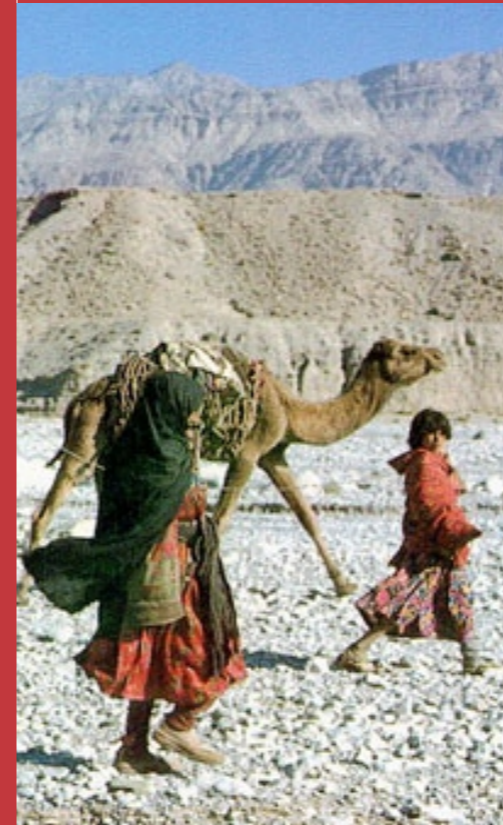


District Development P R O F I L E 2 0 1 1

Nushki



Nushki - District Development Profile 2011



Planning & Development Department
Government of Balochistan, Quetta



United Nations Children's Fund
Provincial Office Balochistan, Quetta



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



District Development

P R O F I L E

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Prepared by



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Department, Government
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United Nations
Children's Fund
Provincial Office
Balochistan, Quetta

July 18, 2011

Message

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

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

Foreword

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

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

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

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

Shahid Pervez
Chief Economist

Acknowledgement

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

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

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

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

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

Aslam Shakir Baloch
Joint Chief Economist

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A. I.	Artificial Insemination	GO	Government Organization
AD	(Anno Domini) after the traditional date of Christ's birth	GoB	Government of Balochistan
ADBP	Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan	GPA	Gwadar Port Authority
ADP	Association for the Development of Pakistan	GRAP	Gender Reforms Action Plan
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	ha	Hectares
ALCs	Adult Literary Centers	HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care	HIV/STIs	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Sexually Transmitted Infections
API	Annual Parasite Incidence	IT	Information Technology
ASI	Assistant Sub-Inspector	IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
ASPL	Agriculture Sector Program Loan	JICA/SCC	Japan International Cooperation Agency/State Customs Committee
BC	Before Christ	JVT	Junior Vernacular Teacher
BCDA	Balochistan Coastal Development Authority	K.M	Kilo Meter
BEF	Balochistan Education Foundation	KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
BEMIS	Balochistan Education Management Information System	KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
BHUs	Basic Health Units	LG	Local Government
BLGA	Balochistan Local Government Act	LHWMIS	Lady Health Worker - Management Information System
BLGO	Balochistan Local Government Ordinance	LIEDA	Lasbela Industrial Estates Development Authority
BOS	Bureau of Statistics	M.C.C.	Metallurgical Corp of China Ltd
BPS	Basic Pay Scale	MCB	Muslim Commercial Bank
C&W	Communication and Works	MCHCs	Maternal & Child Health Centers
CBO	Community Based Organization	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
CCB	Citizen Community Board	MHI	Muslim Hands International
Cds	Civil Dispensaries	MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
CDWA	Clean Drinking Water for All	MNA	Member National Assembly
CIPs	Community Implementation Partners	MPA	Member Provincial Assembly
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority	MS	Medical Superintendent
DDRRP	District Disaster Risk Reduction Plan	MSA	Maritime Security Agency
DEWS	Diseases Early Warning System	MSL	Mean Sea Level
DFI	Development Financing Institutions	NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer	NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
DHIS	District Health Information System	NCHD	National Commission for Human Development
DHQ	District Headquarter	NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
DOH	District Officer Health	NEP	National Education Policy
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	NHA	National Highway Authority
DRRMP	Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan	NOC	National Occupational Classification
DSP	Deputy Superintendent of Police	OPD	Outpatient Department
DSV	District Superintendent of Vaccination	PCD	Passive Case Detection
EC	Election Commission	PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
ECCE	Early Childhood Care Education	PEC	Pakistan Engineering Council
EDO	Executive District Officer	PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regularity Authority
EFA	Education for All	PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
EmONC	Emergency Obstetric Natal Care	PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization	PSDP	Public Sector Development Program
FBS	Federal Bureau of Statistics	PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
FLCFs	First Level Care Facilities	PTA	Pakistan Telecom Authority
FP	Family Planning	PTC	Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation
GEF	Global Environment Facility	PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
GER	Gross Enrollment Rate	PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
		QESCO	Quetta Electric Supply Company
		RHC	Rural Health Center
		SHO	Station House Officer
		SI	Sub-Inspector
		SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
		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	Data not found
Geographical Area	5,797 Square kilometer (Census 1998)
Geographical Points	65°07'42"-66°18'45" East longitudes and 29°01'51"-29°52'37" North latitudes
Administrative Units	There is 1 Tehsil and 10 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Archaeological Sites	Zangi-Nawar, Khanuwal
Shrines	Sher Jan Agha
Major ethnic groups	Baloch, Brahvi, (minor groups: Punjabi / Urdu speaking and Pashtoons)
Languages	Balochi, Brahvi and Urdu
Climate	The climate of Nushki District ranges from extreme hot in summer to severe cold in winter. The rainfall is irregular and scanty.

Demography

District Population in 1998	98,030 Total, 51,394 Male, 46,636 Female (Census 1998)
Projected Population in 2010	144,227 Total
Population Annual Growth Rate	3.27% (Census 1998)
Household Size	7.2 (Census 1998)
Housing Units	13417 (Census 1998)

Law & Order

1 District and Session Court, 1 Qazi Court, No Jail (District Police Officer)

Productive Sector

Agriculture Ecological Zone	Sub-Tropical
Land Area Used for Agriculture	Nushki was carved out of Chaghi, separate data is not available. Please refer to District Development Profile of Chaghi
Major Crops	Please refer to District Development Profile of Chaghi
Major Fruits	Please refer to District Development Profile of Chaghi

Total Livestock Population	Data Not Found
Veterinary Institutions	1 civil veterinary hospital, 16 veterinary dispensaries
Major Diseases in Animals	Lung-Worm-Infestation, Wire-Worm-Infestation, Liver Fluke, Mange/Mites

Total Forest Area	75,395 ha.
Wild Life	Mammals: Desert Fox (<i>Vulpes cana</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Cape Hare (<i>Lepus capensis</i>), Porcupine (<i>Hystrix indica</i>), Afghan Hedgehog (<i>Hemiechinus auritus megalotis</i>), etc. The area is also the habitat of the threatened Desert Deer, Goitered Gazelle (<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>), Pigmy Jerboa etc. Birds: Houbara Bustard, See-see Partridge, a number of Sparrows, Finches, Buntings, seasonal/migratory Waterfowls, Hawks, and Sand Grouse etc. Reptiles: Turkestan Rock Gecko, Sharp-tailed Spider Gecko, Lumsdeni Gecko (<i>Stenodactylus lumsdeni</i>), Whip-tailed Sand Gecko (<i>Stenodactylus maynardi</i>), Baloch Spiny-tailed Lizard, Mountain Dwarf Gecko (<i>Tropicolotes depressus</i>), Short-toed Sand Swimmer, Easter Dwarf Skink (<i>Ablepharus pannonicus</i>), Indian Desert Monitor (<i>Varanus griseus knoiecznyi</i>), Reticulate Desert Lacerta (<i>Eremias acutirostris</i>), Caspian Desert Lacerta (<i>Eremias scripta</i>), Chagai Desert Lacerta (<i>Eremias aporosceles</i>), Dark-headed Dwarf Racer (<i>Eirenis persica walteri</i>), Tartary Sand Boa (<i>Eryx tataricus speciosus</i>), Spotted Desert Racer (<i>Coluber karelini karelini</i>), Dark-headed Gamma Snake (<i>Boiga trigonata melanocephalus</i>), Maynard's Awl-headed Snake (<i>Lytorhynchus maynardi</i>), Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agrionemys horsfieldii</i>), Indian Cobra, Leaf Nose Viper (<i>Eristicophis macmahonii</i>), and Lizards like <i>Agamura femoralis</i> , <i>Stenodactylus maynardi</i> , etc.

Major Mineral Deposits	Chromite, Graphite
Major Mineral Production	Data is not available

Roads' Length	Black topped: 230 KM, Shingle: 462 KM
Tele-density	Data is not available
Courier Services	Data is not available
Banks	Data is not available

Social Sector	
Drinking Water Sources	89% Improved, 11% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Sanitation Facilities	57% Improved, 43% Un-improved (MICS 2010)

Health Facilities	
	1 Hospital (Public Sector), 2 RHCs, 10 BHUs, 15 CDs, 2 MCH centers, 1 TB Clinic, 1 School Health Unit.
Health Facilities Staff	21 Doctors, 7 Nurses, 110 Para-medical staff.
Antenatal Care (ANC)	33% (PSLM 2008-09)
Skilled Birth Attendant	21% (PSLM 2008-09)
Deliveries at Home	93% (PSLM 2008-09)
Major Priority Diseases	Diarrhea / Dysentery and ARI, Fever (Clinical Malaria).
Special Health Programs / Initiatives	Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), TB Control Program, Malaria Control Program, Hepatitis Prevention and Control Program, AIDS Control Program, National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care, MNCH Program
Reporting and Surveillance Systems	HMIS and DHIS, LHW-MIS, Disease Early Warning System (DEWS)

Education	Literacy (10+): 47%, Literacy (15+): 38%, Primary GER: 89%, Middle GER: 51%, Matric GER: 43%, Population Ever Attended School: 47%, Completed Primary or Higher Level:34% (PSLM 2008-09)
Number of Schools	Primary NAR: 34%,SecondaryNAR: 21% (MICS 2010) Primary: 154, Middle: 33, High: 25 (BEMIS 2009-10)

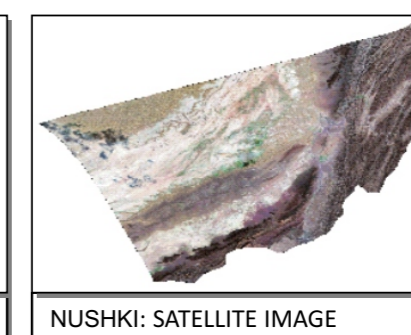
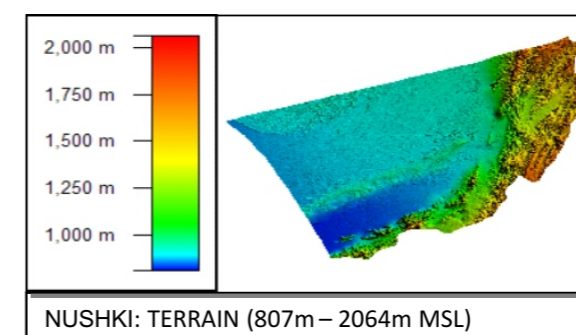
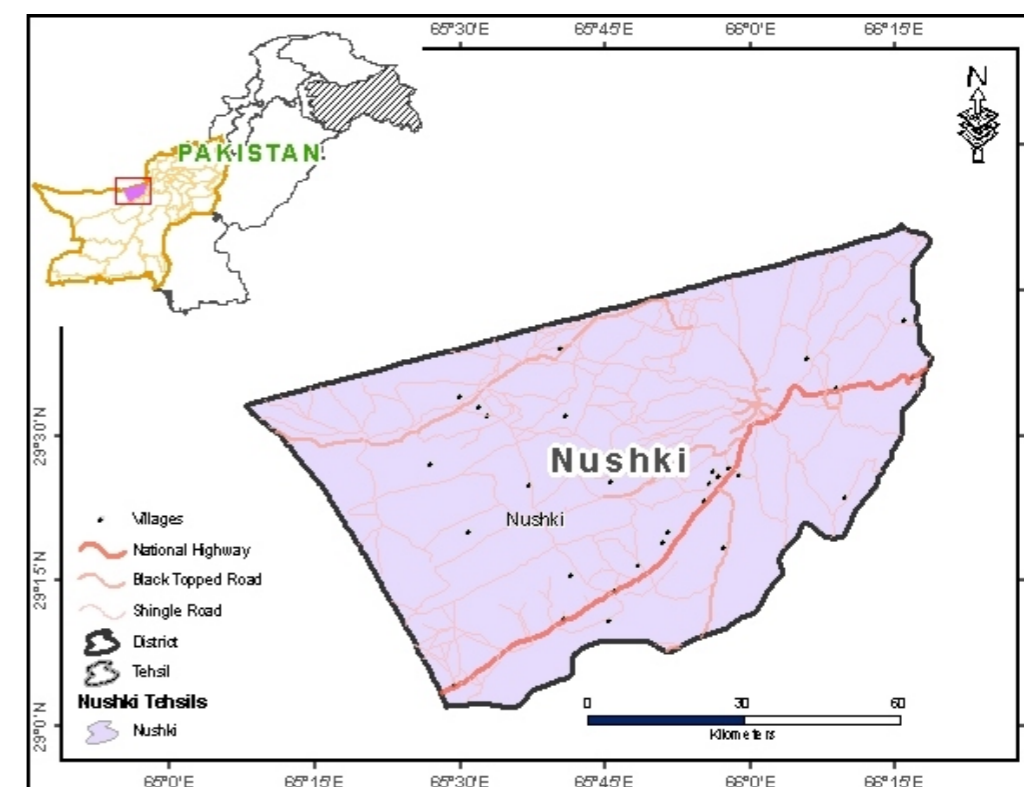
Disasters	Data is not available
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District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation: Rs.160 million, Budget Release: Rs. 160 million, Total Expenditure: Rs. 28 million, *Percentage Utilization: 18%
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* when data was being collected

DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Nushki 12th smallest district in Balochistan and has an area of 5,797 square kilometers, Nushki District lies between 65°07'42" - 66°18'45" East longitudes and 29°01'51"-29°52'37"North latitudes consisting of 1 *Tehsil* and 10 Union Councils. Location of Nushki is at 810 km (aerial distance) south-west (237 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 120 km south-west (233 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

The district is located in the north of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries in the east with Quetta and Chaghai District in the west. Kharan and Kalat Districts are on the south and Afghanistan in the north. The district headquarter is in “Nushki” town; it lies in south-west of Quetta, and is situated on a plain at the base of Quetta Plateau, 2,900 feet above Mean Sea Level.

Eastern and southern parts of the district comprise of hilly areas while rest of the district area is a plain. The terrain elevation varies between 807-2,064 meters above Mean Sea Level. From Nushki, the flat Balochistan desert stretches to north and westwards toward the Helmand River. In 1902, a railway of 150 kilometer was sanctioned from Quetta to Nushki, it was completed in 1905. This railway made Nushki the starting-point of the caravan route to Seistan. From the strategic point of view a force operating from Nushki would flank any advance from the north to Kandhar, and would also guard the southwest approach to Quetta.

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Nushki

Tehsil	Union Council
Nushki	Ahmed Wal, Anam Bostan, Badini, Baghak Mall, Dak, Jamaldini, Kashingi, Mengal, Nushki, Nushki Bazar

There are total 1 Tehsil and 10 Union Councils in the district

(Local Government Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

Nushki was carved out of Chaghai - one of the oldest districts of Balochistan. The history of Nushki therefore, is that of Chaghai District. The Balochs are perhaps the oldest inhabitants of the district, who according to themselves migrated from Aleppo. Different theories are attributed to the origin of Brahvis, they must have moved towards the north from their original home in Kalat district and settled down in pockets with a major concentration in the Nushki area. Both the Brahvi and Baloch appear to have been firmly established in the beginning of the 16th century, as is seen from a narrative of the flight of the Mughal Emperor Hamayun along the valley of the Helmand to Seistan in 1543. In the second half of the 16th century, the district remained under the rule of Safavid Dynasty. Later in history, it appears as part of the Mughal Empire, with the downfall of the Mughal power, the northern portion of Nushki was annexed to the territories of Khan of Kalat, Mir Abdullah Khan (1716 - 1730). In 1733 Sher Khan the Baloch, Chief of Nushki, submitted to Mir Hassan, the second son of Mir Wais and the founder of the Ghilzai Dynasty. Mir Hassan ruled the adjacent Pathan area now forming Quetta and Pishin Districts, and compelled the Baloch tribes to pledge their allegiance.

A few years later, Nadir Shah sent an expedition against Nushki under Muhammad Ali Beg, who inflicted a severe defeat on the Baloch near Shorawak. In 1740, Nadir Shah conferred Nushki as a fief upon the chief of Kharan. Later, it was retaken by Mir Nasir Khan, the great Brahvi ruler (1750-1793), Nushki became a *Niabat* of the then Kalat State and remained so for about a century.

The advent of the British in this area commenced with the British agreement of 1878 with the Khan of Kalat. Subsequently, as a result of the partial survey and definitions of the western boundary with Iran from Kuhak to *Koh-i-Malik Siah* and demarcation of the Afghan Baloch boundary in 1896, the western Sanjrani (present Dalbandin sub-division and Nokundi *Tehsil*) became part of Kalat State. In November, 1896, the first British political agent of Chaghai was appointed. Nushki continued to be *Niabat* of Kalat State. Three years later, however, the *Niabat* of Nushki was leased by the British from the Khan on an annual rent of Rs. 9,000/-. The management of the *Niabat* was handed over on the 1st July, 1899 to the British

Government, with the full rights and privileges, as well as full and exclusive revenue, civil and criminal jurisdiction, including all rights to levy dues and tolls. From July, 1899 to the 13th August, 1947 the district remained under the British Government. After independence in 1947 and after the declaration of Balochistan as a province in 1970, Chaghai became a district within Quetta Division.

1.2. Tribes Ethnic Groups and Languages

The population of Nushki District is not homogeneous. The main tribes in the district are Baloch, Baraich, Badini, Jamaldini, Mengal, Syed, Yallanzai, Mohamad Hassani, Sasoli, Mandai, Langove, Qazi. The major languages spoken are Balochi, Brahvi and Urdu.

1.3. Climate

The climate of Nushki District is extreme hot in summer and mild to severe cold in winters. The difference between day and night temperatures is considerable and the climatic conditions vary from area to area. Since, the district falls outside the sphere of monsoon currents; subsequently, the rainfall is irregular and scanty. Separate data for Nushki could not be collected for rainfall and temperature. The following data is that of Chaghi.

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	70	2	0	0	0	n/a	0	1.7	0	0	0	9	7.5	83
Maximum Temp.	13	20	32	35	42	46	45	41	39	36	27	22	33	-
Minimum Temp.	0	-1	10	16	22	27	27	23	n/a	14	6	4	13	-

(RMC Karachi, 2008)
n/a: Data not available

1.4. Topography

Geographically, eastern and southern parts of the district comprise of hilly areas while rest of the district area is a plain. The terrain elevation varies between 807 -2,064 meters above Mean Sea Level. From Nushki, the flat Balochistan desert stretches to north and westwards toward the Helmand River.

Nushki district is located in the extreme north of Balochistan province and it lies on the belt, which is in the south of Pakistan- Afghanistan border, from the Sarlath Hills on the east to *Koh-i-Malik Siah* in the west. The east-west length of the district is 115 km and north-south is 70 km. The district is bound in the north by the desert region of Afghanistan (which lies south of the Helmand River), on the east by the Sarlath hilly range and Kalat district, in the south by Kharan district and in the west by Iran. The northern boundary of the district, which separates it from Afghanistan, was demarcated in 1896 by a joint Afghan-British Commission. The western border with Iran was demarcated by a joint Pakistan-Iran Commission in 1959.

There are innumerable channels and hill torrents which originate from the mountains and flow during rains. Very little water, however, reaches the lake basins (*hamuns*).

2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

The social organization in Nushki District is mainly structured along tribal lines. The social structure is patriarchal. The most important institution is kinship which commands loyalty from its members. In the district there are three major ethnic groups namely Baloch, Brahvi. Baloch and Brahvi are similar to each other as compared to the Pashtoons. Baloch and Brahvi have similar traditions, though they speak different languages. In many families there are intermarriages.

The most characteristic social pattern, like in other parts of Balochistan, is the system of tribal responsibility; each tribe is responsible for the action of each one of its members. Though the hold of *Sardars* has diminished considerably over the passage of time, yet they retain certain characteristics of the tribal system. The code of honor which has prevailed among the tribesmen for centuries still influences their actions including:

- To avenge blood.
- To refrain from killing women.
- To either pardon an offence on the intercession of the women of the offender's family or to dismiss the women by giving each of them a dress as a token of honor.
- To punish an adulterer with death.
- To cease fighting when a Mullah, a Syed or a woman bearing the Holy Quran on his or her head, intervenes between the parties. (District Census Report of Chaghai, 1972)

2.2. Food

Wheat is the major staple food. *Atta* is whole-wheat flour made into *roti* (bread), and is the typical bread consumed with most meals. Pulses are eaten in the form of *daal*, or lentils. Meals are generally taken three times a day. Breakfast may consist of *roti* and tea or only tea. Lunch as the main meal commonly consists of *roti* with vegetables or meat or pulses. Dinner may be a repeat of lunch food items with slight variations. Meat is seldom used. On festivals goats and sheep are generally slaughtered to celebrate the occasion. Milk taken is that of goats, sheep and camels.

2.3. The Family

Nushki District has a joint family system, particularly in rural areas. In the urban areas the trend is towards the nuclear family. People are motivated towards the nuclear family system; however, economic compromises and cultural values restraint them from adopting this system. If male members of a family are employed outside, it becomes the moral and cultural responsibility of other members at home to live as a joint family and take care of other members. It is the responsibility of the children to look after the parents when they are old. The family still forms one of the important elements in the social system. It works as a security during unemployment and financial crises, and plays its social role very effectively by means of socialization. It is a big support during conflict and social interaction.

2.4. Marriage

Most marriages, especially in the rural areas, are arranged by the families' consent/involvement, as there are few occasions for men and women to meet on their own in the strictly gender-segregated social settings. It is usually the father who decides upon the formal terms of marriage, though he may be influenced by his wife, whose female networks remain vital in this regard. The role of girl in decision making concerning her marriage is limited. Son, however, may exercise veto

power over the choice of his life partner. The economic independence of sons signals their capacity to enter into a marriage agreement. Although provisions in Islamic *Shariat* Law allow the woman to turn down a marriage partner, local customs prohibit this. Now-a-days, change is noticed in the urban areas, where educated girls may show their willingness or un-willingness for a match. They however, still remain under the patriarchal set up, where matters related to their marriages are decided by their parents. Marriages with near relations, though not always the rule, are preferred, because exchange can be arranged easily. The parties already acquainted with each other, strengthen their mutual relations by the marriage tie.

Like many other district, in Nushki too, there is tradition of paying bride price (*Lab, Vulvar*), which generally ranges from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 200,000. The amount of *Lab* previously was paid in kind, usually in the form of sheep, goat and camel, with commercialization, the trend towards cash payment, particularly in urban areas. The bridegroom's family is usually responsible for paying a bride price to the bride's family.

The system of exchange of girls (*Char Pa Chari, or Badli or Sarri*) prevails among the tribes in the Nushki District. Under the system, if there is much difference between the ages or personal attractions of the girls, which are to be exchanged, the parents of the girl have to pay an additional sum in cash. Similarly an elderly man, who obtains a young girl in exchange for one of his own female relations, has to make an additional payment as compensation. This custom of additional payment is confined chiefly to the nomadic population (The Gazetteer Balochistan Chaghai).

2.5. Social Organization

Ethnic or tribal identity remains a potent force, for both individuals and groups in Balochistan. The society is predominantly patriarchal and the decision making is mostly in the hands of males. The society is structured on kinship basis. One can find polarization among different ethnic groups. While each group is attached to a particular tradition and founded on different rules of social organization, most of these have undergone numerous transformations over time. The society is modeled on the authoritarian structure governing the relationship between a father and his sons. The hierarchical system of authority flows downwards from the *Sardar* to the other end of the family. The *Sardari* system of Brahvi's is similar to that of Baloch, it is somewhat more flexible with power and adjudicative authority of the *Sardar* often resting more on inter-personal networks than on formal hierarchy (An analysis of the situation of Women and Children in Balochistan) However the *Sardar's* role has been altered over the years from one of defender of tribal independence to one of mediator between the tribe and the state.

The political organization is seen to be built upon two principles; hereditary authority and a personal bond of allegiance in which protection is exchanged for loyalty. The persistence of tribal politics and the continuing power and influence of local chiefs or *Sardars* are seen to affect and alter the working of the established parliamentary system. Many of the elected representatives are tribal chiefs and *Sardars*.

In small family affairs women have substantial say. Their community roles are limited to a significant degree by the latitude they have for social interaction outside the immediate household. There are occasions like births, deaths, illnesses and marriages etc. which serve as socially sanctioned forms of socializing, available to women. These events help in the exchange of information and ideas and enforce social ties and alliances.

2.6. Customs of Co-operation

The concept of community participation is not new in the area. It includes the practice of collective labor (*Ashar or Hawachk*) at harvest time or other periods of peak labor needs, the granting of financial assistance (*Bijar and Pursi*) to fellow tribesmen on a reciprocal basis. Besides, irrigation committees, managed by the village, are other form of cooperation. Flood irrigation systems, entailing construction of minor earth filled dams, were built and rehabilitated by the beneficiary communities - all water users of these schemes contribute labor and funds according to the size of their landholding. Similarly, *karez* management was performed by the beneficiaries in an institution known as *Gham, Mir-i-Aab* or *Sarreshta*. Such institutions have considerably been weakened and begun to disintegrate to some extent, following

state interventions in rural development. The community is involved in cooperation with the government with regard to water supply schemes for the community though complex water supply schemes have proved hard for the communities to manage. The people now look for government funds and co-operation. This tends to create an atmosphere, where the people remain indifferent towards their fellow tribesmen and others for cooperation.

2.7. Religious Beliefs

The vast majority of the district population is Muslim and only a fraction is Hindu. Religious functions are a significant force in the lives of all community members. Two major festivals are "*Eid-ul-Fitr*" and "*Eid-ul-Azha*". These are occasions of great pleasure. The people are generally religious minded, they offer prayers regularly and fast during the month of *Ramazan* every year. The financially well off also perform *Hajj* and *Umrah*.

The Hindu Population observes "*Diwali*" and "*Holi*". The Hindus of Nushki also make an annual pilgrimage to the Jawarkin Hill, which is about 22 Km from Nushki, on the occasion of "*Wasakhi*" festival on the 13th of April.

2.8. Conflict Resolution

There are two options available for conflict resolution. One is the government judiciary system and the other is the tribal *Jirga* (Council of Tribal Elders) system. Individual and tribal disputes are settled through the *Jirga* system, which is more efficient and effective than the government judicial system. The *Jirga* system is the traditional system of Justice which has actively been practiced in Balochistan to settle legal cases and disputes. The highest body in the district is the district *Jirga*. The *Jirga* system according to one account, dates back to the days of Naseer Khan, the Khan of Kalat f (1741-1795). The system was in practice during the British time. It was modified under special provision ordinance (Criminal Provisions-II) of 1968 to make the process of justice easy. The system was abolished in 1991, but one can still form a provisional *Jirga* comprising the notables, when there is a need for resolving a conflict. Whenever there is a dispute between two individuals or parties, the notables of one side go for reconciliation to the other party and sit together to resolve the issue. Sometimes the dispute is resolved through imposition of penalties in the form of cash, land, and kind or by marrying women to the inflicted side.

2.9. Role, Position and Status of Women

According to the 1973 constitution, all Pakistani citizens are equal, with no distinction based on gender alone. The state may, however, make special provisions for the protection of women and children, especially in labor legislation. It ensures the full participation of women in all spheres of national life. Women are granted the right to vote and to hold office, with a quota of seats reserved for women on national and provincial legislative bodies. The power of customary laws most often prevails over even the most enlightened formal laws, making it difficult for women to claim the legal rights they are supposedly guaranteed.

In most of the social groupings, men hold a monopoly of power in the public arena. In the political domain, local level chiefs and tribal authorities are always men, so are the members of Local Councils of elders or *Jirgas*. It is rare to find examples of parallel women's groups from where women leaders may emerge and collective action be planned. Men also set the terms of moral and cultural values. Religious authorities are all men and local cultural codes of honor stem from male value systems which often entail components based on the subordination of women. These may include a denial of women's rights in matters of property and inheritance which is given in Islam, and exclusion of women from consideration as equals in creating a social order.

The economic participation of women differs from that of men. The society depends on the division of labor as most of the outdoor work is done by men whether economic or social, while the domestic work is done by women. Women are involved in activities like fetching of water, collecting of fuel wood, looking after the animals, collecting fodder, processing milk into butter, sour milk and cheese, working with wool, etc. They are also responsible for cooking, cleaning, taking care of children and other dependent members. Women are very good at producing handicrafts, etc. The social status of

women is low and the tradition of polygamy and *lab* keeps them under social pressure to remain illiterate. The tribal social set up is to have more male children and the reproductive burden falls squarely on women.

Although the literacy rate in Nushki District is very low among women folk (17.6% for age group 15 years and above¹), the trend in urban areas is encouraging. There is also a positive trend of vote casting by female as each successive election indicates that female have casted more votes.

2.10. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

The magnitude of child labor varies between urban and rural areas. In the rural areas of Nushki District children are left with few alternatives than early participation in the work force in the absence of adequate education opportunities. They are involved in labor-intensive agricultural tasks such as weeding and harvesting. They also perform the task of grazing livestock.

Besides children (particularly girls) help fetch water and fire wood. Girls are involved at an early age into the daily routine of domestic work like preparation of meals, cleaning the compound and carrying younger children. During their mother's pregnancies and child birth, they remain at home and do all the work. All these duties deprive them from going to school.

The nature of work differs in urban areas. The places of employment include auto and electric workshops, bicycle and motorcycle repair shops, engineering workshops, furniture shops, restaurants, hotels, tea shops, steel and iron works and tailoring and embroidery shops. The children join most of this work as apprentice so that over a period of time they would be able to run their own shops. These boys generally work the same hours as adults, but receive lower salaries as employers exploit this situation to treat them as trainees or apprentices. Girls are involved in domestic work at an early age and are thus deprived of education.

2.11. Major Development Issues

Tribalism is slowly and steadily fading away due to commercialization, the increasing role of government in every sphere of life, the economic development and education. The role of the *Sardar* is also declining with the fading tribalism. In tribal society the dispute between any two individuals or groups is transformed into tribal disputes. Any negative action on the part of any lay man usually involves the whole tribe and the responsibility is shifted from the individual to the whole tribe.

Inter marriages between different ethnic groups will enable better socialization and co-operation between them. Women have no choice in marriages even if they are educated. This trend is now being negated to some extent in urban areas, especially by educated women. The practice of bride price is a social evil and a hindrance towards marriages, as poor people cannot afford to pay the bride price; an aged rich man can get married to a young girl by paying a handsome amount to girl's parents.

Where there is economic well being of the people and where there is education, preference is given to nuclear families rather than to joint families. However the negative consequences will be the discontinuation of relations, especially with parents, and the loss of social security provided by the joint family.

The custom of co-operation has been affected by the role, government plays in economic development; as their requirements are provided through line departments. Due to lessening of social co-operation, the *karezes* are being dried up as these were maintained previously by collective co-operation.

Although law does not discriminate against women as laid down in the constitution but customs and traditions do. Similarly women are poorly represented in all walks of life especially in local government institutions, even though they have allocated seats. Women cannot play a major role and cannot exploit their full potential due to segregation and seclusion of women in the society.

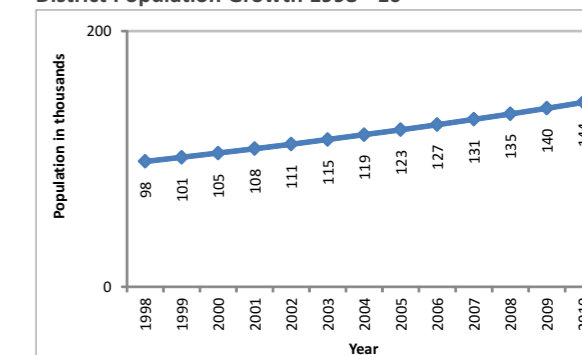
¹ MICS Balochistan 2010

3

DEMOGRAPHY AND HOUSING

Demography details 2010 (Projected Population)	
Total Population (in thousands)	144
-Male	76 (52%)
-Female	69 (48%)
-Urban	35 (24%)
-Rural	109 (76%)
Sex Ratio (males/ 100 females)	110
Dependency Ratio	106
Population Density (person per sq. km)	25
Area Square Kilometer	5,797
Demography details 1998	
Total Population (in thousands)	98
Population Density (person per sq. km)	17
Average Household Size	7
Housing Units & Rooms	
Housing Units in thousands	n/a
Rooms per Housing Unit	n/a
Housing Tenure	
Owned	n/a
Rented	n/a
Rent Free	n/a
Marital Status (15 years and above)	
Never Married	32%
Married	64%
Widowed/ Divorced	4%
Other	
N.I. Card Obtained	n/a
Muslims	98.7%
Non-Muslim/others	1.3%

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:

	Population (In '000')	
	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population	98	144
Male Population	51 (52%)	76 (52%)
Female Population	47 (48%)	69 (48%)
Urban Population	24 (24%)	35 (24%)
Rural Population	74 (76%)	109 (76%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	110	110
Number of households (in '000')	7	n/a

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

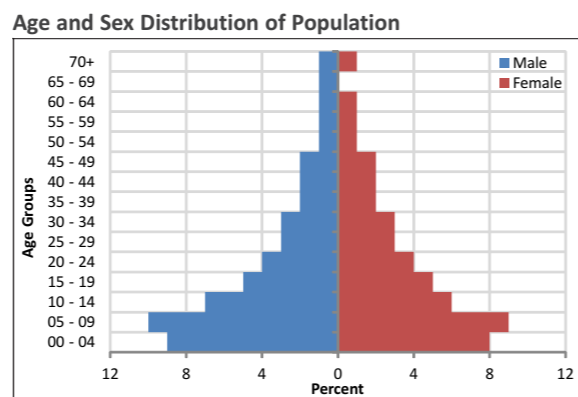
3.2. Population Growth Pattern

According to the Census of 1998 the reported population of District Nushki (previously *Tehsil* of district Chaghai) was 98 thousand and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to be 3.27%. Historically, the population growth has always been on a higher side in the district in contrast to other districts of Balochistan. By applying the annual growth rate (3.27%) of Census 1998 the projected population in 2010 is estimated to 145 thousand which is an increase of 47%. This population projection is based on natural growth in the region and it does not take into account incoming migration figure into account. These population statistics might be unrealistic as migration figures were unknown and substantial difference was observed between inter-censal growth rates. Also, these populating figures might be understated due to better health facilities the death rates has reduced, whereas, the birth rates remain the same, resulting in a higher population.

3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

The population is characterized by high growth rate (3.27% per annum) with 49% population under 15 years, nearly half (48.5%) of the population is of working age people (15-49 years), whereas, old people (65 and above) are very few, about 2.2% of the total. Children below one year are about 2% of the total population, whereas, 0-17 years age is about 54%; adult population is at 46% and population eligible for vote is (21 and above) at 37%.

Regarding sex ratio, male population (52.4%) is slightly more than the female (47.6%), where for every 100 females, there were 116 males. Usually, females are under reported in tribal and traditional societies as people hesitate to register new born females.

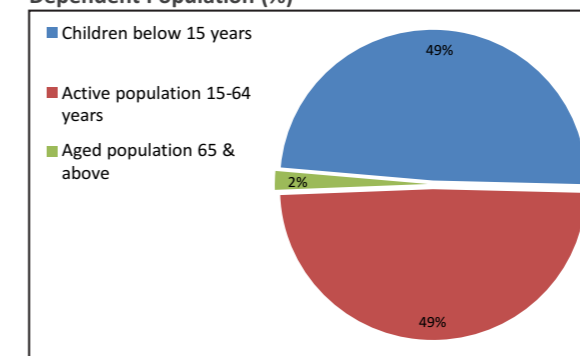


(Census, 1998)

3.3. Dependant 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, more than half of the population in the district was dependent including youth (< 15) dependency of approximately 49% and old age dependency at 2%. Due to the large under-15 population, the dependency ratio was extremely high with 1 dependent for every person of age 15-64. These figures do not account for the dependents of age group 15-64.

Dependent Population (%)



(Census, 1998)

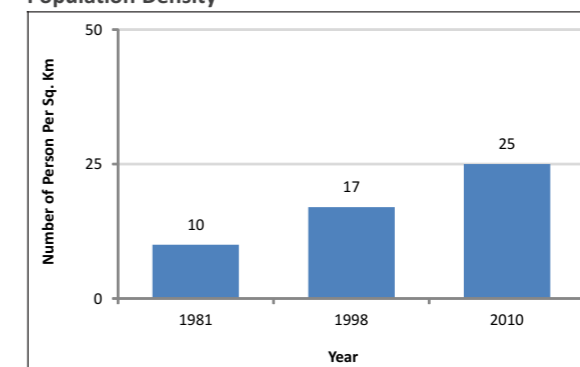
3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

Over the period of time, one-quarter (24.4%) of the population lived in urban areas according to Census of 1998, whereas, three-fourth (75.6%) of the population reported to be in rural areas. The male female ratio in urban areas was 113:100, whereas, in rural area it was 109:100.

3.5. Population Density

Balochistan is well known for wide spread geographical area with low population density. In 1998, approximately 17 people resided per square kilometer area in the district, whereas, in 2010 only about 25 persons lived per square kilometer, which means population density has increased at the rate of 2 persons per square kilometer in three years, a marginal increase over the last 12 years.

Population Density



(Census, 1998)

3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size was 7.2 persons per household according to the Censuses of 1998.

3.7. House Tenure

Data of Census 1998 does not provide data of household tenure at sub-division level. Since Nushki is carved out of Chaghai, its house tenure information is not yet available.

4.1. Administrative Division

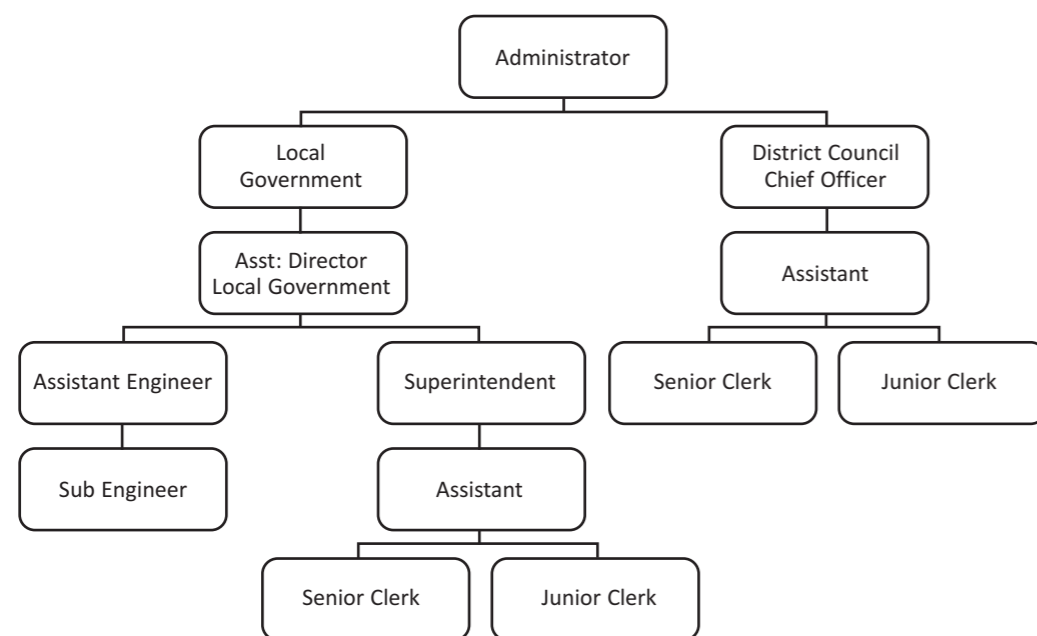
Chaghai district was created in 1896 at the time of the British. Nushki was the only sub division of the district with two *Tehsils*, Nushki and Dalbandin. Nokundi sub-*tehsil* was upgraded to *Tehsil* in 1950. Chaghai district was attached to Kalat in 1957 but was detached after two years. Dalbandin *Tehsil* was upgraded to Sub-Division on 1st February, 1978. Taftan was created as sub-*tehsil* in 1981. Chaghai sub-*tehsil* was created with effect from 1st October, 1985. The assistant political agent Nushki remained sub-divisional magistrate of Nushki Sub-Division till September, 1989 when an independent post of additional political agent was created for the district. Nushki was separated from Chaghai and notified as separate district in April 2004. The district under BLGO 2001 consisted of one *Tehsil* viz., Nushki.

4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

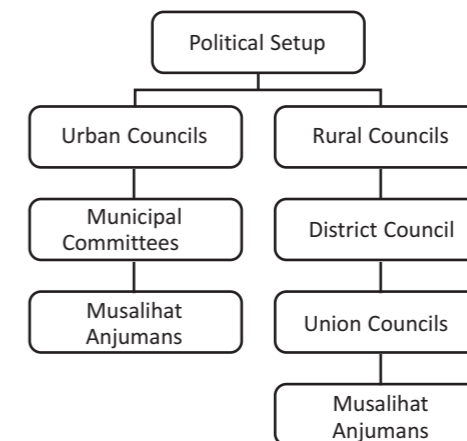
As a result of disintegration of "One Unit", Balochistan gained provincial status on 1st of July 1970. The department of local government was also created like other departments in 1970-71. By that time there was only 1 District Council in each district, 1 Municipal Committee Quetta and a few Town Committees. The system of local government was introduced in 1980 in Balochistan. For the first time in the history of the country, elections for all Rural and Urban Councils were held on the basis of adult franchise. The BLGO 1980 was replaced by BLGO 2001 with the concept of District Government. Under BLGO 2001 District Nushki had 1 *Tehsil* and 10 Union Councils. The district was administered 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.

Hierarchy

Local Government Administration Organogram (Administrative Setup)



Local Government Organogram (Political Setup)



4.3. Local Government Administration

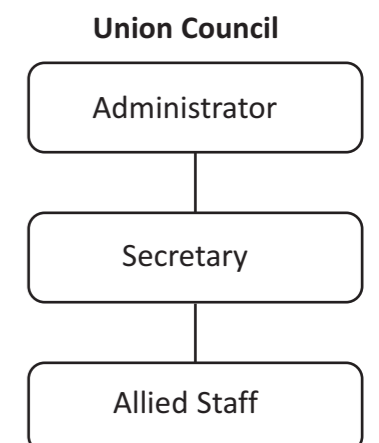
The local government institutions in urban areas of District Nushki include the Municipal Committees, headed by chairman and ward members and their size depends on the number of people living in the area. The Government is represented by one Chief Officer, who assists the chairman and members in routine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

Under BLGA 2010, there are 8 Union Councils in Nushki. The Union Councils constitute a District Council, in which each Union Council is represented by 1 member in the District Council. In addition, there is special representation of women (33%) and workers and peasants (5%).

4.4. Functions of Local Government

4.4.1. Union Council

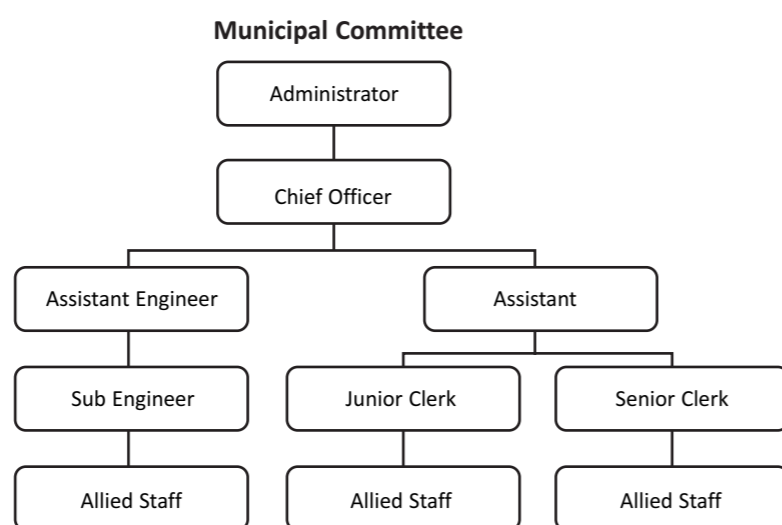
There are 10 Union Councils where each Union Council serves a population ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 persons. Women representation, in each Union Council, is 33% and that of peasant/worker is 5%. The Union Councils are supposed to undertake the development works related to public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink, issuance of birth and death certificates. At present, they are not functioning as Local Government elections have not been held under BLGA 2010. Every Union Council is allowed to generate its own sources of revenue by levying 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 autonomous 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 the right.



4.4.2. Municipal Committee

The only Municipal Committee working in the urban areas of Nushki is Municipal Committee Nushki. According to the rules of BLGA, Municipal Committees have been constituted in the areas where population ranges from 2,000 to 2,500.

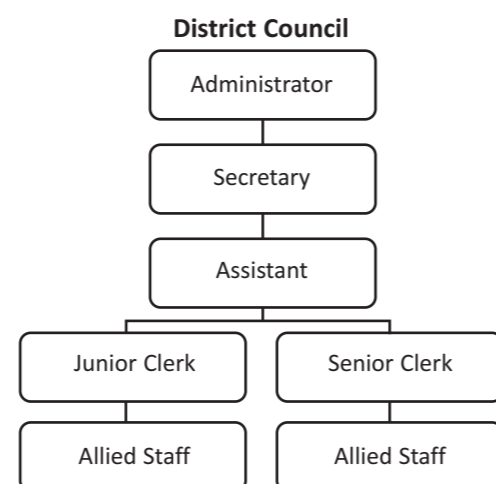
Women have 33% while workers/peasants have 5% representation. The minorities' representation is determined through government's notification, based on the population of minorities living in the area. The Municipal Committees are responsible to provide services related to public health, water supply, 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:



4.4.3. District Council

There are 10 Union Councils in District Council of Nushki, 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 ahead:



4.5. Local Government in Nushki

The Balochistan Local Government Act 2010 provides the constitution of local government institutions for rural and urban areas and is mainly responsible for local level development and provision of municipal services to 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 is 54,086. The number of male registered voters was 29,180, whereas, the female registered voters were 24,906. The figures reflect gender gap in the number of registered voters at the district level.

4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district has one Provincial Assembly seat PB-40. The National Assembly representation is through the combined constituency of Quetta, Chaghai and Nushki i.e. NA-260.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

A total of 222 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

Offices and Departments	No. of Offices	Location
Federal		
Election Commission (EC)	1	Qaziabad FC Mess Road Nushki
NADRA ²	1	District assembly Hall Nushki
Post Office	1	Killi Shrif Khan Road Near Civil Hospital Nushki
Provincial		
Excise and Taxation	1	Qaziabad Road near Chaki Masjid Nushki
Population Welfare	1	Hospital Road Nushki
Zakat	1	Sabzi Mandi Road Qaziabad Nushki

(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.

² NADRA: National Database and Registration Authority

Municipal services reported in the district include public health, water supply, sanitation, articles of food and drinks, public safety, town planning, building control, streets maintenance, car parking, bus stands, display and hoardings. However, these services are not fully functional. Due to on-going changes in the LG structure, availability of data from the appropriate source 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 Nushki owns some movable / immovable assets, which help in generating some revenue for the Local Government. The Municipal Administration possesses 2 buildings and 4 vehicles.

5.1.2. Public Health

The most important duty of Municipal Committee is to provide service relating to public health, proper sanitation system, supply of clean drinking water and control of infectious diseases, hygiene and building control facilities. Only the outlet facilities of public latrines are reported.

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. There is 1 outlet facility to regulate water supply.

5.1.4. Articles of Food and Drink

There are 3 outlet facilities of regulation of private markets of food and drink and 1 outlet facility of slaughter house is reported in urban area.

5.1.5. Public Safety

No steps are yet taken in the district regarding public safety.

5.2. Town Planning

No town planning has so far been carried out in the district.

5.3. Building Control

Outlet facility of regulation of building construction, run by 1 staff member, is available in the district.

5.4. Other Municipal Services

Display and hoarding, car parking, bus stands, graveyard maintenance, fumigation, control over dangerous animals as well as development and maintenance of community parks are also some of the important responsibilities of Municipality Services. Information regarding services of display and hoarding, car parking, graveyard maintenance and fumigation is missing. There is 1 outlet facility of bus stand with no other relevant data. Besides, there exist 1 facility of control over dangerous animals with 1 dog shooter and 1 outlet facility of park.

5.5. Revenue Generation

The Municipal Office has generates some revenue through fees of property transfer, licensing, issuance of birth and death certificates, parking in addition to slaughter house tax and different types of fines. The revenue generated under these heads is given as follows:

- 1- *Boob Bhara*: The fee as per financial year 2009-10 was Rs. 3/sq feet and in the year 2009-10, the revenue generated was Rs. 150,000/-
- 2- Slaughter house: It is on contract based. It had not been auctioned for the last two years.
- 3- Shops: The rent is charged on monthly basis. In the year 2009-10, the revenue generated was Rs.100,000/-
- 4- Vegetable market: No data was available.
- 5- Public latrines: These are contract out to private sector. In the year 2009-10, the revenue generated was Rs.35,000/-

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 are 10 or 8 levies *chowkis*, which covers the area of 5,000 sq km. The data regarding police and FC was not available. For further details, please see table B1 Annexure B.

6.2. Human Resource

Data regarding police strength is not available. Provincial Levies has a total strength of 337 including 1 or 2 *Tehsildar*, 84 *Hawaldars*, 240 *Sipais*, 4 *Risaldars* and 6 *Dafedars*. Federal Levies, on the other hand, has total strength of 139, comprising 8 *Hawaldars*, 3 *Jamadars*, 121 *Sipais*, 1 major, 1 *Risaldar* and 5 *Defedars*. For further details, please see table B2 Annexure B.

6.3. Resources

The data about police force could not be gathered. Provincial Levies has 10 vehicles, 300 arms, 14,100 ammunitions and 10 teargases. Federal Levies, has 1 vehicle, 94 arms and 12,000 ammunitions. For further details, please see table B3 Annexure B.

6.4. Judicial Services

The judicial services are being rendered through 1 District and Session Court, 1 Judicial Magistrate, 1 *Qazi* Court and 1 *Majlis-e- Shoora*. The power of Anti-terrorist court and Juvenile court are delegated to session judge. High Court bench is not available. There is a district Bar Association with 21 registered lawyers. For further details, please see table B4 Annexure B.

6.5. Jails and Prisons

There are no jails or prisons in the district yet.



SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

7

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Separate data for this district is not available. Kindly refer to the district development profile of Chaghi district.

Separate data on livestock population for Nushki is not available: kindly refer to District Development Profile of Chaghi.

Veterinary infrastructure in the district is as under.

S.No.	Name	S.No.	Name
1.	Civil Veterinary Dispensary Darband	12.	Civil Veterinary Dispensary Dak
2.	Civil Veterinary Dispensary Mengal Kili	13.	Civil Veterinary Dispensary Bhutto
3.	Civil Veterinary Dispensary Matt	14.	Civil Veterinary Dispensary Chahar Sar
4.	Civil Veterinary Dispensary Reku	15.	Civil Veterinary Dispensary Kashini
5.	Civil Veterinary Hospital Nushki	16.	Civil Veterinary Dispensary Pachohai
6.	Civil Veterinary Dispensary Kili Pindo Khan	17.	Civil Veterinary Dispensary Nokjo
7.	Civil Veterinary Dispensary Jamaldini	18.	Civil Veterinary Dispensary Paleya Khan
8.	Civil Veterinary Dispensary Ambari Gird	19.	Civil Veterinary Dispensary Namtal
9.	Civil Veterinary Dispensary Bilao	20.	Government Dairy Farm, Nushki
10.	Government Poultry Farm, Nushki	21.	CVH Nushki
11.	Artificial Insemination Centre Nushki		

Location of the veterinary facilities is marked on the map below.



Livestock department points out that the following infrastructure requires repair work.

S. #	DETAIL
1.	Office of the Deputy Director Livestock
2.	Government Poultry Farm, Nushki
3.	Government Dairy Farm, Nushki
4.	Civil Veterinary Hospital, Nushki
5.	Artificial Insemination Centre Nushki

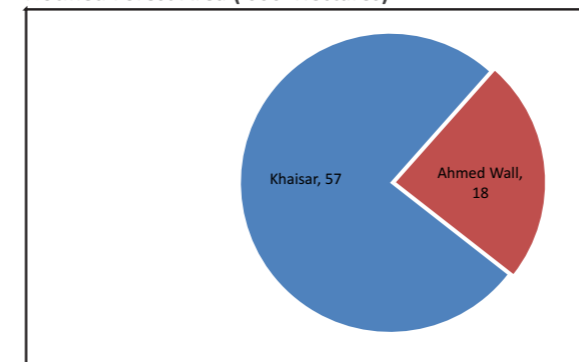
9 FISHERIES

No inland fisheries in the district.

10 FORESTRY

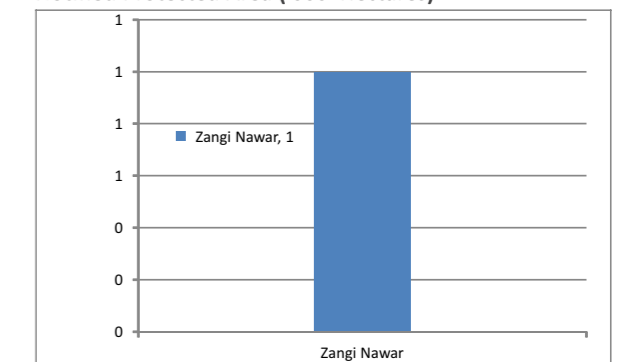
Total Forest Area	75,395 h/a
Number of Sub Offices	1
Total Sanctioned Posts	36
Filled Posts	36

Notified Forest Area ('000' Hectares)



(Forest Department)

Notified Protected Area ('000' Hectares)



(Forest Department)

Sector Highlights

The type of forest found in the district is Dry Tropical Forest and covers both Tropical Thorn Forest and Sand Dunes Desert Forest sub-zones. It has a limited area under forest, however, an area of 75,395 hectare in Khaisar and Ahmedwal stands notified as State Forests and 1,069 hectare as Wildlife Protected Area in Zangi Nawar which was once listed as RAMSAR wetland site; as a result of long drought, it dried and subsequently got eliminated from the list. Overall natural vegetation, including shrubs, bushes and grasses, can generally be referred to as rangelands. These rangelands are substantially contributing to the ecological stability of important ecosystems in the district and support a large number of livestock, including, Sheep, Goat, Camels and Cattle. The North-west, south-west and part of south-east of the district, including Buttoe, Zangi Nawar, Zarog, Esa Chah, Darzi Chah and kani, consist of sand dunes and inter-dunal plains. Nawars (earthen ponds constructed for collection of rain water for use by both man and animal) are seen widespread in the district. Banks of these ponds are mostly planted with Tamarix articulate trees, which, in addition to giving stability to the pond, are a source of minor timber and fuel wood for the local consumers.

North-east portion of the district (Ahmedwal and Khaisar) gives a different picture where vegetation of dry temperate climatic zone is found; it may include *Pistacia khniijak*, *Pistacia cabulica*, *Artimisia intermedia*, *Caragana ambigua*, *Ephedra intermedia*, *Vitex agnus-castus* etc. By virtue of occurrence, forests in Nushki district are grouped into natural ones only; comprising of sparse groves of different species with poor density, rangeland, and other types of trees. On the sand dunes and hillocks formed by the sand-waves, vegetation is more general and of stronger growth.

The characteristic Species, almost a small tree, is *Haloxylon ammodendron* which is locally known as *Taghaz*. In general appearance it resembles light green Tamarix spp. Its smaller branches yield the best camel-fodder and camels can depend on it continuously without impairing their health. *Peganum harmala* and *Alhaji camelorum* are generally spread almost over the entire district. Similarly, Tamarix macrocarpa and other large shrubby species are also common. Water scarcity has been the main limiting factor for adequate vegetation cover. Due to irregular and scanty rainfall, as the district is located out of Monsoon sphere, weather is mostly hot and seldom cold; as a result, most of the district area does not support a potential rangeland. This is the reason that, desert loving, camel is the most common animal which thrives mainly on shrubby vegetation. Population of small ruminants, due to this very reason, does not match with the landmass.

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 the 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-di-oxide. Forests are the main source of food, timber, firewood, shelter and a variety of medicinal herbs and also serve as baseline for food-web, thereby sustaining life on earth. It should be noted that forests are instrumental in the rehabilitation and development of rangelands, water management, wildlife management and soil conservation. In view of their multitasking function, we should protect and rehabilitate forests for our own existence. The type of forest found in the district is Dry Tropical Forest and covers both Tropical Thorn Forest and Sand Dunes Desert Forest sub-zones. Overall terrain comprises of desert to semi-desert formation and supports predominantly Xerophytes, which are the plants adapted to dry tropical and desert climate. On clay plains vegetation is extremely sparse and stunted. On the other hand, on sand dunes and inter-dune spaces, it is more general and of stronger growth; the reason may be, that deeper layers of sand are capable of retaining more moisture.

10.2. Major Vegetation

Main vegetation type in the area is generally xerophytic plant community except those found in Khaisar and Ahmedwal hills. The tree species include *Pistacia terebiuthus*, *Tamarix macrocarpa*, *Pleropyrum aucheri*, *Tamarix articulata* (Ghaz), *Periploca aphylla*, *Prunus eburnea* (Mazmung), *Haloxylon ammodendron* (Taghaz) and *H. Griffithii*. The dominant shrubs in the region include *Stocksia brahuica* (Kotor), *Zygophyllum atriplicoides*, *Tamarix gallica* (Kiri), *Astragalus hycanus*, *Calligonum comosom*, *Peganam harmala*, *Ferula asafoetida* (Hing); both male (*kularhing*) and female (*pauni hing*), *Nareum odorum* (Jaur), *Lyceum barbarum*, *Artemisia intermedia*, *tenerium stocksianum* (Kalpora), *Sophora mollis*, *Sophora grifithii*, and *Astragalus hyrcanus*. The shrub species generally inhabit this region at the base hills and extend over the plains. The saline area also consist of some plants like *Salsola kali*, *Rhazya stricta*, *Alhaji camelorum*, *Salsola foetida* and *Haloxylon salicornicum*. The ground cover is constituted mainly by *Stipa himalacia*, *Dichanthium annulatum*, *Chrysopogon aucheri* and *Cymbopogon spp.*

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

Table 10.1: Vegetation Zones

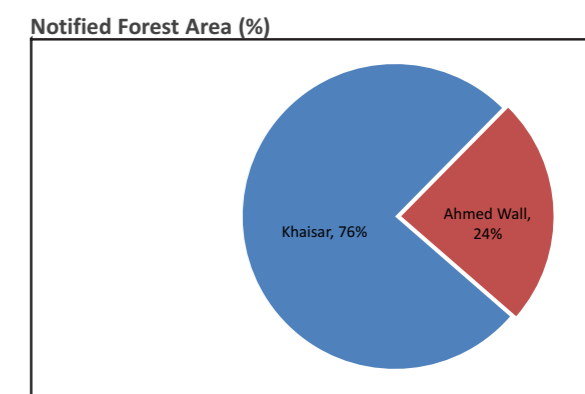
Vegetation Zone	Brief description
Uphill steep cliffs	The zone covers hills of Khaisar and Ahmedwal where vegetation type resembles to that of Dry temperate climate. The plant community mainly comprises of <i>Pistacia khinjjak</i> , <i>Pistacia terebiuthus</i> , <i>Pistacia cabulica</i> , <i>Fraxinus xanthoxyloides</i> , <i>Prunus ebernea</i> (Archin), <i>caragana ambigua</i> , <i>stcksia brahuica</i> , <i>Daphne oleoides</i> , <i>Ephedra intermedia</i> etc.
Foot hills and Piedmont plains	Mostly modified by the local community for agriculture and other land uses. It consists of more or less flat to undulating plains. These are the areas where transition of ecology from arid to semi -arid takes place The w asteland contains mostly <i>Artimesia meritima</i> (Tharkha), <i>Haloxylon grifithii</i> , <i>Sophora grifithii</i> , <i>Tamarix articulate</i> , <i>Withania cougulans</i> , <i>Vitex agnus - castus</i> , <i>Prunus ebernea</i> (Wild almond), <i>Caragana ambigua</i> , <i>Berberis lyceum</i> , <i>Cymbopogon jwarancus</i> , <i>Stipa ovaristid a</i> (a fodder for cattle), <i>Pterophyrum olivieri</i> , <i>Paganum harmala</i> , <i>Stocksia brahuica</i> , <i>Orthonopsis termedia</i> (Mungli), <i>Althaea ludwigii</i> (Pochko), <i>Eremurus vehitinus</i> (sareshko), <i>Alhaji camelorum</i> (Shinz), <i>Epilasia ammophila</i> (sundum), with sporadic mixture of edible seasonal forage plants; thus supporting thousands of animals, both local and nomadic ones.
Sand dunes and inter -dunal plains	The North -west, south -west, and part of south - east of the district, including Buttoe, Zangi Nawar, Zarog, Esa Chah, Darzi Chah and kani, consist of sand dunes and inter dunal plains. The main vegetation include, <i>Malcolmia Africana</i> (chambarak), <i>Eragrostis cynosuroides</i> (Drug), <i>Rumex vesicarius</i> (Magher), <i>Allium Rubelium</i> (Pimala), <i>Matricaria lusiocarpa</i> (Piunpulli), <i>Alhaji camelorum</i> (Shinz), <i>Haloxylon ammodendron</i> (Taghaz), <i>Tamarix articulata</i> (Ghaz)

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

10.3. Forestry Land use

10.3.1. Notified Forests

District Nushki has an area of 75,395 hectare in Khaisar and Ahmedwal which stands notified as State Forests. For further details, please see table C1 Annexure C.



(Forest Department)

10.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

District has 1,069 hectare as Wildlife Protected Area in Zangi Nawar. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

10.3.3. Rangelands

The type of rangeland present in the district is classified as Western Balochistan Ranges. It represents a poor rangeland type. In general terms these rangelands fall in degraded and depleted category. It may be noted that rangeland potential is based on livestock production which is the function of vegetation cover and presence of native and palatable species including both herbs and shrubs.

Most of the rangelands in the district belong to communities living around them. Due to communal ownership, usually these are accessible to all members of the community. On the management side, no one assumes the responsibility for undertaking any activity aimed either at restoration of depleted areas or for improvement to increase the forage production and other tangible and intangible benefits. There is no limit on the number, type, season and period/duration of grazing. This free access to range resource by everyone and absence of responsibility on management side has led to what could be termed as the "Tragedy of Commons", which has resulted in overgrazing and uprooting of bushes/shrubs from rangelands beyond their carrying capacities. As a consequence, most of the rangelands in the district are being degraded. Scanty and irregular rains coupled with droughts are another factor that limits improvement of rangelands. Recently, there had been year's long drought that has reduced the potential/carrying capacity of these rangelands at large. As the district comprises mostly of desert and semi-desert terrain, it mostly accommodates bushy vegetation; hence, camel is dominant animal species that is produced for commercial purposes in the district. Sheep and goats are also common in the hilly ranges of Khaisar and Ahmedwal.

10.4. Forest Production

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

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:

- (*Artemisia meritima*).
- (*Ephedra intermedia*).
- (*Berberis lycium*).
- (*Perowskia abrotanoides*).

- (*Paganum harmala*).
- (*Mentha sylvestris*).
- (*Dephne oleoides*).
- (*Vitex agnus-castus*).
- *Withaniacougulans*.

10.6. Wildlife

Wildlife habitat type is “Dry Tropical” Forest. There are no historical bench marks to determine the status of wildlife in the area. However, according to the community the number of wildlife species has declined; which could aptly be attributed to casual attitude for hunting and habitat degradation. Among key species include:

Table 10.2: Wildlife Common Species

Wildlife Type	Common Species
Mammals	Desert fox (<i>Vulpes cana</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Cape hare (<i>Lepus capensis</i>), Porcupine (<i>Hystrix indica</i>), Afghan Hedgehog (<i>Hemiechinus auritus megalotis</i>), etc. The area is also the habitat of the threatened desert deer, Goitered Gazelle (<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>), pigmy jerboa etc.
Birds	Houbara Bustard (<i>Chlamydotis undulate</i>), See see partridge (<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>), a number of sparrows, Finches, buntings, seasonal/migratory waterfowls, hawks, and sand grouse etc.
Reptiles	Turkestan rock gecko (<i>Cyrtodactylus fedtschenkoi</i>), Sharp-tailed Spider gecko (<i>Agamura femoralis</i>), Lumsdeni gecko (<i>Stenodactylus lumsdeni</i>), Whip-tailed sand gecko (<i>Stenodactylus maynardi</i>), Baloch spiny-tailed lizard (<i>Uromastix asmussi</i>), Mountain dwarf gecko (<i>Tropicolotes depressus</i>), Short-toed sand swimmer (<i>Ophiomorus brevipes</i>), Easter dwarf skink (<i>Ablepharus pannonicus</i>), Indian desert monitor (<i>Varanus griseus knoiecznyi</i>), Reticulate desert lacerta (<i>Eremias acutirostris</i>), Caspian desert lacerta (<i>Eremias scripta</i>), Chagai desert lacerta (<i>Eremias aporosceles</i>), Dark headed dwarf racer (<i>Eirenis persica walteri</i>), Tartary sand boa (<i>Eryx tataricus speciosus</i>), Spotted desert racer (<i>Coluber karelini karelini</i>), Dark headed gamma snake (<i>Boiga trigonata melanocephalus</i>), Maynard's awl-headed snake (<i>Lytorhynchus maynardi</i>), Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agrionemys horsfieldii</i>), Indian Cobra (<i>Naja naja naja</i>), Leaf nose viper (<i>Eristicophis macmahonii</i>), and lizards like (<i>Agamura femoralis</i> , <i>Stenodactylus maynardi</i> , etc.

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

10.6.1. Wildlife Statistics

There were no statistics available on wildlife in the district.

10.7. Wetlands

Zangi Nawar is an important wet land, which when flooded with rain water covers a huge area but when water evaporates it turns in to a complex of small water bodies. It was once a RAMSAR site but due to decrease in flood water and drought, it lost its status. It is famous for important migratory birds like Marbled Teal (*Marmaronetta angustirostris*).

10.8. Commercial Forestry (Plantations)

Tree species planted for amenity and farm forestry purpose are included in this category which are mostly planted along water channels, water storage ponds, around farmlands and household compounds. The common species are Ghaz (*Tamirix articulate*), Sufeda (*Poplus spp.*) and Toot/Mulberry (*Morus alba*). The wood extracted from such plantations, especially obtained from Nawars, is locally commercialized on a minor scale for construction of huts and fuel wood.

10.9. Bee Keeping

Bee keeping is not practiced in the district.

10.10. Marketing and Processing

Wood obtained from the forests is mainly used for fuel and construction of small huts, because other sources are either unavailable or if available, are too expensive. 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 administrative control of the Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), who comes under the Chief Conservator of Forest in the province. The table shown reflects details of administration of the Forest Department in Nushki district. For further details, please see table C3 Annexure C.

Table 10.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	36
Actual Filled Posts	36
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 (District Government, PSDP/ADP) under implementation in the district.

10.13. Some Key Findings

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

11 MINING

11.1. Introduction

District Nushki is situated 144 Kilometer south- west of Quetta on the main RCD, highway. The mining concessions are granted for Chromite while some deposits of graphite are reported in the shape of stringers but grade and size of the ore is not known. The deposits of Sheikh Wasal are located 3 Km north-west of the Sheikh Wasal, which is 72 km south-west of Quetta on Quetta Noshki road and railway line. The deposits occur at the crest of the Mashelakh Range. A working was developed about 55 meters in length in south –east direction.

11.2. Major Minerals Production and Leases

Two prospecting licenses were granted for Chromite (acreage: 4131.32) in the district but no production has been reported during the years 2005-2010.

Mining leases were granted to the private sector but no significant results achieved so far.

11.3. Major Development Issues

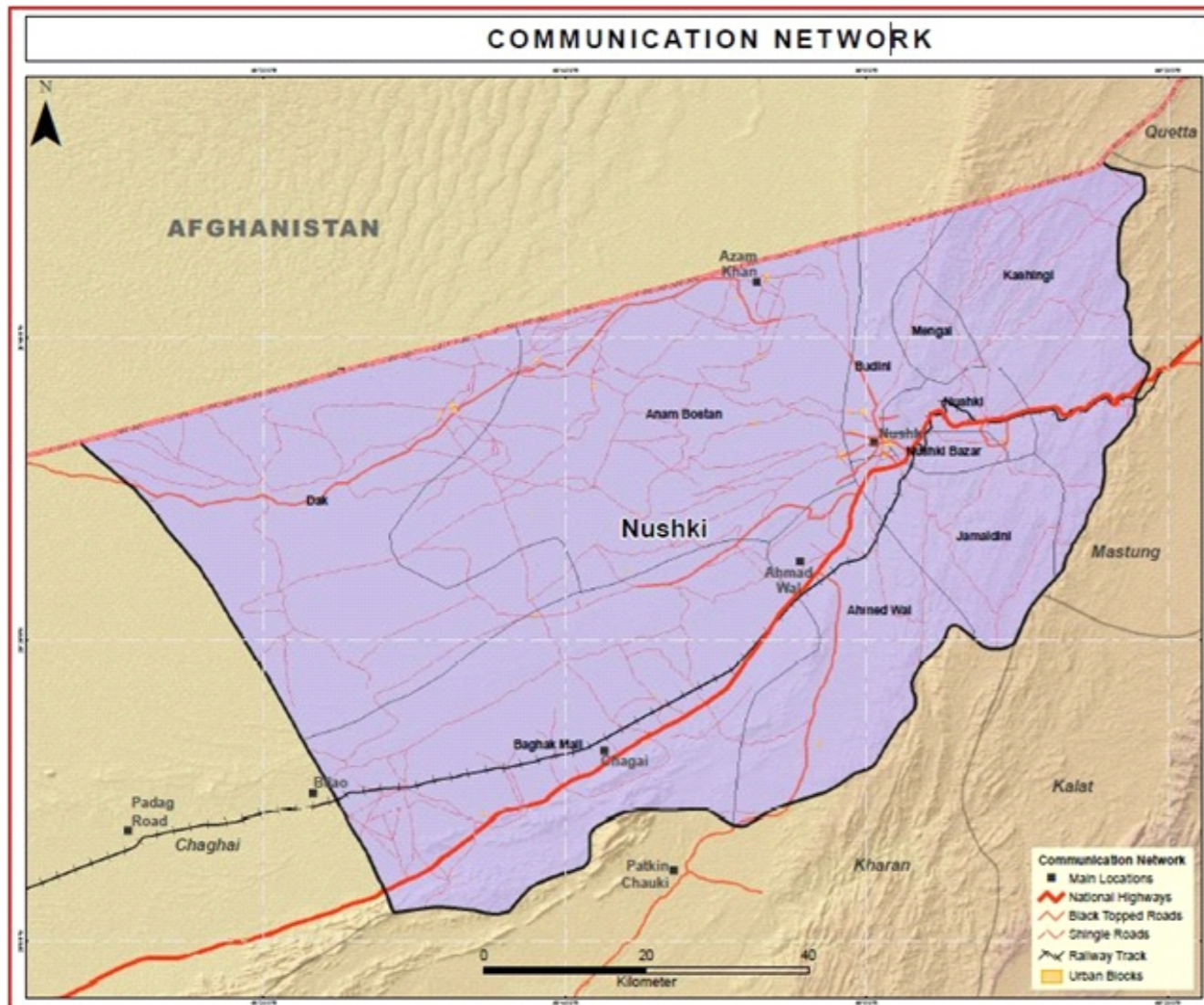
Extraction of mineral is capital intensive activity. It also requires support of basic support facilities like availability of power, water and access roads. Economical mining techniques and knowledge of value addition ways are also crucial. Small investors, without much technical knowledge, may fail to sustain mining activities on their own for long if initial mining to get to the mineral of acceptable standard takes longer time and resources. The government has to give technology support to the private sector and support future investments with bankable feasibility studies.

12 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Relevant data could not be gathered.

13 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

Nushki is fairly large district of Balochistan with a population density of just 24 persons per square kilometer. Road density is very low: black topped density is just 0.04 while shingle road density is 0.08. RCD highway passes through Nushki and railway line too.



Information regarding other facilities like telephone, internet, postal and courier could not be gathered.



SECTION III Social Infrastructure

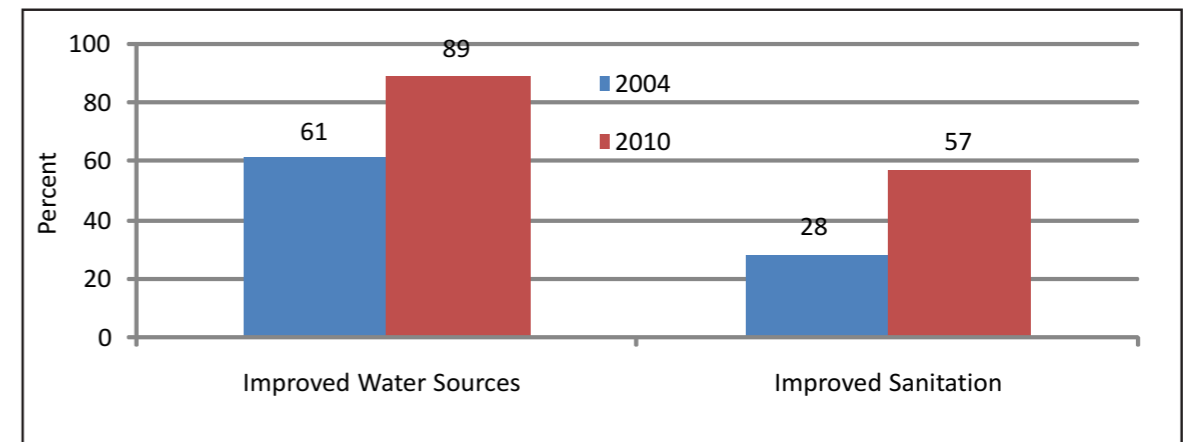
- 14 Water Supply and Sanitation
- 15 Health and Nutrition
- 16 Education

14 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

MDG Indicators	
Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability	
7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source	89%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	57%

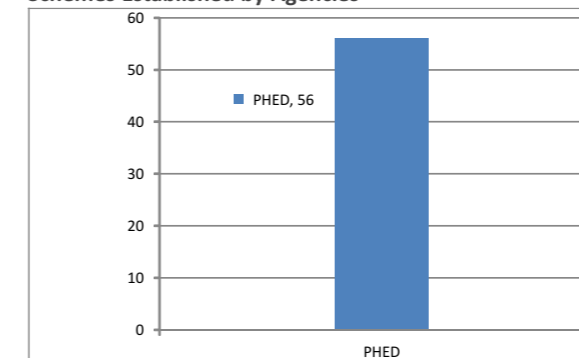
Water Schemes		Purification Plants	
Functional	51	Functional	8
Non-functional	5	Non-functional	1
Total	56	Total	9
Water sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	54	Latrines	n/a
Spring	1	Sewerage Schemes	n/a
Open Sources	1	Solid waste Management	n/a
		Others	n/a

n/a: data not available



Data for 2004 reflects the combined values for Chaghai and Nushki, whereas, the data for 2010 particularly reflects the values for Nushki.

Schemes Established by Agencies



(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- There is very promising rise in use of improved water resources as well as improved sanitation facilities.
- PHED, under its CDWA program, is the major role player in water supply schemes.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, 9 water filtration plants have been installed at various locations of which 8 are functional.
- Rise in different water and sanitation indicators needs to be examined closely for drawing lessons for future course of action.

14.1. Introduction

Indicators relating to water and sanitation can help social and economic situation in a particular area to a great extent. Both have varying degree of influence on health indicators. Expenditure on water and sanitation facilities has multiplying effect on sector like health and education. Provision of water facilities on premises or near premises frees women and children from the drudgery of water carrying and thus save time for them to engage in other activities.

The water and sanitation indicators for Balochistan are far lower compared to the national average while this disparity increases further in the rural areas. Situation in district Nushki is relatively better when compared to rest of the province. Recent surveys have shown marked increase in the use of drinking water and sanitation facilities in the recent years. Nushki ranks 9th with regard to having improved water source and improved sanitation (MICS Balochistan 2010). A profile of the water and sanitation situation in the district is shown in the table below:

Table 14.1: Water and Sanitation Indicators (Percent)

Indicator	2004	2010
Use of Improved water sources	61	89
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	28	57

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

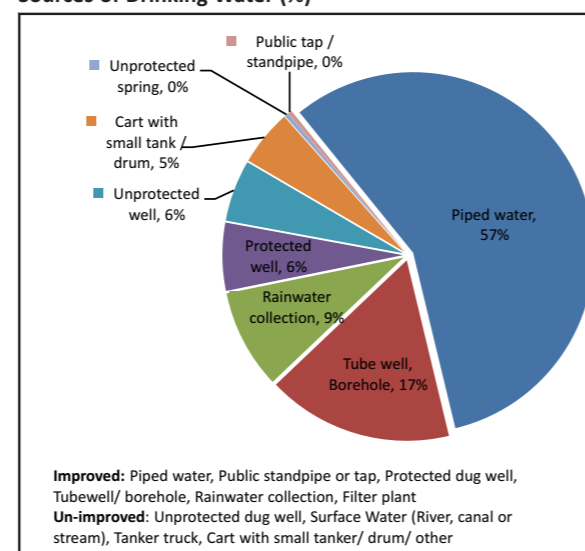
14.2. Drinking Water

A recent household survey³ conducted in 2010, has shown that 89% population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, piped water (57%) constitutes major source followed by tube wells or boreholes (17%) and rainwater collection (9%). Whereas, other minor improved sources include: protected dug wells (6%). Major unimproved sources are unprotected dug well (5%), cart with small tank/ drum (5%) and approximately 1% of unimproved water source belonged to other categories as mentioned in the graph.

See table E1 Annexure E.

About 37% 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.

Sources of Drinking Water (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.3. Water Supply Schemes

Overall use of improved drinking water sources has improved since 2003-04, when access to improved water sources was only 61%. This improvement may be due to the water supply schemes carried out in the district by the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Government of Balochistan. The table below shows the number of schemes implemented by PHED and other institutions:

Table 14.2: Schemes Established by Institutions

Type of Agency	Total Schemes
PHED	56

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Majority of these schemes were implemented by PHED, of which, as per recent information, 5 schemes were reported as non-functional. The types of schemes implemented by PHED are shown in the table below:

Table 14.3: Type of Water Schemes

Type of Schemes	Total Schemes
Tube Well	54
Spring	1
Open Surface	1

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The sources of the schemes are mainly dependent on direct pumping from dam or water followed by overhead tanks and combine (gravity/ pump) as mentioned in the table below:

Table 14.4: Distribution of Schemes by Sources

Type of Sources	Total Schemes
Groundwater Tank	1
Overhead Tank	2
Combine (Gravity / Pump)	2
Direct Pumping From Dam Or Water	51

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The above mentioned schemes are being run using various energy sources. Out of total 56 PHED schemes, 46 are being run by electricity, whereas, in electricity shortage areas around 10 schemes run on diesel pumps.

14.4. Water Purification Plants

PHED is implementing "Clean Drinking Water for All" program that aims to install water purification plant in every Union Council and some *Tehsils* of the district. So far 9 water purification plants have been installed, out of which 1 is non-functional.

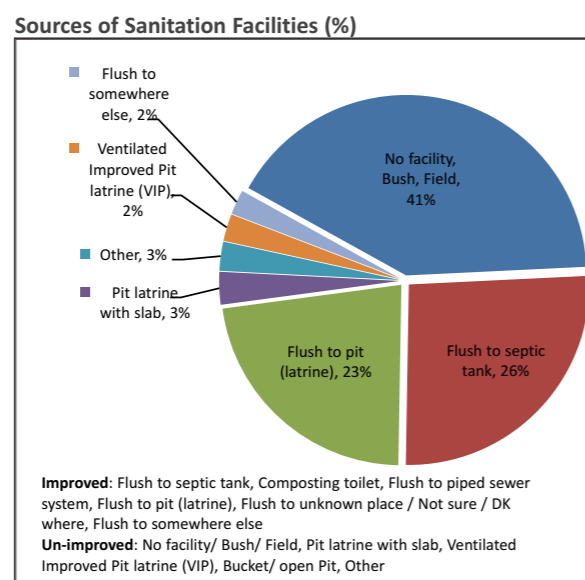
³ Balochistan Multiple Cluster Survey (MICS), 2010. Planning and Development Department, GoB.

14.5. Sanitation

Sanitation situation on the whole is deplorable in Balochistan: primarily due to the reason that this sector has never been on the priority list of the provincial or district governments. Poor sanitation facilities affect the poor as they don't get these from government side and don't have own resource to improve sanitation in their homes or in their vicinity. Adequate facilities for excreta disposal can help reduce transmission of diseases like diarrhea and polio. The improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.

14.5.1. Use of Sanitary Means of Excreta Disposal

About 57% households in the district are using improved sanitation facilities for human excreta disposal. Of those, only 52% has any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 41% have no toilet facility and defecate in the open fields/bushes, raising the risk of disease transmission through air, insects/flies or other means. For details, see table E2 Annexure E.



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

15 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	33%
TT2 Vaccination	13%
Vaccination (BCG. Fully)	25%,6%
Institutional Deliveries	14%
Skilled Attendants at Birth	27%
Diseases (MICS 2010)	
Suspected Pneumonia <5 yrs	0%
Diarrhea in Last 2 Weeks<5 yrs	7%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	1
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	2
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	10
Dispensaries	15
MCH Centers	2
TBC	1
Others	1
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	21
Nurses	7
Paramedics	110

MDG Indicators

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs) (Chaghai District) – 31% (2004)

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (Quetta Division) – 71
 4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (Quetta Division) – 59 (2010)
 4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage– 26% (2010)

Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health

5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth – 27% (2010)
 5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate – 7% (2010)
 5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate – 0%
 5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage – 33% (2010)
 5.6: Unmet Need for FP – n/a

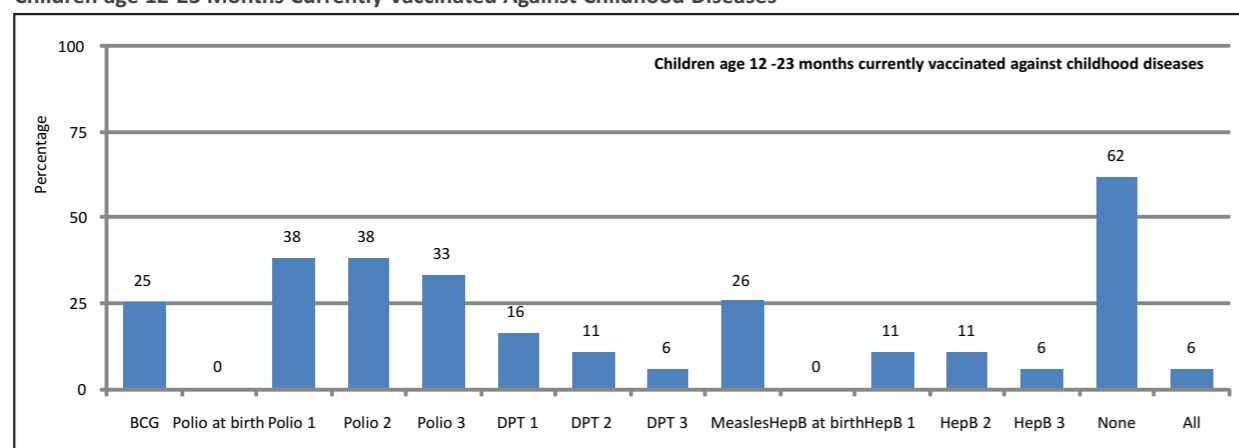
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

6.3: Correct Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Among Young Women (15 -24y) – 9% (2010)
 6.6: Children <5 Sleeping Under ITN – 5.3%
 6.8: Children Treated with Anti -malarial Drugs – 5.4%
 6.9: TB Case Detection Rate – 95% (2009)
 6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate – 49% (2008)

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

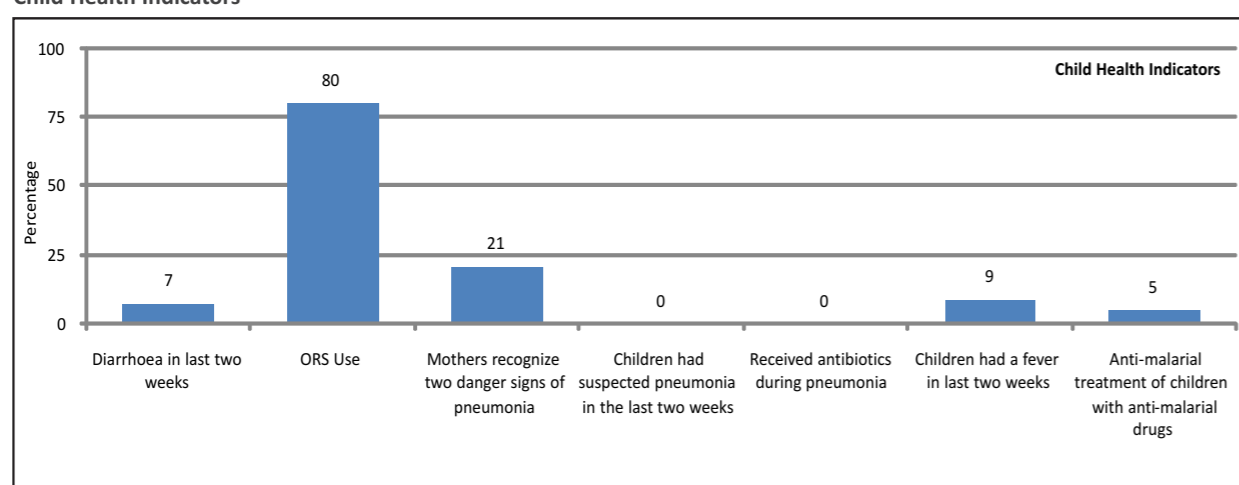
Following are the MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators

Children age 12-23 Months Currently Vaccinated Against Childhood Diseases



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Child Health Indicators



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Sector Highlights:

- A total of 162,693 new cases of common illnesses visited the government health facilities during 2009-10.
- There were 21 doctors for a population of about 144,227 i.e. one doctor for 6,868 persons while only 7 nurses and 2 dentists
- Antigen-wise coverage during 2009 has been: BCG: 100%, Penta-3: 96%, Measles: 71% and TT-2+: 22%
- TB Control Program has made significant achievement under its TB-DOTS strategy with an overall achievement of 95% and 49% of Case Detection Rate (CDR) and Treatment Success Rate (TSR) respectively.

15.1. Health Needs

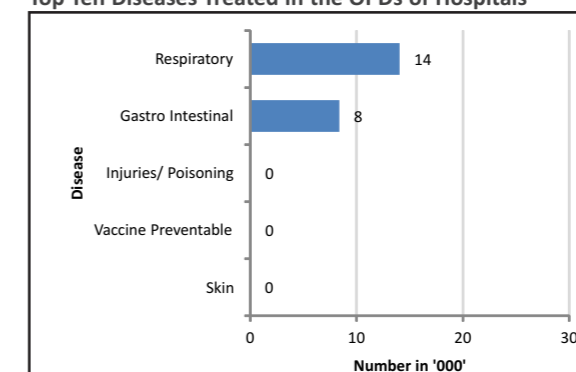
For every 1,000 live births, 59 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 12 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women, who experience a very high fertility rate (TFR: 2.7), as compared to the provincial average (TFR: 4.7), have poor access to skilled providers for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. Other than the resourceful and affluent ones, most women are left to deliver at home by local untrained *dais* at best, or by neighbors or relatives.

According to Health Management Information System (HMIS) reports, a total of 162,693 new cases of common illnesses, visited the government health facilities during 2009-10. Respiratory Tract Infections, Gastro Intestinal, Diarrhea/ Dysentery were the most common diseases reported from health facilities. Other communicable diseases included Malaria, Meningitis, Fever and Scabies. in right.

Another 22,499 new cases of common illnesses visited outpatient departments (OPD) of the secondary health facilities. The distribution of top 10 disease treated in the OPD is presented in the chart above:

Note: No data of Indoor diseases reported.

Top Ten Diseases Treated in the OPDs of Hospitals



(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 Hospital, 2 Rural Health Centers (RHCs), 10 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 15 Civil Dispensaries (CDs), 2 Maternal and Child Health Centers (MCHCs), 1 TB Clinic and 1 School Health Services unit. There are 76 beds out of which 20 are present in RHC.

Apart from the above health facilities, there is one Private Hospital with 12 beds. The public-sector healthcare system suffers from governance, funding, staffing and resource limitations. A number of health facilities lack essential staff and are highly under-utilized.

15.2.2. Human Resources

There were 21 doctors for a population of about 144,227 i.e. one doctor for 6,868 persons and only 7 nurses and 2 dentists 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				No. of Units
	No. of Doctors M/F	No. of Nurses M/F	No. of Para-medical M/F	No. of Beds M/F	
Hospitals	10/6	6/1	22/6	56	1
RHCs	2/-	-	8/2	20	2
BHUs	3/-	-	19/2	-	10
CDs	0	-	13/1	-	15
MCH Centers	0	-	-/1	-	2
TB Clinic	-	-	-	-	1
Other	-	-	35/1	-	1
Total	21	7	110	76	32
Unit/population ratio	6,868	20,604	1,311	1,898	4,507

(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	Participant NOs	Organized by
Evidence based decision making	15	Human Resource Development
Zinc Sulphate& MIS tools	15	National Program for Family planning & Primary Health Care.
Malaria Training	22	Human Resource Development
DHIS initial training	120	UNFPA
Nutrition Training	23	Human Resource Development
Orientation on Breast Feeding	105	Nutrition Cell Health Directorate
TOT Trainings on Community Management of Acute Malnutrition.	150	Nutrition Cell Health Directorate

(Balochistan Health Department)

15.2.4. Administration of Health

The District Health Department is headed by Executive District Officer Health (EDOH) 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

National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care (NPFP and PHC) has setup a comprehensive Management Information System to monitor performance of Lady Health Workers deployed at the community level. The system collects data from each LHW, consolidate and send up in the management hierarchy.

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 29 reporting facilities throughout the district. The aggregated average of new patients for whole district was 21.7/day, and only in two facilities (7% of total 29) average daily OPD was less than 10 patients per day.

Overall 43% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), whereas, 7% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel in the whole district. Similarly 29% of the delivered women had one or more post natal visits. The data also shows that out of 488 family planning visits, 41% were new clients.

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: 100%, Penta-3: 96%, Measles: 71% and TT-2+: 22%.

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	193
2007	164
2008	244
2009	197
2010 (up to 3 rd qtr)	96
Total	894

(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 95% and 49% 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 12.6 and Falciparum Rate was 14.5.

15.4.4. Hepatitis Prevention Control Program

Viral hepatitis is a serious global public health problem. At present, five distinct type of pathogenic hepatitis virus 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 is 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	5	5	0
Hepatitis C	15	8	7

(Balochistan Health Department)

15.4.5. AIDS Control Program

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

15.4.6. National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care

National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care provides the missing linkage between health care outlets and health services' users through a network of community-based Lady Health Workers (LHWs). These health workers are especially trained in primary health care, family planning and community organization and deployed in their neighborhood catering to a thousand of population each. There were 126 LHWs working under supervision of 5 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) in the district covering 24% 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.

DHQ Hospital is providing Comprehensive EmONC Services. A Community Midwives Training School has been established and functioning in the district. A Public Health Specialist has also been posted to monitor the program activities in the district.

15.5. Nutritional Status

As Nushki has been separated from Chaghai; so there is no information available about nutritional status among children under-five years for Nushki district in the MICS 2003-04; however, 31% children under-five were moderately or severely malnourished in Chaghai district according to MICS 2003-04. According to MICS 2010, in Nushki district, 80% infants were on breast milk while 56% were exclusively breastfed.

In micro-nutrition, the situation is also not very encouraging. Vitamin A supplementation during Polio immunization drives could hardly reach half of the target children population of 6-59 months age. Similarly, only 19.3% households were found consuming adequately iodized salt.

15.6. Development Projects

The following project was reflected in the PSDP 2011-12.

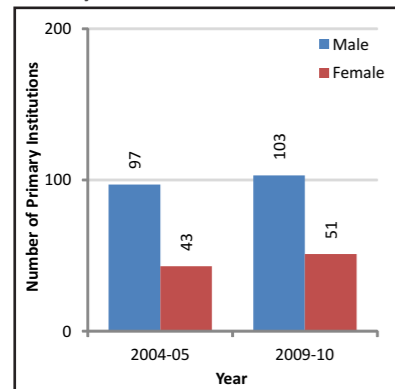
- Strengthening OF DHQ Hospital, Cost Rs. 10 Million

15.7. Major Development Issues

- Status of health indicators is not satisfactory in the district
- Results of MICS 2004 and 2010 for Noshki be analyzed critically to prepare programs / projects for improving health status of women and children
- Vaccination in the district needs a lot of improvement for extensive coverage of children
- Strong monitoring and effective administrative steps are needed to protect investment done or to be done in health sector in the district
- Supply of medicine related to OPD be ensured

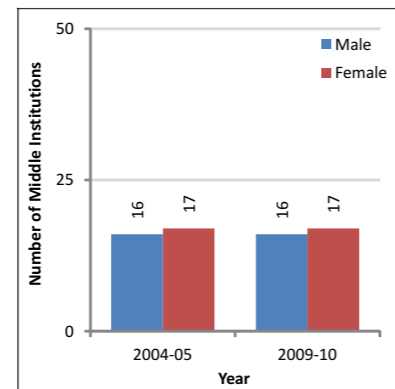
16 EDUCATION

Primary Schools



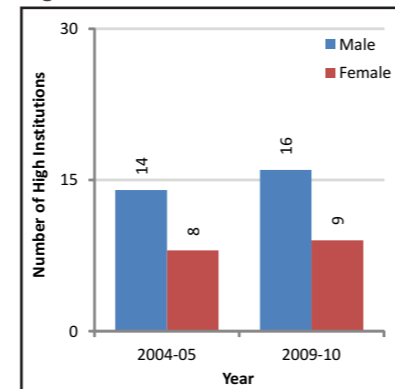
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Middle Schools



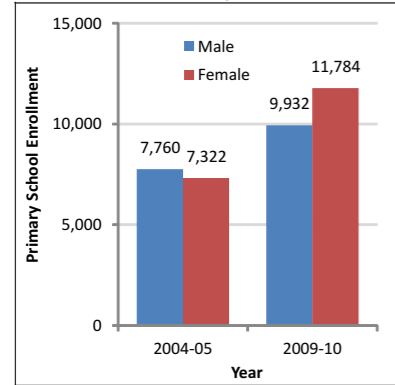
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

High Schools



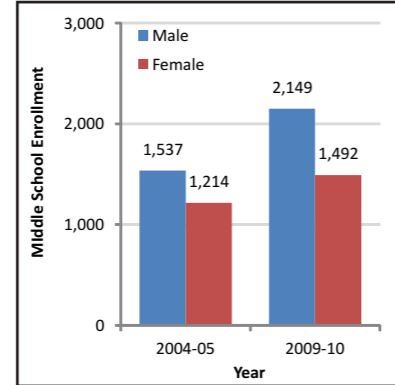
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Primary Schools



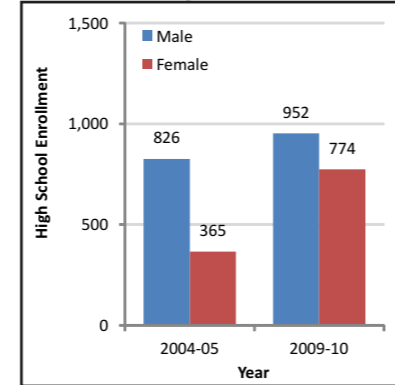
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Middle Schools



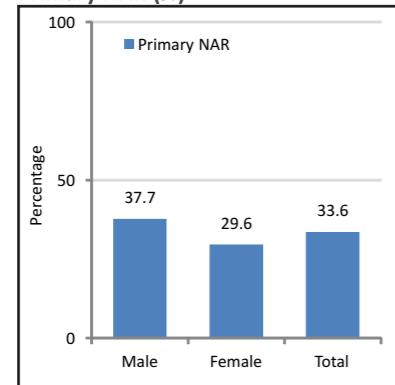
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in High Schools



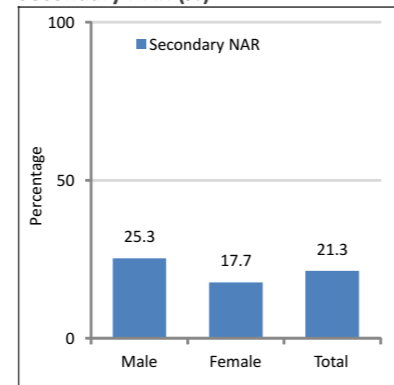
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Primary NAR (%)



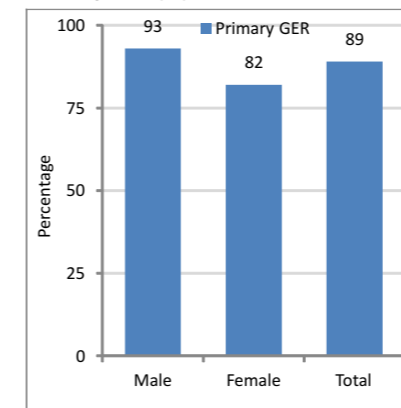
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Secondary NAR (%)



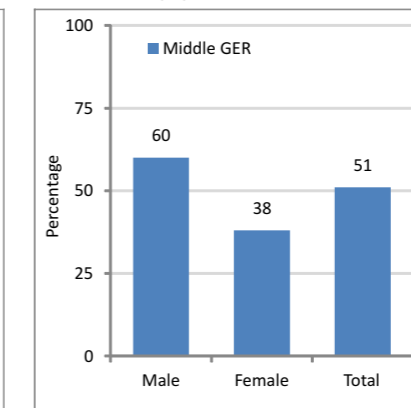
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Primary GER (%)



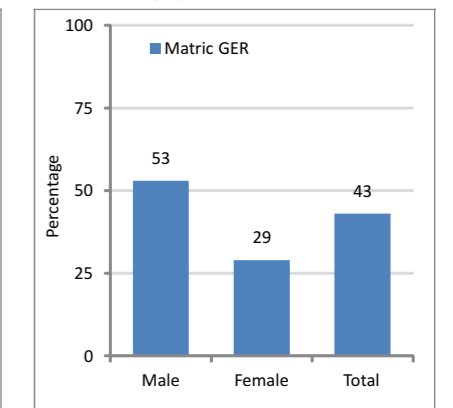
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Middle GER (%)



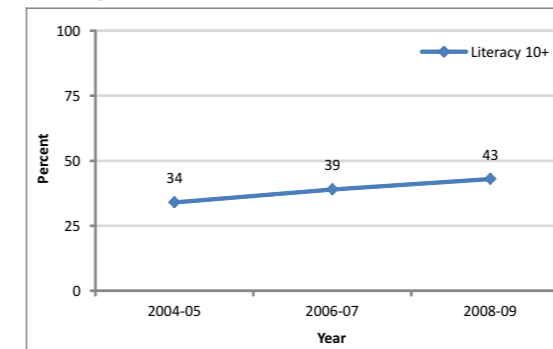
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Matric GER (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

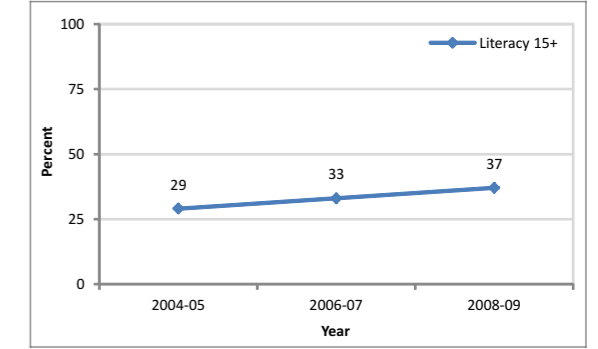
Literacy 10+



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Data of PSLM 2004-05 & 2006-07 refers to Chaghai District

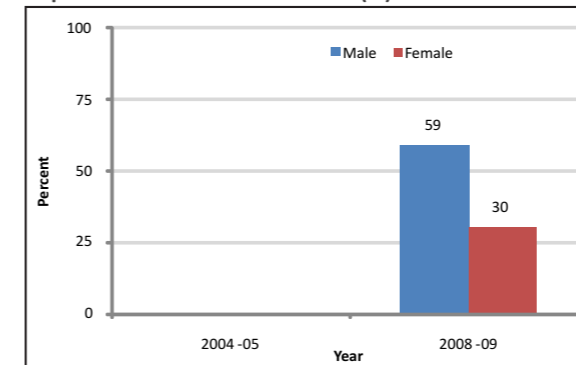
Literacy 15+



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Data of PSLM 2004-05 & 2006-07 refers to Chaghai District

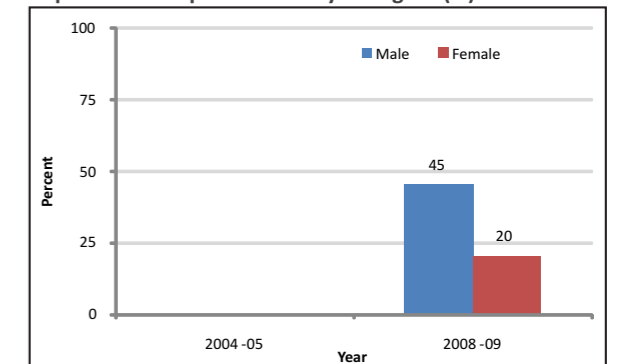
Population Ever Attended School (%)



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Data for Nushki District during 2004-05 is not available

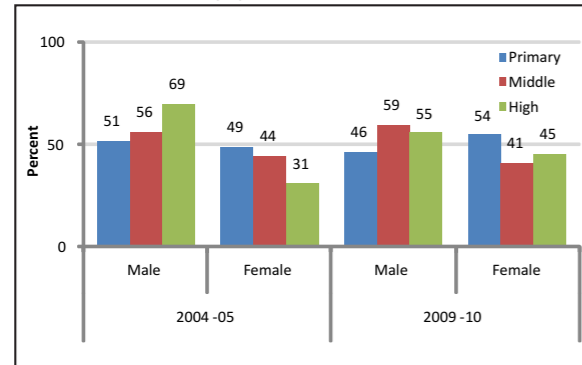
Population Completed Primary or Higher (%)



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

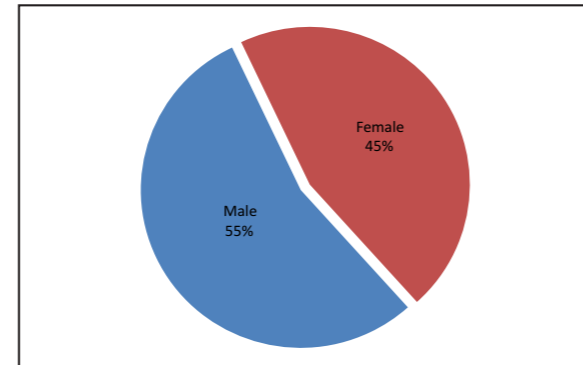
Data for Nushki District during 2004-05 is not available

Male/Female Ratio (%)



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

Overall Teachers



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

MDG Indicators

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- 2.1: Net primary enrolment ratio – 34% (2010)
- 2.2: Primary Completion rate – 77% (2010)
- 2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs) – 47% (2009)

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development

- 3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary – 0.79 (2010)
- 3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary – 0.71 (2010)

Sector Highlights

- Female literacy is very low: just 17.6%⁴ (15 years and above age group)
- 24% had ever-attended any school and only 16% graduated from primary or higher levels
- Girl's primary schools are much less than the boys primary schools
- Balochistan Education and Foundation and National Commission for Human Development are contributing in promotion of education but they need to extend their coverage as education indicators are low in the district
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment in secondary levels is unavailability of schools. Against 154 primary schools in the district, there are only 33 middle and 25 high schools.
- Primary school completion is also low (77%).

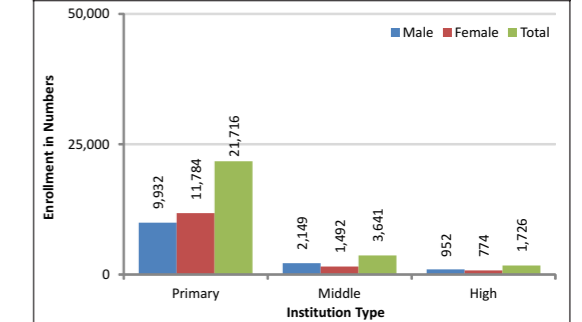
⁴ MICS Balochistan 2010

16.1. Introduction

16.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates

According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 212 public primary, middle and high schools is 27,083, whereas, 311 male students were enrolled in Degree College, while no student was enrolled in Inter College. Similarly, no female student was enrolled in colleges.

Enrollment in Public Schools by Gender and Level

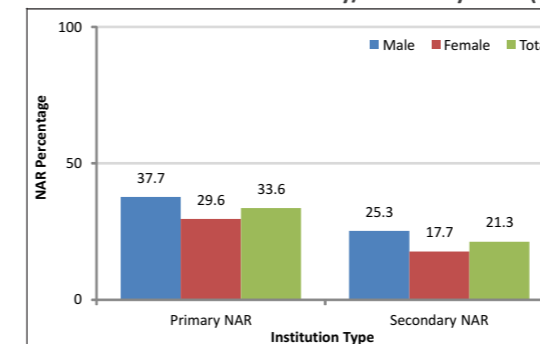


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.3. Enrollment Rates

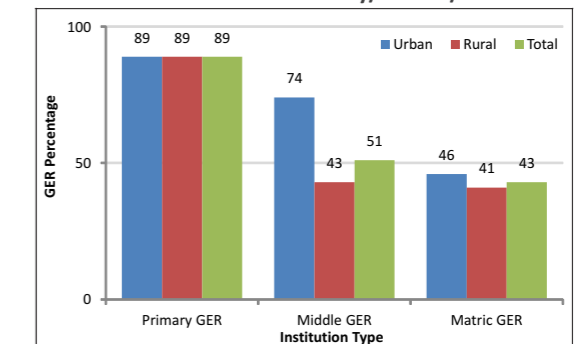
MICS Balochistan conducted in 2010 has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 34% with girls significantly lower than boys (30% versus 38%). This indicates that 66% children were still out of school, which will either join late, or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in secondary school NAR (total: 21%, boys: 25%, girls: 18%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Similarly, Gross Enrolment Rate of primary and middle schools were at 89% and 51% respectively). For details please, see tables G3 Annexure G.

Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

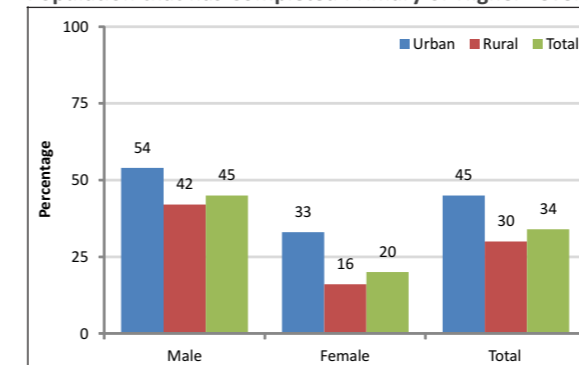


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.4. Educational Attainment

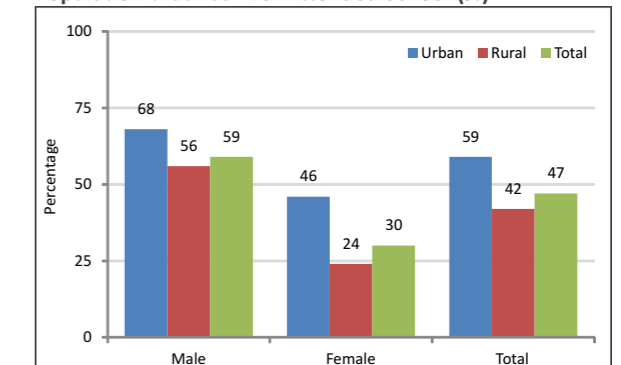
Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 53% population aged 10 years and older never attended any school while only 34% reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 24% had ever-attended any school and only 16% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with urban males, where nearly 68% ever attend and 54% complete primary levels.

Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Population that has Ever Attended School (%)

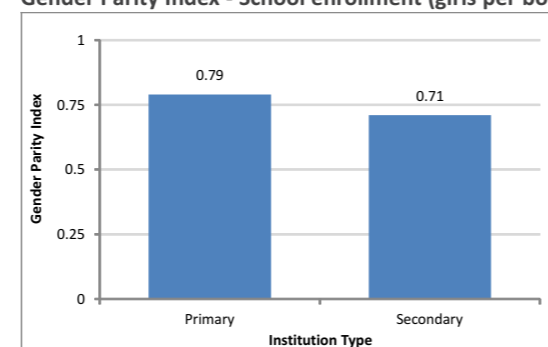


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.5. Gender Disparities

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

Gender Parity Index - School enrollment (girls per boy)

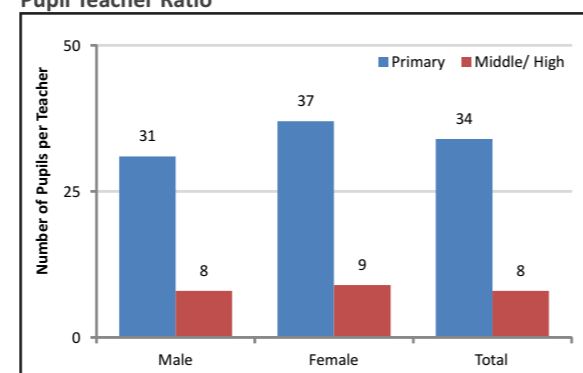


(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

16.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 31 primary school boys and 37 primary school girls. Whereas, there are sufficient teachers per students for middle level. See table G7 Annexure G.

Pupil Teacher Ratio



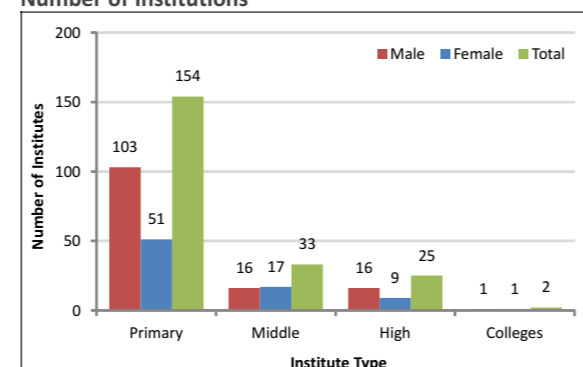
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7. Institutions

16.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school census 2009-10, there are 154 primary schools (103 male and 51 female), 33 middle schools (16 male and 17 female), 25 high schools (16 male and 9 female), 1 Inter college for female and 1 degree college (male only). See table G8 Annexure G.

Number of Institutions



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7.2. Primary Schools

Primary schools comprise of six classes. In 2009, there were 154 primary schools in Nushki, 103 for boys and 51 for girls. The total enrolment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 21,716, of which 9,932 were boys and 11,784 girls, which means that 54% of primary school students were girls. In each primary school, a senior Junior Vernacular Teacher (JVT) is assigned the charge of Head Master or Head Mistress. The costs of primary schools are borne by government in the case of government run schools. They have a uniform curriculum and examination system.

As per Government of Pakistan's National Education Policy (NEP), now redundant after 18th Amendment the primary education will be provided to all the children in the age group of 4-9 years. School facilities will be provided to every child within a radius of 1.5kilometer so that no child is deprived of basic education. Promotion of girls' education will be assigned high priority. However, considering the geographic spread, this policy may not be applicable in letter and spirit as it would require 33,696 schools to cover the district map. Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 6 community schools to promote primary education in Nushki.

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

Budget-Establish New Primary Schools

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys' Schools					
Establish New Primary Schools	8	8	8	8	7
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	17.008	17.008	17.008	17.008	14.882
New Schools-Teachers Salary	2.880	5.760	8.640	11.520	14.040
Total (Rs. in millions)	19.888	22.768	25.648	28.528	28.922
Girls' Schools					
Establish New Primary Schools	9	9	9	9	9
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	19.134	19.134	19.134	19.134	19.134
New Schools-Teachers Salary	3.240	6.480	9.720	12.960	16.200
Total (Rs. in millions)	22.374	25.614	28.854	32.094	35.334

16.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8, with the primary section included. In 2009, there were 33 middle schools in Nushki, of which 16 for boys and 17 for girls. The total enrolment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 3,641, which included 2,149 boys and 1,492 girls. This means that 59% of middle school students were 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 33 middle schools functioning against 154 primary schools, means, 4 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 25 High Schools in Nushki, 16 for boys and 9 for girls. The total enrolment in secondary classes was 1,726, of which 774 were girls and 952 were boys.

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

16.7.5. Intermediate College

There is 1 Inter College for female. In year 2004-05 173 male students were enrolled in female Inter College but no students are currently enrolled.

16.7.6. Degree Colleges

There is 1 Degree College (Male) which has 311 male students.

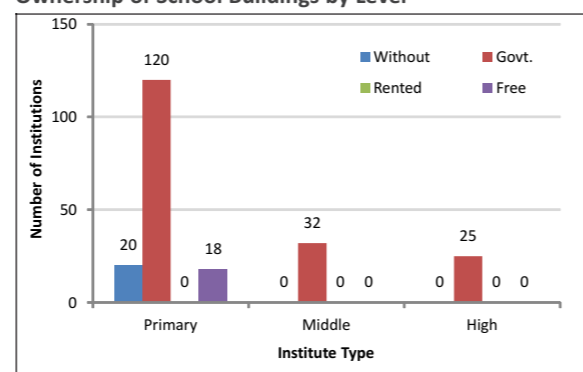
⁵ District EFA Plan, Nushki 2011-2015, NCHD

16.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

16.8.1. School Buildings

According to a BEMIS 2009-10, 14% of primary schools are without school buildings while some, from all schools, are functioning without shelter. This situation is better in middle and high schools.

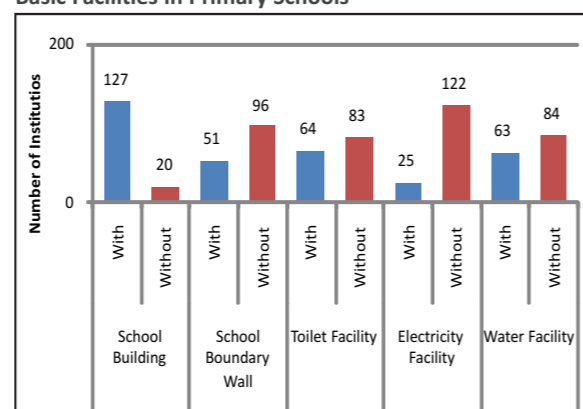
Ownership of School Buildings by Level



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Almost 65% of primary schools are without boundary wall.

Basic Facilities in Primary Schools

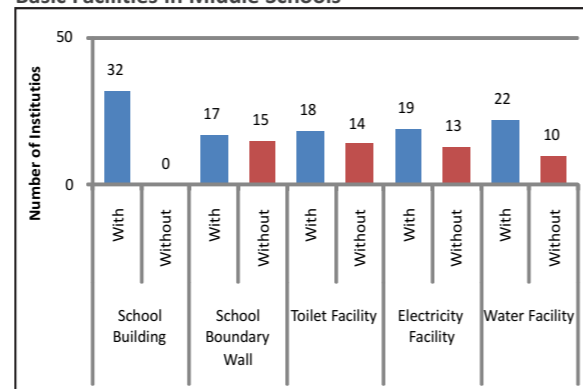


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

About 83% of primary schools are without Electricity. 41% middle and 24% high schools are also without electricity.

Similar situation is with the toilet facility. 56% of primary schools are without basic toilet facility; this situation is almost same in middle and high schools.

Basic Facilities in Middle Schools

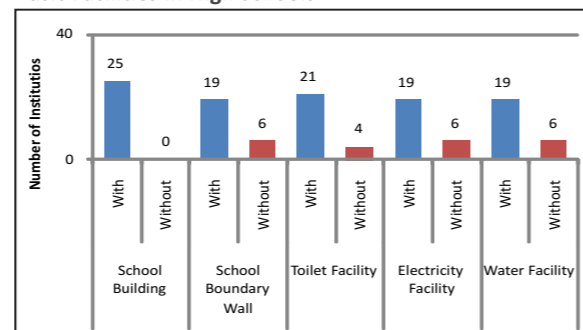


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Water is the basic necessity: 57% 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 get disenchanted from education.

Basic Facilities in High Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

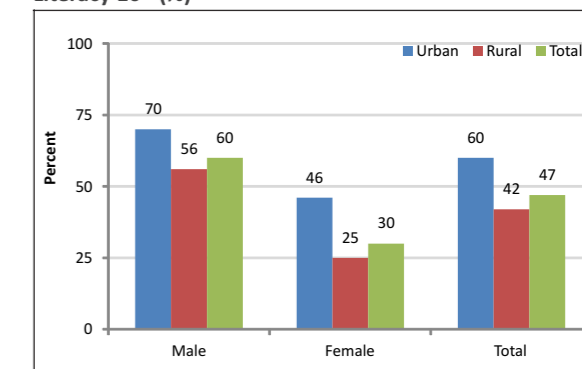
16.9. Literacy

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 Nushki District was 60% among males and 30% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 47%. 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 detail see, table G9AnnexureG. MICS Balochistan 2010 estimates male literacy (15 years and above) at 34.6% and that of females at 17.6% while for 10 years and above these figures are 32.7% and 16.5% respectively.

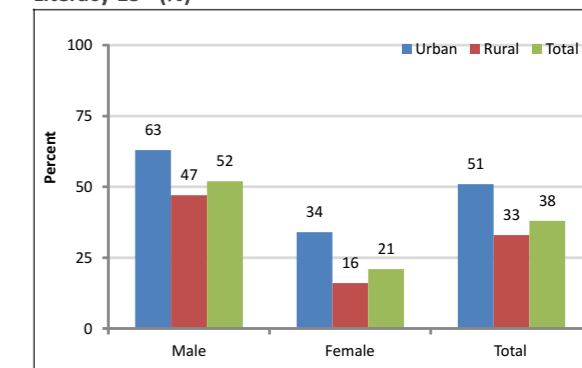
60 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for females by NCHD for about 1,300 beneficiaries.⁶

Literacy 10+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 15+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.10. Non-Formal Education

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

- Provincial Social Welfare Department.
- National Commission for Human Development.
- 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 6 community schools in Nushki district through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. MHI. The enrolment was 283 of which 141 were girls and 142 were boys. These schools have been established in urban and semi-urban areas of the district. According to an approved agreement, the following criteria were followed by BEF authority:

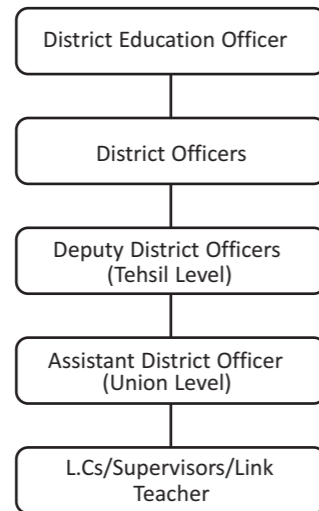
- Community will provide shelter or one room on voluntary basis.
- Teacher shall belong to that area and only in case of non-availability, the teacher may be appointed within radius of 4 km.
- There should be at least 20 school children of age-group 5-9 years.
- There should not be any Girls' school within a radius of 2 K.M, 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 K.M.

⁶ District EFA Plan, Nushki 2011-2015, NCHD

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. Currently in Progress Projects

Following was the project reflected in the PSDP2009:

- Construction of boundary wall around Government Degree College Nushki.

16.13. Major Development Issues

- Female literacy is only 17.6%⁷ (15 years and above) as compared to male literacy of 34.6%
- Existing education infrastructure in the district and flow of funds to the districts for education dictates that options like non-formal education should be fully taken help of.
- Basic missing facilities in schools be provided. A ranking of schools can be made keeping in view enrolment and future extension.
- Every year sufficient allocation be made for education projects. A minimum share of allocation should be fixed.
- Insufficient education facilities infrastructure appears to be a major cause of low literacy levels especially for girls. In case of boys, under-utilization of the education facilities may be worrying factor
- 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

⁷ 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

The people of Nushki District are very fond of international sports like Cricket and Football. There is a Mengal Cricker Club at Qaziabad, Nushki. A Football Club also exists in the district. The team of Football Club has recently participated in the Pakistan Premier Football League 2011.

17.1. Development Projects

No sports' project in the PSDP 2011-12 for the district.

17.2. Major Development Issues

Sports never remained the development preference of any government as the major portion of Provincial Budget is always designated for other priority issues such as infrastructure, health and education. Most of the NGOs are also working for the same issues and have neglected sports development. However, a burgeoning attention is needed to encourage players and endorse their talent internationally.

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. Updated information on budget allocated toward Social Welfare Department of Nushki during 2010-11 for these purposes was not available.

18.2. Community Development Center

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
Industrial Home	Unavailable	To provide living skill to women such as embroidery, stitching & cutting.	10 girls were being provided training at a time. Whereas this center was working on self help basis.
Computer Training Center, females	-	To develop creative skills of young women in computer	30 females were provided computer training in each 3 months course
Computer Center for Males	-	To develop creative skills of young men in computer	20 males were provided computer training in each 3 months course
Training & Rehabilitation Centre for Mustehqueen i-Zakat.	-	To provide training to male and females in different traits such as electricity, wiring, embroidery and tailoring	30 deserving male and females were provided the trainings while this center has been closed on June 2010 by higher authorities due to lack of funds
Taikwandu Center	-	To provide training in Said Art to young boys and men	40 young boys were learning the said art for the purpose to keep them away from social evils such as crimes and drugs addiction

(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 financial year 2008-09. This project was started all over the Pakistan with the objective of poverty alleviation and women empowerment among the deprived segment of Pakistani society which includes particularly, widows and women headed households. Number of beneficiaries of the program could not be collected.

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

18.6. Structure & Functions of Department

Main functions of Social Welfare Department are as follows:

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

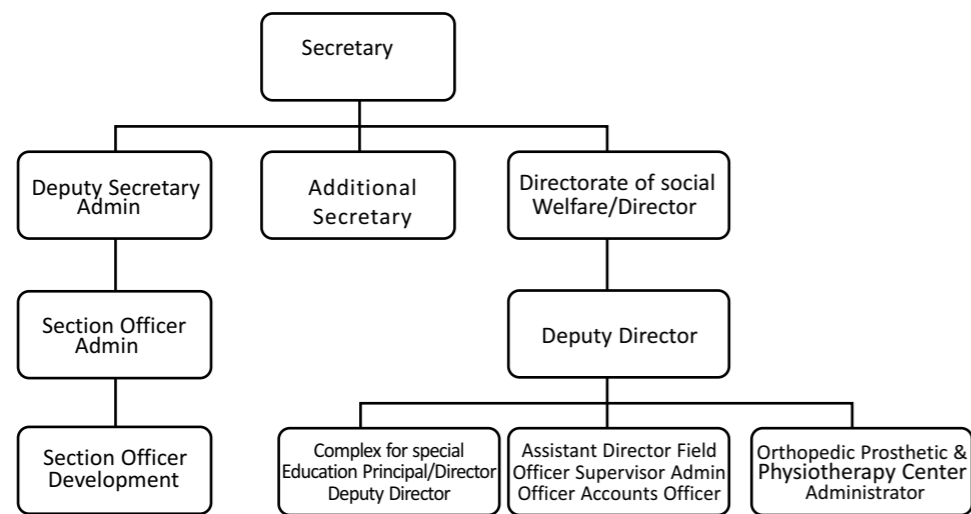
The Department of Social Welfare, District Nushki has 13 total posts among which BPS-17 posts were 2 and BPs-16 were 11 among. All post were filled.

Table 18.2: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	n/a
Sanctioned Strength in Various Categories (Total)	13
Actual Filled Posts	13
Vacant Posts	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Social Welfare Department Organogram



18.7. Some Key Findings

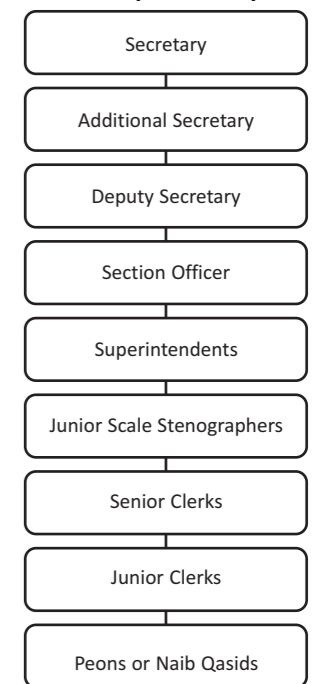
- Social and economic indicator of Nushki indicate that communities in the district are living a life of primitive age
- Updated data appears to be deficient with regard to exact performance of community development centers
- Enhanced funding and better management can result in improved community development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

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) is separated from Department of Social Welfare and Special Education on 03rd November, 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 were 48% of the overall population and 51% of them were above 15 years of age. Their economic dependency over males persists high due to the patriarchal norms.

According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls is lower than boys (30% compared to 38%). 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 (Number of middle and high schools are much less than the primary schools). The secondary Net Attendance Ratio is 21% in total, out of which boys dominate with 25% and girls stand at mere 18%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was 89% and 51% respectively.

There were 6 lady doctors, 126 LHWs and 5 LHSs in the district, which do not cover whole population of the district. In the year 2010, overall 43% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), whereas, 7% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel. Similarly, 29% of the delivered women 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.

Women are employed mostly in education and health sectors. Overall female teachers employed in the district were 581 whereas women employed in the health sector were 6 lady doctors, 1 nurse and 13 paramedic staff. Besides, National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care employed 126 LHWs and 5 LHSs for the betterment of maternal health in Nushki. However, data on women employed in the development and public sector is inadequate.

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 access to 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, Nushki.
- Social Welfare, Training and Rehabilitation Center, District Nushki.
- Industrial Homes.
- *Taikwandu* Center.
- Coaching Center.
- Computer Training Center for Females.
- 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

There is one industrial home was establishes for the females in Nushki, where they are given handicraft, rugs and carpet weaving and embroidery training. Besides, one training and rehabilitation center was working along with a computer training center for females with the motive to train them in basic living skills so that they are able to generate income through skills learnt.

19.5. Recreational Facilities

There are no recreational facilities for women in the district.

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 years without any substantial progress, was deleted.

19.7. Some Key Findings

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

- Social sector indicators do not reflect well on status of women in Nushki
- Nushki has low female literacy, consequently, women representation in services is invisible
- Women Development department needs to make special programs for improving lot of women in
- Extending outreach of electronic media to raise awareness should be ensured as enrolment needs will of the community besides infrastructure support.
- Situation can only improve if all development partners join hands with government to initiate different interventions
- Certain gender equity programs are essential to involve women in the development sector.

Nushki is one of those districts that get affected by drought severely and that too frequently. Other disasters that may hit the district include earthquakes and floods (though risk of flood is at very low level). Heavy reliance of economy on agriculture and livestock results in heavy losses if drought hit the district. Irregular and scanty rainfall in the district demands the every drop of water is conserved and building of water reservoir is given greater attention. If droughts can't be stopped, their adverse impacts can surely be minimized. It is only possible if lessons are drawn from previous similar incidences. Losses inflicted by the last drought are still fresh in memory but preparedness to cope with this disaster is missing. Challenges with regard to threat of drought in Nushki are great. Both the government and the communities appear to be indifferent to this constant threat. Provincial Disaster Management Authority should involve vulnerable communities to prepare district disaster risk reduction management plan so that in troubled times better response can be generated. Guidelines for preparation of such district plans already exist. The following text has been taken from Provincial Disaster Risk Management Plan of Balochistan.

Main Mitigation Strategies to Drought

- **Drought monitoring**-- It is a continuous observation of rainfall situation and comparison with the existing water needs of a particular sector of a society.
- **Water supply conservation**-- We can conserve water through Rain Water Harvesting, which can be used for agricultural purposes during dry conditions.
- **Land use**-- Crops which needs less water should be grown in a drought prone area.
- **Livelihood planning**- A section of a society which is least affected by the droughts should be advised to live there

2 Responding to Drought

- Be sure to observe any traditional coping mechanisms or follow government advice.
- Farmers should contact their local agricultural and irrigation departments for disaster assistance information.
- Be prepared for a drought ahead of time. Install low-flush toilets, use displacement devices in the toilet tanks and repair dripping faucets.

3 Conserve Water in the Home

There are dozens of ways to conserve water. The following methods are recommended:

- Minimise irrigation during drought
- Irrigate fields at night
- Install water-saving showerheads:
- Install displacement devices in toilets: Displacement devices reduce the amount of water used in each flush but are not for newer, low-water use toilets, which use less than 3 gallons of water per flush.
- Change water use patterns: Examine your personal use habits and change those patterns that waste water. Recommended conservation activities include:
 - Using washing machines and dishwashers only when fully loaded.
 - Using a pan when washing vegetables and dishes instead of letting water run continuously.
- Not allowing the water to run continuously when brushing teeth, washing hands, shaving or taking a shower. By turning off the faucet while brushing your teeth, you can save as much as 14 gallons of water a day.
- Find and Fix Water Leaks: Leaks often account for 10 percent of a consumer's water bill. Make sure your home is leak free.
- Never pour water down the drain when there may be another use for it, such as watering indoor plants or your garden.
- Turn faucets off completely to avoid drips and slow leaks.
- Repair dripping faucets by replacing washers.
- Take short showers, not baths. Limit showers to 5 minutes or less.
- Turn the valves under sinks to reduce the rate of water flow.

- As you wait for shower water to heat up, collect the water in a bucket for watering plants.
- Use tight fitting lids on pans when cooking to keep water from boiling away.
- Cook food in as little water as possible.
- Keep a covered bottle of water in the refrigerator for drinking so you won't have to let the water run to get cold.
- Insulate hot water lines.

4 Private Water Supplies

- It is important for people who obtain their water supply from shallow water tube wells to allow time for the well to recharge between periods of significant use.
- Spread major water use activities throughout the week. For example, wash a load of laundry every day instead of a week's worth on one day.

5 Conserve Water outside the Home

- When water is extremely scarce, do not water your lawn or plantings or wash your car. Your community or individual water supply should be reserved for your most essential needs.
- Plant native vegetation and drought resistant crops.
- Group garden plants so they need less water or can be watered more efficiently. Keep gardens well weeded to eliminate competition for water.
- Use mulch around shrubs and plantings.
- Only water new, not established gardens and landscaping.
- Water grass only when needed, soaking slowly and deeply, long enough for the water to reach the roots. Only water during cool hours. Morning or sunset is best.
- Use trickle or drip irrigation methods. Carry limited watering or irrigation at night.
- Install automatic shut-off nozzles on all exterior hoses.
- Use a broom, not a hose, to clean driveways, steps and sidewalks.
- When washing a car, use a mild non-toxic detergent, park the car on the grass so the water is also used to water your lawn.
- Don't refill outdoor swimming pools. Install a pool cover to minimize evaporation losses when not in use.

Other responses to food insecurity, following drought

Information needs to improve emergency response include:

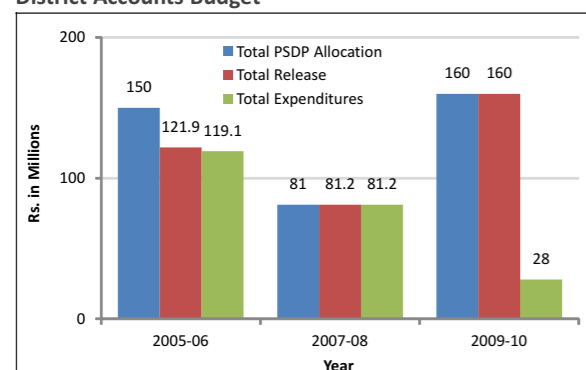
- Improved food balance sheets
- Household budget shares and variable levels of demand amongst different staples
- Improved market price information on main foods
- Data on the incidence of different household coping mechanisms
- Household income shares and an assessment of the likely impact of the drought on the level of income from each source.

Needed operational improvements include:

- Actively facilitate market response during drought crises
- Trade regulations to allow diversifications of livelihoods
- Improve market information services in the province.

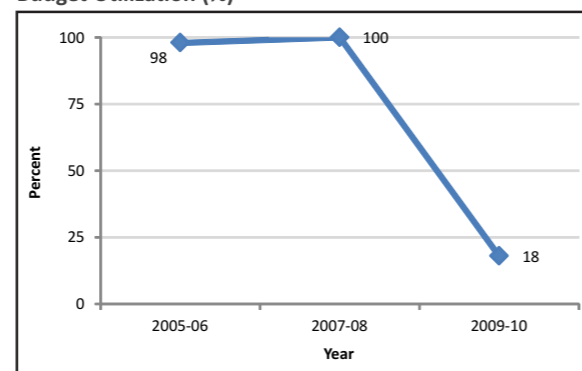
Have a mechanism to offload livestock early when severe drought is predicted to minimize losses at the peak of the drought

District Accounts Budget



PSDPs 2005-06 to 2009-10, (utilization figures for 2009-10 are low as financial year had not ended when data was being collected.

Budget Utilization (%)



(PSDP, 2010)

21.1. Introduction

Historically, Balochistan has faced severe financial constraints. High cost of development, wide spread area, thin communication infrastructure and high administration cost makes thing difficult. Disparity in development and resource distribution among district is an issue yet not fully recognized at provincial level.

21.2. District Accounts - Budgetary Allocations/Expenditures

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

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

	Budget 2008-09	Budget 2009-10	G. Rate %
Current Revenue Expenditure	32,892,148	302,466,916	819.6
General Public Service	2,174,901	12,183,144	460.2
Executive & legislative organs, financial	2,174,901	12,183,144	460.2
Economic Affairs	7,580,228	98,309,037	1196.9
Agriculture, Food, Irrigation, Forestry & Fishing	7,253,013	35,605,854	390.9
Construction and Transport	327,215	62,703,183	19062.7
Housing and Community Amenities	1,017,502	11,595,931	1039.6
Water supply	1,017,502	11,595,931	1039.6
Health	4,107,766	40,604,475	888.5
Hospital Services	1,715,152	10,855,265	532.9
Health Administration	2,392,614	29,749,210	1143.4
Recreational, Culture and Religion	n/a	93,675	n/a
Recreational and sporting services	n/a	93,675	n/a
Education Affairs and Services	17,543,883	137,835,180	685.7
Pre. & primary education affairs & service	8,559,607	64,601,898	654.7
Secondary education affairs and services	8,327,354	64,656,793	676.4
Administration	656,922	8,576,489	1205.6
Social Protection	467,868	1,845,474	294.4
Administration	467,868	1,845,474	294.4

(PSDP, 2010)

n/a: Data not available

21.3. Development Funds

Most of the development activities in the district are funded through the Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). Development funds from federal and provincial resources are only partly administered at the district level. The local government institutions either do not have financial independence, as in the case of the Union Councils, or they have limited income resources. Major development activities are directly administered from provincial level and it is sometimes hard to trace accurately which part specifically benefits Nushki District.

Table 21.1: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total PSDP Allocation	30	83	150	122	81	80	160
GOB only							
Total Release	50	112	122	n/a	81	80	160
Total Expenditures	47	112	120	n/a	81	36	28
Percentage Utilizations	94%	100%	98%	n/a	100%	45%	*18%

(PSDPs, 2003-04 to 2009-10)

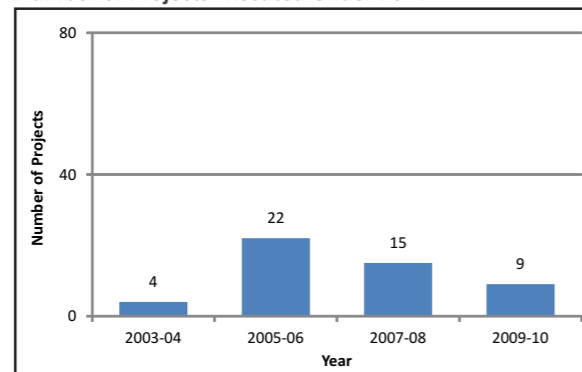
n/a: Data not available

*when data was being collected

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

The graph shows the number of projects executed under PSDP in Nushki. 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 I1 Annexure I.

Number of Projects Executed Under PSDP



(PSDPs, 2003-04 to 2009-10)



ANNEXURE TABLES

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

Annexure A: DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Table A1: Provincial/National Assembly Seats

	Constituency No	Number of Seats
Provincial	PB-40	1
National	Nushki NA-260 Nushki, cum Chagai Quetta	1
<i>Total</i>		<i>2</i>

(Provincial and District Election Commission of Pakistan)

Table A2: Jobs Appointments during Past 2 years at District Level (July 2008 – June 2010)

Office	Basic Pay Scale (BPS)	Number of Posts		Total
		2008-09	2009-10	
Deputy Commissioner	4	0	2	2
	1	0	1	1
PHE	2	0	2	2
	3	0	1	1
Forest/ Wildlife	1	0	4	4
<i>Total</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>

(District Accounts)

Table A3: Licensing facilities

Licenses Type (include name)	Fees Per License(include rates for 2009 - 2010)	Revenue generated during financial Year 2009-2010	Issuing Authority
Butcher license & Cart license	n/a	50000 Annuals Basis	TMO

(District Revenue Office)

Annexure B: LAW AND ORDER

Table B1: Type of Law Enforcement Agencies and Geographical Coverage

Type of Law Enforcement Agencies	No. of Police Stations/ Thana/ Chowkis	Geographical Coverage
Police	n/a	n/a
Levies	10/8	5000 sq Km

(DPO/ DCO/Provincial Home Department/IG Police office/Provincial and District FIA office)
n/a: Data not available

Table B2: Strength of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	SSP(s)/ Tehsildar/ Subaidar	SP(s)/ Hawaldar	Available Human Resource					Total
			DSP(s)/ Risaldar	SHO(s)/ Naibrisaldar	SI(s)	ASI(s)	Constable(s)	
Levies Provincial	1/2	84	n/a	240	n/a	4	6	337
Levies Federal	n/a	8	3	121	1	1	5	139

(District Police office/District Commissioner Office/Provincial Home Dept. /IG Police office)
n/a: Data not available

Table B3: Available Resources of Law enforcement Agencies

Type of Agencies	Available Resources						Total
	Vehicles	Arms	Ammunition	Mob Control Equipment			
				Tear Gas	Rubber Sticks	Armored Suits	
Levies Provincial	10	300	14,100	1/10	n/a	n/a	14,410
Levies Federal	1	94	12,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	12,095
Total	11	394	26,100	0	n/a	n/a	26,505

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

Table B4: Number of Courts and Benches

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

(Registrar High Court/District & Session Judge)

Annexure C: FORESTRY

Table C1: Notified Forests Areas ('000' hectares)

Forest Name	Area (Hectares)	Status
Khaisar	57	
Ahmed Wall	18	
Total	75	

(Forest Department)

Table C2: Notified Protected Areas ('000' hectares)

Forest Name	Area (Hectares)	Status
Zangi Nawar	1	Game Reserve
Total	1	

(Forest Department)

Table C3: Forest Department Designations and Posts

Designation	Grade (BPS)	Post (Number)
Divisional Forest Officer	17	1
Range Forest Officer	16	1
Assistant	14	1
Junior Soil Conservation Officer	11	1
Deputy Ranger Forest	9	1
Senior Clerk	9	1
Forester	7	1
Junior Clerk	7	1
Field Assistant	6	2
Forest Guard	5	8
Jeep Driver	4	1
Game Watcher	1	11
Field Watcher	1	4
Naib Qasid	1	1
Chowkidar	1	1
Total		36

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

Annexure D: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATION

Table D1: Vehicles Registered by Year (Number)

Vehicle Type	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Trucks	n/a	5	7	10	n/a	53
Buses incl. Mini Buses	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	105
Cars, Jeeps, Taxis	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	371
M-cycle, Rickshaws	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	642
Pickup Stations Van/Others	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,111
Delivery Van	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10
Tractors	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	284
Total	n/a	5	7	10	n/a	2,576

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

Annexure E: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Table E1: Improved & Un-improved Sources of Drinking Water (Percent)

Type and Source of Drinking Water	MICS 2010
Improved Sources	89.1
Piped Water	57.1
Public Standpipe or Tap	0.4
Hand Pump	0
Donkey pump/turbine	0
Protected Dug well	6.1
Tube well/ Borehole	16.7
Protected Pond/ Tank	0
Protected Spring	0
Rainwater Collection	8.9
Filter Plant	0
Un-Improved Sources	10.9
Unprotected Dug well	5.5
Unprotected Spring	0.4
Unprotected Pond	0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	0
Vendor Provided	0
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	0
Tanker Truck	0
Cart with Small Tanker/ Drum	5.0
Bottled Water/ Can/ Vessel	0
Other	0

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Annexure F: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Table E2: Improved & Un-improved Sources of Sanitation Facilities (Percent)

Access of Water Sources	MICS 2010
Improved Sanitation Facilities	57.1
Flush to Piped Sewer System	0.0
Flush to Septic Tank	26.0
Flush to Pit (latrine)	22.6
Flush to Somewhere Else	2.2
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	0.9
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	2.4
Pit Latrine with Slab	2.9
Composting Toilet	0.0
Un-Improved sanitation facilities	
Pit Latrine Without Slab / Open Pit	0.9
Bucket	0.0
Public/ Communal Latrine	0.0
Other	0.2
Missing	0.6
No facility, Bush, Field	41.2

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table F1: 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	30,895	416	31,311

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

Table F2: Outdoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Skin	13
Vaccine Preventable	29
Injuries/ Poisoning	30
Gastro Intestinal	8,378
Respiratory	14,049

(Balochistan Health Department)

Annexure G: EDUCATION

Table G1: 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	7,760	7,322	15,082	9,932	11,784	21,716
Middle Section	1,537	1,214	2,751	2,149	1,492	3,641
High Section	826	365	1,191	952	774	1,726
Inter Colleges	173	0	173	0	0	0
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	311	0	311
Total	10,296	8,901	19,197	13,344	14,050	27,394

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

Table G2: Primary Level Enrollment in Government Schools a Percentage of Total Enrollment (Percent)

	Urban			Rural			Total			Percentage of
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	79	73	76	98	100	99	94	91	93	Total
	75	73	74	95	100	97	90	91	90	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table G3: Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/ Secondary Level (Percent)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	37.7	29.6	33.6
Secondary	25.3	17.7	21.3

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table G4: Gross Enrollment Rate at the Primary/Middle/Matric Level (Percent)

Age	Urban			Rural			Total			Kachi Class
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
4-9	80	84	82	93	63	80	90	69	81	Including
5-9	78	104	89	100	74	89	93	82	89	Excluding
6-10	74	81	77	87	66	78	84	70	78	Excluding
10-12	80	67	74	53	28	43	60	38	51	-
11-13	91	134	104	73	37	58	78	55	69	-
13-14	55	26	46	51	30	41	53	29	43	-
14-15	52	26	45	41	28	36	45	27	38	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table G5: Population that has Ever Attended School (Percent)

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	68	46	59	56	24	42	59	30	47

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table G6: Percent Distribution of Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level (Percent)

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	54	33	45	42	16	30	45	20	34

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table G7: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	31	37	34
Middle and High Level	8	9	8

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Table G8: Type and Number of Institutions - Year Wise (Number)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	97	43	140	103	51	154
Middle Schools	16	17	33	16	17	33
High Schools	14	8	22	16	9	25
Inter Colleges	1	0	1	0	1	1
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	128	68	196	136	78	214

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

Table G9: Literacy Rate by Urban and Rural (Percent)

Literacy	Gender	Urban	Rural	Total
Literacy 10+	Male	70	56	60
	Female	46	25	30
	Total	60	42	47
Literacy 15+	Male	63	47	52
	Female	34	16	21
	Total	51	33	38

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table G10: Male/Female Ratio of Students (Percent)

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	46	59	55
Female	54	41	45

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Annexure H: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Table H 1: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in EDO Office

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
EDO (CD), (B-17).	1	1	0
Social Welfare Officer (Female).(B -17).	1	1	0
Lady Health Visitor (Female), (BPS-09).	1	1	0
Needle & Craft Instructors (Female). (BPS-08).	2	2	0
Junior Clerk. (BPS-07).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Workers (Female).(BPS -06).	2	2	0
Auxiliary Workers (Male).(BPS -06).	2	2	0
Driver. (BPS-05).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid. (BPS-02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar. (BPS-02).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Annexure I: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table I1: Projects Executed Under PSDP

Year	Projects in Numbers
2001-02	n/a
2002-03	1
2003-04	4
2004-05	10
2005-06	22
2006-07	21
2007-08	15
2008-09	5
2009-10	9

(PSDP, 2010)

**Annexure J:
LIST OF VILLAGES (RURAL), NUSHKI, CENSUS 1998**

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	NUSHKI	AMIRWAL	26	3
2	NUSHKI	ANAM BOSTAN	990	124
3	NUSHKI	BADARWAL	0	0
4	NUSHKI	BAIDI	1752	259
5	NUSHKI	BAIKHANWAL	0	0
6	NUSHKI	BANDCHANDAN KHAN	4836	848
7	NUSHKI	BILAND WAL	15	3
8	NUSHKI	DASHTAK	113	21
9	NUSHKI	DERAZ KASH	132	19
10	NUSHKI	GAZAK	779	138
11	NUSHKI	LANDI MAHMOOD ZAI	612	93
12	NUSHKI	PADAIN	0	0
13	NUSHKI	SANDORI (NORTHERN)	765	122
14	NUSHKI	SANDORI (SOUTHERN)	505	100
15	NUSHKI	SANGEEN	248	46
16	NUSHKI	SHAH DIN WAL	3458	636
17	NUSHKI	SIAHDUM	409	65
18	NUSHKI	SURDAM	9	1
19	NUSHKI	ZANGI NAWAR	1988	305
20	NUSHKI	AHMAD WAL	3482	363
21	NUSHKI	BAGHAK	1070	145
22	NUSHKI	BATTO	2632	386
23	NUSHKI	DAIDAR	1947	209
24	NUSHKI	GOMAZGAI	1952	199
25	NUSHKI	HARUNI WAL	642	70
26	NUSHKI	KOCHAKI CHAH	1061	145
27	NUSHKI	MAKAKI(NORTHREN)	183	31
28	NUSHKI	MAKAKI(SOUTHREN)	3134	444
29	NUSHKI	SARMAL(NORTHREN)	7	2
30	NUSHKI	SARMAL(SOUTHREN)	3154	514
31	NUSHKI	ZANGI ABAD	1725	187
32	NUSHKI	ZIARAT SHAIKH HUSSAIN	49	10
33	NUSHKI	BADAL KAREZ	2121	283
34	NUSHKI	BANDINI	5372	760
35	NUSHKI	BULGHANI	2295	370
36	NUSHKI	GALANGUR	784	135
37	NUSHKI	GAZ NALI	1974	252
38	NUSHKI	GHINDARI	1257	184
39	NUSHKI	GORI	1777	272
40	NUSHKI	JAMAL DINI	7287	1055
41	NUSHKI	KHAISAR	1397	171
42	NUSHKI	KISHINGI	1210	220
43	NUSHKI	MENGAL	9932	1619
44	NUSHKI	SANGBUR	1001	132

**Annexure K:
BALOCHISTAN MAP BY DIVISIONS**



SOME WEBSITES

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

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