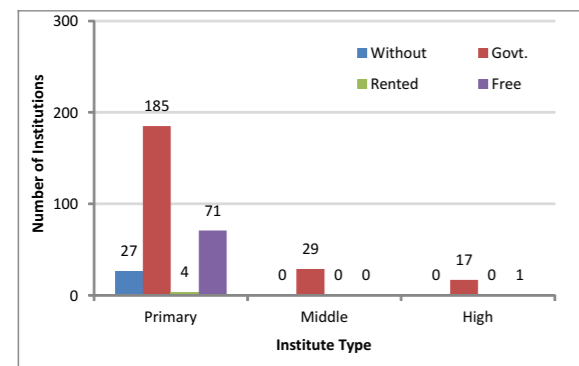
There is only one teacher training college for men to provide basic training and teaching methods to undergraduates.

## 16.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

### 16.8.1. School Buildings

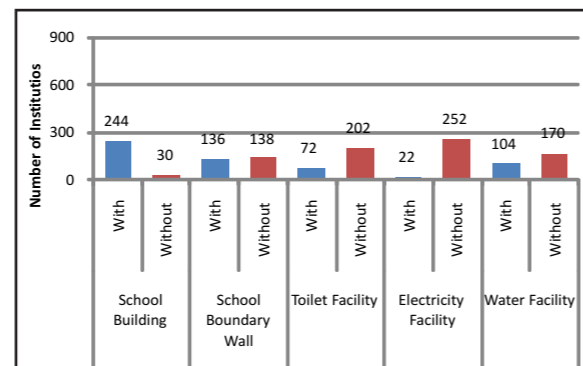
According to BEMIS 2009-10, 11% of primary schools are functioning without school buildings and some of them from all schools are functioning without shelter. This situation is better in middle and high schools.

Ownership of School Buildings by Level



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

Basic Facilities in Primary Schools



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

Almost 50% of primary schools are without boundary wall.

About 92% of primary schools are functioning without electricity. 48% middle and 11% high schools are also without electricity.

Toilet facilities are also missing in majority of schools: 74% of primary schools are without basic toilet facility; this situation is almost same in middle and high schools.

Water is the basic necessity and the almost 62% of primary schools are without water facility and this situation is same in middle and high schools.

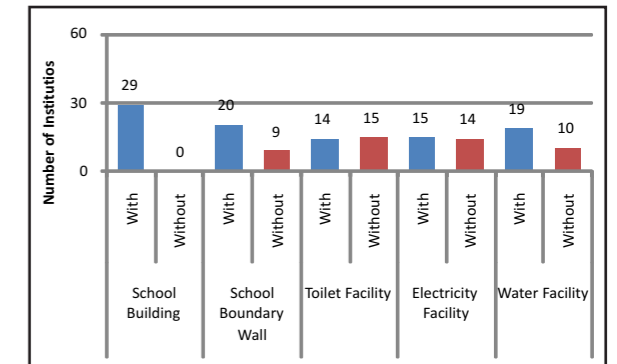
According to a previous survey, most of the schools were deprived of basic needs i.e. boundary wall, toilets for students, class rooms, science labs, library, science equipment, furniture, reading writing material, computers and water facilities. The missing facilities are one of the major reasons why students drop out of schools and parents also do not value the education. Nearly 64% of primary school buildings are owned by the Government.

## 16.9. Literacy

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

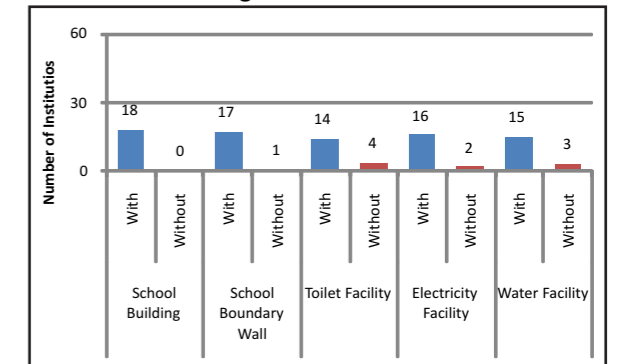
According to Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, the literacy rate of age 10+ in Mastung District was 56% among males and 11% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 37%. The definition of literacy has been relaxed in this survey that asks only for stated ability to 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.

Basic Facilities in Middle Schools



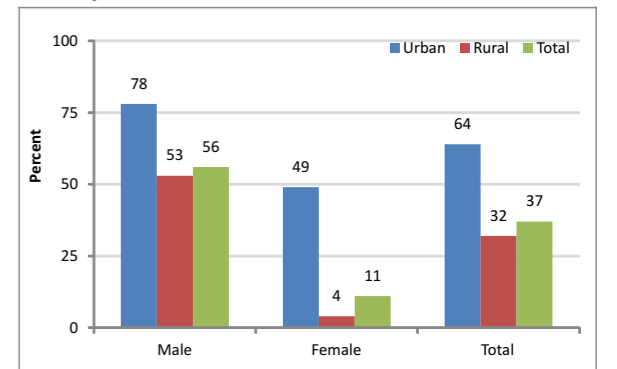
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in High Schools



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

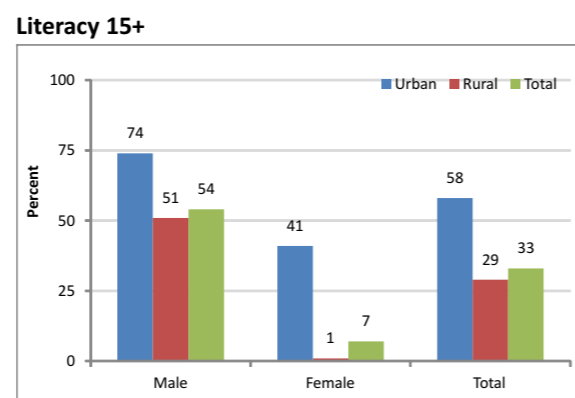
Literacy 10+



(PSLM, 2008-09)

The Federal Government has launched the program to uplift the literacy status in the selected districts, especially for females that have been deprived of this basic right due to social norms and limited opportunities. For this purpose, 30 Adult Literacy Centers have been established in Mastung District in October, 2010. But after devolution of the subject of education to the provinces, Balochistan will have to initiate such programs through its own resources

178 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for males and females by the Directorate of Literacy and Non-Formal and Basic Education and NCHD for over 5,500 beneficiaries. An overwhelming majority of the adult literacy centers are for females<sup>9</sup>.



(PSLM, 2008-09)

#### Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

Description	Centers	Enrolment
<b>Male Centers</b>		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	13	315
Literacy Centers - Dir of Lit/NFBE	10	250
<b>Sub-total Male</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>565</b>
<b>Female Centers</b>		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	135	4,448
Literacy Centers - Dir of Lit/NFBE	20	500
Literacy Centers -Others		
<b>Sub-total Female</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>4,948</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>5,513</b>

## 16.10. Non-Formal Education

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

- Provincial Social Welfare Department.
- Federal Government through Ministry of Education (subject of education devolved to provinces after 18th Amendment).
- .
- Prime Minister Literacy Cell and Asian Development Bank through the Government of Pakistan.

In the fiscal year 2007-2009, the Balochistan Education Foundation, with coordination of World Bank, established 12 community schools in Mastung District through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. MHI. The enrollment was 697 of which 276 were girls and 421 boys. These schools have been established in urban and semi-urban areas of the district. The criterion for selection of the subject schools was 50 school children in urban areas and 40 school children in semi urban area. According to an approved agreement, the following criteria were followed by BEF authority:

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

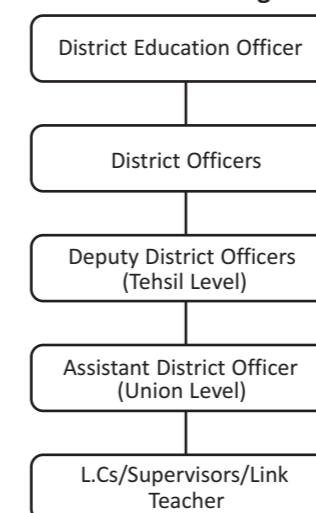
<sup>9</sup> District EFA Plan, Mastung 2011-2015, NCHD

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

#### District Education Management Structure



## 16.12. Donors/NGOs Involvement

Many international donors and Non-Governmental Organizations are involved to improve education standards in District Mastung. The degree of their involvement varies according to the nature of the institution. For example, UNICEF and other NGOs have been assisting in increasing primary school participation in rural areas, particularly for girls.

## 16.13. Some Development Projects

The following development projects were reflected in the PSDP 2011-12 for execution.

- Const: of building for govt. Inter girls & boys college Kanak, Mastung.
- Upgradation of govt. Girls inter college Mastung to degree level
- Establishment of boys inter college at Kirdgap
- Shaheed Nawab Ghaus Bakhsh Raisani education enclave, Mastung.

## 16.14. Some Key Findings

- More attention is need to provide education to females
- Literacy can only be increased at fast pace if non-formal education is relied on more heavily
- Effective system of monitoring can improve attendance in schools
- Enrolment campaigns can help utilize existing education facilities to the maximum
- To save infrastructure cost for building more middle and high schools, middle and high level education can be provided to boys and girls in evening shifts
- Following 'Education for All' plans of NCHD will be easy if NGOs and other development partners are also involved actively



## 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 Mastung District, people are fond of local traditional games and international sports. Youth often plays football, volleyball and cricket which is very popular among the students who organize matches with much enthusiasm. People prefer going to markets /bazaars and/or entertain themselves watching TV or listening to the music. There are three stadiums one each at Mastung, Kanak and Kirdgap. As compared to other sports, football is more popular and All Pakistan Football Tournament is held annually in Mastung Stadium in Mastung is being changed into sport complex.

### 17.1. Development Projects

No project being implemented under PSDP 2011-12.

### 17.2. Some Key Findings

- Holding national level tournament like 'All Pakistan Football Tournament' can engage more youth in sports
- Sports Complex will be a good example for other districts to follow
- Every other year keeping some development funds in the provincial PSDP will gradually improve sports facilities

# 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. 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 opportunities to the 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 toward Social Welfare Department, Mastung was Rs. 1,886,480/- in fiscal year 2009-10 while this amount decreased to Rs. 1,200,000/- in the year 2010-11.

Table 18.1: Number of Posts filled and vacant in EDO Office

Total Posts & BPS.	No. of posts.	Filled	Vacant
Total Number of Posts of BPS-17.	2	1	1
Total Number of Posts of Below BPS-16.	8	8	0
Total Posts.	10	9	1

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

## 18.2. Community Development Centers

These Community Development Centers were established with the motive to enhance living skills of the unprivileged strata. Over the past years the centers have performed efficiently in enrolling the people and training them. These centers were receiving their grants through donations and *Zakat* funds.

Table 18.2: Community Development Centers

Community Center	Year	Purpose	Achievements
Training and Rehabilitation Centre, Mastung	unavailable	To provide tailoring skills to both male and female	This center had capacity to facilitate 20 trainees at a time but this center was closed by higher authorities on July 2010 due to unavailability of budget and staff
Industrial home	-	To provide basic living skills training to females	Facilitates 10 beneficiaries at a time
Computer Training Centre	-	To provide basic computer training to both male and females	Facilitated 15 male and female beneficiaries in the course duration of three months

(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 across Pakistan with the objective of poverty alleviation and women empowerment among the deprived segment of Pakistani society those includes widows and women headed households particularly.

## 18.4. Zakat & Pakistan-Bait-ul-Maal

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

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

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

## 18.5. Community Halls

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

## 18.6. Structure & Functions of Department

Main functions of Social Welfare Department are as follows:

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

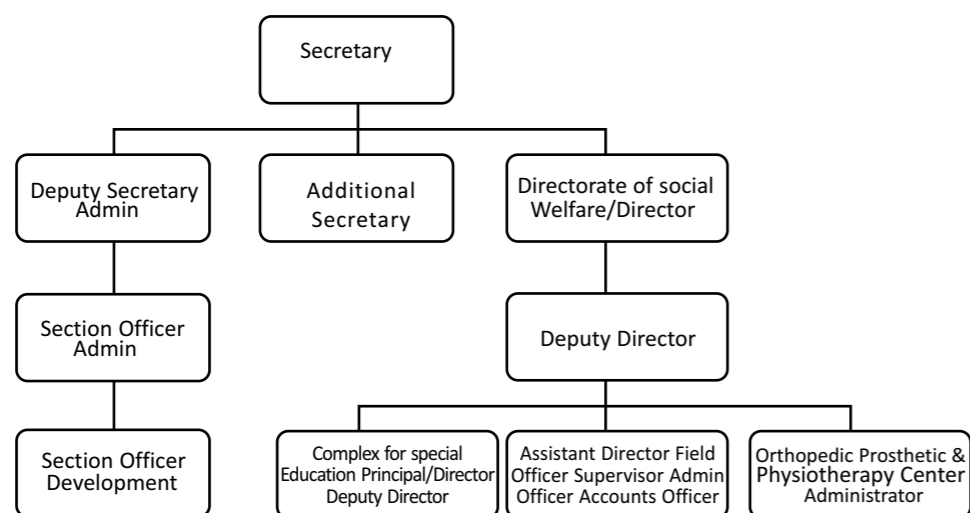
The Department of Social Welfare, District Mastung has total 10 posts, out of which 2 posts are of BPS-17 and 8 of BPS-16. The detail of staff is given below:

**Table 18.3: Structure and Functions of Department**

Total Posts & BPS.	No. of posts.	Filled	Vacant
Total Number of Posts of Below BPS-16.	3	0	3
Total Posts.	3	0	3

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

**Social Welfare Department Organogram**



## 18.7. Major Development Issues

- Accurate record maintenance is essential to identify the needs of districts' development centers.
- A sufficient amount of budget is obligatory to allocate toward Community Development Centers for their apt performance.
- Certain projects on education and rehabilitation of the persons with impairments and transsexuals are utmost essential to be initiated for the welfare of marginalized strata.
- SMEDA needs to focus on its role for community development as well as 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 requisite to fulfill the requirements of community development schemes and projects.
- 54 NGOs were registered with Social Welfare Department in which 44 NGOs were not working.
- Appropriate liability and monitoring of CCBs and NGOs working is essential for community development.
- Affirmative safety net plans in Mastung are required for the well-being of aged persons, orphans and rehabilitation of the drug addicts as well.

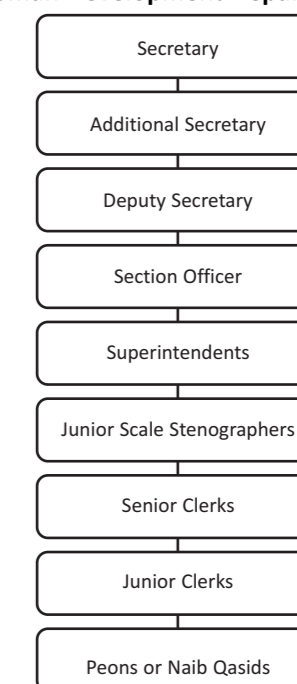
# 19 WOMEN/GIRL CHILD DEVELOPMENT

## 19.1. Structure of Women Development Department

In Balochistan, Women Development Cell was established in 1997 under the Planning and Development Department, which was the first initiative for women development in the province. Formerly, this department was working with the Department of Social Welfare and Special Education. Women Development Department (WDD) was separated from Department of Social Welfare and Special Education on 03<sup>rd</sup> November, 2009 and therefore, presently passing through an evolutionary process. It requires more time to streamline effective projects for playing a vital role for in the empowerment and development of women in the future, and also to get the WDD district offices in order and fully functional.

Structure of provincial Woman Development Department is as under:

**Structure of Provincial Woman Development Department**



## 19.2. Situation of Women

Women were 47% of the overall population and 54% of them were above 15 years of age. Their economic dependency over males persists high due to the patriarchal norms. According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls is significantly lower than boys (28% compared to 42%). Traditionally girls' education is not much encouraged due to poverty and cultural issues. Girls, even if enrolled in schools have high possibility of dropouts or discontinue education after primary level. The secondary Net Attendance Ratio is 20% in total, out of which boys dominate with 26% and girls stand at mere 14%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was also very low, 65% and 15% respectively.

The district has poor health facilities as there were only 2 lady doctors, 215 LHWs and 7 LHSs in the district (when data was being collected). Consequently, women have poor access to skilled attendants for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. In the year 2010, overall 24% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC); whereas, 13% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel. Similarly 78% of the women, who had delivered, had one or more post natal visits.

The issues related to women are considered as matter of honor is brought before *jirga*, instead of being reported at the police station. However, there were two cases of rape registered during 2008-10 and 1 murder was reported in 2010 while 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 raises the need of women police station and women police in the district.

Women are employed mostly in education and health sectors. Overall female teachers employed in the district were 472 and those employed in the health sector include 2 doctors, 2 nurses and 4 paramedic staff. Besides, National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care employed 215 LHWs and 7 LHSs for the betterment of maternal health in Mastung.

### 19.3. Available Facilities

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

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

Besides, MNCH Program aims to improve the Health of Women and Children with 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, such as::

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

### 19.4. Vocational Trainings

Women in Mastung are involved in home based work such as in embroidery but no vocational training center exists in the district.

### 19.5. Recreational Facilities

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

### 19.6. Women Development Initiatives

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

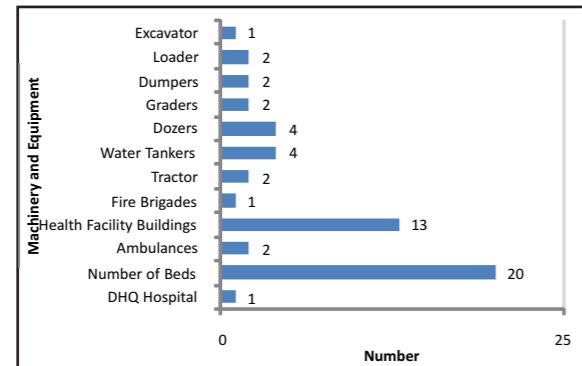
### 19.7. Major Development Issues

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

- Women in District Mastung are unaware of their rights because of illiteracy and man dominancy over power and decisions.
- There is an immense need of women empowerment programs to be initiated by Government and NGOs.
- Utmost need to appoint more lady doctors and medical staff for the betterment of maternal health.
- District hospitals are needed to be equipped with essential equipment 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 Mastung in order to improve their livelihoods and curtail economical 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 to involve women in the development sector to improve women empowerment.

# 20 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Industrial Accidents



(PDMA)

## 20.1. Introduction

Climate of Mastung is characterized by dry hot summers and mild to cool winters. Rainfall is scanty, usually recorded in winter. During winter, snow falls in the valleys of Mastung and Dasht. Main source of livelihood is agriculture. On the fertile lands of the district, onion, potato, vegetables and orchards are the main crops. Agriculture relies on tube wells, flood water and at some places on *Karezat*, which are not reliable because of constantly falling water table.

The possible disasters which may hit the district are earthquake, floods, and drought.

## 20.2. Earthquake

District Mastung, being a neighboring district of Quetta, lies in an active seismic zone, thus, any earthquake that jolts Quetta's surroundings is also experienced in Mastung valley. The 1935 earthquake (7.6 on the R/C) remains the most destructive disaster up to date, causing fatalities and casualties when hundreds of people buried under the collapsed mud houses. Likewise, the tremors were also felt in Mastung on 28<sup>th</sup> October, 2008 when the earthquake jolted District Ziarat, Pishin, Quetta and Harnai.

District Mastung lacks in equipment and machineries to respond to disaster emergencies. The minimal available facilities are not sufficient enough to handle any disaster. The following facilities, machinery and equipment are available in the district:

Table 20.1: Losses and Damages  
Floods of Year 2010

Disaster name	Units
DHQ Hospital	1
Number of Beds	20
Ambulances	2
Health Facility Buildings	13
Fire Brigades	1
Tractor	2
Water Tankers	4
Dozers	4
Graders	2
Dumpers	2
Loader	2
Excavator	1

(PDMA)

Civil Defense Department, which has the mandate of training and imparting skills to volunteers and community members, has no existence in the district.

## 20.3. Drought

The last drought from 1997 to 2002 was devastating. Mastung, being an arid zone with occasional rainfall, is facing deficiency of rain and ground water aquifer are depleting due to excessive extraction through tube wells. The degradation of rangelands, declining water table, soil erosion, deforestation and vanishing wildlife create numerous environmental challenges.

## 20.4. Flash Floods

Floods are not common in the district; however, unusual monsoon rains bring torrential waters from nearby hills which, in some cases, damage standing crops, orchard and other infrastructure.

## 20.5. Lead Agency and Support Organizations for Various Hazards

Following agencies have primary and secondary responsibilities to provide emergency assistance, as per their mandate and areas of competence.

Table 20.2: Lead Agency and Support Organizations for Various Hazards

Hazard Threat	Lead Agency / Department	Support Organizations
Drought	Livestock & Agriculture Department	the departments of PHE, Irrigation, Planning & Development, Forest, Health and Social Welfare and DDMA, NGOs, PRCS and the Community
Earthquake	PDMA	All Provincial departments, PRCS, Civil Defense, Community, NGOs, CBOs, Police, Military, Sui Southern Gas, QESCO, NHA
Floods	Irrigation Department	Civil Defense, the departments of Agriculture, Livestock, PHE, Health, C & W Metrological, Police and Military, NGOs, Community, Civil Defense, Community
Fire (Urban / Rural)	TMA	Civil Defense, Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Boy Scouts Association, Police, the Community, C & W department
Major Transport Accident-Road Accidents	Police	Civil Defense, Fire Brigade, Health, PRCS, Boy Scouts Association, DDMA, Community
Major Transport Accident-Rail Accidents	Pakistan Railway	Police, Health, Civil Defense, Fire Brigade, Community, PRCS, Boy Scouts Association
Major Transport Accident-Aviation Accidents	Civil Aviation Authority	Police, Health, Civil Defense, Fire Brigade, Community, PRCS, Boy Scouts Association, DDMA
Major Transport Accident-Oil Spill and Maritime	Fisheries Department, BCDA	Police, Environment, Community, Civil Defense, Fire Brigade, GPA, MSA, Boy Scouts Association, Hospitals, DDMA
Industrial and Mine Accidents / fires	Industries, Mines and Mineral Department	Police, Community, PRCS, Boy Scouts, Industries and Mines & Mineral department, DDMA
Pollution	Department	-
Pollution, hazardous substances accidents (Nuclear, radiological & chemical)	Environment TMA	Fisheries, Health, Forest, Mines, Industry, Health & PHED department, Police Civil Defense, DDMA
Refugees & IDPs	Home & Tribal Affairs Department	UNHCR, PRCS, DDMA
Crisis (Bomb Threat, Bomb Explosion, Hostage Taking, Stampede, Demonstrations)	Police	Civil Defense, Community, PRCS, Boy Scouts, Military, DDMA

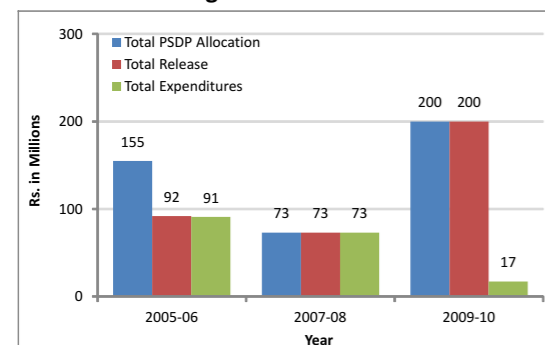
(PDMA)

challenges, impediments and hurdles in managing disasters are identified as:

- Lack of understanding and awareness among decision makers and government officials regarding hazards that can become disaster.
- Inability to deal with emergencies, lack and absence of capacity regarding training, skills and awareness on disaster risk management among stakeholders.
- Lack of structure, resources and poor logistic and financial capacity.
- Weak links at grass root level to implement mitigation programs at community level.
- Poor preparedness capacity of emergency and fire brigade services.
- Absence of Civil Defense Department.
- Lack of Early Warning System.

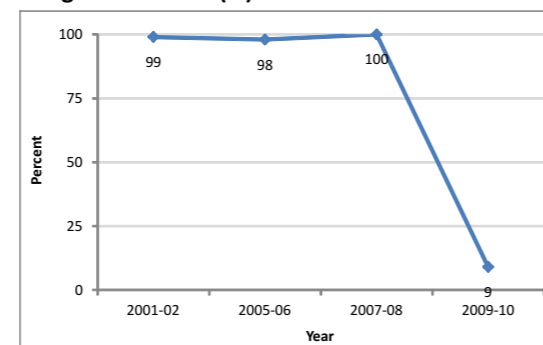
# 21 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

**District PSDP Budget**



(PSDP, 2005-06 to 2009-10)

**Budget Utilization (%)**



(PSDP, 2010)

Utilization figure of 2009-10 is of time when data was being collected and financial year had not ended.

## 21.1. Introduction

Balochistan's revenue receipts comprise divisible pool, straight transfers, GST on services, grants (well head price and gas development surcharge arrears) and provincial own receipt. Revenue receipts for the year 2011-12 were Rs. 127.055 billion. Capital receipts, on the other hand, consist of loans and advance recoveries, state trading, floating debt and foreign project assistance etc. their total was Rs. 30.788 billion. Total resources for the year 2011-12, thus, were Rs.157.843 billion. Balochistan's own receipts are only 3.1% of the total resources. On expenditure side, which crosses receipts by Rs. 6.731 billion, revenue expenditure takes 55% share, capital expenditure 26% (comprises of payment of loans and investment in Rekodiq Refinery Plant (R. 8.5 billion) and Energy Board (Rs.3.5 billion)) while development expenditure is 19%.

Budgetary allocations to the districts have not based on set formula, especially in case of development budget. Socio-economic indicators are also not considered while distributing development resources. Hence, uneven pattern of development across districts of Balochistan. This section will present statistics about revenue and development expenditure.

## 21.2. District Accounts - Budgetary Allocations/Expenditures

The table below presents expenditures under major functions performed for fiscal year 2009-10 and 2010-11. The table shows increase in spending under all major activities. Almost all social sectors have received more than double amount of resources, which is encouraging and will help improving social and economic indicators for this district:

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

	Budget 2008-09	Budget 2009-10	G. Rate %
<b>Current Revenue Expenditure</b>	119,061,078	533,806,704	348
<b>General Public Service</b>	9,034,202	26,380,734	192
Executive & Legislative Organs, Financial	9,034,202	26,380,734	192
Transfers	n/a	n/a	n/a-
<b>Economic Affairs</b>	30,085,844	151,291,385	403
Agriculture, Food, Irrigation, Forestry & Fishing	15,928,767	75,135,288	372
Construction and Transport	14,157,077	76,156,097	438
<b>Housing and Community Amenities</b>	5,610,300	25,811,147	360
Housing Development	n/a	n/a	n/a
Community Development	n/a	n/a	n/a
Water Supply	5,610,300	25,811,147	360
<b>Health</b>	11,837,328	62,436,776	427
Hospital Services	3,928,419	15,526,372	295
Health Administration	7,908,909	46,910,404	493
<b>Recreational, Culture and Religion</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a
Recreational and Sporting Services	n/a	n/a	n/a
Admin of Info., Recreation & Culture	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Education Affairs and Services</b>	62,097,111	265,923,299	328
Pre.& Primary Education Affairs & Services	32,919,724	162,709,124	394
Secondary Education Affairs and Services	27,796,335	98,389,581	254
Administration	1,381,052	4,824,594	249
Education Affairs, Services Not Elsewhere	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Social Protection</b>	396,293	1,963,363	395
Administration	396,293	1,963,363	395

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

## 21.3. Development Funds

The major source for development in the districts of Balochistan is the Provincial Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). The funds for the PSDP originate from the development budget of the Provincial Government and nominal contributions by the development donors. District Mastung has attracted better flow of resources as compare to other districts. It is evident that the districts which have lesser provision of funds are mostly backward and have low socio-economic indicators as compared to the better funded districts. This requires a policy change to divert more resources to poorer districts in order to bring these districts at par with the comparatively developed ones. Following table presents the data on allocation, releases, and expenditures of PSDP in Mastung:

**Table 21.1: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)**

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total PSDP Allocation GOB only	141	252	170	155	92	73	124	200
Total Release	148	95	138	92	n/a	73	124	200
Total Expenditures	145	89	132	91	n/a	73	29	17
Percentage Utilizations	98%	94%	96%	98%	n/a	100%	23%	*9%

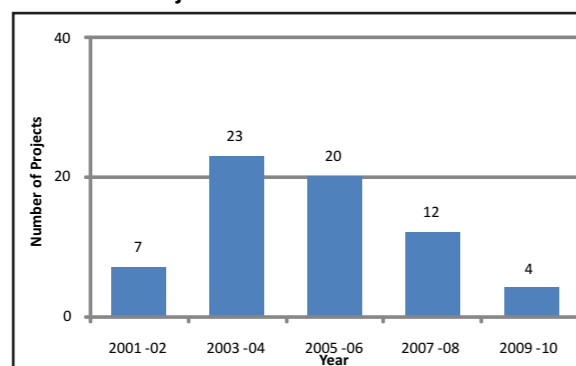
(PSDP, 2002-03 to 2009-10) n/a: Data not available

\*the financial year had not ended when data was being collected

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

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

**Number of Projects Executed Under PSDP**



(PSDP, 2010)





## ANNEXURE TABLES

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

## Annexure A: DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

**Table A1: Provincial/National Assembly Seats**

	Constituency No	Number of Seats
Provincial	BP-38 Mastung	1
	Cum Panjpai	
National	NA 260 Quetta cum Chagai Cum Mastung	-
	NA 268 Kalat Cum Mastung	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1</b>

(Provincial and District Election Commission, 2010)

**Table A2: Number of Polling Booths During Last LG Elections in 2005**

	Urban	Rural	Total
Male	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>86</b>

(Provincial and District Election Commission, 2010)

**Table A3: Jobs Appointments During past 2 Years at District Level (July 2008 - 2010)**

Office	Basic Pay Scale (BPS)	Number of Posts		Total
		2008-09	2009-10	
PHE	1	-	2	2
	2	-	4	4
Livestock	1	2	1	3
	4	-	1	1
	5	1	3	4
<b>Tehsil</b>				
Municipal Administration	3	4	-	4
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>

(District Accounts)

## Annexure B: LAW AND ORDER

Table B1: Type of Law Enforcement Agencies and Geographical Coverage

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Police Station / Thana / Chowki		Geographical Coverage
	Number	Name	
Police	1	n/a	16 km
Levies	28	n/a	77 km

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

Table B2: Strength of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Available Human Resource							Total
	SSP(s)/ Tehsildar/ Subaidar	SP(s)/ Hawaldar	DSP(s)/ Risaldar	SHO(s)/ Naibrisaldar	SI(s)	ASI(s)	Constable(s)	
Police	n/a	2	2	1	5	14	135	159
Levies Provincial	2	71	14	328	n/a	n/a	n/a	415

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

Table B3: Available Resources of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Agencies	Available Resources							
	Armoured Vehicles	Vehicles	Arms	Ammunition	Mob Control Equipment			Total
					Tear Gas	Rubber Sticks	Armoured Suits	
Police	n/a	24	264	14,569	20	n/a	40	14,917
Levies Provincial	n/a	12	258	2,549	n/a	n/a	6	2,822
Levies Federal	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>17,118</b>	<b>20</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>17,739</b>

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

Table B4: Major Cognizable Crimes Reported Year Wise

Category of Crimes	Number of Incidents					Total
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Explosion Incidents	26	30	12	19	10	97
Brutal Murder & Manslaughter	5	7	5	12	21	50
Rioting	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	2
Kidnapping for Ransom	1	n/a	2	1	n/a	4
Drug Trade/Smuggling	1	4	5	7	3	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>173</b>

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

Table B5: Number of Courts and Benches

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

(Registrar High Court, District & Session Judge)

## Annexure C: AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

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

Major Rabi Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield(Kg/Hectare) Average
Wheat	5,995	9,812	1,637
Barley	43	54	1,256
Cumin	610	254	416
Lentil (Masoor)	3	2	667
Vegetables	228	3,410	14,956
Fodder	350	14,627	41,791
Sunflower	48	52	1,083
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,277</b>	<b>28,211</b>	<b>61,806</b>

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Major Kharif Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield(Kg/Hectare) Average
Moong bean	2	2	1,000
Fruits	14,554	79,069	5,433
Onion	2,004	40,080	20,000
Potato	12	175	14,583
Vegetables	147	1,043	7,095
Melons	29	342	11,793
Chilies	13	18	1,385
Fodder	720	37,747	52,426
Coriander	16	9	563
Garlic	3	21	7,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>158,506</b>	<b>121,278</b>

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

	Wheat	Fruits	Fodder	Onion
<b>Mastung</b>				
Area	24.2	58.7	4.3	8.1
Production	5.3	42.3	28.0	21.5
Yield	0.9	3.0	51.5	10.9
<b>Balochistan</b>				
Area	33.9	20.1	3.1	2.7
Production	16.5	19.7	22.5	11.6
Yield	1.0	2.0	29.1	8.6

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Owner	Tractors	Threshers
Govt.	3	2
Private	378	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>107</b>

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Fruits	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Almond	102	231	2,406
Apple	7,760	51,793	9,349
Apricot	2,749	6,152	11,247
Grapes	1,435	6,745	9,042
Peach	1,047	5,137	8,167
Plum	945	7,003	10,208
Pear	10	65	6,500
Pomegranate	1	12	12,000
Cherry	80	129	2,688
Pistachio	117	62	2,296
Other Fruits	308	1,740	5,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,554</b>	<b>79,069</b>	<b>79,703</b>

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Vegetables	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Cabbage	10	170	17,000
Carrot	6	92	15,333
Cauliflower	20	293	14,650
Peas	70	877	12,529
Radish	6	108	18,000
Turnip	60	1,052	17,533
Spinach	4	68	17,000
Beet Root	2	43	21,500
Tomatoes	65	455	7,000
Lady Finger	18	105	5,833
Tinda	5	37	7,400
Brinjal	11	84	7,636
Bitter Gourd	3	23	7,667
Bottle Gourd	11	85	7,727
Pumpkin	2	18	9,000
Luffa	12	84	7,000
Potato	12	175	14,583
Cucumber	20	152	7,600
Other Vegetables	50	707	14,140
<b>Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>4,628</b>	<b>229,131</b>

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

## Annexure D: LIVESTOCK

Table C7: Area Irrigated by Different Source of Irrigation

Sources of Irrigation	Area (Hectare)	Percent (%)	Total No. of Tube Wells	
			Govt.	Private
Tube wells	35,644	99.98%	0	2,546
Wells	0	0	0	0
Karezes / Spring	8	0.02%	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,652</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>2,546</b>

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table D1: Health Services Activities

(Number)

Activities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Vaccination	282,275	458,358	458,358	410,690
Treatment	273,092	211,639	201,583	244,221
Animals Castrated	4,662	2,354	4,585	4,648
Animal Slaughtered (Govt.)	-	5,042	5,470	6,759
Animal Slaughtered (Private)	5,784	-	-	-

(Director Animal Health Balochistan)

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

Total Meat Production	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Mutton	(000) Tones	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.2
Beef	(000) Tones	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Milk	(000) Liters	42.1	42.9	43.8	44.7	42.1
Poultry	(000) Tones	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.0
Eggs	Million Numbers	53.2	54.7	56.1	57.6	53.2

(Directorate General Livestock, 2006)

## Annexure E: FORESTRY

Table E1: Notified Forests Areas "(000 hectares)

Forest Name	Area (Hectares)	Status
Hazarganji Chiltan National Park (Chiltan Section)	19	National Park; almost 70% area of the Park is in Mastung District.
Duz-Dara and Koh-e-Surkho Game reserve	2	Game Reserve; adjacent to Hazarganji Chiltan National Park.
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	

(Forest Department)  
n/a: Data not available

Table E2: Forest Department Designations and Posts

Designation	Grade (BPS)	Post (Number)
Director Soil Conservation	19	1
Deputy Director Soil Conservation	18	1
Soil Conservation Officer	17	1
Range Forest Officer	16	1
Soil Conservation Assistant	16	1
Sub-Divisional Officer Wildlife	16	1
Assistant	14	1
Assistant Sericulture Development Officer	11	1
Junior Soil Conservation Officer	11	2
Senior Clerk	9	1
Sericulture Inspector	8	1
Forester	7	3
Junior Clerk	7	2
Field Assistant	6	6
Deputy Ranger Wildlife	5	1
Sericulture Supervisor	5	2
Forest Guard	5	17
Tube-well Operator	5	2
Tractor Driver	5	6
Jeep Driver	4	1
Game Watcher	1	16
Field Watchers	1	22
Beldar	1	5
Naib Qasid	1	7
Chowkidar	1	9
Sweeper	1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>112</b>

(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	2	3	1	n/a	4	n/a
Car	6	8	3	n/a	6	2
Jeep	4	4	8	n/a	8	1
Station Wagon	4	4	4	n/a	5	1
Tractor	11	15	15	n/a	15	10
Mini Bus	2	9	3	n/a	10	2
Taxi	3	3	1	n/a	2	n/a
Delivery Van	1	1	7	n/a	2	n/a
Truck	n/a	4	5	n/a	3	n/a
Pickup	5	10	10	n/a	10	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>18</b>

(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Table F2: Number of Post Offices and Courier Services

Services Category	1998	2009
Post Offices	13	17
Courier Services OCS, TCS, TNT, SpeedeX	n/a	3

(Post Master General)

## Annexure G: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

**Table G1: Improved & Un-improved Sources of Drinking Water** (Percent)

Type and Source of Drinking Water	MICS 2010
<b>Improved Sources</b>	<b>88.5</b>
Piped water	45.2
Public standpipe or tap	1.3
Hand pump	0
Donkey pump/turbine	0
Protected dug well	7.4
Tube well/ borehole	31.4
Protected pond/ Tank	0
Protected spring	2.2
Rainwater collection	0.9
Filter plant	0
<b>Un-Improved Sources</b>	<b>11.5</b>
Unprotected dug well	3.0
Unprotected Spring	4.7
Unprotected Pond	0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	0.3
vendor provided	0
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	0
Tanker truck	1.8
Cart with small tanker/ drum	1.4
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0
Other	0.4

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

Access of water sources	MICS 2010
<b>Improved sanitation facilities</b>	<b>80.7</b>
Flush to piped sewer system	8.3
Flush to septic tank	2.9
Flush to pit (latrine)	26.5
Flush to somewhere else	3.1
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	1.2
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	13.5
Pit latrine with slab	23.5
Composting toilet	1.7
<b>Un-Improved sanitation facilities</b>	
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	1.3
Bucket	0.1
Public/ communal latrine	0.0
Other	0.5
Missing	0.0
No facility, Bush, Field	17.4

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

## Annexure H: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

**Table H1: OPD Attendance at THQ & DHQ Hospital**

Category/ Department	THQ Hospital			DHQ Hospital		
	New Cases	Follow-up Cases	Total	New Cases	Follow-up Cases	Total
General OPD	-	-	-	31,683	1,097	32,780
Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surgery	-	-	-	1,073	43	1,116
Pediatrics	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eye	-	-	-	3,348	170	3,518
Orthopedics	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychiatry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dental	-	-	-	4,500	1,000	5,500
Skin	-	-	-	-	-	-
OBS/ Gynae	-	-	-	2,050	1,000	3,050
Emergency/ Causality	-	-	-	5,046	768	5,814
Cardiology	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>47,700</b>	<b>4,078</b>	<b>51,778</b>

(Balochistan Health Department)

**Table H2: Outdoor Diseases at District Hospitals**

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Vaccine Preventable	-
Endocrine	100
Skin	258
Eye & ENT	279
Urinary Tract	348
Cardiovascular	800
Injuries/ Poisoning	893
Neuro-Psychiatric	1,278
Other Communicable	2,287
Respiratory	2,672
Gastro Intestinal	2,883
Oral	3,000

(Balochistan Health Department)

**Table H3: Indoor Diseases at District Hospitals**

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Vesico - Vaginal Fistula	2
Galucoma	8
Pre-Eclampsia/Eclampsia	10
Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	20
Prolonged/Obstructed Labor	20
Uterine Prolape	20
Fibroid Uterus	20
Chronic Obstructive Airways	78
Malaria	80
Ante partum Hemorrhage (APH)	100
Puerperal Sepsi	100
Other Obstetric Complications	100
Diabetes Mellitus	133
Cataract	165
Complications of Abortion	200
Pneumonia>5	238
Asthma	238
Pneumonia<5	748
Diarrhea>5	800
Inflame diseases of female pelvic organs (PID)	800

(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	12,712	7,186	19,898	13,412	7,861	21,273
Middle Section	1,726	948	2,674	2,131	995	3,126
High Section	644	429	1,073	943	523	1,466
Inter Colleges	95	30	125	173	124	297
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	143	99	242
Cadet College	400	0	400	600	0	600
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,577</b>	<b>8,593</b>	<b>24,170</b>	<b>17,402</b>	<b>9,602</b>	<b>27,004</b>

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

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

	Urban		Rural			Total			Percentage of	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		Total
	96	95	95	100	99	100	99	97	99	Total
	95	95	95	100	99	100	99	97	99	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Primary</b>	42.1	28.3	35.4
<b>Secondary</b>	25.5	13.7	19.9

(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	119	104	110	74	24	53	78	38	60	Including
5-9	129	117	122	80	26	57	85	41	65	Excluding
6-10	125	110	116	76	26	55	81	41	63	Excluding
10-12	88	32	57	13	1	9	20	7	15	-
11-13	122	48	82	21	2	14	32	12	24	-
13-14	82	32	61	20	0	14	31	9	23	-
14-15	70	25	50	15	0	10	23	7	18	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)



## Annexure J: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

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

Urban			Rural			Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
78	49	64	51	4	31	55	11	36

(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
65	33	49	36	2	22	39	7	25

(PSLM, 2008-09)

**Table 17: Pupil Teacher Ratio** (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	25	28	26
Middle and High Level	9	8	9

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

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

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	200	92	292	204	93	297
Middle Schools	19	9	28	21	11	32
High Schools	11	6	17	11	7	18
Inter Colleges	1	0	1	1	1	2
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	1	0	1
Elementary Colleges	1	0	1	1	0	1
Cadet Colleges	1	0	1	1	0	1
Polytechnic Institute	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>352</b>

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

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

Literacy	Gender	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
Literacy 10+	Male	78	53	56
	Female	49	4	11
	Total	64	32	37
Literacy 15+	Male	74	51	54
	Female	41	1	7
	Total	58	29	33

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	63	68	64
Female	37	32	36

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

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

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
EDO (CD) (B-17)	1	0	1
Social Welfare Officer . (Female) . (B-17).	1	0	1
Junior Clerk. (B-07).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Workers (Male) (B-06)	2	2	0
Auxiliary Workers (Female) (B-06)	3	3	0
Naib Qasid. (B—02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar. (B-02).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

**Table J2: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Rural Community Center, Pasni**

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Instructor	2	0	2
Computer Teacher	1	0	1

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

## Annexure K: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table K1: Projects Executed Under PSDP

Year	Projects in Numbers
2001-02	7
2002-03	13
2003-04	23
2004-05	18
2005-06	20
2006-07	17
2007-08	12
2008-09	5
2009-10	4

(PSDP, 2010)

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

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	DASHT	GUNDAIN	791	74
2	DASHT	JALAK GUNDAN	265	31
3	DASHT	JANG GAWA	67	6
4	DASHT	MAL ZARDEN	0	0
5	DASHT	SAKOOZAI	1972	283
6	DASHT	SIAPUSHT	691	86
7	DASHT	TALKHKARI	532	124
8	DASHT	UMAR DOHR	1308	173
9	DASHT	ZARDIN	230	33
10	DASHT	ZARGHERDI	94	14
11	DASHT	ZEHRI GUT	305	32
12	DASHT	ALI MOHAMMAD	295	25
13	DASHT	DASHANTRI	32	5
14	DASHT	DHOR	23	4
15	DASHT	FATEH MOHAMMAD	374	46
16	DASHT	GEETH	304	44
17	DASHT	GHER MAROO	432	50
18	DASHT	GOAZ SHESHAR	634	93
19	DASHT	HAMAL GHAR	203	32
20	DASHT	ISPLANJI	158	20
21	DASHT	KABA JAMI	261	22
22	DASHT	KABO GUL MOHAMMAD	128	24
23	DASHT	KABO KAMAL KHAN	58	5
24	DASHT	KAND MASS	155	17
25	DASHT	KUP	53	8
26	DASHT	MAGSI	1251	179
27	DASHT	MAL JUNOBI	192	31
28	DASHT	MAL SHUMALI	193	25
29	DASHT	MIR HAZAR	712	93
30	DASHT	MIRI MASS KACHI	54	10
31	DASHT	MIRZA KHAN	49	7
32	DASHT	NOBATH KHAN	550	65
33	DASHT	PULL ARZ MOHAMMAD	141	18
34	DASHT	PULL ATBAR KHAN	7	1
35	DASHT	PULL HAZAR KHAN	181	40
36	DASHT	PULL KURD	43	7
37	DASHT	PULL SATAKZAI	235	33
38	DASHT	SHADI KHAN	365	58
39	DASHT	SHER AHMAD	218	33
40	DASHT	TANAK	332	27
41	DASHT	THAN CHABALI	32	4
42	DASHT	THLL MASTAN GIROGI	78	11
43	DASHT	THULL BAGARAI	0	0

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
44	DASHT	ABDUL REHMAN COAL COMPANY	416	25
45	DASHT	GILANI COAL COMPANY	415	76
46	DASHT	H.GOHAR KHAN COAL COMPANY	124	21
47	DASHT	HABIBULLAH COAL COMPANY	360	79
48	DASHT	KALAT COAL COMPANY	39	4
49	DASHT	KALAT ITTEHAD COAL COMPANY	655	111
50	DASHT	MANSOOR COAL COMPANY	436	50
51	DASHT	MARI COAL COMPANY NARWAR	809	99
52	DASHT	MIR SAIN DAD COAL CO	583	70
53	DASHT	MUHAMMAD MURAD COAL COMPANY	213	51
54	DASHT	NARWAR TOP	29	5
55	DASHT	NATIONAL COAL COMPANY	327	24
56	DASHT	P M D C COLONY	1290	197
57	DASHT	QADIR BAKHSH COAL COMPANY	1536	216
58	DASHT	RAJA COAL COMPANY NARWAR	1458	123
59	DASHT	SH. MOHAMMAD HUSSAIN COAL CO.	582	63
60	DASHT	UNITED COAL COMPANY	1235	168
61	DASHT	BOJATIL	275	32
62	DASHT	CHOKI	886	155
63	DASHT	DUB BALINA SHARQI	194	21
64	DASHT	HASSANI	1666	259
65	DASHT	HOSHAIL	20	4
66	DASHT	KIRI DOHR	1386	184
67	DASHT	KUMBELA	2220	433
68	DASHT	LESS	845	105
69	DASHT	MATORA	2045	302
70	DASHT	PANGO	1485	167
71	DASHT	SHEREENAB	863	99
72	DASHT	SPEZEND	1770	154
73	DASHT	TAKRI	0	0
74	DASHT	ZARKHOO	639	68
75	DASHT	ZARKHOO GHARBI	377	46
76	MASTUNG	AMANULLAH	206	23
77	MASTUNG	ANJIRI	3072	398
78	MASTUNG	BADRANG	143	17
79	MASTUNG	CHOTOOK	1523	183
80	MASTUNG	DASHT MABO	203	29
81	MASTUNG	DHALO	153	24
82	MASTUNG	GARI KUMB	171	24
83	MASTUNG	GARIGHAR	794	90
84	MASTUNG	GULI	233	20
85	MASTUNG	HABGUL	0	0
86	MASTUNG	KADH JOURI	154	23
87	MASTUNG	KHOGAN	577	54
88	MASTUNG	MALLOMA	488	56
89	MASTUNG	NOSHARWAN	138	17
90	MASTUNG	QAMAR	1655	172

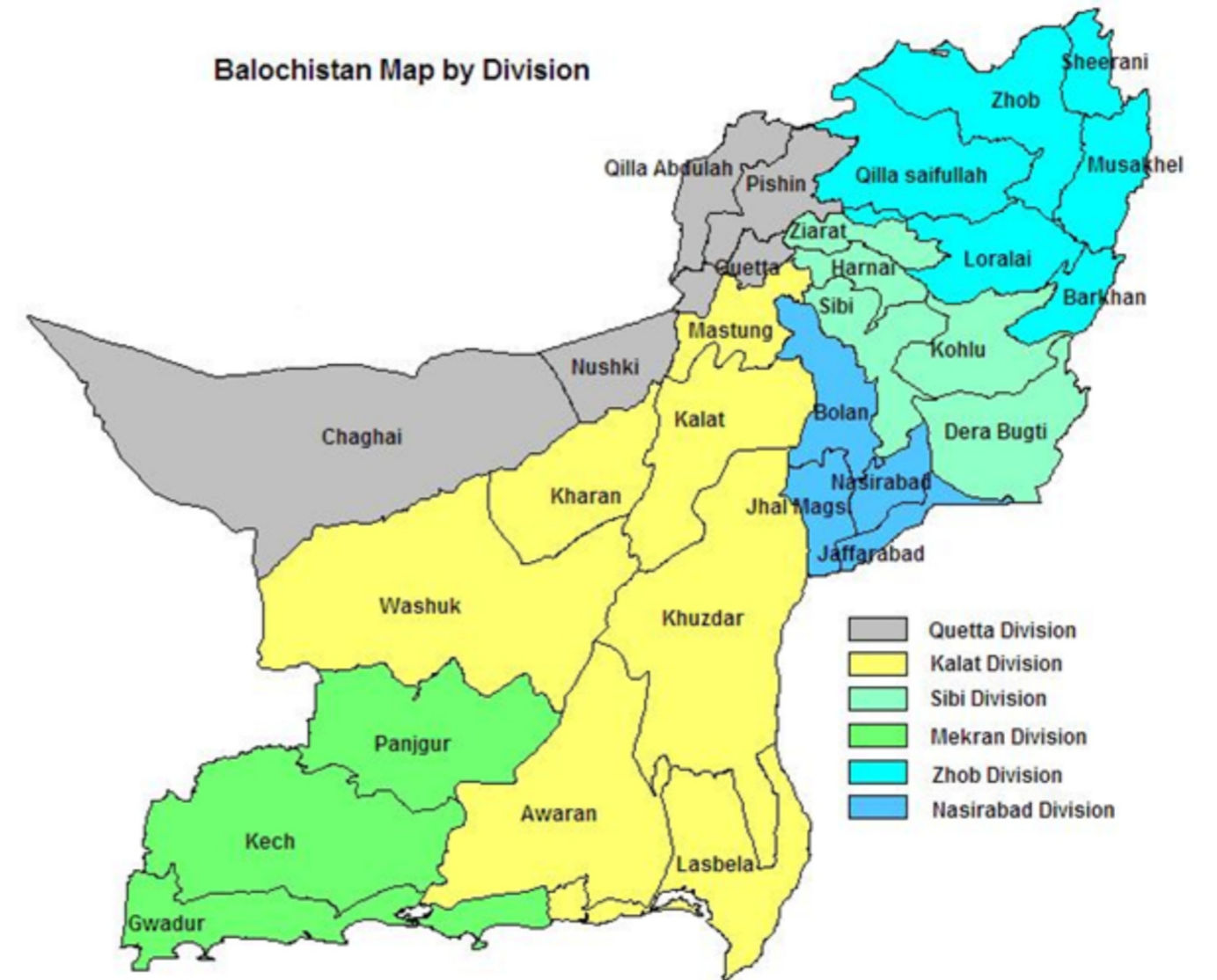
S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
91	MASTUNG	RANDAK	413	48
92	MASTUNG	UMERANI	2207	274
93	MASTUNG	YULLI	246	27
94	MASTUNG	DOST MOHAMMAD WAL	278	32
95	MASTUNG	JOHAK	110	18
96	MASTUNG	JUMA WAL	623	54
97	MASTUNG	KAD KARAI	0	0
98	MASTUNG	KAREZ SADAT	152	16
99	MASTUNG	MITHA WAL	78	13
100	MASTUNG	MOHAMMAD WAL	168	25
101	MASTUNG	NIHAM DOHR	0	0
102	MASTUNG	RANGI TAL	508	86
103	MASTUNG	RODANGI	857	107
104	MASTUNG	ROSTUM WAL	372	62
105	MASTUNG	SHAH BEG WAL	472	56
106	MASTUNG	SHAHNAWAZ	411	51
107	MASTUNG	TAKIA WAL	410	63
108	MASTUNG	TORI	260	41
109	MASTUNG	TORI KALLAN	114	14
110	MASTUNG	TORI KHURD/SHAIKH WASAL	2073	209
111	MASTUNG	ABAD	405	59
112	MASTUNG	CHABI	14	3
113	MASTUNG	CHABI KHUSHKABA	164	31
114	MASTUNG	DARAGH ABI	30	6
115	MASTUNG	DARAGH KHUSHKABA	108	12
116	MASTUNG	DASHT SOROO	0	0
117	MASTUNG	DOLATABAD	52	6
118	MASTUNG	GHOUSABAD	0	0
119	MASTUNG	GOONIN TUL SHUMALI	558	86
120	MASTUNG	GULGUNJ	62	8
121	MASTUNG	HALTEE	145	16
122	MASTUNG	HARCHONGI	49	7
123	MASTUNG	HAYDERWAL	0	0
124	MASTUNG	ISHKHAN KHUSHKABA	1887	350
125	MASTUNG	ISHKHAN RODANI	689	114
126	MASTUNG	ISKAWI	324	44
127	MASTUNG	KAREZ SHAHNAWAZ	233	50
128	MASTUNG	KHARGI	205	24
129	MASTUNG	KIRDGAP	2628	316
130	MASTUNG	LADI DASHT	589	65
131	MASTUNG	LAGHAP JUNOBI	168	22
132	MASTUNG	LAGHAP SHUMALI	105	15
133	MASTUNG	MANGI	783	115
134	MASTUNG	PADAIN	531	113
135	MASTUNG	SEEM	199	29
136	MASTUNG	ZAREEF KHANWAL	0	0
137	MASTUNG	BIAZANI	170	19

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
138	MASTUNG	DAREJAN	933	115
139	MASTUNG	GABRI	677	114
140	MASTUNG	GAFTARI JADID	750	80
141	MASTUNG	GAFTARI KINA	694	89
142	MASTUNG	GATEEN THULL JUNOBI	720	73
143	MASTUNG	GATEEN THULL KHUSKABA	374	43
144	MASTUNG	HIRRVING	177	31
145	MASTUNG	KAD KARARI	885	143
146	MASTUNG	KHUDARNEE	587	68
147	MASTUNG	MAL BINDU	287	38
148	MASTUNG	MAL HUSSAIN ZAI	697	104
149	MASTUNG	MAL SIRPARA	635	66
150	MASTUNG	MASTAB	675	72
151	MASTUNG	MOBI RODANI	1240	200
152	MASTUNG	PATKI	869	111
153	MASTUNG	SHAPCH GURGINA	1169	141
154	MASTUNG	SINJIDI	61	13
155	MASTUNG	SOROO	1747	189
156	MASTUNG	TASH	333	47
157	MASTUNG	TOBA	606	86
158	MASTUNG	BABKANI	1176	117
159	MASTUNG	BABRI	1588	170
160	MASTUNG	BAQI	359	65
161	MASTUNG	BASHAM	2875	253
162	MASTUNG	CHADARGAEE	260	34
163	MASTUNG	CHASHMA DULEY	1216	123
164	MASTUNG	CODKAFTAR	911	105
165	MASTUNG	DARWAZAI KHUSHKABA	140	17
166	MASTUNG	DARWAZAJI	856	100
167	MASTUNG	IRKASH	175	16
168	MASTUNG	KAREZ NABI DAD	0	0
169	MASTUNG	KAREZ SAIF KHAN	20	4
170	MASTUNG	KHILLI KANAK	763	93
171	MASTUNG	KOTI	489	47
172	MASTUNG	MOHAMMAD SHASHI	309	64
173	MASTUNG	MOHAMMAD WAL SYED	0	0
174	MASTUNG	MOHAMMAD WARIS	1276	149
175	MASTUNG	RASOOL WAL	0	0
176	MASTUNG	SHAHAN	0	0
177	MASTUNG	SHAHDANI	912	88
178	MASTUNG	SHAMBAZAI	301	36
179	MASTUNG	SHER GARH	676	69
180	MASTUNG	SHORI KHUSHKABA	421	39
181	MASTUNG	SHORI PANDRANI	318	51
182	MASTUNG	SIRBARAK	209	36
183	MASTUNG	SIRNOZA	1504	166
184	MASTUNG	SOROO	23	4

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
185	MASTUNG	SYEDWAL	2012	239
186	MASTUNG	TALIRA	389	47
187	MASTUNG	TORA	603	66
188	MASTUNG	YAR MOHAMMAD	770	58
189	MASTUNG	BABI KAREZ	0	0
190	MASTUNG	BAND SHORA	0	0
191	MASTUNG	BOSTANA	0	0
192	MASTUNG	CHACKUL	9	1
193	MASTUNG	DAMB MALIK	317	52
194	MASTUNG	DRINGAR	2054	224
195	MASTUNG	JALGOO	33	3
196	MASTUNG	KAREZ AKHOUND	0	0
197	MASTUNG	KAREZ FAIZ MOHAMMAD	0	0
198	MASTUNG	KAREZ MOHMOOD KHAN	186	34
199	MASTUNG	KAREZ SULTAN	0	0
200	MASTUNG	KHAWAJA WALI	130	22
201	MASTUNG	KHLEHRI	190	31
202	MASTUNG	KOSHKAK	604	73
203	MASTUNG	MOBI	3116	401
204	MASTUNG	PARSOO	51	9
205	MASTUNG	SULTAN JANGAL	43	3
206	MASTUNG	TAKRI	0	0
207	MASTUNG	THAEKAL	523	63
208	MASTUNG	ABOOWAL	1172	141
209	MASTUNG	AHMED KHUTA	894	98
210	MASTUNG	ALWA	192	22
211	MASTUNG	BADAL WAL	0	0
212	MASTUNG	BARATZAI	20	2
213	MASTUNG	DASHT BABA	152	20
214	MASTUNG	GHUNJA DOHRI	1555	168
215	MASTUNG	KANDKI	1590	190
216	MASTUNG	KAREZ AISHA	380	45
217	MASTUNG	KAREZ JOIWAN	245	20
218	MASTUNG	KAREZ KALAN	1859	210
219	MASTUNG	KAREZ KEHNA	63	7
220	MASTUNG	KAREZ NOH	10	1
221	MASTUNG	KAREZ NOOR MUHAMMAD	446	54
222	MASTUNG	KHUSHROOD	251	26
223	MASTUNG	LONDA	556	78
224	MASTUNG	MAMNI	14	2
225	MASTUNG	MOHABAT SHAH	214	23
226	MASTUNG	NARAM KARARI	0	0
227	MASTUNG	ROODRAIS	574	70
228	MASTUNG	SAIFULLAH MURAD KHAN	390	40
229	MASTUNG	SHERA KHAN SHADI KHAN	357	48
230	MASTUNG	SIAWAN	0	0
231	MASTUNG	SOORGAZ	930	105

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
232	MASTUNG	SUFAID BULANDI	535	61
233	MASTUNG	SUNGAR	851	103
234	MASTUNG	BADRANG SHUMALI	12	3
235	MASTUNG	BALA SHAMISABAD	587	94
236	MASTUNG	DATOO	307	46
237	MASTUNG	GHULAM PRENZ CA	1464	202
238	MASTUNG	GHULAMAN	28	4
239	MASTUNG	HAROON	202	24
240	MASTUNG	HAZAR GANJI	20	5
241	MASTUNG	KAND MESURI	49	7
242	MASTUNG	KARAK	1135	122
243	MASTUNG	KAREZ PHANGI	511	81
244	MASTUNG	KAREZ QADI	474	51
245	MASTUNG	KAREZ SHAMSABAD	0	0
246	MASTUNG	KHUSHKABA BEHRAM HASHI	79	13
247	MASTUNG	KOLOZAI	206	29
248	MASTUNG	KONGARH	1698	260
249	MASTUNG	KONGARH KHUSHKABA	93	14
250	MASTUNG	MORANKO	252	35
251	MASTUNG	PUNJAB	12	2
252	MASTUNG	SARIAB FARM	70	12
253	MASTUNG	SARIAB KHUSHKABA	0	0
254	MASTUNG	SHAHOZAI	933	140
255	MASTUNG	TULL DARYA KHAN	775	82
256	MASTUNG	DAND SHAMISABAD	813	93
257	MASTUNG	DASHT CHATA	0	0
258	MASTUNG	GHOUS ABAD	413	0
259	MASTUNG	HALMAND KHUSHKABA	0	0
260	MASTUNG	JABAR	27	4
261	MASTUNG	KALRI	0	0
262	MASTUNG	KAREZ AFGHAN	149	13
263	MASTUNG	KAREZ CHAMPA	96	11
264	MASTUNG	KAREZ HINDU	48	8
265	MASTUNG	KAREZ MUSTAFA KHAN	0	0
266	MASTUNG	KAREZ NOTH	1209	110
267	MASTUNG	KAREZ RIKI	634	60
268	MASTUNG	KAREZ SOOR	1083	125
269	MASTUNG	KAREZ UOCHAL	154	21
270	MASTUNG	KHAWAJA IBRAHIM	205	30
271	MASTUNG	KOTERI	153	21
272	MASTUNG	MARGH BALINA	206	29
273	MASTUNG	MARGH ZAHREEN	68	6
274	MASTUNG	PADA	732	99
275	MASTUNG	PASH KARAM	465	58
276	MASTUNG	PIT BAGH /FAIZ ABAD	997	102
277	MASTUNG	PURDIL	326	43
278	MASTUNG	RASOOL ABAD	0	0
279	MASTUNG	SADOO	120	14
280	MASTUNG	ZERJO MEHANA	0	0

## Annexure M: BALOCHISTAN MAP BY DIVISIONS



## SOME WEBSITES

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

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