

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

Nasirabad - District Development Profile 2010

Nasirabad



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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Balochistan, Quetta

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Message

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

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

Foreword

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

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

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

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

Shahid Pervez
Chief Economist

Acknowledgement

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

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

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

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

Aslam Shakir Baloch
Joint Chief Economist

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

ha	Hectares
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HIV/STIs	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Sexually Transmitted Infections
IT	Information Technology
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA/SCC	Japan International Cooperation Agency/State Customs Committee
JVT	Junior Vernacular Teacher
K.M	Kilo Meter
KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LG	Local Government
LHWMIS	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
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NEP	National Education Policy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHA	National Highway Authority
NOC	National Occupational Classification
OPD	Outpatient Department
PCD	Passive Case Detection
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PEC	Pakistan Engineering Council
PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PSDP	Public Sector Development Program
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
PTA	Pakistan Telecom Authority
PTC	Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
QESCO	Quetta Electric Supply Company
RHC	Rural Health Centers
SHO	Station House Officer
SI	Sub-Inspector
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SP	Superintendent of Police
SSP	Senior Superintendent of Police
TB	Tuberculosis
TB DOTS	Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course
TMA	Tehsil Municipal Administration
U/C, Ucs	Union Councils
UBL	United Bank Limited
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Major Facts	
District Status	1974
Geographical Area	3,387 Square kilometer (Census 1998)
Geographical Location	67°44'33"-68°26'54" East longitudes and 28°12'13"-29°02'58" North latitudes
Administrative Units	There are total 4 <i>Tehsils</i> and 24 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Archaeological Sites	Data not found
Shrines	Syed Hassan Shan Shah, Turk Shah, Sakhi Syed Ibrahim Shah (all in Chattar area) and Syed Hazar Shah
Major Ethnic Groups/Tribes	Baloch, Jamoot (Jat), Brahvi, Sindhi and Saraik/ Umrani, Bhangar, Manjhoo, Khosa, Jamali, Mastoi, and Mangrio.i
Languages	Balochi, Sindhi, Saraiki, Pashto, Punjabi
Climate	Weather becomes extremely hot in summer. Winter season is pleasant in the whole area of the district. Humidity increases in summer. Dust storms are common in hot weather in the summer season. The rain fall in the district is inadequate. The ratio of rain fall is higher in July and August because of the monsoon rains.

Demography	
District Population in 1998	245,894 Total, 129,412 Male, 116,482 Female (Census 1998)
Projected Population in 2010	387,372 Total
Population Annual Growth Rate	3.86% (Census 1998)
Household Size	6.4 (Census 1998)
Housing Units	38,605 (Census 1998)

Law & Order	
	1 Police Station, 16 District and Session Court, 15 Judicial Magistrate (District Police Officer)

Productive Sector	
Agriculture Ecological Zone	Tropical
Land Area Used for Agriculture	Net Sown 213,191 ha., Arable Land 213,191 ha., Culturable Waste 2,537 ha., Potential Area 215,728 ha., (Agriculture Statistics 2008-09)
Major Crops	<i>Rabi</i> crops: Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed/Mustard, Gram, Mutter Pulse, Lentil (<i>Masoor</i>), Vegetables, Fodder, Canola and Sunflower. <i>Kharif</i> crops: Rice, Sorghum (<i>Jowar</i>), Millet (<i>Bajra</i>), Sesame, Mung bean, Fruits, Onion, Potato, Vegetables, Melons, Fodder, Coriander, Guar Seed, Sugarcane, Cotton.
Major Fruits	Citrus, Mangoes, Chickoo.

Total Livestock Population	638,314 (Livestock Census 2006) and 763,696 (Projected 2010)
Veterinary Institutions	3 Veterinary Hospitals, 18 Veterinary Dispensaries, 1 Artificial Insemination Center, 1 Slaughter House, 1 Government Poultry Farm, 1 Dairy Farm.
Major Diseases in Animals	Lung-Worm-Infestation, Liver Fluke, Contagious.

Total Forest Area/ Wild Life	214 ha. Mammals: Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>), Common Fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>), Asiatic Jackal(<i>Canis aureus</i>), Honey Badger (<i>Mellivora capensis</i>), Grey Mongoose(<i>Herpestes edwardsi</i>), Wild Boar (<i>sus scrofa</i>), etc. Birds: <i>KalaTitar</i> (<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>), <i>BhoraTitar</i> (<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>), <i>Bateir</i> (<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>), Houbara Bustard (<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>), Kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>), <i>HudHud</i> (<i>Upupa epops</i>), Common <i>Mayna</i> (<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>), Rose-ringed Parakeet (<i>Psittacula krameri</i>), Coppersmith (<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>), White-checked <i>Bulbul</i> (<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>), a number of seasonal/migratory Waterfowls, Sparrows, Crows etc. Reptiles: <i>Goh</i> (<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>), <i>Sanda</i> (<i>Uromastyx hardwickii</i>), Indian Cobra (<i>Naja naja</i>), Sangchoor (<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>), Python (<i>Python molurus</i>), Soft Shell River Turtle (<i>Chitra indica</i>), etc.
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Major Mineral Deposits	No mineral discovered yet in the district
Major Mineral Production	None

No. of Industries by Type	32 Rice, 13 Flour Mill, 4 Ice Factory, 1 Oil Expeller
Handicrafts	Embroidery work, Needlework, Mat, Sheet designing

Major Roads	Metalled/ Black Topped 113 Km, Shingle 25 Km
Tele -density	1,325 Telephone line connections users (2009)
Courier Services	17 Post Offices
Banks	Data could not be collected

Social Sector	
Drinking Water Sources	16% Improved, 84% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Sanitation Facilities	58% Improved, 42% Un-improved (MICS 2010)

Health Facilities	1 Hospital (Public Sector), 3 RHCs, 14 BHUs, 9 CDs, 3 MCH centers, 1 TB Clinic, 1 School Health Unit, 1 Health Auxiliary unit
Health Facilities Staff	44 Doctors, 9 Nurses, 235 Para-medical staff
Antenatal Care (ANC)	30% (MICS 2010)
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)	22% (MICS 2010)
Deliveries at Home	97% (PSLM 2008-09)
Major Priority Diseases	(Clinical Malaria), ARI and Diarrhea / Dysentery, Eye & ENT, Respiratory, Urinary tract infection
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 System	HMIS and DHIS, LHW-MIS, Disease Early Warning System (DEWS)

Education	Literacy (10+): 31%, Literacy (15+): 24%, Primary GER: 67%, Middle GER: 19%, Metric GER: 10%, Population Ever Attended: 31%, Completed Primary or Higher: 21% (PSLM 2008-09) Primary NAR: 29%, Secondary NAR: 17% (MICS 2010)
Number of Schools	Primary: 399, Middle: 21, High: 14 (BEMIS 2009-10)

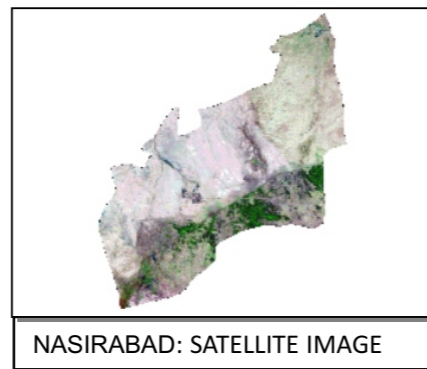
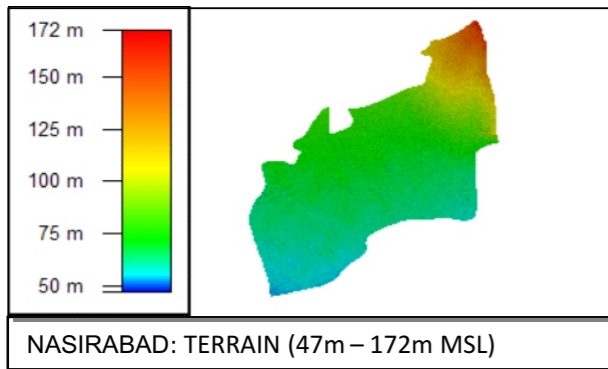
Disasters	Floods July 2010: Human Deaths: 3, House Damages: 1,848, Villages Affected 2,498, Cropped Area Affected: 172,819, Road Damages 45 Km, Livestock: 10,000, Education Building: 413, PHED 14 (PDMA)
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District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation (2009-10) 171 million, Budget Release 171 million, Total Expenditures 25 million, *Percentage Utilization 15%.
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* BY THE TIME WHEN DATA WAS BEING COLLECTED

DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Jaffarabad ranks 7th smallest district in Balochistan and has an area of 3,387 square kilometers. Nasirabad district lies between 67°44'33"- 68°26'54" East longitudes and 28°12'13"-29°02'58" North latitudes consisting of 4 *Tehsils* and 24 Union Councils. Location of Nasirabad is at 735 km (aerial distance) south-west (220 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 215 km south (148 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

Nasirabad was notified as separate district in 1974. The name originates after the great Baloch leader Nasir Khan Noori, who was the founder of the Baloch Union and ruled the Kalat Khanate from 1747-1794. From 1987 to 1990, the district was called by the name of Tamboo. Tamboo is also the name of a village 40 km west of Dera Murad Jamali. The district headquarter is in "Dera Murad Jamali" town. The district is located in the middle of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries in the east with Dera Bugti and in the west with Jhall Magsi. Jaffarabad District is in the south and Bolan is in the north. Former Prime Minister of Pakistan Zafarullah Khan Jamali belongs to this district. The district is famous for its high yield of wheat.

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Nasirabad

Tehsil	Union Council
Baba Kot	Baba Kot, Ghari Rehman, Kohang Tamboo
Chattar	Chatter, Doulat Ghari, Phuleji, Shah Pur, Shori Dharbi,
DeraMuradJamali	Bedar, D.M.Jamali Gharbi, Jhudair Janobi, Jhudair Shumali, Manjhouti Gharbi, Manjhouti Sharqi, Quba Sher Khan, D.M.Jamali Sharqi
Tamboo	Abdullah Bari, Aliabad, Allah Abad, Fateh Muhammad, Gola Wah, Kharoos Wah, Manjhoo Shori, Mir Wah

There are total 4 Tehsils and 24 Union Councils in the District

(Local Government, Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

Nasirabad is named after the great Baloch leader Nasir Khan Noori, the founder of the Baloch Union. He ruled the Kalat Khanate from 1747-1794. Prior to its notification as district, Nasirabad was part of Sibi district, when Sibi was a part of Thal Chutiali (Sibi, Harnai, Mach, Dhadar, Gandawa and Bhag Including Lehri), and made a separate district in October 1903 comprising Kohlu, Dera Bugti, Ziarat, Nasirabad areas. Presently the district consists of *Tehsil* Sibi, Harnai and Lehri.

1.2. Tribes, Ethnic Groups and Languages

Nasirabad District has an ethnically heterogeneous population. Major Baloch tribes of the district are Umrani, Khosa, Bijarani, Kanrani, Gajani, Nindwani, Bajkani and Jamali. Major ethnic group is the Baloch followed by Jamoot (*Jat*), Brahvi, Sindhi and Saraiki. Umrani is the economically and politically influenced Baloch tribe: speaks Sindhi and Balochi.

The Jamoots are further divided into sub-tribes who speak Sindhi and Saraiki. They are in strength but are less distinct as an ethnic community, mainly due to being poor and politically weak. Most of them are tenants and petty-tillers on the lands owned by Umrans and other landlords. The Jamoots claim to be Balochs. The other groups settled in the area include Saraiki, Pushto and Punjabi speaking. There are also a number of settlers from Sindh who have claimed local status. Jamoots and Syeds are akin to Sindhi culture. They live in both provinces.

Balochi and Sindhi are the major languages spoken in the district followed by Brahvi and Sairaki. Urdu is used as a medium of education and as means of communication between people with different ethnic backgrounds. There is also a small number of Pushto speaking population in the district. (Nasirabad - A District Profile, 2003)

1.3. Climate

The climate of district Nasirabad is extremely hot with long summers, and pleasant to cold winters. Humidity increases in summer, particularly in the area adjacent to the Pat Feeder Canal. Dust storms are common in summer season; however, they have lost their intensity due to increase of vegetation frequency. A dust storm may also be followed by rain. Rainy season is mostly in the monsoon, in the months of July and August.

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	22	28	31.6	39	41.9	43.3	39	55	36.8	33.9	30.4	23	35.3	424
Maximum Temp.	9	11	19	15	26	30	26	19	27	22	14	10	19	-
Minimum Temp.	4	8	4	3	3	5	22	16	3	1	1	4	6	-

(RMC, Karachi, 2008)

1.4. Topography

Geographically, district Nasirabad comprises of flat plain area with no hilly or mountainous features. The area is formed of alluvial soil and has slopes from north to south with a ground elevation of 50 - 170 meters above sea level. It has been a part of Kachhi basin (plain).

The soil of Nasirabad district comprises silt, clay, silt loam, clay loam, and sandy loam. On the basis of the soil reconnaissance, soil in the command area (irrigated by canals), constituting the largest area of Dera Murad Jamali sub-division, can be classified as sandy and loamy soil. It is more loamy soil in dense agricultural field. In the Chattar sub-division, the area is sandy and clay loam.(Nasirabad - A District Profile, 2003)

2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

The social organization in the district is tribal and the social structure is patriarchal. Many ethnic groups coexist peacefully. Like other districts of Balochistan, the society of Naseerabad is also male dominated: women are given very limited choice in family and social affairs.

The major Baloch tribes of the district are Umrani, Khosa, Bijarani, Kanrani, Gajani, Nindwani, Bajkani and Jamali. The major ethnic group is the Baloch followed by Jamoot (*Jat*), Brahvi, Sindhi and Saraiki. In all the tribes, the decision of the family head is final in all almost all domestic affairs and usually the tribal chiefs enjoy the power of decision-making at community and tribal level.

Naseerabad is a fertile agriculture district, therefore, naturally, people have agriculture and livestock as their base of livelihood.

2.2. Family

Naseerabad society comprises of families living in joint family system where kitchen, bathroom / toilet and living rooms are shared. Household size is generally quite big due to close-family marriages, no family planning and poverty. Daughters are married away while sons even after marriage reside with parents. In urban areas, the nuclear family system is preferred to a joint family system. Family size in urban literate family is smaller than that of rural families. Both in urban and rural family setup, the eldest male member takes care of all the family members. His decision is final in family affairs. In rural areas, nuclear families are very rare.

2.3. Marriage

Though male dominated, Nasirabad district is comparatively an open society. Marriages are arranged, particularly in the rural areas. In D. M. Jamali educated girls may show their willingness or unwillingness for a match. Nevertheless, they remain under the patriarchal set-up where their fates are determined by their fathers, brothers or other male relatives. It is widely observed that in the case of uneducated girls little is asked about the match-making. The women, the girl herself or her female relatives, have no influence. The age for a girl to marry, is from 14 to 18 years. Early age and adolescence marriages are more common in cases of uneducated girls. In areas with the lowest female literacy rate there are more marriages at adolescent age and more cases of girls given in marriage to elder people.

Vulvar/ bride price is common practice in the area. The amount of the bride price is usually settled between the parents of bride and bridegroom before proposal acceptance, which is paid before or after marriage, while the *Vulvar* varies according to the status of concerned parties, age, beauty and qualities of the girl. Majority of girls have no say in their marriages, while in the urban areas, such as Dera Murad Jamali, educated girls may express their willingness or unwillingness for a match.

Similarly, another common practise is *Ata Wata* (exchange marriages): in this custom, girl of family A is given in marriage to the son of family B and girl of family B is given in marriage to son of family A.. It is practiced mostly in the rural areas, where people are poor and cannot afford to pay bride's price. Under the *Ata Wata* system, the choice for matrimony is more imposed on the female which resulted in numerous cases in which the bridegroom is younger than the bride.

It is observed that under the exchange marriages, husband may retaliate upon his wife in case if his sister is not happy with her husband. An incidence of second marriage at one side may result in marriage break-up, ill-treatment of wife on the other side. Another form of reprisal upon the wife may result in *Siahkari*, where she is murdered for having entered into a alleged sexual relationship with another man. Women are forced to flee from their homes because of ill-treatment and excessive beating and may be targeted for *Siahkari*.

2.4. Social Organization

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

2.5. Customs of Co-operation

Cooperation that used to exist in every walk is no longer there. Now it is limited to marriages and funerals mostly. The people cooperate and assist each other at the time of marriage by giving gifts and cash to the groom. People also assist the family of the deceased by providing them assistance for three days by arranging food and contributing in cash too. Cooperation at the time of harvesting and sowing is there but fading slowly. Due to the growing reliance on government aid, assured by the Members of Provincial Assembly and Councilors, the low per capita income and the tribal polarisation, the general masses becoming indifferent to their communities.

Family and tribal cooperation in case of vendetta is limited, nonetheless, it does exist. There are a number of associations for youth and tribal welfare.

2.6. Religious Beliefs

The majority of people living in Nasirabad district belong to the Sunni sect of Islam. The Shia population is very small in number. The census data only include figures on the major religions, but not on sub-categories. Therefore, it is difficult to analyze the exact number of the Shia population. They are, however, less than one-tenth of the overall population. The two major festivals are *Eid-Fitr* and *Eid-Azha*. They are the occasions of great jubilation and joy. Other festivals are *Eid-Miladul Nabi*, *Sab-e-Barat* and *Muharam*. Alms are given to the poor.

The Hindu population observes Diwali and Holi. The number of Hindus living in Nasirabad district has reduced since the Independence. In the past, there was a big number of Hindus living in the area, but they have migrated either to Sindh or to India. The Hindus of the area travel to Jacobabad, a city with a huge Hindu population, for religious congregations. The shrines of Syed Hassan Shan shah, Turk Shah, Sakhi Syed Ibrahim Shah (all in Chattar area) and Syed Hazar Shah at Tinda are very famous in the area. People visit them with solemnity. Annually the *Urs* of Shanshah and Syed Ibrahim Shah are held.

2.7. Conflict Resolution

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

The government system functions through civil and session courts. The people file suit in courts to resolve their disputes. However, People prefer the *Biradri* (brotherhood) / *Mehr* system, where they take their issues to a senior and influential person of the community. In Mehr system, one of the parties in conflict can go the other party. The offer for Mehr is

initiated by the offender's side. He begs for mercy, showing his guilt for the incident leading to dispute. He may be accompanied by a number of notables as a token of endorsement for his wish to reach a settlement and as brokers for conditions. An offer for Mehr may be accepted with or without conditions or penalties, but usually conditions are made. The offer may be rejected.

2.8. Arms

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

2.9. Role, Position and Status of Women

According to the 1973 constitution passed by the National Assembly, all citizens have equal rights. There is no distinction on the gender basis. The state may, however, make special provisions for the protection of the right of women and children. The labor law ensures the full participation of women in all socio-economic sectors of life. According to the law, women have the right to vote and to hold office. There are seats reserved in the National and Provincial Assemblies and local bodies but constitutional guarantees of quality are often neglected. In practice, it is very difficult for women to uphold their legal and social rights as local customs and tradition often work as hindrance. The position of women in district Nasirabad is the same as it is in other areas of Balochistan, where men hold the economic and social power. The tribal chiefs are always male.

The literacy rate among females is very low due to socio-cultural values in the area. However, in the urban areas it is an encouraging trend and can be seen where parents take an interest in their daughters' education.

Violence against women in the district has been observed. In most of the social groups men hold a monopoly on power. All the political, religious and other social leaders are men. Denial of women's rights in matters of property and inheritance as recognized by Islam is due to the cultural code of honor, stemming from the male value system. It often entails subordination of women and seclusion of women from the social order. In some cases, especially in religious families, women's right of inheritance is practiced. Women are rarely allowed to own productive assets such as land or livestock. They are unpaid workers as their contribution is not only limited to the domestic activities but they also work in the field.

2.10. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

Child labour exists in both rural and urban areas, but under different circumstances. Because the district has hardly any industry, only a limited number of children work in industry. However, a large number of children are employed on tea-stalls, hotels, shops and stores on daily, weekly and monthly wages. In a number of cases the wages are received by the parents or guardians. The absolute majority of the children that works belong to poor and needy families, without any formal education. Both boys and girls have jobs like grazing cattle, cutting fodder and gathering of wood around.

Girls in rural areas are exclusively engaged in household duties. In areas without drinking water facilities, girls fetch water in goat-skin bags on donkey back from far away. From a sociological point of view, it is a kind of child abuse when a child is engaged in household duties, the making of dung cakes and grazing without going to school. A large number of children are engaged in household duties instead of going to school. A large number of them has dropped out of school.

2.11. Some Key Findings

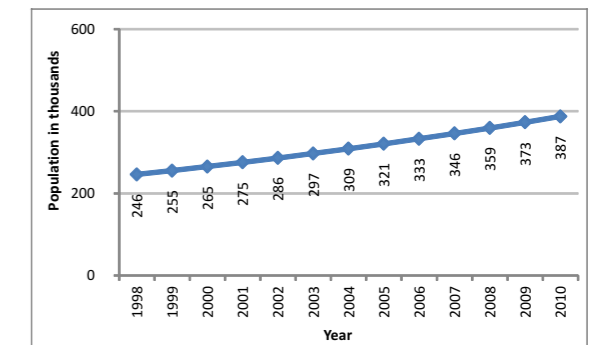
- Institution of family is still strong.
- Custom of cooperation, though as strong and wide spread to all fields, is still there. Occasions of happiness and grief exhibit cooperation that exist in the society of Naseerabad
- Status of women can rise provided education opportunities are created for both males and females
- Child labor can be seen in the district. Poverty alleviation measures, awareness about getting education with support of education facilities infrastructure will help reducing incidence of child labor

3

DEMOGRAPHY AND HOUSING

Demography details 2010 (Projected Population)	
Total Population (in thousands)	387
-Male	204 (53%)
-Female	184 (47%)
-Urban	60 (16%)
-Rural	327 (84%)
Sex Ratio (males/ 100 females)	111
Dependency Ratio	90
Population Density (person per sq. km)	114
Area Square Kilometer	3,387
Census 1998	
Total Population (in thousands)	246
Population Density (person per sq. km)	73
Average Household Size	6.4
Housing Units & Rooms	
Housing Units in thousands	39
Rooms per housing unit	2.2
Housing Tenure	
Owned	69%
Rented	1%
Rent Free	30%
Marital Status	
Never married	19%
Married	77%
Widowed/ Divorced	4%
Other	
N.I. Card Obtained	42%
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	n/a	n/a	128	246	387
Male Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	129 (53%)	204 (53%)
Female Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	117 (47%)	183 (47%)
Urban Population	n/a	n/a	34 (27%)	38 (16%)	61 (16%)
Rural Population	n/a	n/a	94 (73%)	207 (84%)	327 (84%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	n/a	n/a	111	111	111
Number of households (in '000')	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	n/a

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

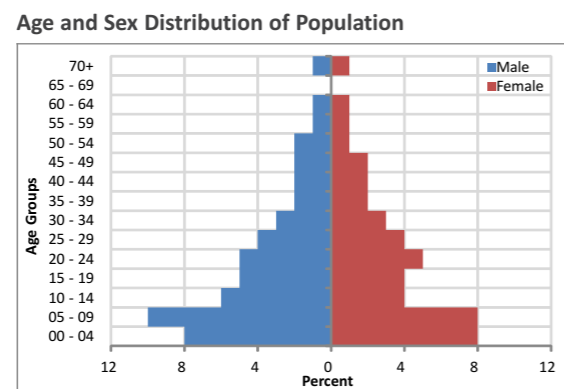
3.2. Population Growth Pattern

According to the Census of 1998, the reported population of district Nasirabad was 245 thousand and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to be 3.86%. The population growth is moderately high as compared to other the districts of Balochistan. Between the Censuses of 1961 and 1972, the population annual growth increased by 6.3%, between 1972 and 1981 it increased to the highest level of 13.6% and between 1981 and 1998 a massive decrease was observed in the population growth rate, where it went down to 3.86% in 1998: it was even less than the projected growth rate (5.4%) for 1995 by NIPS. By applying the annual growth rate (3.86%) of Census 1998, the projected population in 2010 is estimated to be 387 thousand. The uneven growth trends are hard to explain as other vital statistics are unknown.

3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

The population is characterized by high growth rate (3.86% per annum) with 44.6% population less than 15 years, more than one-half (52.6%) is working age (15-64 years) and those above 65 years old are 2.8%. The age structure presents some irregularities affecting the analysis of particularly large specific groups, in particular the age groups 10-14 years and 15-19 years. The direct effect of mortality is being to reduce progressively, the numbers in the oldest age groups.

About 86% of the women of reproductive age (15-49 years) were married, and of these married women, 81% had children. Regarding Sex ratio, male population was slightly more than half (55.3%), whereas female population was 44.7% and where for every 100 females, there were 111 males.

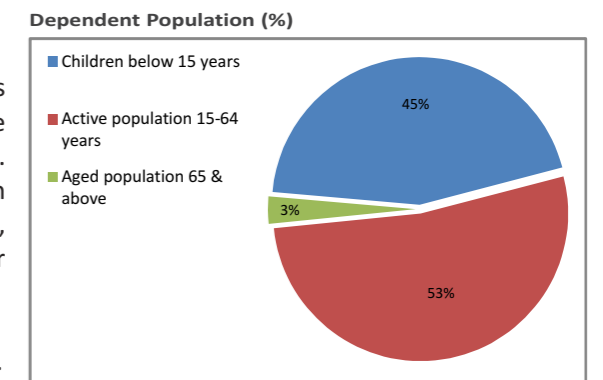


(Census, 1998)

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 (47%) of the population in the district was dependent. Due to the large under-15 population, the dependency ratio was extremely high with 9 dependents for every 10 persons age 15-64.

The dependent population of widowed or divorced women was 4%.



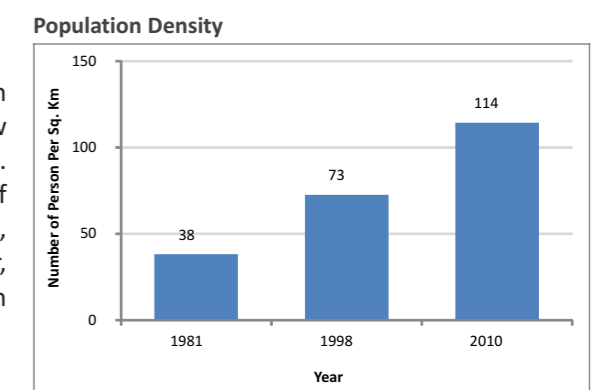
(Census, 1998)

3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

Over the period of time, the urban population has a low proportion in the total population close to 16% in Census of 1998, whereas it was reported high (27%) in Census of 1981. Majority of the population in Nasirabad district lives in rural areas (about 84%). According to the 1998 Population Census, female population has equal portion in both rural and urban population i.e., about 47%. A narrow difference between gender ratio among the genders was noticed both in the rural and urban areas.

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. Nasirabad is the fourth highest densely populated district of Balochistan. In 1998, 73 people resided per square kilometer area, whereas in 2010 only about 114 persons lived per square kilometer, which is a noticeable increase over the last 12 years, with an average of five persons per year.



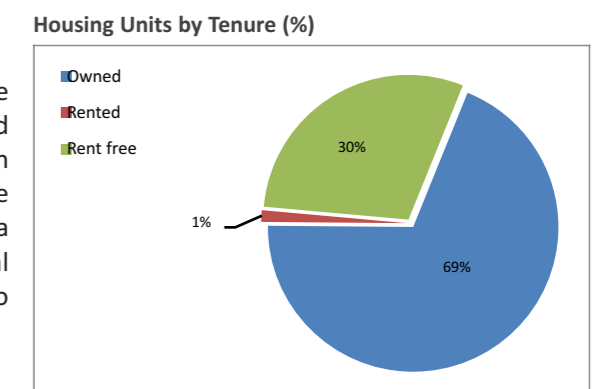
(Census, 1998)

3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size was 6.4 persons per household according to the Census of 1998. Only 2.2% of the population had a provision of living in separate room in a joint family system, which is very low.

3.7. House Tenure

According to 1998 Census, two-third (69%) of the houses were privately owned by the residents. The percentages of rented and rent-free were 1% and 30% respectively. However, it has been observed that almost 7.75 percent of the houses are rented in the urban areas. The rented houses in the district are limited to Dera Murad Jamali. Due to the joint family system and close family/tribal set-up, maximum of the houses were rented free as comparative to rented houses.



(Census, 1998)

4 DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

4.1. Administrative Division

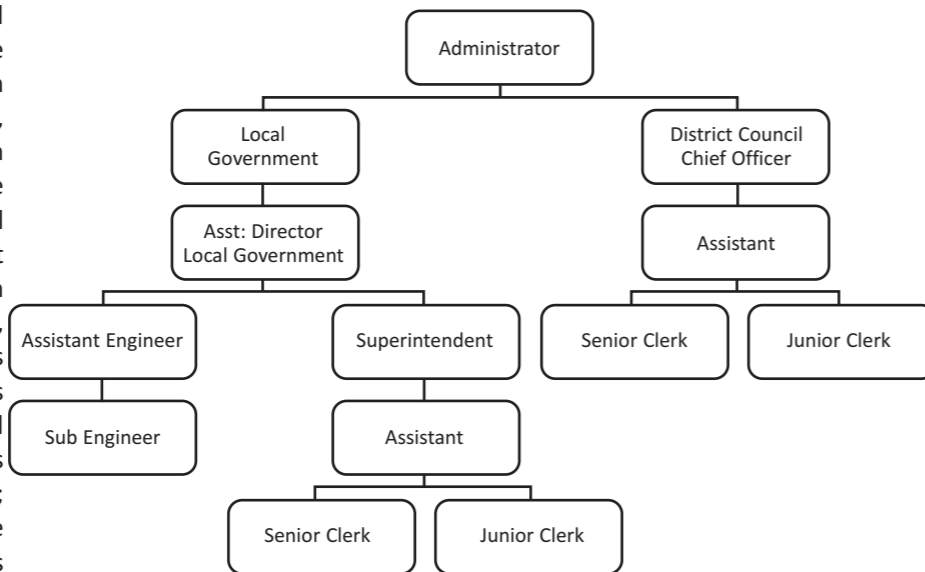
Nasirabad's headquarters are at Dera Murad Jamali. Its original name was Temple Dera, named after Captain H. M. Temple, a career British civil servant, who served as the political agent for Sibi from 1891 to 1892. Among the local population, it is still known as Tipel, a corruption of the word 'temple'. District Nasirabad was notified in 1974. For three years, from July 1987 to December 1990, it was known as Tamboo district. Tamboo is a small village 40 km west of Dera Murad Jamali. The district was merged with Jaffarabad in January 2001 and was separated in December 2002. The district under Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) 2001 consists of four *Tehsils* viz. Tamboo, Chattar Baba Kotand Dera Murad Jamali

4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

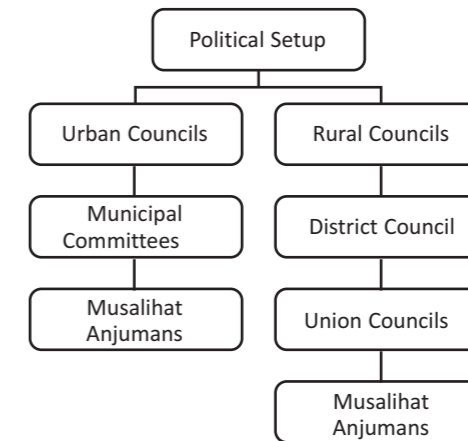
After the division of the Sub-Continent, the System of Local Government inherited from the British Empire continued in Nasirabad. Over the period of time, the system was restructured in 1962, through a change in the structure and function of local bodies. The local government institutions were re-organized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

The Local Government System was introduced in 1979 by following the establishment of department, with the aim to provide the local population full involvement in their development schemes. Thereafter, Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) of 1980 was executed which was further replaced by BLGO 2001 with the concept of district Government. Under BLGO 2001, district Nasirabad had 4 *Tehsils* and 24 Union Councils. The district was administrated from a single line of administration covering both the rural as well as the urban areas. The system remained intact for two tenures and later was modified through the approval of BLGA 2010. The present system under the Local Government Act 2010 is similar to BLGO 1980 and stresses upon the rural-urban division.

Local Government Administration Organogram (Administrative Setup)



Local Government Organogram (Political Setup)



4.3. Local Government Administration

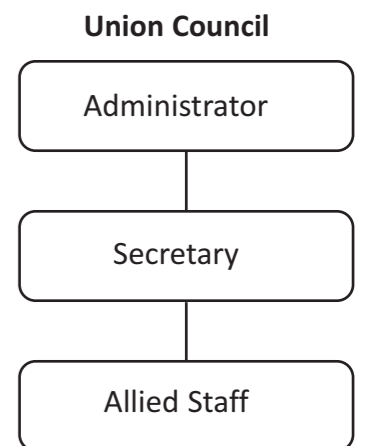
The local government institutions in urban areas of district Nasirabad include the Municipal Committees, headed by chairman and ward members and their size depend on the number of people living in the area. The Government is represented by one Chief Officer, who assists the chairman and members in routine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

Under BLGA 2010, there are 24 Union Councils in Nasirabad. The Union Councils constitute a District Council, in which each Union Council is represented by one member in the District Council. In addition, there is special representation of women (33%) and workers and peasants (5%).

4.4. Functions of Local Government

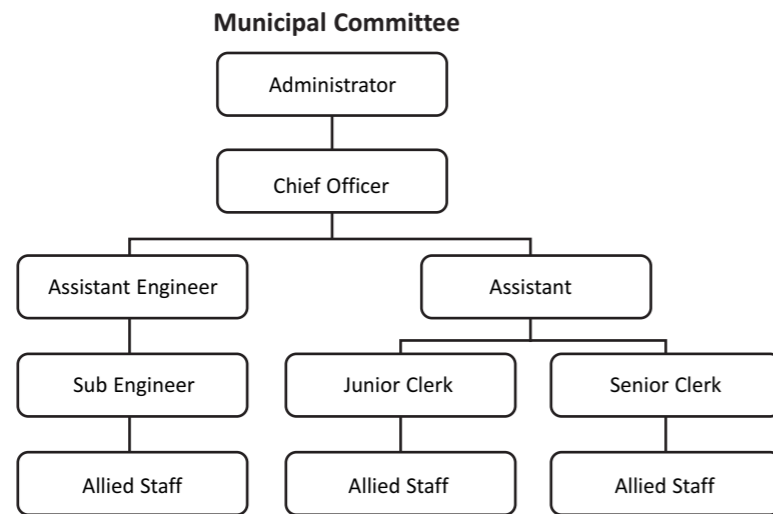
4.4.1. Union Council

There are 24 Union Councils in the district, where each Union Council serves a population ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 persons. Women representation, in each Union Council, is 33% and that of peasant/worker is 5%. and this percentage is based on the number of general seats in the council. The Union Councils are supposed to undertake the development works regarding public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink, issuance of birth and death certificates. At present, they are not functioning as Local Government elections have not been held under BLGA 2010. Every Union Council is allowed to generate its own sources of revenue by levying 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 in top right:



4.4.2. Municipal Committee

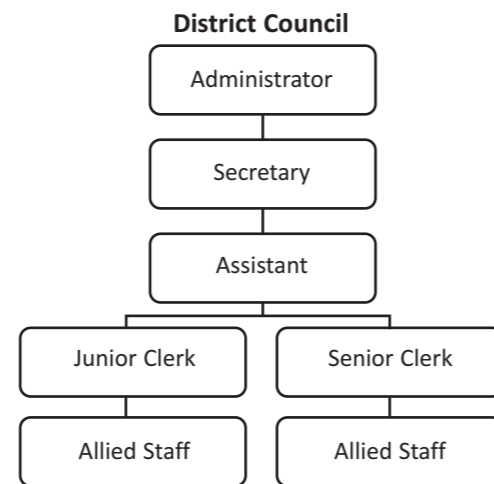
The only Municipal Committee working in the urban areas of Nasirabad is Municipal Committee Dera Murad Jamali. According to the rules of BLGA, Municipal Committees have been constituted in the areas, where population ranges from 2,000 to 2,500. Women and workers/peasants have 33% and 5% representation 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 24 Union Councils in District Council of Nasirabad, one from each Union Council. Special seats are allocated to representatives of worker/peasants (5%), women (33%) and minorities' representation is notified by the government on the basis of population. All elected chairmen of the Municipal Committees are also members of the District Council.

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



4.5. Local Government in Nasirabad

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

4.6. Electoral System

4.6.1. Elections

The total number of registered voters as per Local Government elections 2005 list was 236, 266. The number of male registered voters was 133,355, whereas the female registered voters were 102, 911. The figure reflects gender gap in the number of registered voters at the district level.

4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district has two Provincial Assembly seats PB-27 and PB 28. The National Assembly representation is through NA 66.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

A total of 106 polling stations were set up at the district level to facilitate the voters to cast 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.

Table 4.1: Federal and Provincial Government Services

Departments/ Services	Number of Outlets/ Offices	Location of Offices (District H.Q, Tehsil or Union Council)
Federal		
Post Office	1	DHQ
Election Commission (EC)	1	DHQ
NADRA ¹	1	DHQ
Utility Stores	5	Dera Murad jamali -3 Tamb-2
Provincial		
Population Welfare	1	DHQ
Excise and Taxation	1	DHQ
Zakat	1	DHQ

(DC office, Election Commission of Pakistan, 2010)

4.8. Complaints and Accountability Mechanism

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

¹NADRA: National Database and Registration Authority

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 also suffered, which is a limitation. The findings, however, are presented in the following sections.

5.1. Administration of Municipal Services and Assets

5.1.1. Assets

The Municipal administration of District Nasirabad owns decent number of properties, which helps in generating some income for the department.

5.1.2. Public Health

The most important duty of Municipal Committee is to provide services regarding public health, proper sanitation system, supply of clean drinking water and control of infectious diseases, hygiene and building control facilities.

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. Public Health department holds the regulation of water supply schemes in entire district of Nasirabad.

5.1.4. Articles of Food and Drink

There are 33 outlet facilities of regulation of private markets of food and drink, supported by 3 vehicles and run by 3 staff members. The slaughter houses are not available in the district.

5.1.5. Public Safety

Nasirabad district is equipped with 2 outlet facilities of fire fighting, 1 water pump and 2 Hino buses. The facilities of civil defense and crisis management could not be known.

5.2. Town Planning

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

5.3. Building Control

There is no data available regarding map approval and regulation of building construction in the district.

5.4. Streets

Municipal Administration is mandated to deal with issues such as streets provision and maintenance, measures for prevention of encroachments, proper street lighting, water supply and other means of public communication and regulation of traffic vehicles. However, only the street light maintenance is seriously dealt in the district supported with necessary number of equipment.

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 Administration. There is no information available regarding services of display and hoarding, car parking, graveyard maintenance, fumigation and control over dangerous animals. There is only 1 outlet facility of bus stands and park each.

5.6. Current Projects Concerned with Municipal Services

Following was the project reflected in the PSDP 2009:

- Renovation of Commissioner House at D.M Jamali, District Nasirabad.

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 and 2 police *chowkis*. Geographical coverage of police station is the city of Dera Murad Jamali. The data regarding levies could not be collected. For further details please see table B1 Annexure B.

6.2. Human Resource

In district Nasirabad, police has strength of 1,053 human resources, including 2 SPs, 5 DSPs, 1 SHO, 45 SIs, 81 ASIs and 908 Constables. For further details, please see table B2 Annexure B.

6.3. Resources

The police force in the district is equipped with 45 vehicles, 1,028 arms, 58,600 ammunitions, 38 tear gas, 790 rubber sticks and 58 armoured 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 50, murder 199 and kidnapping 7. The cases of blasphemy and terrorism remained unknown. For further details, please see table B4 Annexure B.

6.5. Judicial Services

The judicial services available in the district were: 16 District and Session Courts and 15 Judicial Magistrates. There is a district Bar Association with 20 registered lawyers. For further details, please see table B5 Annexure B.

6.6. Jails and Prisons

In the district sub jails, there are 6 barracks, 10 bathrooms, 1 medical office, 2 compounders and the facility of telephone and fax. There is capacity of 360 prisoners.



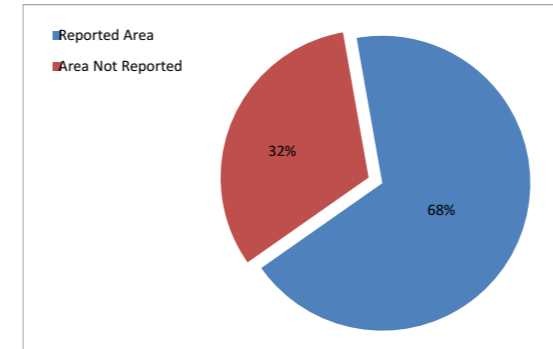
SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

7

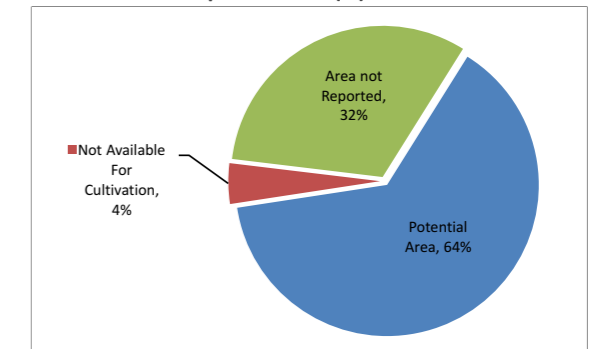
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Distribution of District Area (%)



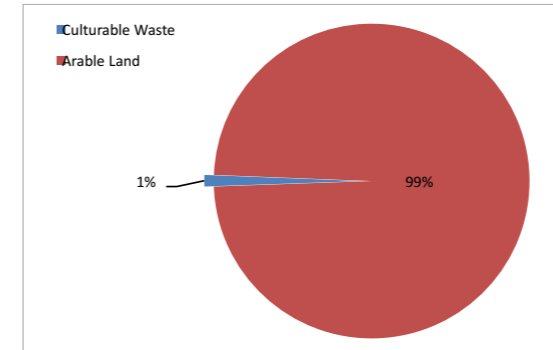
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total reported area of the district is 68%

Distribution of Reported Area (%)



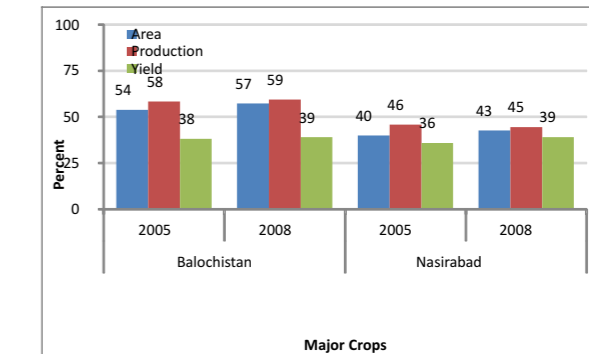
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Potential Area of the district is 64%

Distribution of Potential Area (%)



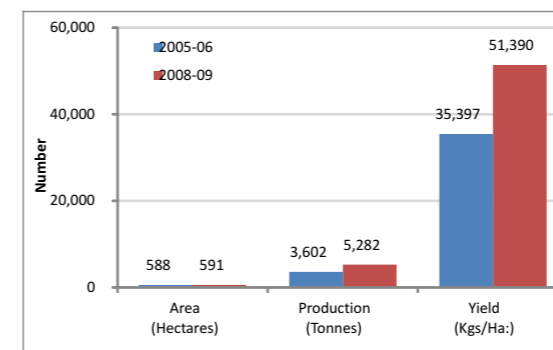
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Arable Land of the district is 99%

Growth Rate Comparison (%)



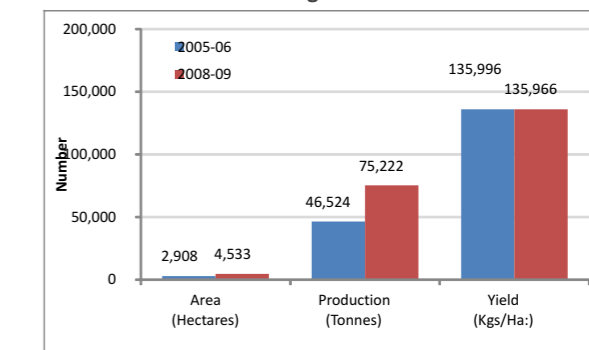
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Fruits



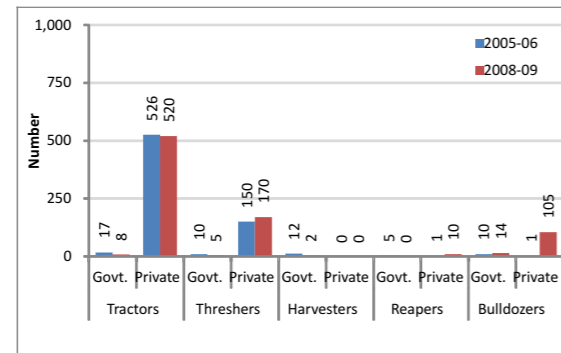
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2005-06 & 2008-09)
The fruits production increased in 2008-09

Area and Production of Vegetables



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

Government and Private Owned Farm Implements



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Sector Highlights

- Potential area available for cultivation was 215,728 of the total geographical area reported (Agricultural Statistics, 2009).
- The current fallow land increased from 13.6% to 0% between 2005 and 2009; net sown area increased from 97.8% to 100% between 2005 and 2009.
- Major Rabi Crop was wheat followed by gram sharing 69.6% and 10.7% of the total Rabi Crop area respectively.
- Major Kharif crop was rice followed by sorghum sharing 66.4% and 13.4% of the total Kharif crop area respectively.
- Wheat production was 222,497 tons, which remained the highest for the year 2008-09 followed by vegetables at 68,661 tons.
- Among the fruits, apricot produce was the highest with 9,296 yield kg per hectare.
- Other major fruit produce was dates, mangoes, citrus, guava and chickoo.
- Major irrigation source included canals (100%).

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. Agro-Ecological Zone

Nasirabad falls in the tropical agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 215,728 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 63.7% of the total geographical area of District Nasirabad. The recommended crops for the district according to its ecological zone are given in the table below:

Table 7.1: Agro-Ecological Zone and Recommended Crops

Ecological Zones	Name of district	Altitude (Feet)	Recommended Crops
Tropical	Gawadar, Kech, Sibi, Lasbela, Bolan, Jhal Magsi, Dera Bugti, Nasirabad and Jaffarabad, Harnai.	0-1500	Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed & Mustard, Canola, Castor Seed, Gram, Mutter Pulse, Masoor, Vegetables, Fodders, Sunflower, Safflower, Rice, Jowar, Maize, Sesame, Pulses, Onion, Potato, Melons, Chilies, Coriander, Garlic, Guar Seed, Sugarcane, Cotton, Pear, Dates, Mangoes, Citrus, Banana, Guava, Loquat, Papaya, Chickoo and Fig.

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2. Land Utilization

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

Table 7.2: Land Utilization by Year

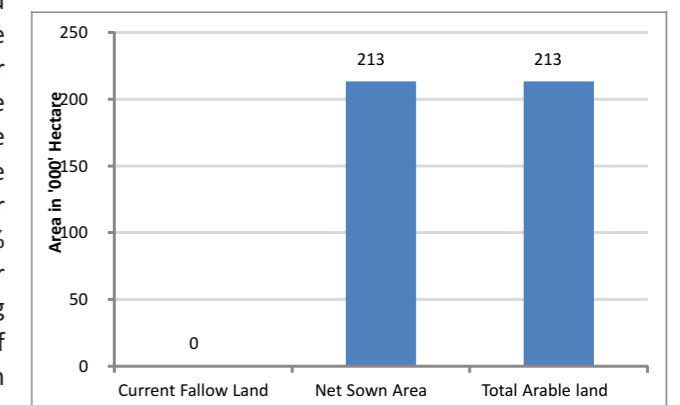
Land Utilization	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total Geographical Area	339	339	339	339	339
Total Arable land	186 (97%)	187 (97%)	187 (98%)	188 (98%)	213 (99%)
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	190 (56%)	192 (57%)	192 (57%)	192 (57%)	216 (64%)
Net Sown Area	181 (98%)	169 (90%)	161 (86%)	177 (94%)	213 (100%)
Current Fallow Land	4 (2%)	18 (10%)	25 (14%)	11 (6%)	0 (0%)
Culturable Waste	5 (3%)	5 (3%)	5 (2%)	4 (2%)	3 (1%)
Forest	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Area Unavailable for Cultivation	15 (4%)	15 (4%)	15 (4%)	15 (4%)	15 (4%)

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.1. Land Classification

The geographical area of District Nasirabad is 339 thousand hectares out of which 4.3% (14,665 hectares) is not available for cultivation. The Potential Area of 63.7% available for agricultural crops cultivation is 215,728 hectares. For future growth and development of agriculture sector, there are possibilities. From the given data, it is quite evident that the trend of Mean Fallow Land has been at 6.3% for a four year period. Similarly, the trend of Net Sown Area is above 98% for the last four years. However, 100% cultivation in the year 2008-09 was recorded at the district level thus containing the Current Fallow Land at zero level. This practice, if continued, indicates maximum availability of irrigation water both during the *Rabi* and *Kharif* cropping seasons. It is on record and observed that, where ever ample irrigation

Distribution of Arable Land



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

facilities are available, the growers hardly leave the cultivable soils under fallow status.

The area under Culturable Waste Land has been decreasing since 2004-05 to 2008-09 (decreased from 2.5% to 1.2%). The ratio of cropping intensity increases during both *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons. However, the difference of increase in the Culturable Waste Land ranged from 2,537 hectares to 4,811 hectares during 2004-05 to 2008-09.

Out of total potential area for cultivation (215,728 hectares.), the data on total arable land for a five year period ranged from 185,524 (97.5%) to 213,191 (98.8%) during the years 2004-2009, respectively. At the availability of total Arable Land, the share of Current Fallow Land for the last five years decreased from a maximum 13.6% to a minimum 2.2%. The area under Grand Mean Arable Land increased almost 97.9%.

Crops

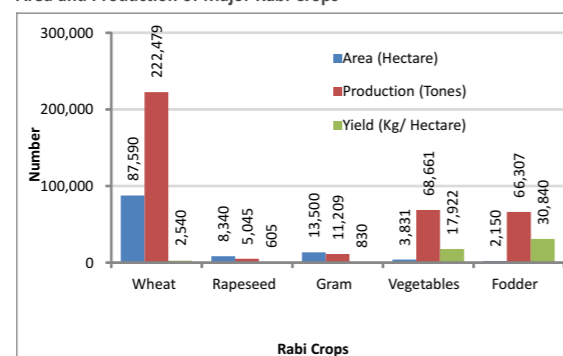
District Nasirabad has two cropping seasons:

- Rabi Crops:** *Rabi* crops include; Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed/Mustard, Gram, Mutter Pulse, Lentil (*Masoor*), Vegetables, Fodder, Canola and Sunflower. These crops are sown in winter or during early summer and harvested in late summer. For further details, please see table C1 Annexure C.
- Kharif Crops:** *Kharif* crops include; Rice, Sorghum (*Jowar*), Millet (*Bajra*), Sesame, *Mung* bean, fruits, Onion, Potato, Vegetables, Melons, Fodder, Coriander, Guar Seed, Sugarcane and Cotton. All these crops come under cash crops they are sown in summer and harvested in the late summer or early winter. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

7.2.2. Major Crops, Area and Production

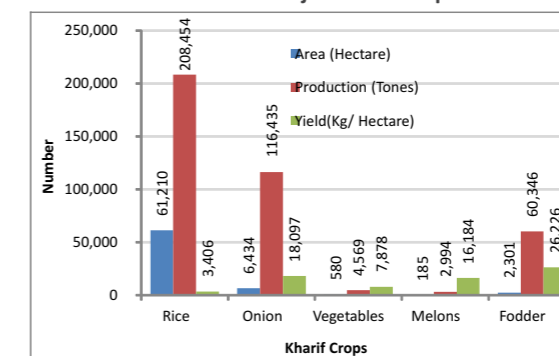
Under the area of major *Rabi* crops, wheat occupied the maximum area of 87,590 hectares which is 69.6% of the total area (125,811 hectares.) followed by chickpea/gram having shared 10.7% of the area. More than 70.8% of the irrigated area was under wheat cultivation in the Nasirabad. The area under mutter pulse, lentil, vegetables, fodder and canola cultivation was 5,010, 2,770, 3,831, 2,150 and 2,310 hectares, respectively. All these crops were grown at 13% share under irrigated condition.

Area and Production of Major Rabi Crops



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Major Kharif Crops



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Among the *Rabi* crops, rapeseed/mustard which was the only crop grown under 6,240 hectares in irrigated and 2,100 hectares under un-irrigated condition. The production of (222,479 tons) of wheat crop at 2,540 Kg/hectares for the year 2008-09 remained on top followed by vegetables at (68,661 tons). The production of fodder crop stood 3rd with 66,307 tons. The production of chickpea/gram was (11,209 tons) at 830 Kg/hectares: it is not a promising yield being grown in the core area of the province.

Data from the list of major *Kharif* crops showed that contribution of fruits for the year 2008-09 remained at 0.6% area (591 hectares.). Cotton occupied a total irrigated area of 3,710 hectares, sharing 4% of the total *Kharif* crops area. A minimum area of (19 hectares.) was under millet cultivation at 0.02%. The area for cultivation of cotton and rice *Kharif* crops differs was 4% and 66.4%, respectively.

Among the *Kharif* crops, melons have only 0.2% (185 hectares.) contribution, followed by millet (*Bajra*) having 19 hectares or 0.02% contribution in the cultivable soils of district Nasirabad. Paddy rice production is very important and dominant in the district. More than 70% of the irrigated area was under paddy rice production. Onion is the second leading crop under *Kharif* production, having produced 116,435 tons at 7% land sharing.

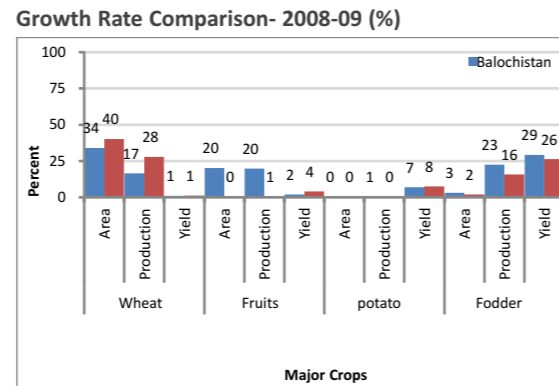
Fruit production occupied 0.02% of the total irrigated area. Dates, citrus, mangoes, guava, and chickoo are the leading fruits of the district Nasirabad.

Improved genotypes of Millet (*Bajra*), Sorghum (*Jowar*) and Sesame crops may be introduced in the district in order to replace the existing low yielding and disease susceptible varieties by a high yielding and disease resistant/tolerant newly developed varieties. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

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

7.2.3. Discussion on Production Trends

a) *Wheat*: At the district level, wheat contributed to 69.6% of the area under *Rabi crops*. 100% of wheat was grown under irrigated condition during the year 2008-09. Wheat being the staple food of district Nasirabad, contributed to 40.2% of the total wheat area in Balochistan at (33.9%), having a production ratio of 27.8% as against the 16.5% with a yield of Kg/hectares having a growth rate at 1.2% as against the 1.0% at the provincial level.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

b) *Fruit*: At the district level, fruits contributed to 0.6% of the area under *Kharif crops*. The area growth rate of 0.3% < 20.1% and production growth rate of 0.7% < 19.7% for fruit remained low as compared to wheat crop. However, the growth yield Kg/hectares was much higher than wheat at 4.1% against 2.0% at provincial level

c) *Potato*: At the district level, potatoes contributed to 0.1% of the area under *Kharif crops*. However, the area growth rate of 0.1 < 0.2% and production growth rate of 0.2 < 0.7 % for potato remained low at district level as compared to wheat and fruits. However, the growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 7.5% as against 6.9% at the provincial level.

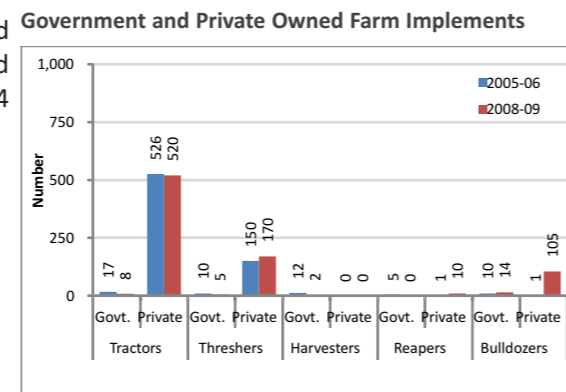
d) *Fodder*: At the district level, fodder contributed to 2.0% of the area under both *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons. However, the area growth rate of 2.0 < 3.1% and production growth rate of 15.8 < 22.5 for fodder remained higher than fruit and potato at the district level. The growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 26.3% against 29.1%, this is higher both at the district as well as the provincial level. For further details please, see table C3 Annexure C.

7.2.4. Discussion of Cropping Patterns

In district Nasirabad, single cropping pattern is practiced to cultivate wheat, barley, rapeseed/mustard, gram, mutter pulse, lentil (*masoor*), vegetables, fodder, canola, sunflower, sorghum (*Jowar*), millet (*Bajra*), sesame, *mung* bean, fruits, onion, potato, vegetables, melons, , coriander, guar seed, sugarcane and cotton, whereas Inter cropping is not practiced. The seeds of *mung* bean, mash bean or moth are mixed with the seeds of sorghum, maize or millet (*Bajra*) and mostly cultivated under the broadcast method of sowing. As the *mung* bean is a short duration and fertility maintaining crop and it matures earlier than sorghum etc, this practice is more common in those areas, where rain fed, un-irrigated and "*khushkaba*" agriculture is prevailing. Crop rotation is another practice being followed in which the crop harvested for a year is not sown on the same field or plot the following year, rather some other crops are raised instead of the previous crop. This practice is also very helpful in maintaining and enhancing the soil fertility status. Some of the fields/plots are remained uncultivated as a fallow land with the reason to maintain the soil fertility status that might have been exhausted during the past years under crop husbandry.

7.3. Farm Implements and Inputs

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

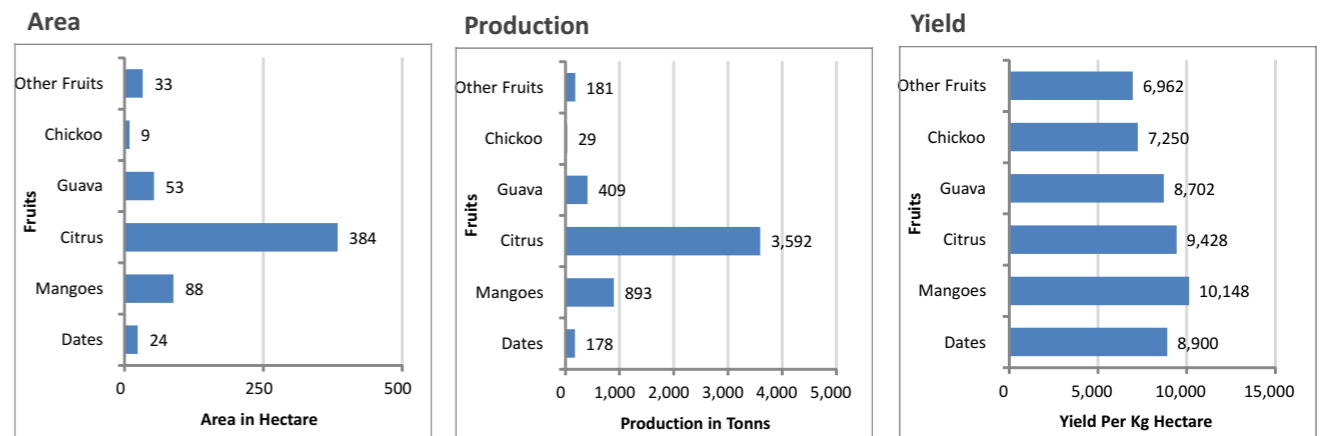


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.4. Horticulture Inputs

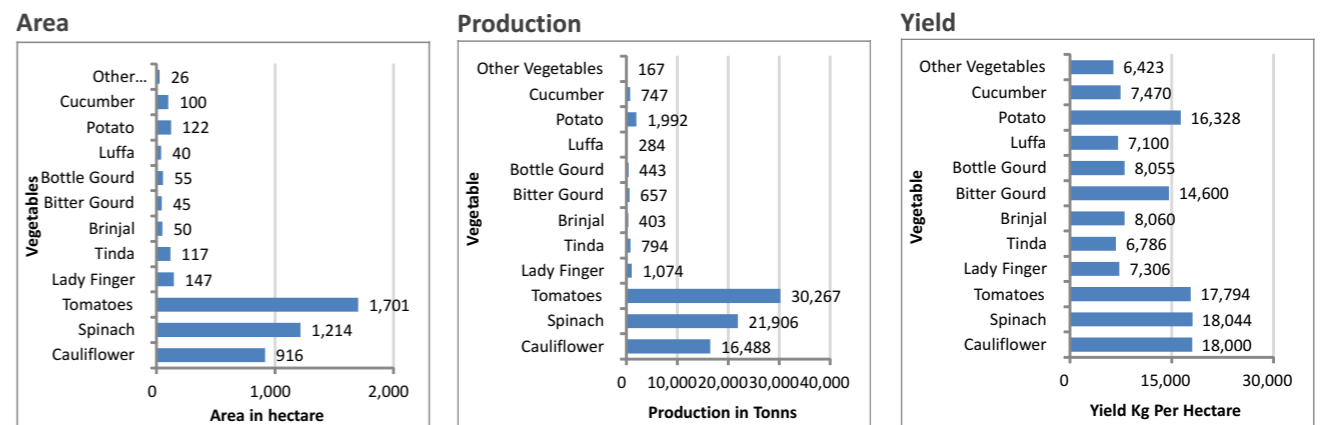
7.4.1. Area and Production of Fruits and Vegetables

The district has great potential for fruit farming. Dates, mangoes, citrus, guava and chickoo are the major fruits produced in the area. For further details, please see table C5 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Tomatoes occupied a maximum area of (1,701 hectares.) followed by spinach at (1,214 hectares.) and cauliflower at (916 hectares.). However, the other vegetables production remained the lowest with an area of 26 hectares, followed by uffa at 40 hectares, among all the vegetables at the district level. For further details, please see table C6 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.5. Land Ownership and Tenure System

The total Arable Land (98.8%) recorded was 213,191 hectares. The Cultural Waste Land was at 1.2% (2,537 hectares) during the year 2008-09. However, the area is controlled by "*Zamindar*" (landlords). They are influential landlords. The size of the land they own individually may be small as it is divided amongst their family members and tenants to protect them against land reforms; nonetheless, their hold over the land is supreme. The land owned by landlords is cultivated by tenants. These tenants do not have the choice but to grow crops as decided by the owner.

There are two kinds of tenants: seasonal and permanent. The role of permanent tenants in agricultural matters is more important than the role of the seasonal ones. The number of permanent tenants is more than the number of seasonal tenants.

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

Shared Tenancy	Does not exist
Cash Tenancy	Does not exist
Crop Sharing System	Does not exist

7.6. Agriculture Marketing

Because, the prices fixed for different agricultural commodities by the government are not effectively implemented throughout the province, the prices of commodities vary greatly from place to place or even within a specific place. Majority of the farm produce is directly sold into the hands of brokers, *dalal*, *beopari*, contractors or intermediaries: these are all middle men with different nomenclatures at different locations. Normally the following options are available for selling the produce by the growers.

- Sale of produce at farm gate and this kind of sale obviously does not bring a lot of income to the growers.
- Sale of produce to the nearest market -if available-at the district level: This kind of sale incurs certain transportation charges, which have 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 income interest. The wholesaler's resell to merchandisers, dealers, brokers or retailers. Then it comes to shopkeepers from where the end user is able to purchase these commodities. However, every entity involved in this sale fixes profit margins at its personal discretion.
- Sale of produce across the boundaries of district or province: onwards same intermediaries deal with the producers/growers again.
- There is another way of earning more money/profit to hoard the produce purchased from the growers and to keep it in warehouses and stores waiting for time when the prices go high and the profit is maximum.

7.6.1. Share of Population Employed in Major Agricultural Activities

Agricultural production decisions are made by the male members of the permanent tenants. Most of the agricultural work is done through machinery like threshers and tractors. Therefore, the need for manual labor has reduced to a great extent.

7.6.2. Role of Women in Agricultural Activities

Female labor is involved in the cropping season, especially during the transplantation of paddy rice and cotton picking stages and they are paid accordingly.

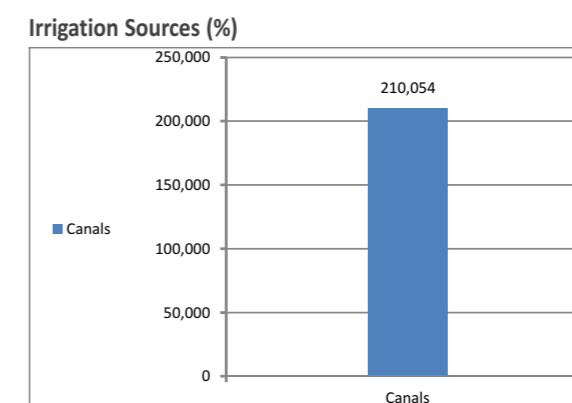
7.7. Irrigation

7.7.1. Irrigation System and Sources

Agriculturally, Nasirabad is the leading and highly developed districts of Balochistan. Major sources for irrigation in the district are Pat Feeder Canal, Khirther and Uch Canal. The Pat Feeder Canal Irrigation System was constructed as a part of the Guddu Barrage project by WAPDA and came into operation in 1969. The canal has a capacity of 3,178 cusecs at its point of entry into Balochistan. The Sukkar Barrage was originally constructed in 1932 with a capacity of 1,164 cusecs in Sindh and Balochistan. Major crops cultivated under these Canal Irrigation Systems in both the *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons are rice, wheat, oil seed, pulses and cotton. Under the horticulture sector, there are certain number of orchards of citrus, mango, and guava which must be focused upon for further improvement in yield and development.

There are no tube wells, wells and Karezes/spring irrigation system. Therefore, the entire the crop cultivation area of (210,054 hectares.) is irrigated by means of canal irrigation system, encompassing the 100% of the total irrigation sources.

The taste of ground water table is sour and alkaline that is why the wells and tube wells are not present in District Nasirabad. For further details, please see table C7Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.8. Structure and Functions of Agriculture Department

Table 7.3: Structure and Functions of Department

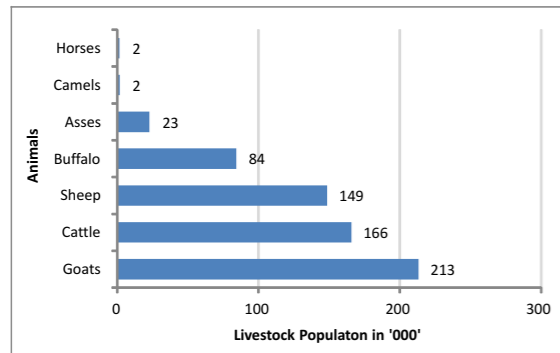
Structure	Number of Agriculture Extension Departments
Number of Sub Offices	2
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	23
Actual Filled Posts	169
Vacant Posts	16

(Agriculture Department)

7.9. Some Key Findings

- As canal water is in abundance, maximum efforts be made to optimize produce of all agriculture products
- For specific beneficial crop selection, keeping in view soil and productivity, agriculturist be guided
- Supply of certified seeds of all major crops at subsidized rates can enhance productivity.
- Agricultural loans on easy installments for purchase of farm implements.
- Arrangements for field days, seminars, lecture on pest management and demonstration of improved package of technology plots by the concerned department will improve overall condition of agriculture in the district.

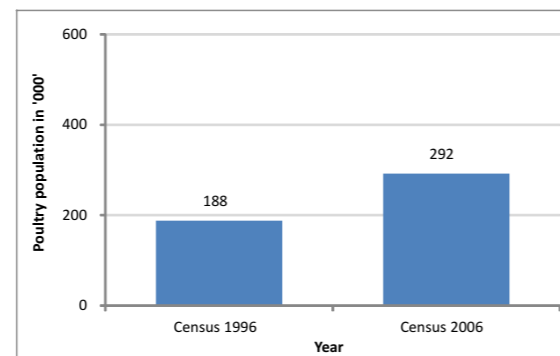
Livestock Population



(Livestock Census, 2006)

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

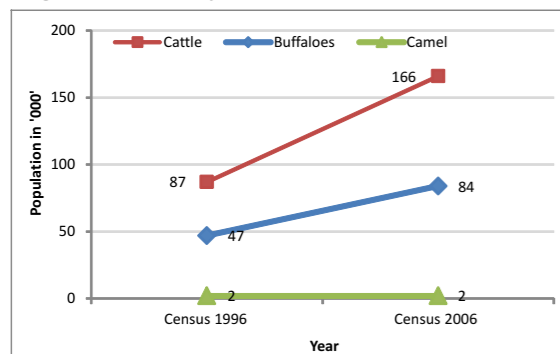
Poultry Population



(Livestock Census, 1996 & 2006)

No major increase in Poultry Population

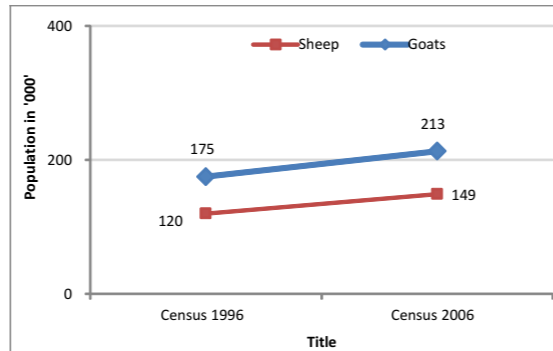
Large Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

Quite a few numbers of Buffaloes and camels are also present

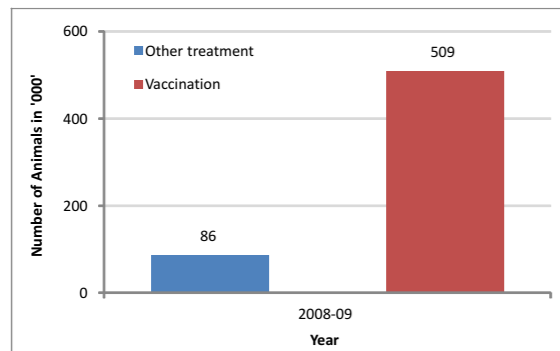
Small Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

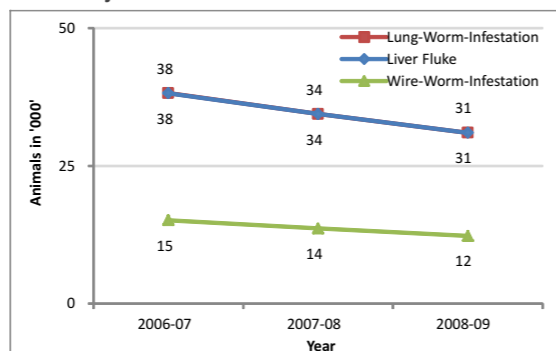
Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district

Animals Treated and Vaccinated in 2008-09



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

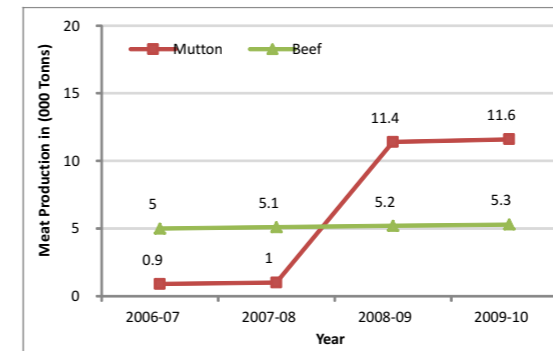
Three Major Animal Diseases in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

The incidence of major diseases is on decline.

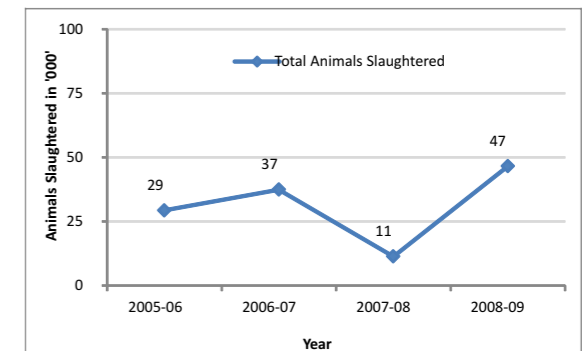
Meat Production in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Slaughtering of Animals in Public and Private sector is almost identical

Sector Highlights

- Since census in 1986 to 1996, statistics indicate that the population of livestock in the district has increased.
- 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 3 veterinary hospitals, 18 veterinary dispensaries and 1 artificial insemination center is present in the district.
- Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.

8.1. Introduction

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

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

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

8.2. Livestock Population

The highest reported population among all the ruminants was 213 thousand of goats (Livestock Census, 2006). This trend is prevalent in all the districts. Goats are preferred mostly because their meat is like is liked as food item and therefore has great demand not only in all the district but outside province and country. Traditionally, small-ruminants-rearing has been quite common. At times, whole family is engaged in livestock. Population of large ruminants is also significant in the district. The livestock population reported over the last two decades of all categories is presented in the table below:

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

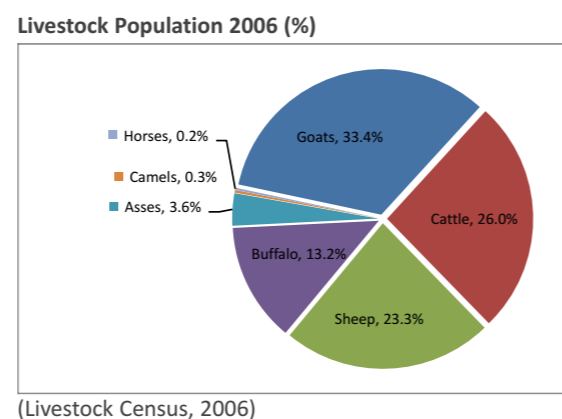
Livestock	1996	2006
Sheep	120	149
Goats	175	213
Cattle	87	166
Buffaloes	47	84
Camel	2	2
Poultry	188	292

(Livestock Census, 1986,1996,2006)

8.3. Large Ruminants

Among the large ruminants cattle, buffaloes and camels are found in the district. The cattle are 26% followed by buffaloes' share of 13% whereas camels are 0.3% of the total livestock in istrict Nasirabad. The district has potential for cattle farming. The species of cows called Bhaq Narri is very popular. For the promotion of Narri breed, a cattle farm was established in Jaffarabad.

In urban areas, cattle are not much used for draught and transport purposes. In the rural areas of D.M. Jamali sub-division, they are used along with tractors, motor-cycles/cycles. In Chattar sub-division cattle is still used as a means of transport. In rural areas, donkeys are used to fetch luggage and water.



8.4. Small Ruminants

More than 50% of the livestock population comprises small ruminants, which shows that people prefer small ruminants as compared to large ruminants, may be because of small scale agricultural activity in the district and availability of fodder. Household women and children usually look after the small ruminants. Small livestock farmer usually have herd size up to 15-20 small ruminants, which are raised mostly in un-irrigated areas, where rangeland provides pasture. Sheep and Goats are raised for multiple purposes like milk, mutton and reselling of male small ruminants in the market for economic gain. Female small ruminants are kept for reproduction and growth of herd population.

8.5. Poultry

There is good number of private poultry farms in the district. As more people are relying on chicken for their meat requirements, poultry business is growing manifolds. Price difference between meat of small and ruminant and chicken is also one of the most influencing factors for promotion of poultry business. 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 had been provided poultry birds at 80% subsidized rates.. 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 in 1996 and 2006. The applied growth rates and projected population is presented in the table below:

Table 8.2: Projected Livestock Population (Numbers)

Livestock Category	Growth rate (%)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cattle	6.8	165,765	177,037	189,076	201,933	215,664
Buffalo	9.9	84,226	92,564	101,728	111,799	122,867
Sheep	1.8	148,501	151,174	153,895	156,665	159,485
Goats	2.6	213,294	218,840	224,529	230,367	236,357
Camels	1.5	1,871	1,899	1,928	1,956	1,986
Horses	4.3	1,576	1,644	1,714	1,788	1,865
Mules	10.7	233	258	286	316	350
Asses	2.4	22,848	23,396	23,958	24,533	25,122
Poultry	2.6	292,209	299,806	307,601	315,599	323,805

(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.7. Veterinary Institutions

There is a network of 3 veterinary hospitals, 18 veterinary dispensaries, 1 artificial insemination center, 1 slaughter house, 1 poultry farm and 1 dairy farm all owned by the Government. Local NGOs, private clinics and dispensaries are involved in providing animal veterinary support. Under a Federal Project "Fight against Congo Virus" dipping stations were established, where animals are dipped for medication of external ticks and 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 substantially to the income of livestock farmers.

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

Table 8.3: Veterinary Institutions (Numbers)

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

(Directorate of Animal Husbandry)

8.8. Livestock Diseases

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

8.8.1. Major Diseases

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

- Lung-Worm
- Liver Fluke

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

Table 8.4: Major Livestock Diseases (Numbers)

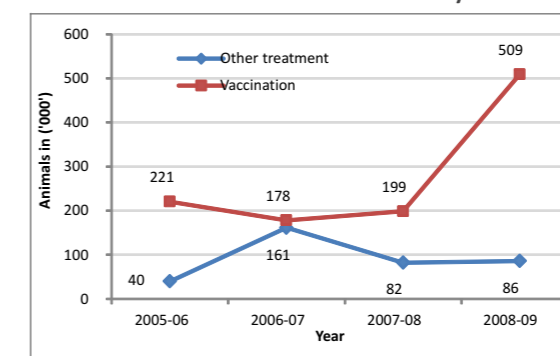
Name of Diseases	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Lung-Worm-Infestation	42,419	38,216	34,429	31,017
Wire-Worm-Infestation	16,788	15,125	13,626	12,275
Liver Fluke	42,403	38,201	34,415	31,005
Mange/Mites	10,967	9,880	8,901	8,019
Ticks	8,182	7,372	6,641	5,983
Contagious	1,945	1,752	1,578	1,422
Non-Contagious	14,230	12,820	11,550	10,405
Systematic	2,116	1,906	1,718	1,547
Metabolic	1,063	957	862	777
Others	6,203	5,588	5,034	4,535

(Civil Veterinary Hospital)

8.8.2. Disease Control Activities and Mortality

The Livestock Department is continuously involved in animal convenient health coverage activities. It usually performs vaccination and medication in order to save animal lives. The most number of livestock treated and vaccinated during the last five years were reported in the year 2006-07, whereas after that the trend was on the higher side in the year 2008-09, which could be due to many reasons. For further details please see table D1Annexure D.

Animals Treated & Vaccinated at Veterinary Health Services



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

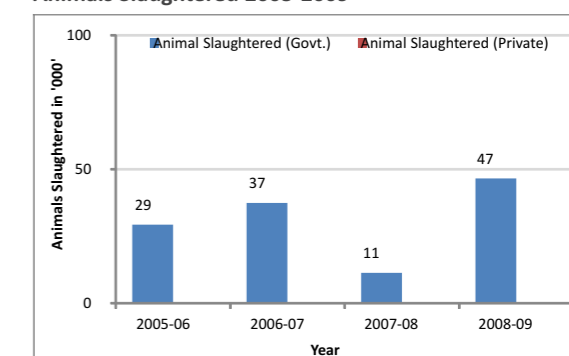
8.9. Meat and Dairy Production

The mutton production in the district was on a high rise after 2007-08, there was a significant rise from 1,000 tons to 11,400 tons. Beef production has increased gradually in the last five years. Similarly, milk production has risen gradually along with the increase in population of large ruminants. In the same way poultry meat and egg production has also gradually increased, as there was no significant change seen in the last five years. For further detail please, see table D2 Annexure D.

8.10. Slaughtering

The most number of animal slaughtering was performed 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 Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	4
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	62
Actual Filled Posts	59
Vacant Posts	3

(Livestock Department)

8.12. Some Development Projects

Table 8.6: Livestock Projects

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

(Directorate of Livestock Planning, 2010)

8.13. Some Key Findings

- Due to lack of funds for operation and maintenance, existing infrastructure is in poor state. The following buildings need immediate repair:
 - Office of the Deputy Director Livestock and residential accommodations
 - CVH Nasirabad
 - Artificial Insemination Centre Nasirabad
- 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.
- Awareness regarding timely vaccination of livestock needs advocacy.
- Veterinary services are performing below par
- Breeds of the area have not been preserved in its pure form.
- Supply of medicine is intermittent due to lack of funds

9 FISHERIES

Sector Highlights

- The area has little natural fishing potential due to the absence of rivers or large natural ponds.
- Fishing is possible in Pat Feeder canal and its branches and is difficult in the main canal due to fast flow of water.
- The area has potential in fishing, which can be tapped by developing private fish ponds.
- Fish farming culture needs to be promoted in the district.

9.1. Introduction

The district has a good canal irrigation system for its cultivable lands and is famous for peddy and cotton crops. Inland fisheries, which has development potential in ponds, is not developed due to non-availability of permanent fresh water. In the months of April and May, the canal source is stopped from Guddo barrage to clean up silt deposits. Fishing is not possible in canals due to fast flow of water; however, there is some potential for fishing through the development of private fish ponds as some have already been developed.

Table 9.1: Auction able Canals and Dams

	Unit	Canals	Dams
Numbers	10	1. Naseer Shakh 2. Judair Shakh 3. Tipul Shakh 4. Main Patfidder 5. Kaddi Shakh 6. Uch Shakh 7. Mayoty Shakh 8. Kirthar Shakh 9. Sim Shakh (Phase_I) 10. Sim Shakh (Phase_II)	
Auction Amount	Rs.	All canals auctioned for Rs. 1.3 million	
Canal Length	KMs	Patfidder: 166 Km Kirthar: 63 Km Sub-canal: 80 Km	
Dams Capacity	KMs		

(Fisheries Department/ Irrigation Department)

9.2. Annual Production

The Fisheries Department has developed a model hatchery near its office and fish fingerlings are provided to the interested pond owners at very low rate. The total amount generated through fish fingerlings was Rs. 92,000/- in year 2009, while Rs. 0.1 million in the year 2010.

9.3. Important Industries for Fisheries

Fish industry in district Nasirabad is non-commercialized. Therefore, industries for fisheries such as fish freezing and processing unit, unit of block ice and storage factories are not established in the district.

9.4. Fishing Techniques

The techniques involved in fishing are traditional. The fish is caught by different gears like gillnet, trawl, wire, plastic net, encircling, hand liner, long liner and hook. Induced and occasional fishermen use withers line or small nets with the small boats. Fishing is permitted during the fishing season under license issued by the Fisheries Departments in Dera Murad Jamali. Netting is not possible in the canal because of the fast water flow.

9.5. Structure and Functions of Balochistan Coastal Department Authority

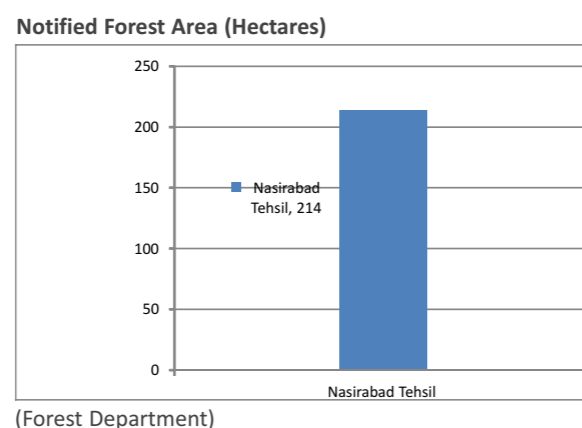
The department is headed by Assistant Director of Fisheries who is stationed at Dera Murad Jamali along with supported staff to look after the affairs of the department.

9.6. Some Key Findings

The area has little natural fishing potential due to the absence of rivers or large natural ponds. However, fishing is possible in Pat feeder canals and its branches. Fishing in the main canal is difficult due to fast flow of water. Potential for fishing can be developed through the expansion of the number of fish ponds, as there is plenty of water. However, small and medium landowners lack the resources to construct fish ponds. This potential can be developed by inducing related incentives and facilities of, road link soft loans, and provision of seeds / fingerlings free of cost and dozer hours for developing of land for big ponds.

Lack of funds and resources prevent initiating any campaign to introduce fresh water fish farming and develop additional model hatcheries in the district of Nasirabad and Jaffarabad.

Forest area, offices and no. of staff	
Total Forest Area	214 ha
Number of Sub Offices	1
Total Sanct ioned Posts	53
Filled Posts	53



Sector Highlights

The district has a limited forest cover and a negligible area has been conserved as State Forest because natural forests are long being converted to irrigate agricultural lands. Despite these facts, overall tree cover is good. This tree cover could be found either in the form of linear roadside / canal side plantations, trees in and around habitations, or trees on farmlands. The standing tree stock on farmlands is not only meeting local demand of timber and fuel wood but also contributing to the provincial requirements.

The only Notified Forest Area is Nasirabad *Tehsil* measuring 214 hectares. However, the tree density, on farmlands and around habitations, is good. Unlike other provinces, where Irrigated Tree Plantations have been established by the government in the command areas of canals to produce industrial and timber quality wood; there are no such plantations in the district to tap the potential.

There is no Protected Area for wildlife conservation in Nasirabad District.

Due to less topographic relief and tendency of farmers to grow high delta crops like rice; the incidence of soil related problems like salinity and water logging is common. In such soil conditions, common crops perform poorly, whereas raising of trees may be a solution and immediate option.

Due to almost round the year availability of canal water; agro forestry / farm forestry practices on marginal farmlands have considerable scope but unfortunately this practice is still not adopted by the large majority of farmers.

10.1. Introduction

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

The type of forest found in the area is Tropical Thorn Forest with major tree species like Kandi (*Prosopis cineraria*), Kareer (*Capparisaphylla*), Peelu (*Salvadoraoleoides*), Gaz/Farash (*Tamarixaphylla*), and Ber (*Zizyphusmauritiana*). However, due to canal network development and subsequent conversion of land for irrigated agriculture most of original forest cover has disappeared and as a remnant, original vegetation survived in pockets of land, where human interference is restricted like graveyards, swamps, saline flats (Pats), etc.

10.2. Major Vegetation

The common tree species found in the district (either local or exotic) are: *Acacia nilotica* (Babul), *Dalbergiasisoo* (Shisham), *Zizyphusmauritiana* (Ber), *Zizyphusnummularia* (Ber), *Tamarixaphylla* (Farash), *Capparisaphylla* (Kareer), *Salvadoraoleoides* (Peelu), *Albizzialebbek* (Black Siris), *Albizziaprocera* (White Siris), *Azadirachtaindica* (Neem), *Prosopis cineraria* (Kandi), and *Eucalyptus sp.*

The shrubs include *Prosopisjuliflora* (Mesquite), *Sesbaniabispinosa*, *Calotropisprocera* (Aak), *Haloxyton sp.*, and *Alhagaecamalorum*. The ground cover is constituted mainly by grasses like: *Aristididepressa*, *Eleusinecompressa*, *Panicumantidotale*, *Saccharummunja*, and *Typhaangustifolia*.

Out of the above mentioned flora, *Dalbergiasisoo* (Shisham) and *Acacia nilotica* (Babul) are major timber species; whereas, fuel wood can be obtained from any wooded species.

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

Table 10.1: Vegetation Zones

Vegetation Zone	Brief description
Farmlands	The common tree species are <i>Acacia nilotica</i> (Babul), <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> (Shisham), <i>Zizyphus nummularia</i> (Ber), <i>Tamarix aphylla</i> (Farash), <i>Albizzia lebbek</i> (Black Siris), <i>Albizzia procera</i> (White Siris), <i>Azadirachta indica</i> (Neem), and <i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>
Canal side, roadside, etc.	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> (Shisham), <i>Acacia nilotica</i> (Babul) and <i>Eucalyptus sp.</i> are common tree species.
Saline & waterlogged area	The vegetation along canals and swamps mainly comprise of trees/ shrubs like <i>Tamarix dioica</i> , <i>Populus euphratica</i> , and <i>Acacia nilotica</i> ; the main grasses are <i>Saccharum munja</i> , <i>Typha angustifolia</i> and <i>Panicum antidotale</i> .
Area outside command areas of canal	The vegetation in nullahs and rainfed agriculture bandats is trees/ shrubs like <i>Tamarix dioica</i> (Gaz), <i>Prosopis cineraria</i> (Kandi), <i>Salvadora oleoides</i> (Peelu), <i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i> (Ber), and <i>Calotropis procera</i> (Aak).

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

10.3. Forestry Land use

10.3.1. Notified Forests

District has only one 'Notified Forest Area' that is Nasirabad *Tehsil* measuring 214 hectares. For further details, please see table E1 Annexure E.

10.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

There is no notified protected area in the district.

10.3.3. Rangelands

The proportion of waste lands in the district is negligible; majority of reported area is arable lands. The feed / forage requirement of sedentary / local livestock is mostly met from agriculture produce (crop residues / fodder). The district also hosts livestock of traditional nomadic and transhumant herders who spend winter months in the district. Their livestock feed / forage on agricultural crop residues or some time the herders purchase planted fodder from local farmers. They stay there till the onset of spring then they move back to the highlands.

However, the type of rangeland present in the district is classified as Eastern and Southern Balochistan Ranges. The important grass species are: *Aristididepressa*, *Eleusinecompressa*, *Panicumantidotale*, *Saccharummunja*, and *Typhaangustifolia*.

10.4. Forest Production

The district is one of few canal irrigated districts in Balochistan but somehow the agro forestry and farm forestry practices have not been adopted by majority of local farmers rather only by progressive farmers / large land holders. There is considerable potential for tree plantations on marginal lands, farm lands, and along water channels. The plantations may benefit the farmers in more than one way, which may be:

- Protection from hot and cold winds.
- Reduction in the evaporation losses of water from fields.
- Improvement of soil and its fertility by controlling salinity, water logging, etc.
- Provision of fodder for the livestock.
- Enabling the farmers to meet their immediate requirement of fuel wood and timber.
- Providing additional income from the sale of trees to the farmers thus reducing poverty amongst the rural poor.
- Generating long term economic stability through diversified products.
- Reducing need for purchasing off-farm inputs.
- Broadening opportunities' base for rural enterprises.
- Creating resources like firewood, animal fodder and construction materials etc locally.

10.5. Non-Timber Forest Produce

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

- i. Neem (*Azadirachta indica*).
- ii. Peelu (*Salvadoraoleoides*).
- iii. Ber (*Zizyphus mauritiana*) and (*Zizyphus nummularia*).
- iv. Aak (*Calotropis procera*).

10.6. Wildlife

The overall wildlife habitat type is Indus Plain Habitat of Tropical Thorn Forests; however, on some localities like swamps, flood inundation plains, etc. the habitat type is Swamp Habitat of Indus Water Basin. There are no historical bench marks to determine the status of wildlife in the area. However, according to the local population, the number of wildlife species has declined, which could be aptly attributed to casual attitude for hunting and habitat degradation.

Among key species include:

Table 10.2: Wildlife Common Species

Wildlife Type	Common Species
Mammals	Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>), Common fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Honey Badger (<i>Mellivora capensis</i>), Grey Mongoose (<i>Herpestes edwardsi</i>), Wild Boar (<i>Sus scrofa</i>), etc.
Birds	Kala Titar (<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>), Bhora Titar (<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>), Bateir (<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>), Houbara Bustard (<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>), Kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>), Hud Hud (<i>Upupa epops</i>), Common Mayna (<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>), Rose-ringed Parakeet (<i>Psittacula krameri</i>), Coppermith (<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>), White-checked Bulbul (<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>), a number of seasonal/migratory waterfowls, sparrows, crows etc.
Reptiles	Goh (<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>), Sanda (<i>Uromastix hardwickii</i>), Indian Cobra (<i>Naja naja</i>), Sangchoor (<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>), Python (<i>Python molurus</i>), Soft Shell River Turtle (<i>Chitra indica</i>), etc.

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

10.6.1. Wildlife Statistics

There is no census report available regarding status of key wildlife species in the district.

10.7. Wetlands

The canals and its tributaries and swamps are important wetlands in the district. Moreover, the area outside command areas of canals, provide excellent habitat for water fowls, just after rain floods due to accumulation of rain water. These wetlands are also providing refuge and wintering grounds to the migratory birds. The major birds found are kingfisher, spoon-bill, herons, egrets, plovers, lapwings, stints, sandpipers, godwits, shanks, coots and curlews etc.

10.8. Commercial Forestry (Plantations)

Tree species planted for amenity and farm forestry purpose come under this category which are mostly planted along water channels, water storage ponds, around farmlands and household compounds. The common species are *Acacia nilotica* (Babul), *Dalbergiasissoo* (Shisham), *Zizyphus mauritiana* (Ber), *Zizyphus nummularia* (wild Ber), *Tamarixaphylla* (Farash), *Albizialebbek* (Black Siris), *Albizziaprocera* (White Siris), *Azadirachta indica* (Neem), *Prosopis cineraria* (Kandi), *Eucalyptus sp.* and *Sesbania bispinosa*.

10.9. Bee Keeping

Though Nasirabad district is one of the most important agriculture areas of Balochistan, bee-keeping is not considered to be an economic activity in the district.

10.10. Marketing and Processing

In the district wood obtained from the farmlands is mainly used for fuel purposes because other sources of fuel are either unavailable or if available, are too expensive. Moreover, traditional village based carpenters also manufacture items from farm harvested wood, which include beams, window sand doors, furniture, and agricultural tools. Majority of timber quality wood end up in local or provincial markets. The winter visiting nomadic herders also earn profit by working as fuel wood contractors to purchase wood for further resale in the highland markets. There is no data available about the quantity of wood exploited.

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

The Forest Department in the district is under the administrative control of the Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), who comes under the Chief Conservator of Forest in the province. For further details, please see table E2 Annexure E. The table given below reflects details of administration of the Forest Department in Nasirabad district:

Table 10.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	53
Actual Filled Posts	53
Vacant Posts	0

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

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. Development Projects

There is no development project in forestry sector (District Government, Provincial PSDP/ADP) under implementation in the district. However, one Federal PSDP project namely "Development of Forestry Sector Resources for Carbon Sequestration in Balochistan" was initiated but it is suffering as after 18th Amendment, the subject of environment has been devolved to the provinces and this project was being sponsored by the Ministry of Environment. Its scope is mainly focused on raising linear plantations along canal side and farm forestry activities on farm lands involving farmers.

10.13. Some Key Findings

- There is negligible area under forest reserves in district Nasirabad.
- There is considerable tree cover on farmlands.
- Female involvement in forestry activities is rare and limited to fuel wood collection.
- The farm forestry and agro forestry activities are gaining attention among farmers; mainly large land holders.
- Wildlife management is limited due to absence of protected areas in the district. Wildlife being hunted for fun, food and out of necessity for status and prestige.
- The institutional capacity of Forestry Department needs strengthening through establishment of more nurseries and the departmental focus should be concentrated more on farmers for farm and agro forestry activities.
- Low development investment in forestry sector.

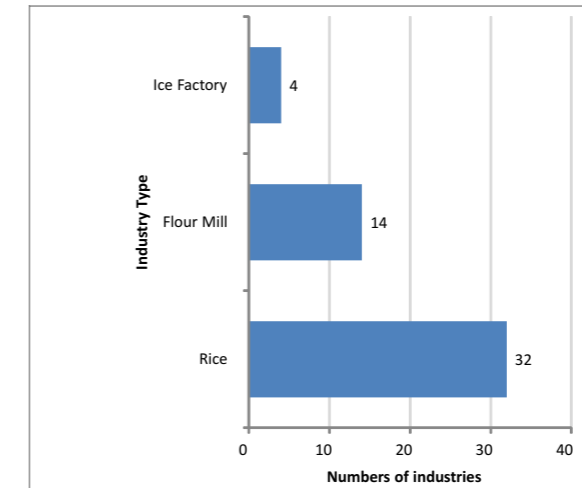
- A considerable land is degraded due to water logging and salinity; tree planting activities should be subsidized to optimally use such lands.
- Unlike other provinces, where Irrigated Tree Plantations have been established by the government in the command areas of canals to produce industrial and timber quality wood; there are no such plantations in the district to tap the potential.

11 MINING

This sector is not applicable in this district.

12 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Type of Industries



(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

12.1. Introduction

In Balochistan, industrial development was started after 1970 when Provincial Government took keen interest in development of industrial estates, because of availability of raw material such as minerals, agricultural crops, fruits, vegetables and fish. Industrial development could not really take off in Balochistan. Steps were taken for the promotion of the industrial sector. For forty-eight units, a No Objection Certificate (NOC) was issued, to establish industrial units but only five of them, three involved in Rice husking and two producing RCC pipes, started production. The rest never initiated work due to lack of facilities provided to the owners and the lack of industrial culture.

Table 12.1: NOC(s) Issued in District Nasirabad

	Units for which NOCs have been issued	Units actually producing
Rice husk	10	5
Flour mill	6	0
Ice factory	5	0
Wood work	3	0
Cooking oil	1	0
Washing soap factory	2	0
Hard board industry	1	0
Plastic	1	0
Pulse grinder	2	0
Tiles factory	1	0
RCC pipes	3	0
Cotton ginning	1	0
Arms	1	0
Others	11	0

(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

Though the NOCs were issued during the last 20 years for different types of Industrial Units, people are not interested in establishing units in the Industrial Estate because of lack of utilities such as roads, electricity and gas. The already established units (5) in the Industrial Estate have arranged their utility facilities by themselves.

12.2. Manufacturing Units and Employees

Table 12.2: Number of Operating Units and Workers

Type	0-10	0-10-35	Total
Rice	32	n/a	32
Flour Mill	13	1	14
Ice Factory	4	n/a	4
Oil Expeller	1	n/a	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>51</i>

(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

The table shows most of the units placed in group having 0-10 employees, which means there is a possibility that the units have not shown their actual number of workers. The reasons for not giving the correct information are: first, majority of the appointed workers are employed on a daily wage basis, and second, by revealing the actual number of employees, they might face the restrictions imposed by registration Act of Labor Department and Statistical Acts.

12.3. Import and Export Trade

Nasirabad is not involved in import and export trade.

12.4. Department of Small and Medium Enterprise and Industrial Development

There is no Directorate of Small Industries active in Nasirabad.

12.4.1. Handicrafts

In Nasirabad, handicrafts such as embroidery, needlework, mat and sheet designing is common. Women and girls do the embroidery work at home to pass their leisure time and to assist their families by creating some additional income, at times.

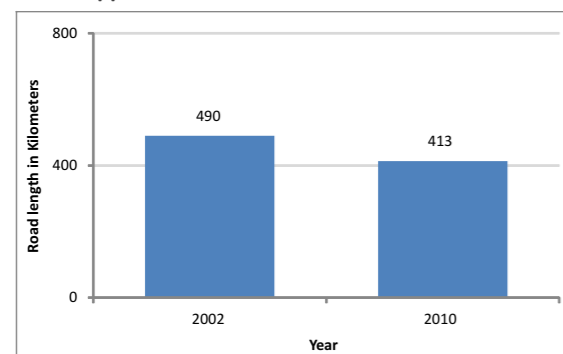
12.5. Major Development Issues

Balochistan is comparatively at a disadvantageous position as far as the industrial sector development is concerned. Missing prerequisites are provision of infrastructure, markets and financial institutions. The area has potential for agro-industry and other industrial development. Most of the units, which were issued NOCs have not started functioning due to lack of infra-structure facilities made available to the owners by the government in the industrial estate. Absence of industrial culture and commitment to run industrial units is a major development issue.

13 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

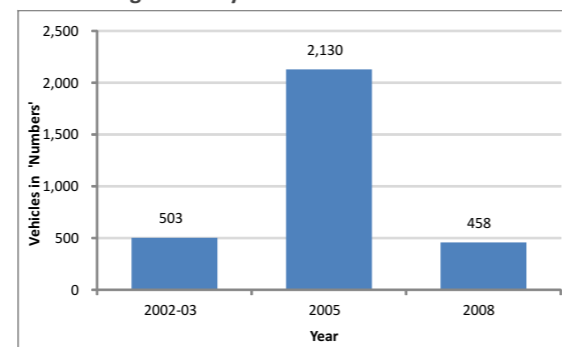
Economic Infrastructure and Communications	
Total Length of metalled roads	413 Km
Total Length of shingle roads	251 Km
Number of Telephone connections	1,325
Internet Users	n/a
Mobile phone providers/ connections	n/a
Number of post offices	17
Hotels	n/a
Motels	n/a
Guest Houses	n/a
Rest Houses	n/a
Public Banks	n/a
Private Banks	n/a

Black Topped Roads



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

Vehicles Registered by Year



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

13.1. Introduction

As compared to other provinces, Balochistan has low road density. Though much of the Public Sector Development Programs' yearly allocations have gone to road sector, situation on ground till doesn't look much promising. The investment appears to have not produced the desired results due to two main reasons: (i) very large area and improper selection of roads for construction keeping in view requirement of its productive sectors, (ii) poor quality construction that lasts hardly a few years. Black topped road density per square kilometer is 0.12 and that of shingle is 0.07.

13.2. Roads and Highways with Surface Classification and Length

The total length of roads in Nasirabad is 664 km, out of which, 413 km is black topped road (metalled road). Major portion of the total roads comprises of metalled roads. Keeping in view the geographical area and location (on the border of Sindh) of the district, the length of roads seems quite inadequate. The total length of black topped (metalled) roads has actually declined by almost 15 percent in past ten years from 418 km in 2001 to 363 km in 2008. On the other hand, length of shingle roads remained stagnant at 252 km. The condition of the shingle roads was also not good. Many of them were neither flat nor covered with rounded pebbles. The table given below gives the length of various roads.

Table 13.1: Road Type and Length (Kilometer)

Length by Surface Type	Black Topped	Shingle	Total Length
2002	490	252	742
2010	413	251	664

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan , 2008-09)

13.3. Transport

The Vehicle Excise Registration Office is present in district Nasirabad but not very effective as people of the district are not much bothered about getting their vehicles registered: see table F1 Annexure F for the number of registered vehicle under various categories in the district since 2003. Only a few government vehicles had registration numbers issued from Nasirabad.

13.4. Railway, Harbor and Airports

The length of railway track is 39 kilometers and there are three railway stations: Notal, Mangoli and Dera Murad Jamali in Nasirabad. The regular stop for passengers express trains is at Dera Murad Jamali. Nasirabad has a place for helicopter landings but there is no regular airway service. The nearest airport is in Jacobabad (35 km).

13.5. Radio and Television Stations

Nasirabad had no radio station, TV station or TV booster and TV broadcasts comes through the TV booster in Shikarpur. However, radios are a major source of entertainment.

13.6. Telecommunication and IT Services

There was only one telephone exchange in Nasirabad.. Information about facilities of fax, mobile phone providers and internet could not be collected.

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

Category	2004-05	2009-10
Telephone Lines /connections	1,757	1,325
Exchange and Tele-density	5	1
Mobile Phone Providers,coverage and connections	n/a	n/a
Internet users	n/a	n/a

(Pakistan Telecom Authority)

13.7. Post Offices / Courier Services

Main post office is located in D.M. Jamali. There are 16 extra-departmental branches at the villages of Chattar, Azizabad, Doulatgari, Goth Abdul Hameed, Goth Abdul Majeed, Poulaji, Juma Khan Umrani, Goth Sad Khan, Mir Hassan, Manjo Shuri, Goth Mahtab Shah, Kot Mengal and Imdad Hussain Khosa. The branches provide postal service, stamps and registration besides delivering mail. The Postal Department in Nasirabad district comes under the Superintendent of Post Offices at Sibi. No information about the courier service in the district could be collected.

13.8. Hotels and Resorts

There was only one rest house, owned by Irrigation Department at D. M. Jamali, available for tourists and visitors. There were also some small line-hotels in the district to cater to the needs of travelers.

13.9. Some Development Projects

Following were the projects reflected in the PSDP 2009:

- Construction of 20 KM Road R.D.60 MagsiShaikh via Abdul GhafoorLehri to GhulamRasoolLehri.
- Construction of 50 KM various Roads Tehsil Tumbo ,District Nasirabad.
- Construction of 24.50 KM various Roads Dera Murad Jamali, Nasirabad.
- Construction of Magsi Shak Tauheed Abad Dur Mohd Road 9.5 km.
- Construction of black topped Road from bedarpul to ManjhoShoriTehsil Tamboo, Nasirabad.
- Construction of black topped Road from Dera Murad Jamali towards BedarPul, D.M Jamali.
- Construction of black topped Road Judhair Shakh DhanoLaro to Goth Dhoda Khan Jakhrani.
- Construction of black topped Road from Lay Dip to Jiani Road via Haji Dedar Khan Umrani (6 km)
- Construction/Repair of Roads of Dera Murad Jamali city Municipal area.
- Construction of various black topped Roads in Tehsils Chater, Jhatpat and D.M. Jamali of Nasirabad (12 km).

13.10. Some Key Findings

- The maintenance of roads was poor. Natural gas was available to small fraction of population. The development of infrastructure is hindered by lack of resources and institutional capacities in form of ill-planning and poor administrative capabilities. The interior parts of the district were totally devoid of any reliable physical infrastructure and means of communication. PTV transmission was not available at all. Telephone facilities have great potential for extension. Facilities like fax, courier and telegraph are almost non-existent in rural areas.
- Nasirabad has a major share in agriculture produce of the province. Therefore there is urgent need of constructing farm to market roads and other storage facilities for the extension in the production of farm products.



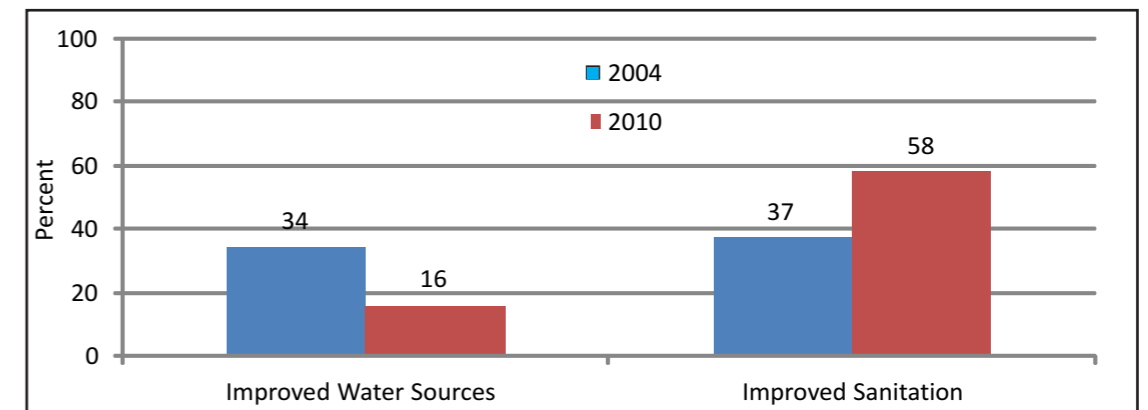
SECTION III Social Infrastructure

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

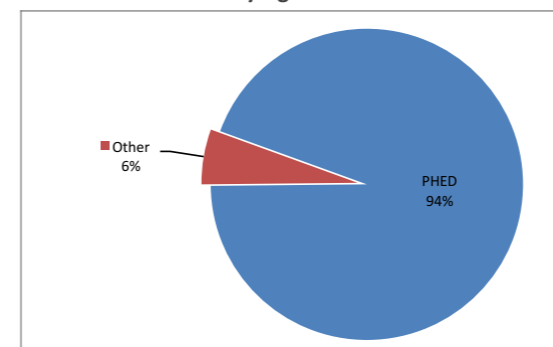
14 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

MDG Indicators	
Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability	
7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source	16%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	58%

Water Schemes		Purification Plants	
Functional	64	Functional	19
Non-functional	0	Non-functional	5
Total	64	Total	24
Water sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	55	Latrines	n/a
Spring	n/a	Sewerage Schemes	n/a
Open Sources	n/a	Solid waste Management	n/a
Canal	15	Others	n/a



Schemes Established by Agencies



(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- Whereas sanitation facilities in the district show improvement, proportion of access to improved sources of water has declined since 2004.
- As in case of whole Balochistan, PHED has mostly contributed in establishment of water supply schemes.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, 28 water filtration plants have been installed at various locations of which 23 are functional.
- There is need to ascertain causes of decline in access to improved sources of water.

14.1. Introduction

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of diseases such as trachoma, cholera, typhoid and schistosomiasis. Drinking water can also be tainted with chemical, physical and radiological contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to its association with disease, access to drinking water may be particularly important for women and children, especially in rural areas, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances².

Provision of safe drinking water has remained a big challenge. Financial resource constraints and poverty have resulted in hundreds of non-functional water supply schemes across Balochistan. Access to sanitation facilities has improved but government has little contribution in this regard. Whatever improved has come in is people's own effort. A profile of the water and sanitation situation in the district is shown in the table below:

Indicator	2004	2010
Use of Improved water sources	34	16
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	37	58

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

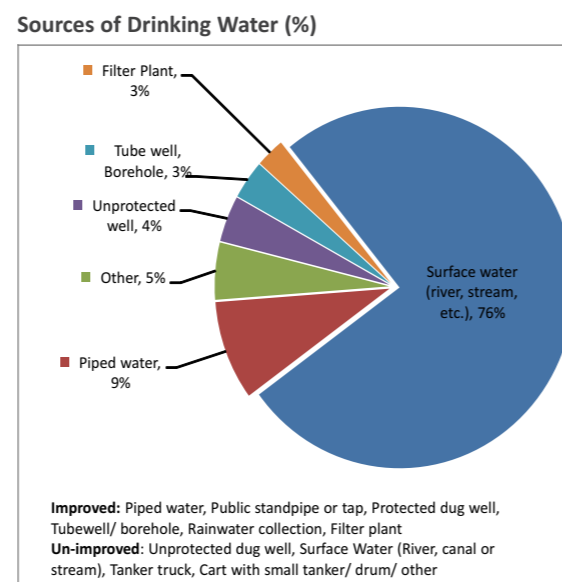
Nasirabad ranks 30th with regard to having improved water source and improved sanitation (MICS Balochistan 2010).

14.2. Drinking Water

MICS Balochistan 2010 has shown that 16% population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, piped water (9%) constitutes the major source followed by tube wells or boreholes (3%). Other minor improved sources include: filter plants (3%) and public standpipe or tap (0.8%). Major unimproved sources are surface water (76%), unprotected dug well (4%) and approximately 5% of unimproved water source belonged to other categories as mentioned in the graph. See table G1Annexure G.

About 69% household population have no water on their premises and have to travel distances to fetch water, which is usually the responsibility of women or children of the household.

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



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.3. Water Supply Schemes

Overall use of improved drinking water sources has worsened since 2003-04, when access to improved water sources was 34%. The table below shows the number of schemes implemented by PHED and other institutions:

Table 14.2: Schemes Established by Institutions

Type of Agency	Total Schemes
PHED	66
Other	4

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Majority of these schemes were implemented by PHED, of which, as per recent information, 64 schemes were reported as 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	55
Canal	15

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The sources of the schemes are mainly dependent on direct pumping from dam as mentioned in the table below:

Table 14.4: Distribution of Schemes by Sources

Type of Sources	Total Schemes
Groundwater Tank	3
Overhead Tank	12
Direct Pumping From Dam or Water	20
Bore	2
Other	33

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The above mentioned schemes are being run on electricity: out of total 70 schemes, 67 are being run using electricity, 1 scheme being run on diesel pumps, whereas, 2 are using solar energy.

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. So far, 24 water purification plants have been installed, out of which 5 are not functioning

Table 14.5: Number of Water Purification Plants

Water Purification Plants	Status		
	Functional	Non Functional	Total
Water Purification Plants Established by CDWA-PHED	19	5	24
Water Purification Plants Established by NGOs	4	n/a	4
Water Purification Plants Established by Others	n/a	n/a	n/a

(CDWA) n/a: Data not available

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

14.5. Development Projects

WSS projects reflected in the PSDP 2011-12:

- Extension & Const: of WSS Eastern Dera Murad Jamali
- WSS for Drinking Purpose Chattar

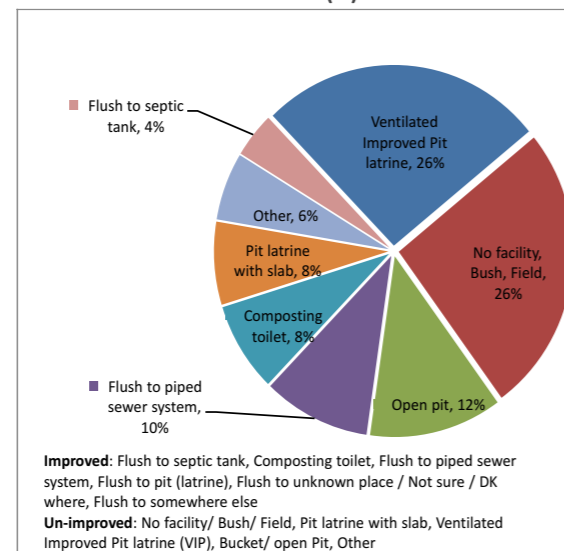
14.6. Sanitation

Improved sanitation can reduce diarrheal diseases by more than a third, and can significantly lessen the adverse health impacts of other disorders responsible for death and disease among millions of children in developing countries. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet³.

14.6.1. Use of Sanitary Means of Excreta Disposal

About 58% of the households in the districts are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those, 18% has any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 26% have no toilet facility and defecate in the open fields/bushes, raising the risk of disease transmission through air, insects/flyes or other means. For details, see table G2 Annexure G.

Sources of Sanitation Facilities (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)



³ MICS Balochistan 2010

15 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	30%
TT2 Vaccination	19%
Low birth weight	22%
Vaccination (BCG, Fully)	49%,13%
Institutional deliveries	20%
Skilled attendants at birth	22%
Diseases(MICS 2010)	
Suspected pneumonia <5 yrs	4%
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks<5 yrs	38%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	1
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	3
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	4
Dispensaries	9
MCH Centers	3
TBC	1
Others	2
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	44
Nurses	9
Paramedics	235

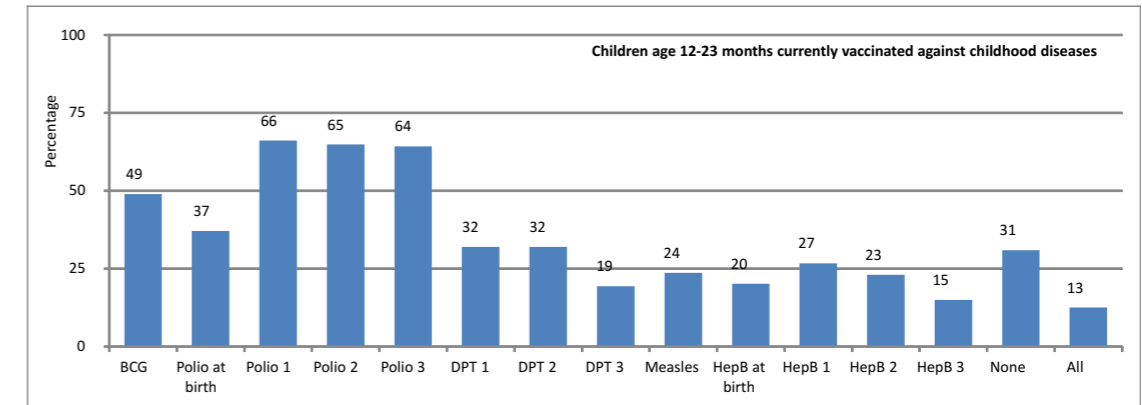
(MNCH and diseases indicators, MICS, 2010)
(Health Facilities and Human Resources, 2010)

MDG Indicators	
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	
1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs) – 43%	(2004)
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	
4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate – 96	
4.2: Infant Mortality Rate – 77	
4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage – 24%	(2010)
Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health	
5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth – 22%	(2010)
5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate – 21%	(2010)
5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate – 41%	
5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage – 30%	(2010)
5.6: Unmet need for FP– n/a	
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases	
6.3: Correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS among young women (15-24y) – 4%	(2010)
6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN – 0.8%	
6.8: Children treated with Anti-malarial Drugs – 62.3%	
6.9: TB Case Detection Rate– 69%	(2009)
6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate – 94%	(2008)

(Infant and Under five Mortality estimates are regional)

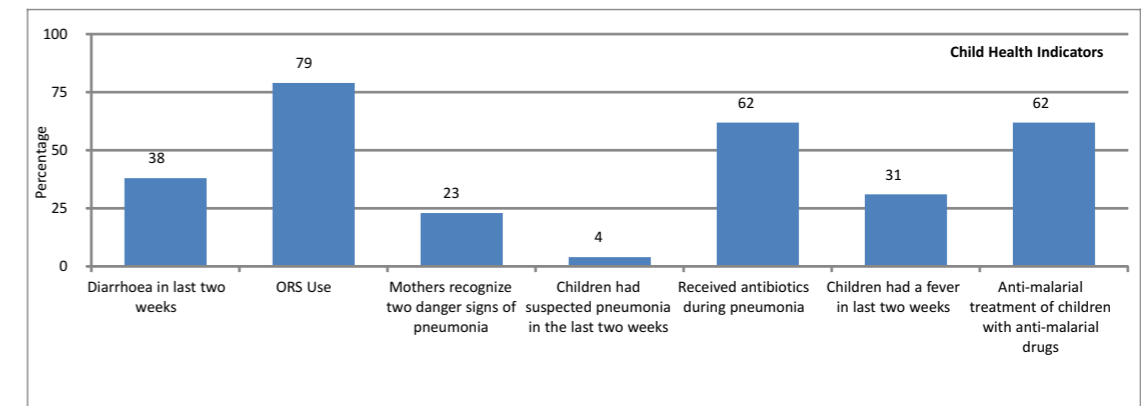
Following are the MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators

Children age 12-23 Months Currently Vaccinated Against Childhood Diseases



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Child Health Indicators



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Sector Highlights:

- Rural areas have poor access to health facilities, which are performing below than their capacity
- TB Control Program has made significant achievement under its TB-DOTS strategy with an overall achievement of 69% and 94% of Case Detection Rate (CDR) and Treatment Success Rate (TSR) respectively.
- Top two group of diseases treated in OPD were related to E&T and respiratory tract
- Incidence of viral hepatitis B and malaria are common
- There is one doctor for a population of 8804
- Only 3% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel in the whole district.

15.1. Health Needs

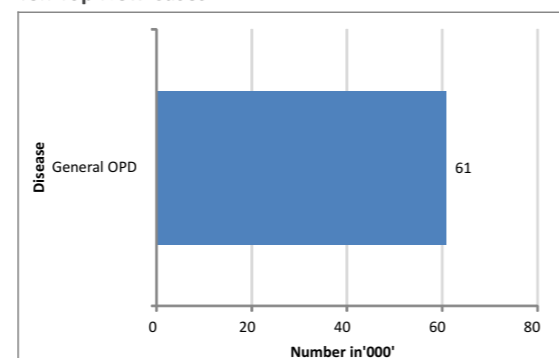
The vulnerable groups including women and children are particularly at risk. For every 1,000 live births, 77 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 19 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women, who experience a high fertility rate, TFR: 3.5, as compared to the provincial average of TFR: 4.7, have poor access to skilled health service providers for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance.

According to Health Management Information System (HMIS) reports, a total of 222,538 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. Top ten new priority health problems are presented in chart above:

Another 17,458 new cases of common illnesses visited outpatient departments of the secondary hospitals. The distribution of top 10 disease cases is presented in the chart above:

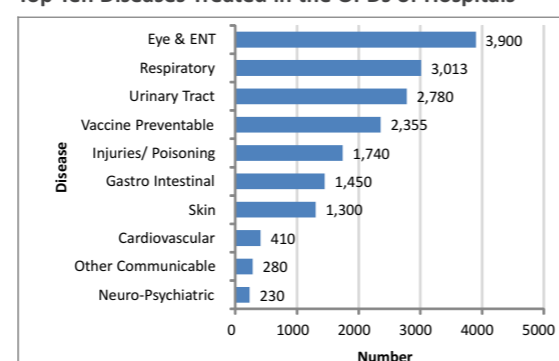
There have been 1,835 patients hospitalized during the year 2009-10. The distribution of indoor admission by disease category is presented in the chart above:

Ten Top New Cases



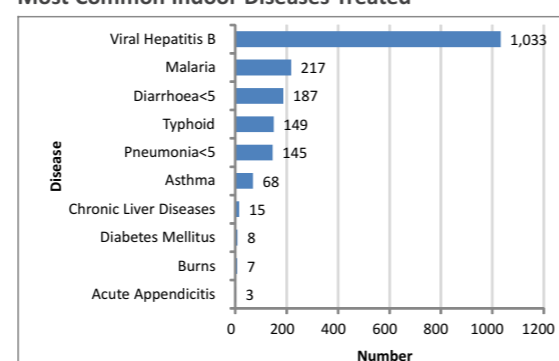
(DHIS, 2009-10)

Top Ten Diseases Treated in the OPDs of Hospitals



(DHIS, 2009-10)

Most Common Indoor Diseases Treated



(DHIS, 2009-10)

15.2. Health System and Resources

15.2.1. Health Facilities

The highly subsidized public healthcare system is major provider of curative and preventive care services to the local population. The health facility infrastructure includes: 1 Hospitals, 3 Rural Health Centres (RHCs), 14 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 9 Civil Dispensaries (CDs), 3 Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCHCs) 1 TB Clinic, 1 School Health Unit and 1 Health Auxiliary unit. There are 50 beds out of which 30 are present in RHCs.

Apart from the above health facilities, there is one non-functional Basic Health Unit and two under construction health facilities (1 CD and 1 MCH Centre) in the district. Moreover there is also a jail dispensary. The public-sector healthcare system suffers from governance, funding, staffing and resource limitations.

15.2.2. Human Resources

There were 44 doctors for a population of about 387,372 i.e. One doctor for 8,804 persons and only 9 nurses and 2 dentists posted in the health facilities of the district. The ratio of bed/population and staff has been calculated in the following table:

Table 15.1: Health Staff and Facilities (Numbers)

Health Facilities	Health Staff and Facilities in 2010				
	Doctors M/F	Nurses M/F	Para-medical M/F	Beds M/F	Units
Hospitals	n/a	2/7	22/1	20	1
RHCs	n/a	n/a	28/2	30	3
BHUs	n/a	n/a	42/5	n/a	14
CDs	n/a	n/a	24/1	n/a	9
MCH Centres	n/a	n/a	-/2	n/a	3
TBC	n/a	n/a	-/1	n/a	1
Other	35/9	n/a	28/-	n/a	2
Total	44	9	156	50	33
Unit/population ratio	8,804	43,041	2,483	7,747	11,739

(Balochistan Health Department)

15.2.3. In Service Training

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

Table 15.2: Training of PHC Staff

Topic	Participants	Organized by
Zinc Sulphate & MIS tools	15	National program for family planning & primary health care.

(Balochistan Health Department)

15.2.4. Administration of Health

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

15.2.5. Reporting and Surveillance Systems

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

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

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

15.3. Health Services / Activities

According to the HMIS report the utilization pattern varies amongst the 32 reporting facilities throughout the district. The aggregated average of new patients for whole district were 26.3/day, while in only two facilities (6% of total 32) average daily OPD was less than 10 patients per day. Overall 2% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), whereas, 3% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel in the whole district. Similarly, 3% of the delivered women had one or more post natal visits. The data also shows that out of 75 family planning visits, 60% were new clients. Growth monitoring services have not been extended to children to meet the district target (13870 < 1 year population).

15.4. Special Health Programs / Initiatives

15.4.1. Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

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

BCG: 67%, Penta-3: 37%, Measles: 32% and TT-2+: 21%.

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

Table 15.3: Number of Registered TB Patients

Year	No. of TB Patients Registered
2006	262
2007	344
2008	314
2009	410
2010 (up to 3 rd qtr)	300
Total	1,630

(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 69% and 94% respectively.

15.4.3. Malaria Control Program

District Malaria staff is under the control of Executive District Officer Health. The objective of this program is to keep the Annual Parasite Incidence (API) at 0.5 cases per 1000 population, Falciparum rate below 40% of all the Malaria infections, increase Passive Case Detection (PCD) more than 70% of all slides collected. During 2009, Annual Parasite Incidence was 6.649 and Falciparum Rate was 22.9.

Note: District wise data not Available.

15.4.4. Hepatitis Prevention Control Program

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

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

	Registered	Therapy Completed	Under Treatment
Hepatitis B	65	5	60
Hepatitis C	135	53	65

(Blochistan Health Department)

According to a survey⁴ conducted in 2008, the prevalence of Hepatitis B in the district was estimated at 4.6% and of Hepatitis C at 2.8%. 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 Centre has been established at DHQ Hospital after imparting training on screening methodology, quality assurance and monitoring to the laboratory staff (pathologist, laboratory technician/ assistant). Provincial AIDS Control Program supplies screening kits with all accessories and center submits quarterly feedback reports regularly. MICS Balochistan 2010 gives information about HIV/AIDS indicators at divisional level. District level statistics can be calculated from the dataset (in SPSS). In Nasirabad Division, only 18.2% of women (age 15-49 years) have heard about AIDS.

15.4.6. National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care

National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care addresses the missing linkage between health care outlets and health services' users through a network of community-based Lady Health Workers (LHWs). These health workers are especially trained in primary health care, family planning and community organization and deployed in their neighborhood to deliver services. There were 201 LHWs working under supervision of 9 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 Organization Reforms.
- Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

At present, DHQ Hospital is providing Basic EmONC Services and there is a plan to strengthen it for provision of Comprehensive EmONC Services. A Community Midwives School has been established and functioning in the district. Similarly, a Public Health Specialist has been posted for monitoring the program activities in the district.

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

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 reported 43% children under-five as moderately or severely malnourished. According to MICS 2010, 90% infants were on breast milk while just 41% were exclusively breastfed.

In micro-nutrition, the situation is also not very encouraging. Vitamin A supplementation during Polio immunization drives could hardly reach half of the target children population of 6-59 months age.

15.6. Development Projects

Following are the project reflected in the PSDP 2011-12:

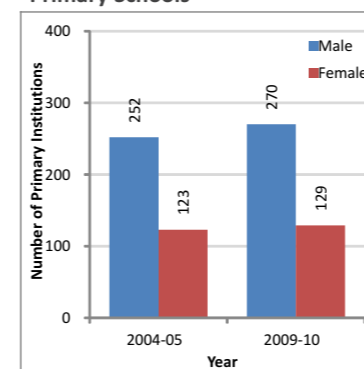
- Construction of BHU at Killi Mohalla Haji Pir Bux Mouza Sere Wah Balina Phuleji, D.M. Jamali.
- Const: of BHU along with Residence Of Medical Officer
- Const: of Special Ward In Civil Hospital, Dera Murad Jamali
- tonsr./Strengthening Of Head Quarter Hospitals.
- Provision of Missing Facilities In Health Institutions of PB- 29 Nasirabad

15.7. Some Key Findings

- Health coverage in the district needs to be extended
- More doctors are required to reduce population doctor ratio, which is an indicator of health services provision
- Supply of medicine related to OPD be ensured
- Keeping in view resource constraints, functioning of all existing health facilities to their full potential is must
- Special focus on children and women health facilities will help achieving MDGs indicators
- In district level health planning use of health statistics be made and to enhance use of district Health Management Information System, data should be analyzed regularly and results be shared at all levels including pasting of the results on website of Government of Balochistan

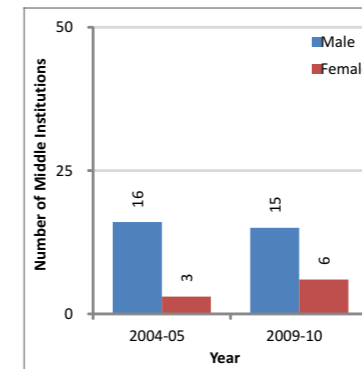
16 EDUCATION

Primary Schools



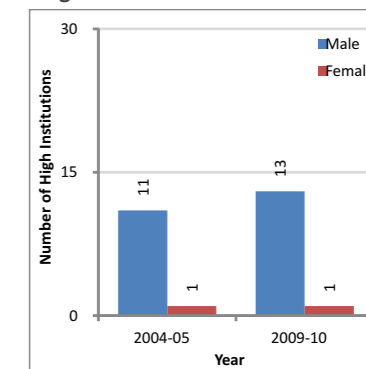
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Middle Schools



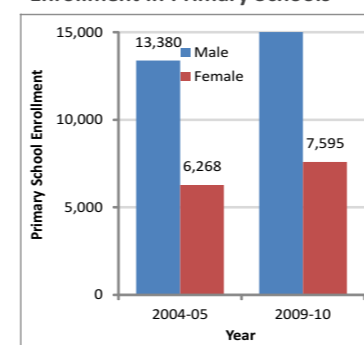
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

High Schools



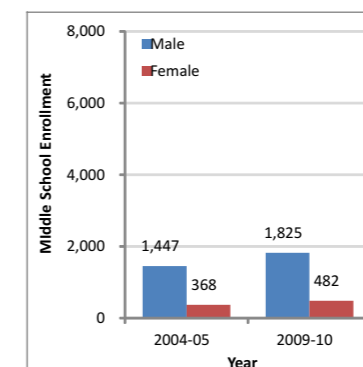
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Primary Schools



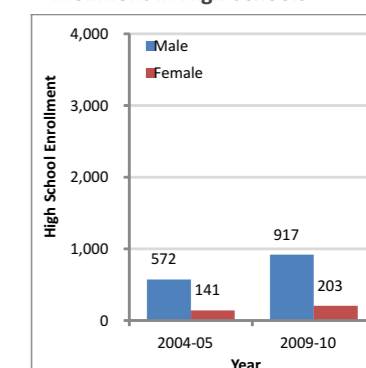
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Middle Schools



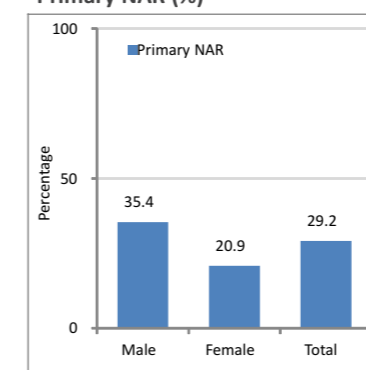
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in High Schools



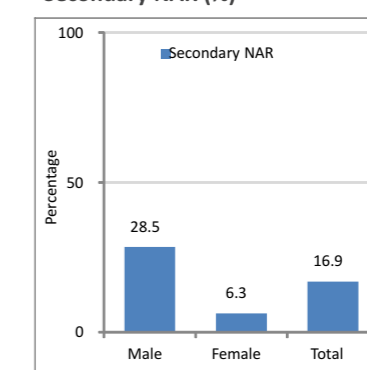
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Primary NAR (%)



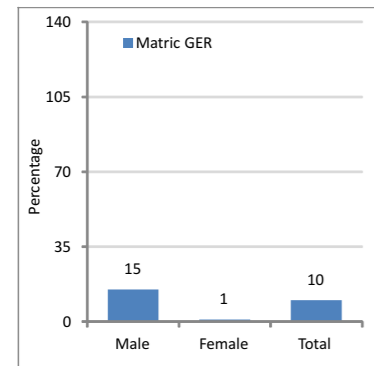
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Secondary NAR (%)



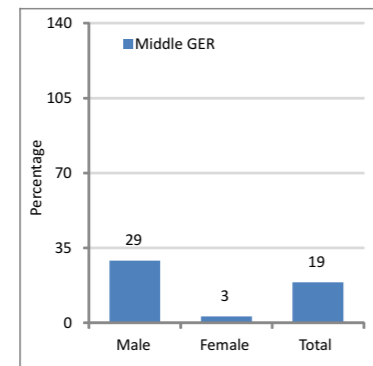
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Metric GER (%)



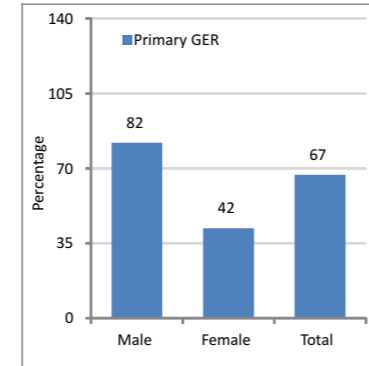
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Middle GER (%)



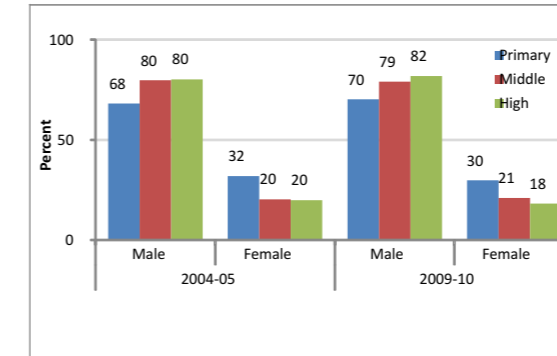
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Primary GER (%)



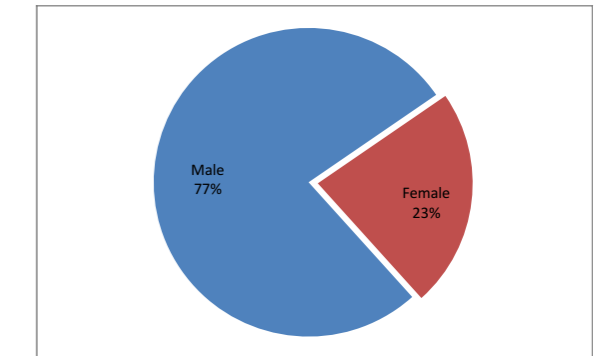
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Male/Female Ratio (%)



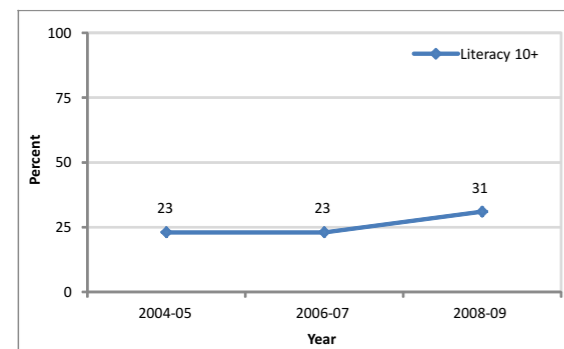
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Overall Teachers



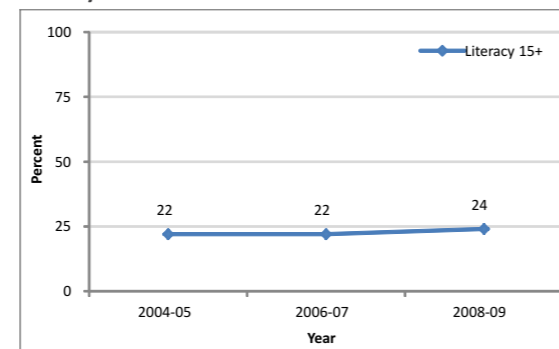
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Literacy 10+



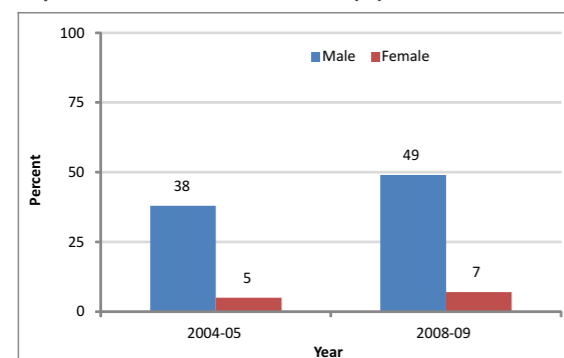
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Literacy 15+



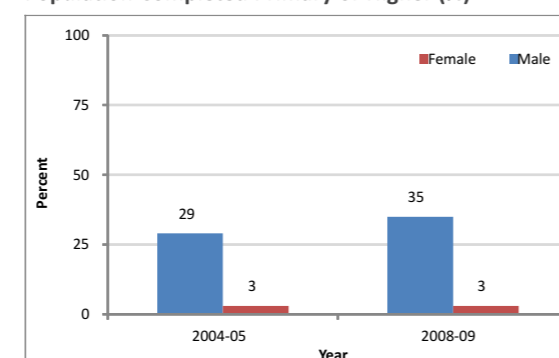
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Population Ever Attended School (%)



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Population Completed Primary or Higher (%)



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

MDG Indicators

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- 2.1: Net primary enrollment ratio – 29% (2010)
- 2.2: Primary Completion rate – 37% (2010)
- 2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs) – 31% (2009)

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development

- 3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary – 0.59 (2010)
- 3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary – 0.24 (2010)
- 3.3: Youth Literacy GPI – n/a

Sector Highlights

- Marked gender disparity in all education indicators found in the district.
- Infrastructure gaps in education facilities force gender disparities
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment in secondary levels is non-availability of schools. Against 399 primary schools in the district, there are only 21 Middle and 14 High schools.
- Primary school completion is also very low (37%).
- Non-availability of facilities like electricity, drinking water and toilet facilities appears to be a serious problem.
- Literacy level in rural areas of the district is very low with high gender disparity

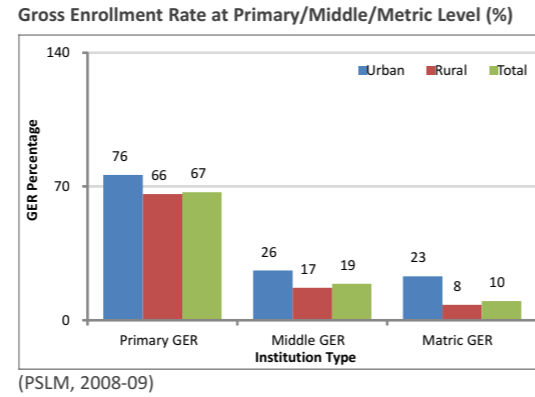
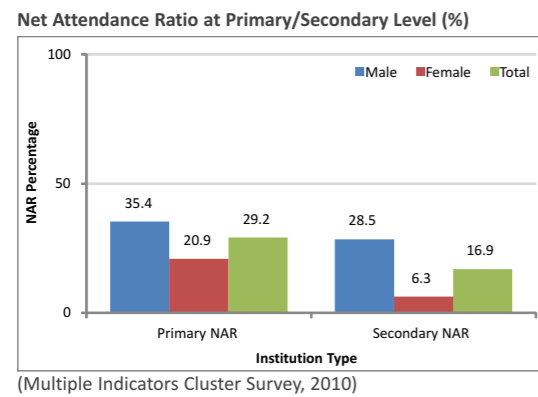
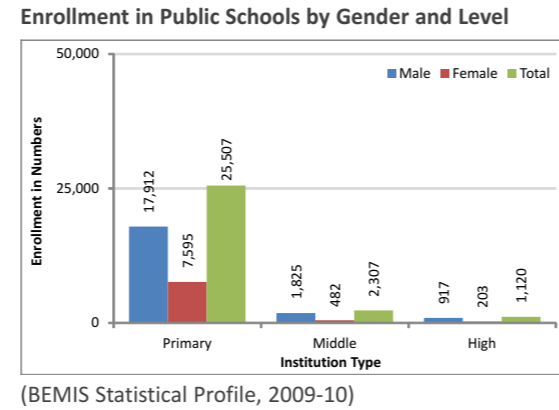
16.1. Introduction

16.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates

According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 434 public primary, middle and high schools is 28,934, whereas, 647 students were enrolled in colleges, of which, 565 were boys and 82 were girls.

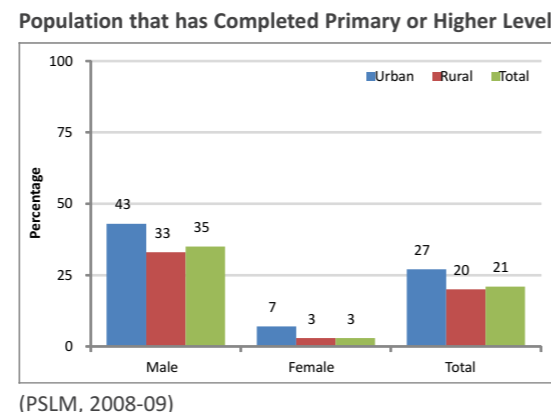
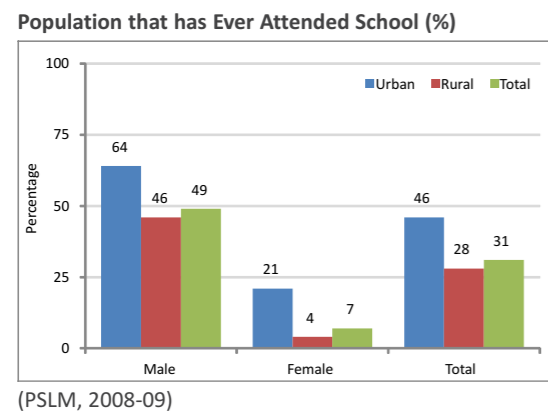
16.3. Enrollment Rates

MICS Balochistan conducted in 2010 has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 29% with girls significantly lower than boys (21% versus 35%). This indicates that 71% children were still out of school, which will either join late, or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in secondary school NAR (total: 17%, boys: 29%, girls: 6%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Similarly, Gross Enrollment Rates of primary and middle schools were also very low (at 67% and 19% respectively). For details, please see tables I3 and I4 Annexure I.



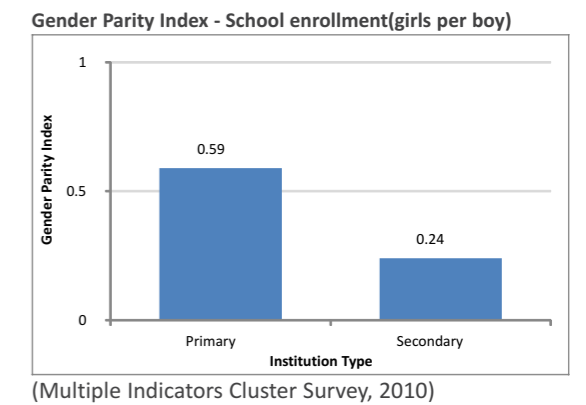
16.4. Educational Attainment

Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 69% population aged 10 years and older never attended any school while only 21% reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 4% had ever-attended any school and only 3% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with urban males, where nearly 64% ever attend and 43% complete primary levels. For details, please see tables I5 and I6 Annexure I.



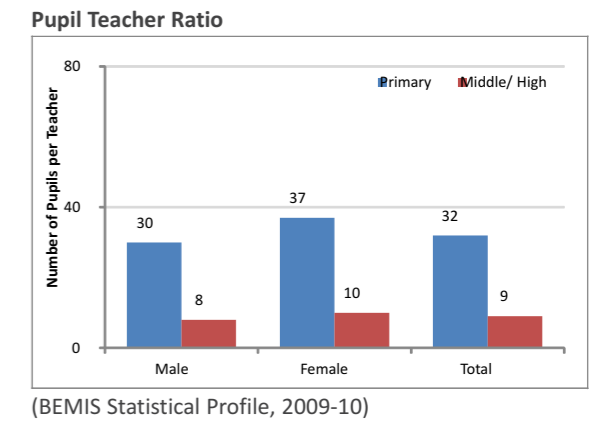
16.5. Gender Disparities

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



16.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

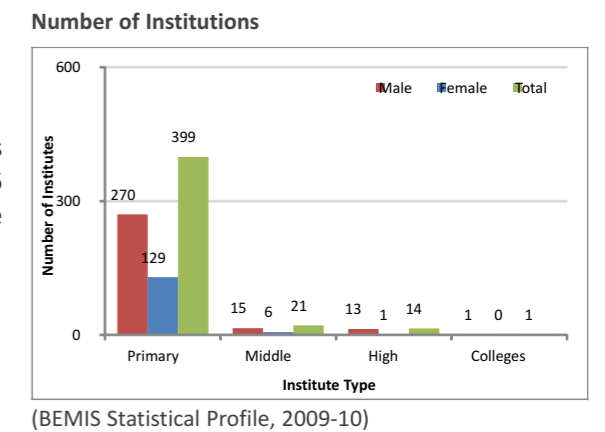
Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 30 Primary school boys and 37 Primary girls whereas there are sufficient teachers per students for middle level. For details see table I7 Annexure I.



16.7. Institutions

16.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school census 2009-10, there are 399 primary schools (270 male and 129 female), 21 middle schools (15 male and 6 female), 14 high schools (13 male and 1 female) and 1 Degree College (male only). For details, see table I8 Annexure I.



16.7.2. Primary Schools

The total enrollment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 25,507, of which, 17,912 were boys and 7,595 were girls, which means that 70.22% of Primary school students were boys. In each primary school, a senior Junior Vernacular Teacher (JVT) is assigned the charge of Head Master or Head Mistress. The costs of primary schools are borne by government, in the case of government run schools. They have a uniform curriculum and examination system.

As per Government of Pakistan's National Education Policy (NEP), now redundant after 18th Amendment, the primary education will be provided to all the children in the age group of 4-9 years. School facilities will be provided to every child within a radius of 1.5 kilometer, so that no child is deprived of basic education. Promotion of girls' education will be assigned high priority. However, considering the geographic spread, this policy may not be applicable in letter and spirit as it would require 2,258 schools to cover the district map. The following table computes the budget based on the information provided by the Provincial Education Department for establishment of new primary schools in the district.

Budget-Establish New Primary Schools

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys' Schools					
Establish New Primary Schools	9	9	9	8	8
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	19.134	19.134	19.134	17.008	17.008
New Schools-Teachers Salary	3.240	6.480	9.720	12.600	15.480
Total (Rs. in millions)	22.374	25.614	28.854	29.608	32.488
Girls' Schools					
Establish New Primary Schools	30	30	30	30	30
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	63.780	63.780	63.780	63.780	63.780
New Schools-Teachers Salary	10.800	21.600	32.400	43.200	54.000
Total (Rs. in millions)	74.580	85.380	96.180	106.980	117.780

16.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8, with the primary section included. In 2009, there were 21 middle schools in Nasirabad, of which 15 were for boys and 6 for girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 2,307, which included 1,825 boys and 482 girls. This means that 79.11% of middle school students are boys. The Government has sanctioned 15 posts for a middle school, of which, one post is of SST (Gen), SST (Sc), JAT, PTI, D.M, M.Q each; two posts of JET, JVT and 4 posts of *Naib Qasid*. A senior Secondary School Teacher, SST (Gen), is posted as Head Master/ Head Mistress of the middle school. The district has 21 middle schools functioning against 399 primary schools, means, 19 primary schools feed into one middle school, which explains the low continuation rates.

16.7.4. High Schools

High schools comprise grades up to 10 with primary and middle classes included. Humanities and sciences are taught in these schools. When a middle school is upgraded from Middle level to High level, more staff is sanctioned as one Head Master or Head Mistress, a Secondary School Teacher (general science), a junior English teacher, a Junior Clerk, and a class IV employee. In 2009, there were 14 high schools in Nasirabad, 13 for boys and 1 for girls. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 1,120, of which 203 girls and 917 were boys.

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

16.7.5. Intermediate College

There is no Intermediate College in the district.

16.7.6. Degree Colleges

According to Directorate of Education Colleges information, there is 1 Degree College (Male), which has 647 students: 565 students are boys and 82 students are girls. Due to non availability of Girls Degree College, the girl students of the area are admitted in Boys Degree College.

16.7.7. Madrasas

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

16.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

16.8.1. School Buildings

According to a BEMIS 2009-10, 16% of primary schools are functioning without school buildings and some of them from all schools are functioning without shelter. This situation is better at middle and high schools' level.

Almost 75 % of primary schools are without boundary wall.

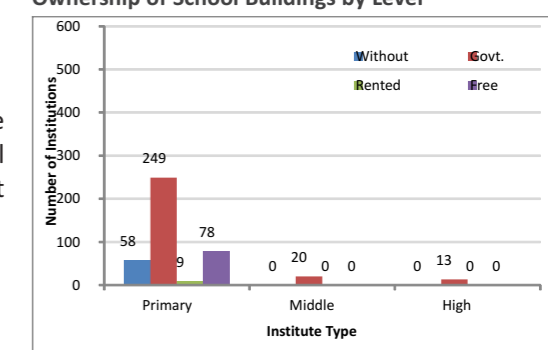
About 65% of primary schools are functioning without electricity. This situation is relatively better in middle and high schools (15% and 8% respectively).

Similarly, the same situation is with the toilet facility.77% of primary schools are without basic toilet facility. This situation is almost same in middle and high schools.

Water is the basic necessity. Almost 50% of primary schools are without water facility and this situation is same in middle and high schools.

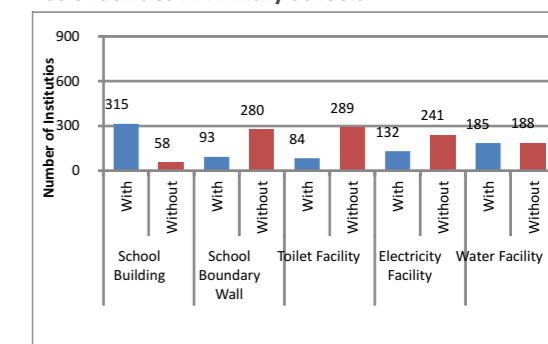
According to a previous survey, most of the schools were deprived of basic needs i.e. boundary wall, toilets for students, class rooms, science labs, library, science equipment, furniture, reading writing material, computers and water facilities. The missing facilities are one of the major reasons why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

Ownership of School Buildings by Level



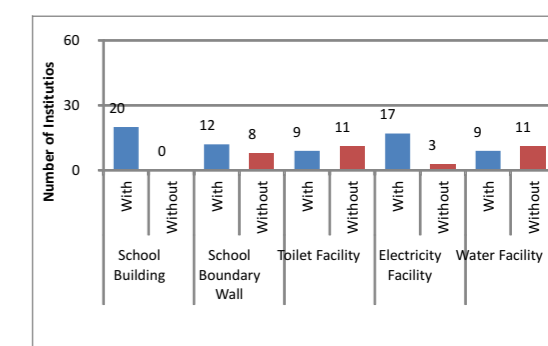
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Primary Schools



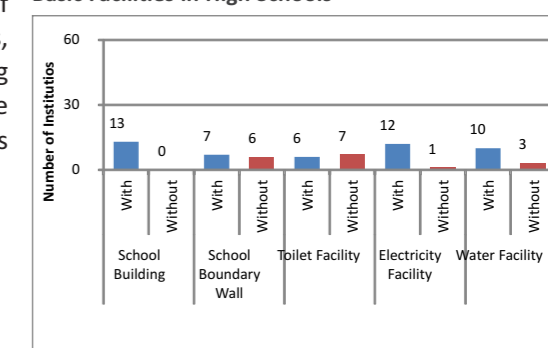
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Middle Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in High Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.9. Literacy

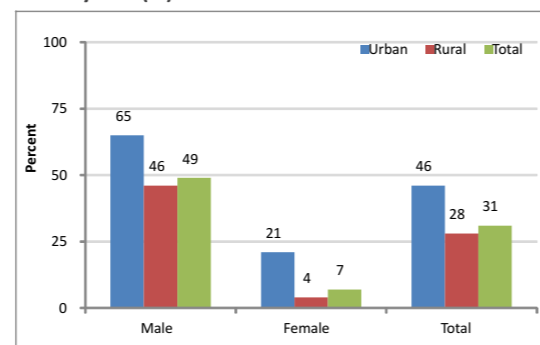
Article 37(b) explicitly states that the State of Pakistan shall endeavour “to remove illiteracy and provide free and compulsory secondary education within minimum possible period”. Article 34 requires that “steps shall be taken to ensure full participation of women in all the spheres of national life”. 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 Nasirabad district was 49% among males and 7% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 31%. The definition of literacy has been relaxed in this survey that asks only for stated ability to read and write with understanding. The literacy rate, if measured on international standards, would be even lower than this level. For details, table see table I9 Annexure I.

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

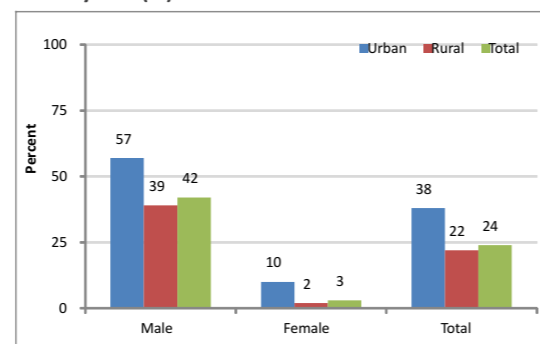
Currently 166 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for males and females by the Directorate of Literacy and NFBE (Non-formal Basic Education) and NCHD for more than 3,700 beneficiaries. An overwhelming majority of the adult literacy centers are for females.

Literacy 10+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 15+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

Description	Centers	Enrolment
Male Centers		
Literacy Centers-NCHD	15	375
Literacy Centers-Dir of Lit/NFBE	10	250
Sub-total Male	25	625
Female Centers		
Literacy Centers-NCHD	105	2,636
Literacy Centers-Dir of Lit/NFBE	20	500
Sub-total Female	125	3,136
Total	150	3,761

16.10. Non-Formal Education

All around the world, efforts are made to impart literacy skills and give vocational trainings. Since formal education has not been able to accommodate all, non formal education has been introduced. In developing and under-developed countries especially, there are many constraints that hamper 100% literacy. In Pakistan too, limitation of formal education system was realized way back. A number of programs were launched in all provinces to increase literacy. The Non-formal curricula are usually short and fast-track. A number of organizations and bodies are supporting non-formal education including:

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

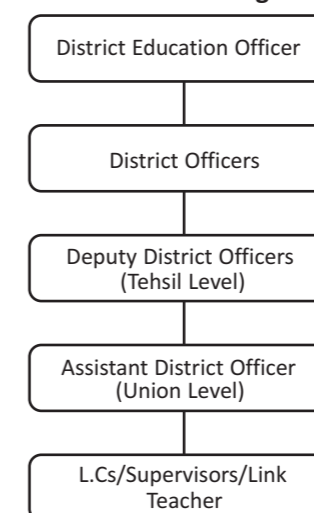
In the fiscal year 2007-2009, the Balochistan Education Foundation, with coordination of World Bank, established 47 community schools in Nasirabad district through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. SCOPE. The enrollment was 2,725, of which 1,476 were boys and 1,249 were girls. These schools have been established in urban and semi-urban areas of the district. According to an approved agreement, the following criteria were followed by BEF authority:

- Community will provide shelter or one room on voluntary basis.
- Teacher shall belong to that area and only in case of non-availability, the teacher may be appointed within radius of 4 km.
- There should be at least 20 school children of age-group 5-9 years.
- There should not be any girls' school within a radius of 2 km but a minor amendment was made in phase III, which stated that in which there should not be any boys or girls school within a radius of 2 km.

16.11. Education Department

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

District Education Management Structure



16.12. Development Projects

Following are the project reflected in the PSDP 2011-12:

- Const: oF 10 Nos. Primary School Building
- Const. of Building G/B Shelterless (School) Primary/Middle & H. School Dist./Purchase of Equipment & Furniture.
- Provsion of Missing Facilities In Educational Institutions of PB- 29 Nasirabad.

16.13. Some Key Findings

- Female literacy in Nasirabad is only 1.8%⁵ (15 years and above) as compared to male literacy of 46.8%
- District Education plans like that of NCHD be implemented to raise literacy. Resources be pooled in by all stakeholders including development partners to make such programs successful
- Communities' involvement, wherever there is education facilities infrastructure exists, can enhance enrolment
- For increasing female literacy, more finances be spared to reduce gender disparity
- Provision of missing basic facilities will have positive impact on enrolment

⁵ Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, Balochistan 2010



SECTION IV

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

17 SPORTS

Youngsters like to play cricket and football. There are 3 playing fields in D. M. Jamali: Ghaffar Shaeed Cricket ground, Railway ground and Dinar Stadium. The one in college is utilized for sports too. The office of the Sports Officer at D. M. Jamali is in the Commissioner's Office. He is responsible for sports activities in the whole division, but shortage of funds and thus no grounds are properly managed and no facilities or equipment can be found. The Officers' Club in Dera Murad Jamali has Tennis, Squash and Badminton facilities. Also, a well-furnished club in the WAPDA colony offers indoor games. Rights of admission to both clubs are reserved and restricted. Rural areas mostly have traditional games like wrestling and horse-racing. Snooker can also be seen in a few shops in D. M. Jamali.

17.1. Some Key Findings

- Whereas many districts do not have sports facilities, the districts with some facilities should be given funds to maintain those facilities.
- To encourage youngsters to participate in sports, some funds for organizing such events can be spared. Sponsors for events can be sought in the district,

18 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

18.1. Introduction of Social Welfare

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

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

In Balochistan region, certain developmental schemes were initiated by the Social Welfare Department aiming at the improvement of social environment by providing the opportunities to underprivileged strata through policies, programs and projects in order to alleviate poverty and dependency. These projects included community development centers, community halls, income support programs and registration of the marginalized persons etc. For this purpose, budget allocated toward Social Welfare Department, Nasirabad was Rs. 1,988,897/- in fiscal year 2009-10 while this amount was decreased at Rs. 1,347,000/- in the year 2010-11.

18.2. Community Development Centers

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

Table 18.1: Community Development Centers

Community Center	Year of establishment	Purpose	Achievements
Vocational Training Center	Unavailable	To provide living skill to women such as embroidery, stitching & cutting.	Number of beneficiaries were 25 females while this center has been closed on July 2010 due to the lack of funds and unavailability of staff
Computer Center	-	To develop creative skills of male and females in computer	This center provide training to 24 male and female at a time
Typing center	-	To provide training in typing	Provide training to 56 beneficiaries at a time

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

18.3. Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)

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

18.4. Zakat & Pakistan Bait ul Maal

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

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

- Educational assistance to needy orphan and stipends for the outstanding, non-affording students for higher professional education.
- Residential accommodation and necessary facilities for the deserving.
- Free medical treatment for indigent sick people, set up free hospitals and rehabilitation centers for the poor.
- Financial aid to charitable institutions including educational and vocational setups.
- 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 Nasirabad under Gender Reforms Action Plan (GRAP).

18.6. Structure & Functions of Department

Main functions of Social Welfare Department are as follows:

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

The Department of Social Welfare, district Nasirabad has established two offices in which there are 3 posts of BPS-17, 12 of BPS-16, (1 post of BPS – 16 was vacant in EDO office). The detail of staff is given below:

Table 18.2: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in EDO Office

Total posts & bps.	No. of posts.	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	3	3	0
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	12	11	1
Total Posts.	15	14	1

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table 18.3: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Social Welfare Office

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

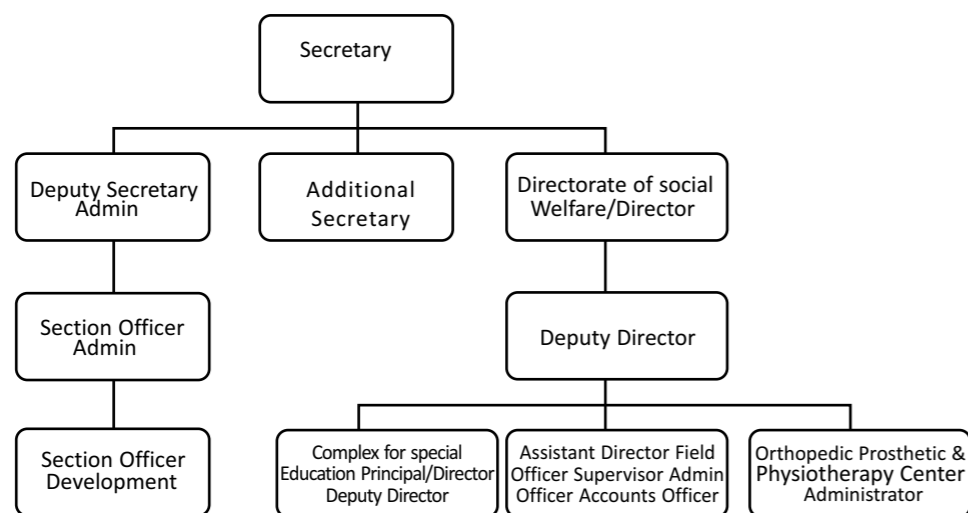
(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table 18.4: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	15
Actual Filled Posts	13
Vacant Posts	2

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Social Welfare Department Organogram



18.7. Some Key Findings

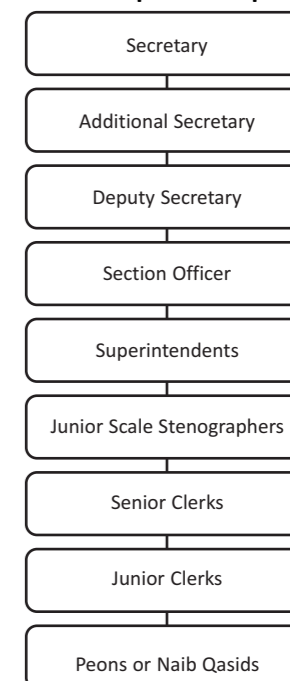
- Community development is possible only getting strong ownership of the communities.
- Awareness about possible solutions to the communities' problems can generate will to solve problems
- Participation of communities in their development is not an option but a necessity
- 150 CCBs and 100 NGOs were registered with Social Welfare Department in which 92 CCBs and 88 NGOs were not working. Monitoring of NGOs working for community development will have positive impact.
- Projects for welfare of the vulnerable groups should also be given due attention

19 WOMEN/GIRL CHILD DEVELOPMENT

19.1. Structure of Women Development Department

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

Structure of Provincial Woman Development Department



19.2. Situation of Women

Women are 47% of the overall population and 57% of them are above 15 years of age. Their economic dependency over males persists high due to the patriarchal norms.

According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) Balochistan 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls is significantly lower than boys (21% compared to 35%). 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 17% in total, out of which boys dominate with 29% and girls stand at mere 6%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was also very low, 67% and 19% respectively.

Although there are 9 lady doctors, 201 LHWs and 9 LHSs in the district but still married women have poor access to skilled attendants for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. In the year 2010, overall 2% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), whereas, 3% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel. Similarly, 3% of the women who had deliveries had one or more post natal visits.

The issues related to women are considered as matter of honor and discouraged to be reported at police stations. To resolve such issues the *Jirga* system is preferred. For this reason, cases of violence and crimes against women in the district remain unreported. This situation raises the need of women police station and women police in the district.

There are many women employed in education and health sector. Overall female teachers employed in the district were 273. Women employed in the health sector included 9 lady doctors, 7 nurses and 12 paramedic staff in the district. National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care employed 201 LHWs and 9 LHSs for the betterment of maternal health in Nasirabad.

19.3. Available Facilities

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

- Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) for children and pregnant women vaccination.

- AIDS Control Program to prevent women from STIs and STDs.
- National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care.

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

- Improve accessibility of quality health services.
- Provision of 24/7 Comprehensive and Basic EmONC Services.
- Child and Neonatal Health Strategy.
- Comprehensive Family Planning Services.
- BCC, Advocacy and Demand Creation.
- Management and Organization Reforms.
- Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.
- Moreover, certain steps have been taken for the development of girl child and women those include:
 - Rural Community Center, Nasirabad.
 - Typing Center.
 - Computer Center.
 - Vocational Training Center, Nasirabad.
 - 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 Nasirabad are involved in home based work such as in embroidery work at household level but there is no vocational training center in the district.

19.5. Recreational Facilities

Study of data for different sectors show that women are neglected segment of the society, especially when analyzing the data for development findings. In all the districts of Balchistan, sports and other recreational activities are almost non-existent and Nasirabad is no exception.

19.6. Women Development Initiatives

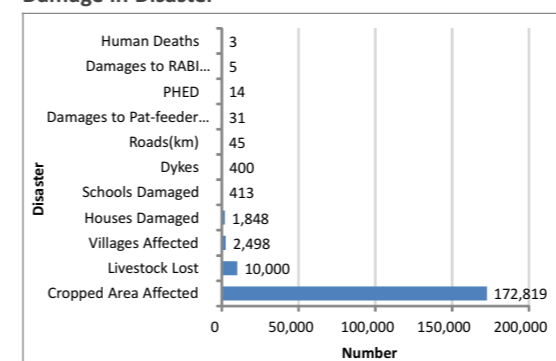
The Government of Pakistan is committed to several international obligations on the status of women such as Beijing Platform of Action 1995 and CEDAW. With initiatives such as National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) and GRAP to take strategic actions for women development in general, gender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

19.7. Some Key Findings

- Literacy is an essential tool to get education. Low female literacy in relatively densely populated of Nasirabad is disappointing. Adult literacy programs like that of NCHD should be implemented with vigor.
- Quality and outreach of health services need to improved
- Role of Women Development department appears insignificant in women development in Nasirabad
- Certain gender equity programs are essential to involve women in the development sector to improve lot of women.
- Gender mainstreaming be focused in every sector of development
- Use of electronic media, wherever possible, be made to raise awareness about women issues relating to education, health and other socio-economic sectors

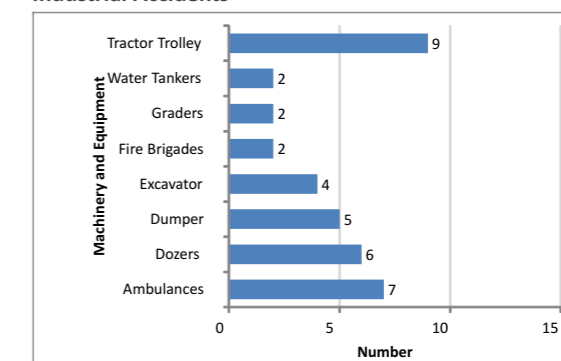
20 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Damage in Disaster



(PDMA)

Industrial Accidents



(PDMA)

20.1. Introduction

District Nasirabad, having a population of about 245,894 souls, has its headquarter at Dera Murad Jamali, situated at a distance of 320 Km from Quetta. The climate is very hot and temperature exceeds even 50° C. The whole district is flat plain and source of irrigation is Patfeeder Canal and Rabhi Canal.

District Nasirabad, being a plain area, has always been prone to floods and flash floods. The monsoon torrential rains bring flash floods from Dera Bugti hills and flood water from Lehri seasonal streams. The main Patfeeder Canal along with minor canals and drains usually spill over during the rainy season and devastates the livelihoods and property of people. The floods of year 2007 destroyed about ten thousand acres of standing crops and agricultural lands and a total 2,527 houses were damaged. Livestock losses included 15,000 heads besides poultry heads of 35,000. Seven human bodies were recovered, who lost their lives during the floods and two persons expired by snake biting.

Similarly, the monsoon floods of July 2010, which caused havoc throughout the country, also caused the following losses in District Nasirabad:

Table 20.1: Losses and Damages Monsoon Rains of Year 2007

Disaster name	Units
Human Deaths	3
Houses Damaged	1,848
Dykes	400
Livestock Lost	10,000
PHED	14
Cropped Area Affected	172,819
Schools Damaged	413
Damages to RABI Canal	4.5 Km
Roads	45 Km
Damages to Pat-feeder Canal & Branches	31 Km
Villages Affected	2,498

(PDMA)

20.2. Fire (Urban & Rural)

D.M.Jamali town and rural areas of the command area are exposed to fire incidents. The lack of awareness and preparedness to fire safety causes big losses of unprecedented nature to both life and property. The need for awareness on fire safety and preparedness to respond is essential to avoid fire eruptions and to minimize losses in case fire erupts. Other rural parts of the district have also been victim of fire incidences, causing loss of life and property of poor peasants. People in rural areas usually build their houses with mud and dry grass, which is prone to fire. Husk deposited in fields also catch fire due to carelessness.

Following equipment and machinery is available in the district to counter any calamity:

Table 20.2: Machinery and Equipment

Machinery and equipment	Units
Ambulances	7
Dozers	6
Dumper	5
Excavator	4
Fire Brigades	2
Graders	2
Water Tankers	2
Tractor Trolley	9

(PDMA)

Civil Defense Department has no office in the district. Local NGOs are mainly involved in education, child and mother care activities. The NGOs can contribute significantly if they are trained in specific services pertaining to the disaster response like first aid, quick disposal of bodies and assistance in search and rescue operations.

The other possible disaster risk in the area which may hit the life and property of the inmates are locust, epidemics and sabotage.

20.3. Drought

The economy of the district consists of agriculture or agro-based sectors including livestock. The Pat Feeder Canal and Rabi Canal irrigate the command areas which include *Tehsil* D.M.Jamali and 50% of *Tehsil* Manjoshori. Major part of district includes areas of *Tehsil* Chattar and Baroon. Lands of *Tehsil* D.M.Jamali and Tamboo depend on flood / rain water. The drought spell of 1997 to 2003 severely affected the arid zone of district Nasirabad. The livestock of the people suffered massive damages as well.

20.4. Sabotage activities from 2005 to July 2010

Table 20.3: Number and Type of Explosions

Year	Bomb Blast	Land Mines	Hand Grenade	Rocket Fire	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
2005	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2006	1	5	n/a	1	1	15
2007	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2008	1	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	2
2009	n/a	n/a	1	1	1	3
2010 (July)	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	2
Total	10	5	1	5	2	22

(District Police Officer)

n/a: not applicable or data not available

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, to the respective hazards identified.

Table 20.4: Lead Agency and Support Organizations for Various Hazards

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

(PDMA)

Weak links at grass root level to implement mitigation programs at community level.

- Poor preparedness capacity of Emergency Services and Fire Brigade.
- Absence of Civil Defense Department.
- Absence of Early Warning System.

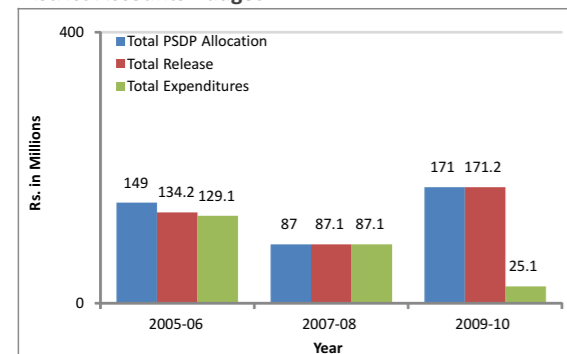
20.6. Some Key Findings

Prevention is better than cure', say the famous quote. Disasters, even natural, have negative triggers behind their occurrence. Flood damages, ravaging fires, epidemics and other calamities do have share of human. In district such as Nasirabad, it is absolutely necessary to take preventive measure against disasters like floods and fires. The District Disaster Management Authority has to do a lot with support of the provincial government as it is very difficult to implement Disaster Risk Reduction Plans without monetary support. The challenges are as under:

- Poor governance (which is the root cause of all other damaging factors, lack of understanding and awareness among decision makers and government officials regarding hazards that can become disaster).
- Better mobilization, capacity building, close co-ordination, accurate analysis, timely decisions and preparedness are the effective tools against disaster devastations.
- 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.

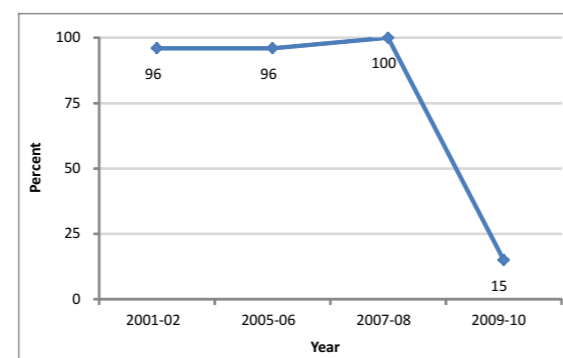
21 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

District Accounts Budget



(PSDP, 2010)

Budget Utilization (%)



(PSDP, 2010)

21.1. Introduction

Public Sector Development Program is a document containing information about planning and development activities of the government. The PSDP is formulated in later part of every financial year. It contains listing of programs and projects with their cost (government's and that of donor, if any), expenditure till 30th June of the preceding year, allocation for the current year and throw-forward amount: throw-forward is an amount to be provided to the programs/projects in the years to come for completion. Before last 5-6 years, the PSDP used to contain programs/projects mainly identified by the departments of the Government of Balochistan, but now share of schemes identified by the public representatives is gradually increasing. In the year 2009-10, it was 41% and in financial year 2011-12 it has slightly gone over 52%. Allocations of development funds to the districts are not based on any set formula.

21.2. District Accounts - Budgetary Allocations/Expenditures

Following table presents the expenditure summary for district Nasirabad for fiscal year 2009-10 and 2010-11. It is promising to see that the district Government of Nasirabad has increased spending on education, health, community amenities, and social protection by 189, 167, 156 and 215 percent respectively. Expenditures for FY 2010 witnessed an increase of almost 160 percent over the last fiscal year.

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

	Budget 2008-09	Budget 2009-10	G. Rate %
Current Revenue Expenditure	190,389,393	494,711,994	159.8
General Public Service	35,590,319	37,430,631	5.2
Executive & legislative organs, financial	35,590,319	37,037,682	4.1
Transfers	n/a	392,949	n/a
Economic Affairs	36,683,610	123,862,167	237.7
Agriculture, Food, Irrigation, Forestry & Fishing	31,809,041	106,273,622	234.1
Construction and Transport	4,874,569	17,588,545	260.8
Housing and Community Amenities	5,392,917	13,851,200	156.8
Housing development	n/a	n/a	n/a
Community Development	n/a	n/a	n/a
Water supply	5,392,917	13,851,200	156.8
Health	28,825,870	77,181,615	167.8
Hospital Services	8,703,935	24,209,995	178.2
Health Administration	20,121,935	52,971,620	163.3
Recreational, Culture and Religion	643,018	933,274	n/a
Recreational and sporting services	643,018	933,274	n/a
Admin of Info., Recreation & Culture	n/a	n/a	n/a
Education Affairs and Services	81,889,278	237,152,846	189.6
Pre. & primary education affair & service	54,947,931	165,649,855	201.5
Secondary education affairs and services	13,912,441	43,224,701	210.7
Administration	13,028,906	28,278,290	117.0
Education affairs, services not elsewhere	n/a	n/a	n/a
Social Protection	1,364,381	4,300,261	215.2
Administration	1,364,381	4,300,261	215.2

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

21.3. Development Funds

Economic policies in Balochistan are guided by the white paper of the annual budget and to provide the financial outlays for development spending at district level, the most important source is the provincial Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). The Planning and Development Department compiles the PSDP each year; then the PSDP has to be approved by the government and the Provincial Assembly.

For all development activities in Balochistan, the provincial government spends annual allocations of funds as reflected in provincial PSDP, gets financial resources in the shape of development grants (both from federal and donor agencies) and the federal government also spends through federal PSDP. Scope of this analysis is limited to the last ten years' provincial PSDP only and that too Government of Balochistan's funds and not those provided by the donor agencies though referral will be made to both donors' funds and federal PSDP at some points in the analysis. The reason for not including foreign project assistance (donor agencies' funds) in analysis is that the record available does not contain accurate figures of expenditure.

Table 21.2: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

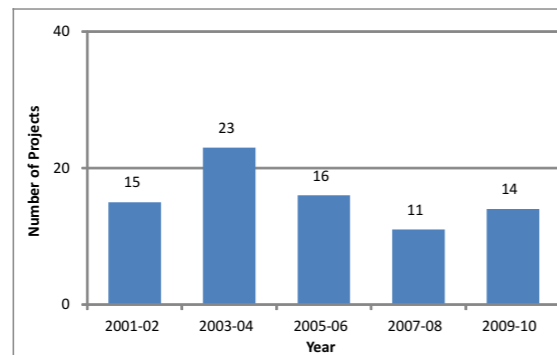
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total PSDP Allocation GOB	264	213	120	149	134	87	106	171
Total Release	87	84	95	134	n/a	87	87	171
Total Expenditures	83	82	95	129	n/a	87	18	25
Percentage Utilizations	96%	98%	100%	96%	n/a	100%	20%	*15%

n/a: Data not available

* by the time when data was being collected

The graph shows the number of projects reflected under PSDP in Nasirabad from 2001-02 to 2009-10. Number of project, reflected each year, is not an indicator of more or less investment due to two reasons: size of project is unknown and secondly number of projects does not mean that all reflected projects are completed in a particular year. For details, see table K1 Annexure K.

Number of Projects Executed Under PSDP



(PSDP, 2010)



ANNEXURE TABLES

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

Annexure A: DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Table A1: Provincial/National Assembly Seats

	Constituency No	Number of Seats
Provincial	PB-27	1
	PB-28	1
National	NA-66	1
<i>Total</i>		3

(Provincial and District Election Commission of Pakistan)

Table A2: Number of Polling Booths during last LG elections in 2005

Office	Basic Pay Scale (BPS)	Number of Posts		Total
		2008-09	2009-10	
Deputy	2	1	0	1
Commissioner	7	1	0	1
<i>Total</i>		2	0	2

(Provincial and District Election Commission of Pakistan)

Annexure B: LAW AND ORDER

Table B1: Type of Law Enforcement Agencies and Geographical Coverage

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Police Station / Thana / Chowki	Geographical Coverage
Police	PS-1,Chowkis-2	City Dera Murad Jamali

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

Table B2: Strength of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Available Human Resource							Total
	SP(s)/ Hawaldar	DSP(s)/ Risaldar	SHO(s)/ Naibrisaldar	SI(s)	ASI(s)	Constable(s)	IP	
Police	2	5	1	45	81	908	11	1,053

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

Table B3: Available Resources of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Agencies	Available Resources						Total
	Vehicles	Arms	Ammunition	Mob Control Equipment			
				Tear Gas	Rubber Sticks	Armored Suits	
Police	45	1,028	58,600	38	790	58	60,559

(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	10	6	6	19	9	50
Brutal Murder & Manslaughter	44	40	43	45	27	199
Kidnapping for Ransom	1	1	1	2	2	7
Total	55	47	50	66	38	256

(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	16
Judicial Magistrate	Y	15
Anti-Terrorist Court	N	0
Qazi Court	N	0
Majlis-e-Shoora	N	0
Juvenile Court	N	0
Banking Court	N	0

(Registrar High Court, District & Session Judge)

Annexure C: AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

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

Major Rabi Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield(Kg/Hectare) Average
Wheat	87,590	222,479	2,540
Barley	200	280	1,400
Rapeseed/Mustard	8,340	5,045	605
Gram	13,500	11,209	830
Mutter Pulse	5,010	2,796	558
Lentil (Masoor)	2,770	1,766	638
Vegetables	3,831	68,661	17,922
Fodder	2,150	66,307	30,840
Canola	2,310	1,531	663
Sunflower	110	111	1,009
Total	125,811	380,185	57,005

(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
Rice	61,210	208,454	3,406
Sorghum (Jowar)	12,371	10,481	847
Millet (Bajra)	19	14	737
Sesame	2,260	1,327	587
Moongbean	354	251	709
Fruits	591	5,282	8,937
Onion	6,434	116,435	18,097
Potato	122	1,992	16,328
Vegetables	580	4,569	7,878
Melons	185	2,994	16,184
Fodder	2,301	60,346	26,226
Coriander	1,430	791	553
Guar Seed	501	411	820
Sugarcane	55	3,175	57,727
Cotton	3,710	4,737	1,277
Total	92,123	421,259	160,313

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

	Wheat	Fruits	potato	Fodder
Nasirabad				
Area	40.2	0.3	0.1	2.0
Production	27.8	0.7	0.2	15.8
Yield	1.2	4.1	7.5	26.3
Balochistan				
Area	33.9	20.1	0.2	3.1
Production	16.5	19.7	0.7	22.5
Yield	1.0	2.0	6.9	29.1

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Owner	Tractors	Threshers	Harvesters	Reapers	Bulldozers
Govt.	8	5	2	0	14
Private	520	170	0	10	105
Total	528	175	2	10	119

(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)
Dates	24	178	8,900
Mangoes	88	893	10,148
Citrus	384	3,592	9,428
Guava	53	409	8,702
Chickoo	9	29	7,250
Other Fruits	33	181	6,962
Total	591	5,282	51,390

(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)
Cauliflower	916	16,488	18,000
Spinach	1,214	21,906	18,044
Tomatoes	1,701	30,267	17,794
Lady Finger	147	1,074	7,306
Tinda	117	794	6,786
Brinjal	50	403	8,060
Bitter Gourd	45	657	14,600
Bottle Gourd	55	443	8,055
Luffa	40	284	7,100
Potato	122	1,992	16,328
Cucumber	100	747	7,470
Other Vegetables	26	167	6,423
Total	4,533	75,222	135,966

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C7: Area Irrigated by Different Source of Irrigation

Sources of Irrigation	Area (Hectare)	Percent (%)	Total No. of Tube Wells	
			Govt.	Private
Canals	210,054	100	0	0
Tube wells	0	0	0	0
Wells	0	0	0	0
Karezes / Spring	0	0	0	0
Total	210,054	100	0	0

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Annexure D: LIVESTOCK

Table D1: Health Services Activities

(Number)

Activities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Vaccination	220,513	178,061	198,544	509,067
Treatment	39,589	161,368	81,976	85,693
Animals Castrated	381	1,193	n/a	622
Animal Slaughtered (Govt.)	29,351	37,464	11,375	46,566

(Director Animal Health Balochistan) n/a : Data not available

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	0.9	0.9	1.0	11.4	11.6
Beef	(000) Tones	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3
Milk	(000) Liters	33.0	33.7	34.4	35.1	35.8
Poultry	(000) Tones	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.1
Eggs	Million Numbers	71.2	73.1	75.0	76.9	78.9

(Directorate General Livestock, 2006)

Annexure E: FORESTRY

Table E1: Notified Forests Areas ^{''(000 hectares)}

Forest Name	Area (Hectares)	Status
Nasirabad Tehsil	214	n/a
Total	214	n/a

(Forest Department)

Table E2: Forest Department Designations and Posts

Designation	Grade (BPS)	Post (Number)
Divisional Forest Officer	17	1
Range Forest Officer	16	2
Assistant	14	1
Senior Clerk	9	1
Forester	7	6
Junior Clerk	7	2
Forest Guard	5	24
Jeep Driver	4	2
Game Watcher	1	5
Mali	1	2
Naib Qasid	1	4
Chowkidar	1	2
Sweeper	1	1
Total		53

(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	48	48	797	n/a	799	n/a
Car	13	13	204	n/a	204	n/a
Jeep	24	24	245	n/a	246	23
Station Wagon	10	10	23	n/a	33	5
Tractor	271	341	139	n/a	139	169
Mini Bus	45	143	294	n/a	296	174
Taxi	n/a	n/a	6	n/a	8	n/a
Delivery Van	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
Truck	36	52	285	n/a	290	21
Pickup	56	61	137	n/a	185	65
Total	503	692	2,130	n/a	2,200	458

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

Table F2: Number of Post Offices and Courier Services (Number)

Services Category	1998	2009
Post Offices	23	17
Courier Services OCS, TCS, TNT, Speed X	n/a	n/a

(Post Master General)
n/a: Data not available

Annexure G: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

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

Access of water sources	MICS 2010
Improved sanitation facilities	58.3
Flush to pipe	9.7
Flush to septic tank	3.9
Flush to pit (latrine)	2.4
Flush to somewhere else	0.3
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	0.1
Flush to well / handhole	2.5
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	25.6
Protected pond / tank	7.2
Pit latrine with slab / Protected spring	7.0
Composting toilet	7.8
Un-Improved sanitation facilities	41.6
Filter plant	2.7
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	11.9
Bucket	0.0
Unprotected dug well	7.2
Public/ communal latrine	2.8
Other	0.0
Unprotected spring	1.8
Missing Water (Dug well, canal or stream)	7.7
No facility, Bush, Field	25.1
Water from tanker, truck, tractor, donkey cart	0.0
Tanker truck	0.5
Cart with small tanker/ drum	0.9
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0
Other	2.2

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Annexure H: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Table H1: OPD Attendance at THQ & DHQ Hospital

Category/ Department	THQ Hospital			DHQ Hospital		
	New Cases	Follow-up Cases	Total	New Cases	Follow-up Cases	Total
General OPD	n/a	n/a	n/a	60,750	n/a	60,750

(Health Department)

Table H2: Outdoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Neuro-Psychiatric	230
Other Communicable	280
Cardiovascular	410
Skin	1,300
Gastro Intestinal	1,450
Injuries/ Poisoning	1,740
Vaccine Preventable	2,355
Urinary Tract	2,780
Respiratory	3,013
Eye & ENT	3,900

(Health Department)

Table H3: Indoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Neonatal Tetanus	1
Hernias	2
Acute Appendicitis	3
Burns	7
Diabetes Mellitus	8
Chronic Liver Diseases	15
Asthma	68
Pneumonia<5	145
Typhoid	149
Diarrhoea<5	187
Malaria	217
Viral Hepatitis B	1,033

(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	13,380	6,268	19,648	17,912	7,595	25,507
Middle Section	1,447	368	1,815	1,825	482	2,307
High Section	572	141	713	917	203	1,120
Inter Colleges	232	0	232	0	0	0
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	565	82	647
Total	15,631	6,777	22,408	21,219	8,362	29,581

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

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

	Urban			Rural			Total			Percentage of
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	86	89	87	95	100	96	94	98	95	Total
	82	89	85	84	100	88	84	98	87	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	35.4	20.9	29.2
Secondary	28.5	6.3	16.9

(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	79	51	65	78	33	62	78	36	62	Including
5-9	86	65	76	82	38	66	82	42	67	Excluding
6-10	69	54	62	82	40	66	80	42	66	Excluding
10-12	47	6	26	26	3	17	29	3	19	-
11-13	95	10	48	34	3	24	41	5	27	-
13-14	26	14	23	13	0	8	15	1	10	-
14-15	15	8	13	12	0	7	12	1	8	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	64	21	46	46	4	28	49	7	31

(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
	43	7	27	33	3	20	35	3	21

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table 17: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	30	37	32
Middle and High Level	8	10	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	252	123	375	270	129	399
Middle Schools	16	3	19	15	6	21
High Schools	11	1	12	13	1	14
Inter Colleges	1	0	1	0	0	0
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	280	127	407	299	136	435

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

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

Literacy	Gender	Urban	Rural	Total
Literacy 10+	Male	65	46	49
	Female	21	4	7
	Total	46	28	31
Literacy 15+	Male	57	39	42
	Female	10	2	3
	Total	38	22	24

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	70	79	82
Female	30	21	18

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Annexure J: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

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

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. Of Posts.	Filled.	Vacant.
Assistant Director, Social Welfare.(Male). (B -17).	1	1	0
Assistant.(B-14).	1	1	0
Junior Clerk.(B-07).	1	0	1
Driver.(B -04).	1	1	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 Social Welfare Office

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

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Annexure K: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table K1: Projects executed under PSDP

Year	Projects in Numbers
2001-02	15
2002-03	20
2003-04	23
2004-05	17
2005-06	16
2006-07	14
2007-08	11
2008-09	8
2009-10	14

(PSDP, 2010)

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

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	CHHATTAR	ARBAB WAH	0	0
2	CHHATTAR	BAGAR	0	0
3	CHHATTAR	BANGO	148	30
4	CHHATTAR	DHOG	0	0
5	CHHATTAR	DURMAN	593	99
6	CHHATTAR	HOTHI	359	69
7	CHHATTAR	HOTIANI	73	17
8	CHHATTAR	KHANWAH BALENA	125	29
9	CHHATTAR	MIHANI	96	8
10	CHHATTAR	MURAD WAH	521	57
11	CHHATTAR	NABU WAH	0	0
12	CHHATTAR	OLAH CHHATTAR	2757	498
13	CHHATTAR	QALANDARANI GHARBI	0	0
14	CHHATTAR	QALANDARANI SHARQI	311	49
15	CHHATTAR	SAKHI WAH	16	5
16	CHHATTAR	SHERANI GHARBI	199	40
17	CHHATTAR	SONWAH	449	50
18	CHHATTAR	WAZEERANI	877	139
19	CHHATTAR	BANRI	546	101
20	CHHATTAR	BARRA	573	116
21	CHHATTAR	DARKAND	726	151
22	CHHATTAR	KALRI SOON WAH	328	70
23	CHHATTAR	KHIA GHARBI	554	86
24	CHHATTAR	KHIA SHARQI	1630	311
25	CHHATTAR	KORAR	1576	179
26	CHHATTAR	KUNRI	928	161
27	CHHATTAR	MACHHI WAH	0	0
28	CHHATTAR	PHULJI KABAR WAH	1658	229
29	CHHATTAR	PHULJI MIR WAH	1360	249
30	CHHATTAR	PHULJI SERI WAH	1154	244
31	CHHATTAR	PHULJIALLAH WAH	1525	239
32	CHHATTAR	TAHIR KOT SHARQI	1140	146
33	CHHATTAR	TAHIRKOT GHARBI	186	27
34	CHHATTAR	DOLAT GHARI BEROON	0	0
35	CHHATTAR	DOLAT GHARI UNDRON	12912	1861
36	CHHATTAR	KAJIL PUR	234	20
37	CHHATTAR	KANDI	745	111
38	CHHATTAR	KHANWAH ZARENA	262	31
39	CHHATTAR	LANDA BALINA	343	41
40	CHHATTAR	LUNDO ZARENA	67	9
41	CHHATTAR	MIR WAH GHARBI	364	44
42	CHHATTAR	MIR WAH SHARQI	316	46
43	CHHATTAR	MONIAR	492	45
44	CHHATTAR	NOWAH	242	32
45	CHHATTAR	SAKAR WAH	200	29

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
46	CHHATTAR	SHAH PUR	1120	133
47	CHHATTAR	SHERANI SHARKI	93	10
48	CHHATTAR	SHORI DARABI BEROON	290	51
49	CHHATTAR	SHORI DARABI UNDRON	4938	719
50	CHHATTAR	SHORI SHAHR BEROON	79	9
51	CHHATTAR	SHORI SHAHR UNDRON	6929	1249
52	DERA MURAD JAMALI	BAGA BEROON	115	18
53	DERA MURAD JAMALI	BAGA UNDRON	370	37
54	DERA MURAD JAMALI	BEDAR BEROON	331	53
55	DERA MURAD JAMALI	BEDAR UNDRON	11157	1193
56	DERA MURAD JAMALI	CHAHWAN	311	24
57	DERA MURAD JAMALI	GORCHANI	252	39
58	DERA MURAD JAMALI	KATOHAR	119	19
59	DERA MURAD JAMALI	MOONGCHAR HIJWANI	474	61
60	DERA MURAD JAMALI	RAMDANI	511	50
61	DERA MURAD JAMALI	SUBZ RAKH	54	12
62	DERA MURAD JAMALI	SUPPER DARKAN	101	7
63	DERA MURAD JAMALI	JUDHER	22104	3255
64	DERA MURAD JAMALI	MANJHOOTI BEROON	25	6
65	DERA MURAD JAMALI	MANJHOOTI UNDRON	26469	4902
66	DERA MURAD JAMALI	QUBA SHER KHAN SHARQI	640	82
67	DERA MURAD JAMALI	QUBA SHER KHAN UNDRON	1823	304
68	DERA MURAD JAMALI	BAGA HIJWANI	101	18
69	DERA MURAD JAMALI	BAGA JATOI	325	54
70	DERA MURAD JAMALI	JATOI	114	16
71	DERA MURAD JAMALI	KAPRANI	46	9
72	DERA MURAD JAMALI	QUBA SHER KHAN GHARBI	646	65
73	DERA MURAD JAMALI	ALI ABAD JANUBI	14886	2459
74	DERA MURAD JAMALI	ALI ABAD SHUMALI	5550	705
75	DERA MURAD JAMALI	ANTUM	0	0
76	DERA MURAD JAMALI	DITTA PITAFI	61	13
77	DERA MURAD JAMALI	GOLA WAHA	4473	705
78	DERA MURAD JAMALI	KAKARI	128	10
79	DERA MURAD JAMALI	MIR WAH DRIG	0	0
80	DERA MURAD JAMALI	REHMANI	0	0
81	DERA MURAD JAMALI	SHORE PIRAL UNDRON	987	203
82	DERA MURAD JAMALI	SHORI DATA BEROON	2775	391
83	DERA MURAD JAMALI	SHORI DATA GHARBI(UNDRON)	3001	497
84	DERA MURAD JAMALI	SHORI PIRAL BEROON	1247	195
85	DERA MURAD JAMALI	SHORI RASUL BAKHASH	19	5
86	DERA MURAD JAMALI	SHORI WARYAL BEROON	1354	237
87	DERA MURAD JAMALI	SHORI WARYAL(UNDRON)	503	79
88	DERA MURAD JAMALI	ALI KHAN SHARQI	0	0
89	DERA MURAD JAMALI	ALODA	833	119
90	DERA MURAD JAMALI	BANGUL KUHNA	0	0
91	DERA MURAD JAMALI	BANGUL NAU	34	6
92	DERA MURAD JAMALI	GAGAN	48	12
93	DERA MURAD JAMALI	GAHI BEROON	44	5
94	DERA MURAD JAMALI	GAHI UNDRON	9	2

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
95	DERA MURAD JAMALI	GHARI REHMAN	1031	149
96	DERA MURAD JAMALI	HALEEM SHAH	53	10
97	DERA MURAD JAMALI	KHAN WAH	365	74
98	DERA MURAD JAMALI	KHATOOR	435	78
99	DERA MURAD JAMALI	KOT PLYANI	507	75
100	DERA MURAD JAMALI	LAKHA	135	22
101	DERA MURAD JAMALI	LUNDA	170	32
102	DERA MURAD JAMALI	MASHKOOL	456	80
103	DERA MURAD JAMALI	MEHRAB WAH	1068	254
104	DERA MURAD JAMALI	MEWA	21	5
105	DERA MURAD JAMALI	MOLEDANA	0	0
106	DERA MURAD JAMALI	MOULVI	386	75
107	DERA MURAD JAMALI	NOROO	503	65
108	DERA MURAD JAMALI	QABULA	1102	218
109	DERA MURAD JAMALI	SATHIANI	818	138
110	DERA MURAD JAMALI	SAWAI	0	0
111	DERA MURAD JAMALI	SHAHADAD	6	2
112	DERA MURAD JAMALI	SHAHIB DANA	192	28
113	DERA MURAD JAMALI	SIAL	251	22
114	DERA MURAD JAMALI	SOBHANI	546	115
115	DERA MURAD JAMALI	SONA BEROON	154	34
116	DERA MURAD JAMALI	SONA UNDRON	518	105
117	DERA MURAD JAMALI	ABDULLAH BARI	1405	195
118	DERA MURAD JAMALI	ALI KHAN BEROON	302	48
119	DERA MURAD JAMALI	ALI KHAN WAH UNDRON	1685	357
120	DERA MURAD JAMALI	ALLAH ABAD	1557	326
121	DERA MURAD JAMALI	AMAMU CHANDIA UNDRON	654	132
122	DERA MURAD JAMALI	AREE BEROON	789	116
123	DERA MURAD JAMALI	AREE UNDRON	1425	286
124	DERA MURAD JAMALI	BALAN	5430	975
125	DERA MURAD JAMALI	BARAK	900	166
126	DERA MURAD JAMALI	BASHKOO KOHNA(OL D)	0	0
127	DERA MURAD JAMALI	BASHKOO NOU	484	36
128	DERA MURAD JAMALI	BASTI QAIM SHAH	49	9
129	DERA MURAD JAMALI	BURRAH WAH	518	83
130	DERA MURAD JAMALI	CHANDIA BEROON	256	54
131	DERA MURAD JAMALI	CHANDIA UNDRON	922	197
132	DERA MURAD JAMALI	DHOL WAH	1731	291
133	DERA MURAD JAMALI	EASAN	0	0
134	DERA MURAD JAMALI	ESA KHAN	1599	336
135	DERA MURAD JAMALI	GHOUSPUR	842	150
136	DERA MURAD JAMALI	GHULAM HUSSAIN JAHLOO	749	126
137	DERA MURAD JAMALI	GORCHANI	294	73
138	DERA MURAD JAMALI	HURMAT MALGHANI	917	150
139	DERA MURAD JAMALI	IMAMO CHANDIA BEROON	177	39
140	DERA MURAD JAMALI	JARWAR	727	131
141	DERA MURAD JAMALI	KANDA	214	42
142	DERA MURAD JAMALI	KHAIRPUR JOLGANI	584	106
143	DERA MURAD JAMALI	KHAROS WAH UNDRON	7399	1282

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
144	DERA MURAD JAMALI	KHAROSE WAH BEROON	13	2
145	DERA MURAD JAMALI	KHUSHAL	0	0
146	DERA MURAD JAMALI	KOHNA TAMBOO	2235	425
147	DERA MURAD JAMALI	LASHARI HASY KHAN	283	45
148	DERA MURAD JAMALI	MALGHANI NO.2	1744	303
149	DERA MURAD JAMALI	MANIK MUKHI	54	9
150	DERA MURAD JAMALI	MIR WAH	2114	451
151	DERA MURAD JAMALI	MIR WAH BURRA	160	29
152	DERA MURAD JAMALI	MISRANI	1105	198
153	DERA MURAD JAMALI	MONIK	0	0
154	DERA MURAD JAMALI	PINHAR	1811	233
155	DERA MURAD JAMALI	SARANG WAH DINGRI	3447	732
156	DERA MURAD JAMALI	SETHIWAH	1130	183
157	DERA MURAD JAMALI	SHAHWANI	171	38
158	DERA MURAD JAMALI	THARO	70	9
159	DERA MURAD JAMALI	WAJA	21	3
160	DERA MURAD JAMALI	YOUSAF PALAL	705	89

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