

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

Quetta - District Development Profile 2011

Quetta



Planning & Development Department
Government of Balochistan, Quetta



United Nations Children's Fund
Provincial Office Balochistan, Quetta



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



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Message

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

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

Foreword

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

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

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

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

Shahid Pervez
Chief Economist

Acknowledgement

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

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

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

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

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

Aslam Shakir Baloch
Joint Chief Economist

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AI	Artificial Insemination	GRAP	Gender Reforms Action Plan
AD	(Anno Domini) after the traditional date of Christ's birth	ha	Hectares
ADBP	Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan	HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ADP	Association for the Development of Pakistan	HIV/STIs	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Sexually Transmitted Infections
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	IT	Information Technology
ALCs	Adult Literary Centers	IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
ANC	Antenatal Care	JICA/SCC	Japan International Cooperation Agency/State Customs Committee
API	Annual Parasite Incidence	JVT	Junior Vernacular Teacher
ASI	Assistant Sub-Inspector	KM	Kilo Meters
ASPL	Agriculture Sector Program Loan	KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
BC	Before Christ	KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
BCDA	Balochistan Coastal Development Authority	LG	Local Government
BEF	Balochistan Education Foundation	LHWMIS	Lady Health Worker - Management Information System
BEMIS	Balochistan Education Management Information System	LIEDA	Lasbella Industrial Estates Development Authority
BHUs	Basic Health Units	MCC	Metallurgical Corp of China Ltd.
BLGA	Balochistan Local Government Act	MCB	Muslim Commercial Bank
BLGO	Balochistan Local Government Ordinance	MCHCs	Maternal & Child Health Centers
BOS	Bureau of Statistics	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
BPS	Basic Pay Scale	MHI	Muslim Hands Informatics
C&W	Communication and Works	MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
CBO	Community Based Organization	MNA	Member National Assembly
CCB	Citizen Community Board	MPA	Member Provincial Assembly
Cds	Civil Dispensaries	MS	Medical Superintendent
CDWA	Clean Drinking Water for All	MSA	Maritime Security Agency
CIPs	Community Implementation Partners	MSL	Mean Sea Level
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority	NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
DDRRP	District Disaster Risk Reduction Plan	NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
DEWS	Diseases Early Warning System	NCHA	National Commission for Human Rights
DFI	Development Financing Institutions	NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer	NEP	National Education Policy
DHIS	District Health Information System	NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
DHQ	District Headquarter	NHA	National Highway Authority
DOH	District Officer Health	NOC	National Occupational Classification
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	OPD	Outpatient Department
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	PCD	Passive Case Detection
DRRMP	Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan	PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
DSP	Deputy Superintendent of Police	PEC	Pakistan Engineering Council
DSV	District Superintendent of Vaccination	PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regularity Authority
EC	Election Commission	PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
ECCE	Early Childhood Care Education	PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
EDO	Executive District Officer	PSDP	Public Sector Development Program
EFA	Education for All	PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
EmONC	Emergency Obstetric Natal Care	PTA	Pakistan Telecom Authority
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization	PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
FBS	Federal Bureau of Statistics	PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
FLCFs	First Level Care Facilities	QESCO	Quetta Electric Supply Company
FP	Family Planning	RHC	Rural Health Centers
GDA	Gwadar Development Authority	SHO	Station House Officer
GEF	Global Environment Facility	SI	Sub-Inspector
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate	SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
GO	Governmental Organization	SP	Superintendent of Police
GoB	Government of Balochistan	SSP	Senior Superintendent of Police
GPA	Gwadar Port Authority	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	1975
Geographical Area	2,653 Square kilometer (Census 1998)
Geographical Points	66°41'40"-67°17'25" East longitudes and 30°01'29"-30°28'25" North latitudes
Administrative Units	There are total 2 <i>Tehsils</i> and 67 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Archaeological Sites	Quetta Miri, Mound of Katir, Mound of Kuchlak, Mound of Tor Ghund, Mound of Tor Wasi
Shrines	Data not found
Major Ethnic Groups	Pashtoon, Baloch, Brahui, Hazara and Punjabi
Languages	Urdu, Punjabi, Pashto, Balochi, Sindhi, Brahui, Hindko, Siraiki and Persian
Climate	The climate of Quetta, is arid with significant variations between summer and winter temperatures. Rainfall is irregular and scanty as the district lies outside monsoon range. The principal mode of precipitation in winter used to be snowbut now frequency of snowfall has decreased drastically.

Demography

District Population in 1998	759,941 Total, 412,064 Male, 347,877 Female (Census 1998)
Projected Population in 2010	1,235,066 Total
Population Annual Growth rate	4.13% (Census 1998)
Household Size	8.5 (Census 1998)
Housing Units	87091 (Census 1998)

Law & Order

In recent years, it has been unsatisfactory.

Productive Sector

Agriculture Ecological Zone	Cold
Land Area used for Agriculture	Current Fallow 3,530 ha., Net Sown 9,654 ha., Arable Land 13,184 ha., Culturable Waste 32,184 ha., Potential Area 45,368 ha., (Agriculture Statistics 2008-09)
Major Crops	<i>Rabi</i> crops: Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Vegetables, Fodder. <i>Kharif</i> crops: Fruits, Melons, Vegetables, Potato, Fodder, Onion
Major Fruits	Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pomegranate, Cherry, Pear.

Total Livestock Population	326,222 (Livestock Census 2006) and 366,997 (Projected 2010)
Veterinary Institutions	5 Veterinary Hospitals, 11 Veterinary Dispensaries, 8 Artificial Insemination Centers, 1 Slaughter House, 1 Government Poultry Farm, 2 Dairy Farms
Major Diseases in Animals	Lung-Worm-Infestation, Wire-Worm-Infestation, Liver Fluke, Mange/Mites, Ticks, Contagious, Non-Contagious.

Total Forest Area 108,008 ha

Wild Life

Mammals: Suleiman Markhor, Chiltan Markhor, Wolf, Common Red Fox, Blanford's or Afghan Fox, Asian Jackal, Striped Hyena, Indian Crested Porcupine, Cape Hare, Hedgehog, Migratory Hedgehog, Beech or Stone Marten, Marbled Pole Cat, Afghan Pika, House Mouse, Long-tailed Hamster, Grey Hamster, Persian Jird, etc.

Birds: Accentor, Bulbul, Bunting, Chat, Chough, Chukar Partridge, Eagle, Falcon, Lark, Magpie, Owl, Shrike, See-see Partridge, Vulture etc.

Reptiles: Lizards (Agama, Monitor), Afghan Tortoise (*Agrionemys Horsfield ii*), Saw-Scale Viper (*Echis Carinatus*), Levantine Viper (*Macrovipera Lebetina*), etc.

Major Mineral Deposits	Coal, Lime Stone, Ordinary Stone, Marble, Fluorite
Major Mineral Production	Coal 356,087 M/tons, Lime Stone 4,105 M/tons, Ordinary Stone 6,715 M/tons, Marble 410 M/tons, Fluorite 120 M/tons (2009-10)

No. of Industries by Type	43 Food/Beverages, 9 Marble Industries, 8 Furniture Industries, 7 Steel Mills, 5 PVC Pipe Industries, 5 Chemical/Soap Industries, 2 Cement Industries, 5 LPG Industries, 7 RCC Pipe Industries and 8 Ice/Cold Storages
Handicrafts	Embroidery work on Kameez and Shalwar, Woollen Sweaters, Mirror Work, Embroidered Jackets, Shirts and Hand Bags

Major Roads	Metalled/ Black Topped 766 Km, Shingle 402 Km
Tele-density	56,167 Telephone line connections users (2007)
Courier Services	80 Post Offices; courier services available in the district (TCS, DHL etc).

Social Sector

Drinking Water Sources	Quetta Zarghoon Town: 91% Improved, 9% Un-improved (MICS 2010) Quetta Chilton Town: 83% Improved, 17% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Sanitation Facilities	Quetta Zarghoon Town: 94% Improved, 6% Un-improved (MICS 2010) Quetta Chilton Town: 96% Improved, 4% Un-improved (MICS 2010)

Health Facilities

Health Facilities	6 Hospitals (Public Sector), 3 RHCs, 34 BHUs, 9 CDs, 13 MCH centers, 1 TB Clinic, 1 School Health Unit 1169 Doctors, 606 Nurses, 622 Para-medical staff
Health Facilities Staff	54% (PSLM 2008-09)
Antenatal Care (ANC)	35% (PSLM 2008-09)
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)	68% (PSLM 2008-09)
Deliveries at Home	Diarrhea / Dysentery, ARI and Fever (Clinical Malaria).
Major Priority Diseases	Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), TB Control Program, Malaria Control Program, Hepatitis
Special Health Programs / Initiatives	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)

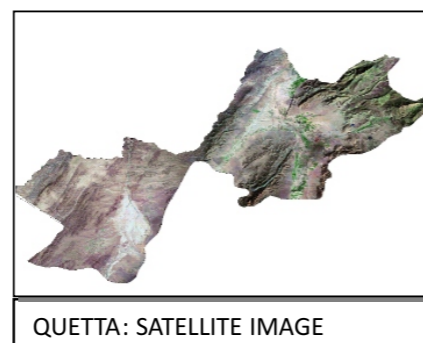
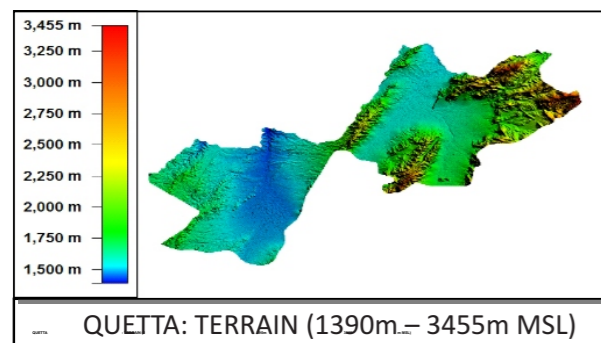
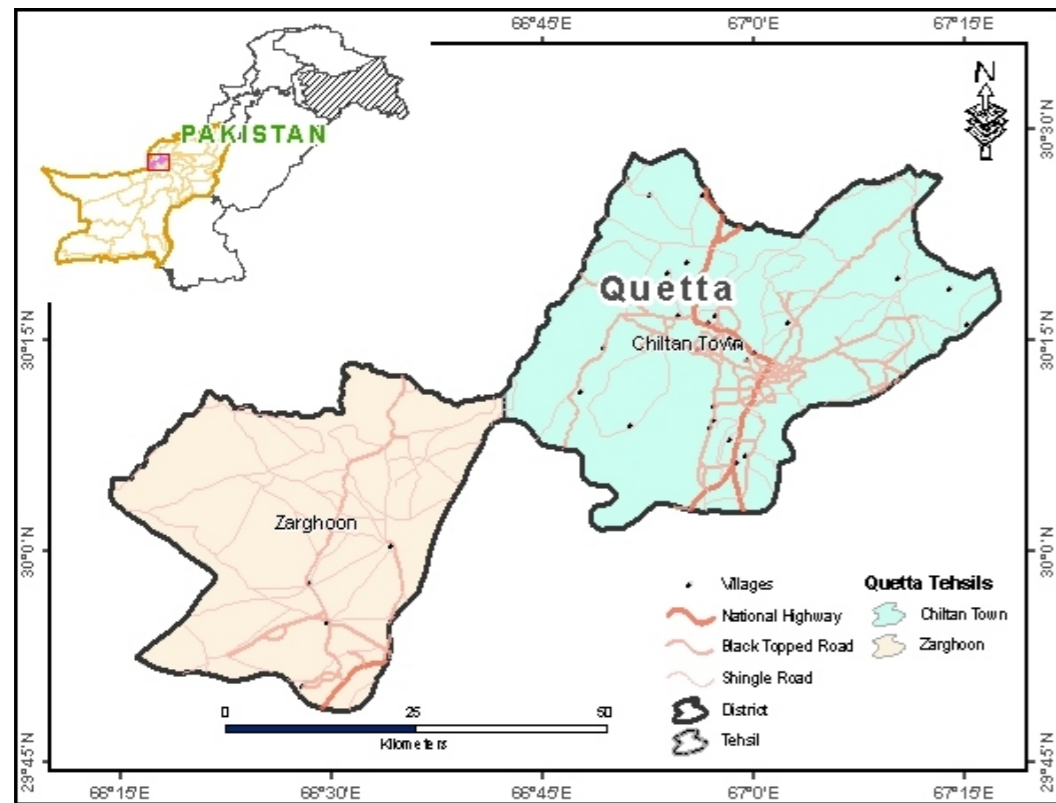
Education	Literacy (10+): 67%, Literacy (15+): 63%, Primary GER: 98%, Middle GER: 64%, Metric GER: 66%, Population Ever Attended School: 67%, Completed Primary or Higher level: 54% (PSLM 2008-09)
Number of Schools	Primary NAR (Chil: 49%, Zar:65%), Secondary NAR: (Chil: 37%, Zar: 43%) (MICS 2010) Primary: 417, Middle: 70, High: 60 (BEMIS 2009-10)

District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation (2009-10) Rs. 1,120 million, Budget Release Rs. 1,120 million, Total Expenditures Rs. 191 million, * Percentage Utilization: 17%.
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* when data was being collected

DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Quetta ranks 4th smallest district in Balochistan and has an area of 2,653 square kilometers, Quetta District lies between 66°41'40"-67°17'25" East longitudes and 30°01'29"-30°28'25" North latitudes consisting of 2 Tehsils and 67 Union councils. Location of Quetta is at 690 km (aerial distance) south-west (237degrees bearing) of Pakistan's capital city, Islamabad.





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

Quetta was granted the status of district in 1975. The name originates from Pushto word Kawatta, which means a fort. Formerly, the town was situated within the walls of fort “A Miri”, which is now used as an arsenal. Quetta is the provincial capital of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries in the east with Ziarat and in the west with Killa Abdullah. Pishin is in the north and Mastung District lies in the south.

Locally, Quetta is also known by its ancient name of Shal or Shalkot based on its location at the north end of the Shal Valley about 1,690 meters above sea level. Although a small city, Quetta has over the years acquired the typical hustle and bustle of a provincial metropolis. The city and cantonment continue to modernize at an equally fast pace. Quetta is attractive to tourists for its thrilling location, full of adventure and enjoyment. Some prominent bazaars of Quetta are located on the roads Shahrah-e-Iqbal (the Kandahari bazaar) Shahrah-e-Liaquat (the Liaquat and Suraj Gang Bazaar, and Alamdar Road (little Tokyo)). Quetta has the fourth largest airport in Pakistan. (Quetta District, 2010).

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Quetta

Tehsil	Union Council
Chilton Town	Aghbarg, Ahmed Khanzai, Almo, Arbab Karam Khan, Baleli, Chashama Jeo, Deba, Forest Nursary, Hudda, Ismail, Jaffar Khan Jamali, Kechi Baig, Kuchlak, Lore Karz, Manoo Jan, Pashtoon Bagh, Panjpai, Poodgali, Qambrani, Railway Housing Society, Raisani Road, Rajab, Sabzal, Satelite Town, Sha hbo, Shadinzai, Sheikh Manda, Tirkha, Wahdhat Colony, Zarkhoo
Zarghoon Town	Afghan, Alamdar, Baldia Dispensary, Balochi Street, Barech, Chaman Phatak, Faqir Muhammad, Ghafoor Durani, Ghilzai, Gool Masjid, Haji Ghaibi, Haji Quddus, Hanna, Imdad, Industrial, Kakar, Killa Kansai, Kotwal, Labour Colony, Liaqat Bazar, M. A. Jinnah, Malik Akhter, Marriabad, Muhammad Ali Shaheed, Mulla Salam Road, Nasirabad, Nawa Killi, Patel, Saddiq Shaheed, Saidabad, Samandar Khan, Sara Ghurgai, Sardar Essa Khan, Share Iqbal, Sirki, Tareen, Zulfiqar Shaheed

There are total 2 Tehsils and 67 Union councils in the district.

(Local Government Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

Till the middle of the eighteenth century, the history of Quetta District is identical to the history of Kandahar. In the eleventh century, it was part of the Graeco-Bactrian Empire. After that it remained under the Kingdom of the Amir Sabuktagain and Mahmood Ghaznavi till the thirteenth century. In 1470, the Kandahar Kingdom was succeeded by the Timurs'. Between 1530 and 1545, the Province of Kandahar was in the possession of Mirza Kamran (The brother of a Mughal ruler). In 1622, the Kingdom was brought under the sway of the Safavid Dynasty and remained there until 1709. Later Ghilzai came into power and ruled the area. Thereafter, Quetta was transferred to Nadirs. Later on, history relates that Ahmed Shah Durrani finally conferred Quetta to the Khan of Kalat as a “shall” (present). The British Government occupied Quetta during the first Afghan war in 1839. After Just three years, in 1842, it came back into the hands of the Khan of Kalat. Due to its strategic importance, it was re-occupied by Sir Robert Sandeman in 1876.

On 26 May, 1876, a treaty was signed by Amir Yaqoob Khan of Afghanistan with the British Government at Gandamak. Thus the conflict which emerged as a result of the first and second Afghan war came to an end. In 1883, Quetta was formed into a separate single administrative unit (Quetta - Pishin District). Due to its geo-strategic importance, the British built Quetta as a garrison town. They extended the roads and railway network to Afghanistan and Iran. This situation remained unchanged till the partition of the Sub-continent in 1947. Under the one-unit system from 1955 to 1970, Quetta and Kalat were the administrative units in West Pakistan. After abolishing the unitary system, Quetta was declared as Capital of Balochistan. Till 1975, Quetta-Pishin was a single administrative unit. In that year Pishin was declared a separate district. Very little is known about the history of the settlement in the district. However, it is certain that the Afghans and Brahvis are recent

immigrants. The Pashtoons appear to have entered the district from the north east, emigrating from their home round the Takht-i-Sulaman. Kasis (A branch of Afghan) are said to have migrated from their home around the Takht-i-Sulaman about eight centuries ago. They made their first settlement at Samli, a village near Quetta city. The Brahvis are offshoot from the Kalat territory and their presence in the district dates back to the eighteenth century. With the passage of time, Quetta began to expand and soon it turned into a beautiful small town. The British paid special attention to its cleanliness. However, 31st May, 1935 was a black day in the history of Quetta. An earthquake destroyed Quetta city completely. The cantonment area, however, survived to a great extent.

The reconstruction started soon after. Till 1947 Quetta was a small town. People used to call it Little London. But rapid population growth in terms of rural - urban migration, and influx of Indian refugees increased the population at Quetta. Influx of Afghan refugees during the 1980s helped the slums to grow. New settlements in the form of housing schemes emerged at Satellite Town, Jinnah Town, Samungli Town, Model Town and Shahbaz Town. In Kachi Abadies, slums also begun to develop. The process of settlement continues even today. Now Quetta has turned into an over-populated city. (Quetta Cantonment)

i. Archaeological Sites

The most important archaeological site is a Quetta Miri (a mass of indurated clay). The base of Miri is 183 meter long by 122 meter wide and rises 24.4 meter above the plain. The Miri is now used as an Arsenal. Some noticeable mounds are: Kasiano Dozakh, between Katir and Kuchlak, Tor Ghund near Baleli and Tor Wasi between Panjpai and Muhammad Khel. Besides, some Karezes of archaeological interest are found at Kirani, Sariab and Kachi Baig.

1.2. Tribes, Ethnic Groups and Languages

Quetta District is a multicultural and multi-linguist area. The principal ethnic groups in the district are Pashtoon, Baloch, Brahvi, Hazara and Punjabi. The Kasi, Bazai, Mashwani and Syed are sub-tribes residing in the area.

Urdu, Punjabi, Pashto, Balochi, Brahvi, Sindi, Siraki, Hindko and Persian are the languages spoken in the district. Urdu is commonly spoken by all ethnic groups..

1.3. Climate

The climate of Quetta District is dry, arid: hot in summers and mild to extreme cold in winter. Snowfall season is mostly in the months of December, January and February. Quetta does not have a monsoon of sustained and heavy rainfall as it lies outside of monsoon range.

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	82	22	n/a	7	n/a	n/a	8	n/a	0	0	0	11	16.3	130
Maximum Temp.	7	13	24	27	33	38	37	35	32	28	20	17	26	-
Minimum Temp.	-3	-3	4	8	13	21	22	17	12	6	0	-1	8	-

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

1.4. Topography

Geographically, Quetta District is mountainous; the hill ranges are fairly uniform in character consisting of long central ridges from which frequent spurs descend. These spurs are intersected by innumerable gorges and torrent beds with varied ground in elevation of 1,254 - 3,500 meters. The Mashlakh, Chiltan, Murdar and Zarghoon are the important mountain ranges in the district. Quetta lies in the active seismic region; therefore earthquakes occur from time to time. The worst earthquake occurred in May, 1935, when a large part of Quetta was destroyed and 60,000 people died. In February 1997, an earthquake measuring 7.1, on the Richter Scale hit Balochistan that resulted in death of certain individuals in semi urban areas of the town.

There is no perennial river in the district. The Quetta Lora comes out near Sariab and traverses the western side of Quetta valley. This Lora carries rain and waste water near Baleli and continues northward through the Kuchlak Valley. Water of Quetta Lora is used for irrigation in villages like Khazi, Samungli and Nohsar. Hanna stream is one of the important sources of drinking and irrigation water in the district. It rises in the western slopes of the Zarghoon Range near Urak, about 21 Km north east of Quetta. It enters in Quetta valley near the Staff College and drains its northern parts. The Hanna stream is joined by the Sora Khula and Ghundak RudNalla above Sheikmanda village.

2.1. Introduction

The social organization in the district is mainly tribal while some modern patterns are also adopted in urban areas, and the social structure is patriarchal. Being a male dominated society, women are given very limited choice in family and social affairs.

Quetta District is ethnically diverse. There are five principal communities: Pushtoons, Balochs, Brahvis, Hazaras and Punjabis. Under each community, there are a large number of heterogeneous groups. Muhajirs, Saraikis, Hindkos, Afghans and Sindis are in minority. The decision of the family head is final in all domestic affairs. The tribal chiefs enjoy the power of decision-making at community and tribal level.

The people are predominantly dependent on trade, transport, government jobs, agriculture and mining.

2.2. Food

The food eaten consists principally of wheat as staple food and meat as main meal. However bajra, rice, butter and milk etc, are also commonly used. Muhajir and Punjabi groups have different dietary habits. Well-to-do families eat meat and fish frequently. Mostly, people take meals twice a day. Fruit, sweets and confectionaries are becoming frequent in eating habits in the area. Famous regional foods include Saji roast and Kabli pulao.

2.3. Dress

Quetta is a multi-cultural area, where a variety of cultural and modern dresses can be observed. The traditional dress consists of a Kameez, shalwar with turban in rural areas; coat and a pair of trousers are also worn but in urban areas and that too by few people. Jinnah, Pushtoon and Balochi caps are also used. The dress of women differs from that of men. The traditional dress includes long Chaddar, loose trousers, but the shirt is much longer and has silk embroidery. Women also wear silver ornaments. Modern dresses worn in urban areas consists of Shalwar, Kameez without Chaddar. The Afghani and Balochi style embroideries on women's dresses are distinct cultural identities.

2.4. The Family

In urban areas, nuclear family system is preferred to a joint family system. Due to limited income, people in urban areas prefer to live independently, whereas in rural areas, the majority of people live in joint families. The eldest male member takes care of all the family members. His decision is final in family affairs. On the other hand, nuclear families are very rare. In rural areas. The trend for nuclear family is rising in urban areas. Family institution is very important, as it provides social security during un-employment and financial crisis. It also plays an important role in social interaction and conflicts.

2.5. Marriage

In Quetta, different modes of making marriage can be observed. Endogamy is preferred pattern of marriage. Marriage generally takes place after puberty. Marriages are arranged by the parents. In rare cases, the consent of the couple is also sought. The father of the boy, accompanied by a few relatives and elder members of the family, pays a visit to the girl's family. If their proposal is accepted, the boy's father presents some gifts in the form of dresses, a gold ring and some cash for the girl. The girl's parents in turn present sweet milk to the guests and prayers are said for welfare of the new couple. The boy's parents are congratulated and then the betrothal ceremony takes place, it is considered binding for both

parties. The marriage date is fixed with the consent of girl's parents. Certain ceremonies which are more social than religious in nature are performed. On the marriage day, the bridegroom with his relatives and friends proceeds to the bride's house or at the place where the arrangements for the wedding have been made. They are entertained there at the expense of the bridegroom's parents and the Nikah is performed. The bridegroom presents a wedding dress to the bride and her parents present her with a dowry (jahez) consisting of dresses, articles of bedding and household furniture. They also present dress to the bridegroom. The dowry custom is more compulsory in Punjabi, Muhajir and Hazara communities than in other communities. The dowry sometime, may become reason of dispute between bridegroom and bride's families.

Vulvur (amount paid to the bride's family for procuring dresses, articles of bedding, household furniture etc) is common practice among Pushtoon, Baloch and Brahvis. Amount of vulvur is slightly higher among Pushtoons in comparison to Brahvis. The Kasi, Bazai, Mashwani and Syeds do not pay or take vulvur. The amount is usually settled between the parents of bride and bridegroom. The system of exchange of girls for marriage is also common in the region. Polygamy is rare and only practiced by well-to-do people. Divorce is rare.

In rural areas, any share of inheritance for the daughter is not allowed whereas in urban areas or in religious families, the inheritance rights are practiced. Any woman who becomes a widow receives a share in the inheritance as entitled to her in Islam (Shariat). She also receives her deferred dower.

2.6. Social Organization

As the society is predominantly patriarchal, decision-making is in the hands of men and the decisions are binding upon the women. In Rural areas, women have no say in the decision-making process while in some urban families they are allowed to give their opinion to a limited extent. Society is structured on kinship bases and each group is attached to a particular tradition - founded on different rules of social organization. Most of these rules and traditions have undergone a considerable transformation over time.

The political organization is built upon two principles: hereditary authority and personal bonds of allegiance in which protection is exchanged for loyalty. Many elected representatives are tribal chiefs and Sardars. Quetta experiences different ethnic socio-cultures. Among the Brahvis, the element of central authority exists. The hierarchical system of authority is vertical, with downward flow from the Sardar (head of tribe) to Takkari (head of sub clan) following the younger men in the clan and family. Sardar's position is supreme. Pushtoons lack central authority while religious leaders are the influential ones. Tribes have an almost equal social position, with the exception of the occupational groups, who enjoy higher status.

2.7. Customs of Co-operation

People co-operate and assist each other at the time of marriage by giving gifts and cash to the groom. People also assist the family of the deceased by providing them with food for three days till the Soyam. People also pay some money at the time of Fatiha (religious prayer offered in funeral gatherings). People help each other in case of any emergency in the area, or at the time of harvesting and sowing. However, these customs of cooperation are profound in Brahvis and Hazaras.

2.8. Religious Beliefs

Majority of the people of this area are Sunni Muslims. They are regular in their prayers; an overwhelming majority of people observes fast in the month of Ramazan. Religious leaders (Mullahs) are the most influential people in rural areas, however, their popularity diminishes in urban areas. The main festivals are Eid-ul-Fitar and Eid-ul-Azha, which are celebrated with a lot of fervor.

Christians, Hindus, Parsis and Bahais also celebrate their festivals such as Christmas, Diwali and Holi. They visit their religious places regularly. People of different religious beliefs co-exist and cooperate with each other on different religious and social festivities.

2.9. Conflict Resolution

There are two main methods of conflict resolution in the district; one is official and the other is traditional. The official system involves formal judicial system and the unofficial system is based on the traditional Markka or Mairh (among Balochs and Brahvis) or Nanawati (among Pashtoons) system.

The judicial system functions through civil and criminal courts. People file suits in courts to resolve their disputes. The Qazi court is not functional in the district. People prefer the Biradri (brotherhood), or Mairh or Nanawati system, where they take their issues to a senior and influential person of the community, and after a lengthy discussion and debate, their disputes are settled.

The third method is arbitration. The Court appoints an arbitrator with the consent of the concerned parties, who resolves their disputes.

2.10. Arms

To possess arms is part of the tradition and culture of the area. In Urban areas there is proper check on carrying arms without license. In the rural areas they are displayed openly (in urban areas, special permission is required to carry arms in public); particularly, the tribal chiefs move with several bodyguards carrying weapons such as rifles, Kalashnikovs and Kalakovs. Carrying weapons reflects their tribal power and position in the tribe and the society.

Currently, there are 23 arms and ammunition dealers in the district. These dealers are authorized to sell non-prohibited arms to license holders. A license for a non-prohibited fire arm is issued by the Deputy Commissioner, License for prohibited arms is issued by the Federal Ministry of Interior. Major types of arms found in the district include China automatic rifles, TT pistols, Kalashnikovs and Shot Guns.

2.11. Role, Position and Status of Women

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

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

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

Violence against women in the district has been observed but it is never reported. In most of the social groups men hold a monopoly on power. All the political, religious and other social leaders are men. Denial of women's rights in matters of property and inheritance as recognized by Islam is due to the cultural code of honor, stemming from the male value system. It often entails subordination of women and seclusion of women from the social order. In some cases, especially in

religious families, women's right of inheritance is practiced. Women are rarely allowed to own productive assets such as land or livestock. They are unpaid workers as their contribution is not only limited to the domestic activities but they also work in the field. Furthermore, their economic contribution is discounted in most official statistics.

2.12. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

According to a rough estimate, about 1,693 children work in bicycle/motorcycle repair shops, bricks kilns, garages, chanki hotels, shoemaker's, petrol pumps, tailoring shops etc. At such places working conditions are very poor and the wages are very low. Few children trainees, both boys and girls, receive training in training centers. Occasionally they also get formal education during the training.

2.13. Some Key Findings

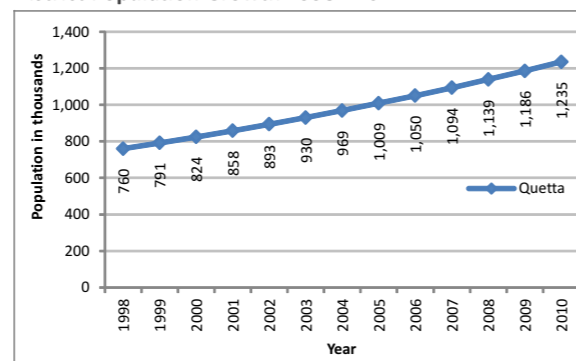
Quetta District is one of the most developed districts of Balochistan because of being provincial capital. Still, it has its own characteristics of tribal society. However, tribalism is fading away and losing its importance due to urbanization, commercialization, education and the role played by mass media in creating awareness.

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

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

Projected Population 2010	
Total Population (in thousand numbers)	1235
-Male	670 (54%)
-Female	565 (46%)
-Urban	918 (74%)
-Rural	317(26%)
Sex Ratio (males/ 100 females)	118
Dependency Ratio	79
Population Density (person per sq. km)	466
Area Square Kilometer	2,653
Demography details 1998	
Total Population (in thousand numbers)	760
Population Density (person per sq. km)	286
Average Household Size	8.5
Housing Units & Rooms	
Housing Units in thousands	87
Rooms per housing unit	3
Housing Tenure	
Owned	58%
Rented	31%
Rent Free	11%
Marital Status	
Never married	36%
Married	61%
Widowed/ Divorced	4%
Other	
N.I. Card Obtained	72%
Muslim	96%
Non-Muslim	4%

District Population Growth 1998 - 10



(Census, 1998)

3.1. Population

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

Table 3.1: Census Wise Population

	1961	1972	1981	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population	142	252	382	760	1,235
Male Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	412 (54%)	670 (54%)
Female Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	348 (46%)	565 (46%)
Urban Population	n/a	n/a	285 (75%)	565 (74%)	918 (74%)
Rural Population	n/a	n/a	96 (25%)	195 (26%)	317 (26%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	n/a	n/a	126	118	118
Number of households (in '000')	n/a	n/a	51	60	n/a

Population (In '000')

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

3.2. Population Growth Pattern

According to the census of 1998, reported population of District Quetta was 760 thousand and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to be 4.13%. Population growth rate for District Quetta is the second highest as compared to the other districts of Balochistan. The censuses carried up till 1998 reflect a consistent pattern in the population growth rate of District Quetta. Between the censuses of 1961 and 1972 population increased by 77.5%, between 1972 and 1981 it increased by 51.6% and between 1981 and 1998 it increased immensely by 99%. Reported growth rate in 1998 (4.13%) was in accordance with the NIPS projection for 1995, i.e. 4.2%. By applying the annual growth rate (4.13%) to 1998 census, projected population in 2010 is estimated to 1,235 thousand, which is an increase of 62.5%. These projected demographic statistics might be divergent from the real or current ground situation because of the factors that existed during the 1998 census. These might be:

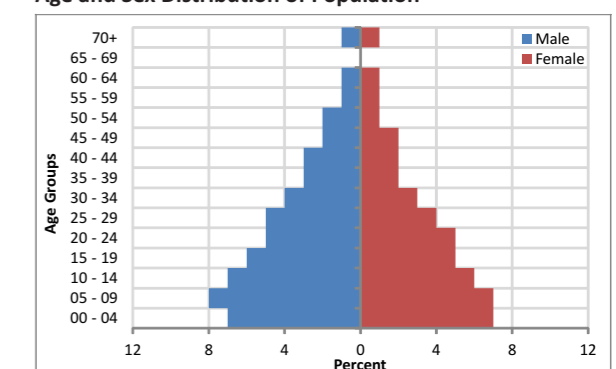
- The influx of Afghan refugees
- Exaggeration for political benefits
- Concealing of actual female number in rural areas
- Psychological effects due to illiteracy and lack of proper birth and death registration system.

3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

The age structure of the household population is typical of a society with a very young population. The population pyramid has a wide base due to the large number of children less than 15 years of age.

Population in District Quetta is characterized by high growth rate (4.13% per annum) with 46% population under 15 years and more than one-half (52%) is working age (15-64 years) and 65 or older are estimated at 2%. From this age structure, it is clear that there is relatively strong dependence. Almost 61% of the women of reproductive age (15-49 years) were married, and of these married women, 91% had children.

Age and Sex Distribution of Population



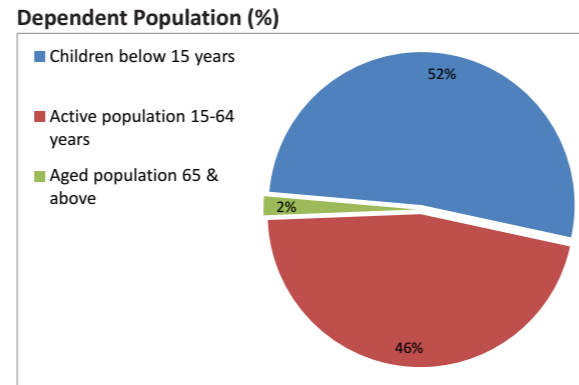
(Census, 1998)

Regarding sex ratio, male population is slightly over half (54.2%) whereas the female population is 45.8%. where for every 100 females, there were 118 males.

3.3. Dependent Population

The economically dependent population is considered to be less than 15 years of age and 65 years and above. In addition the widowed or divorced women are also considered dependent. According to the 1998 census, more than half (54%) of the population in the district was dependent including youth (< 15) dependency of approximately 52% and old age dependency at 2%, with less than 4% dependent population of widowed or divorced women.

Dependent population in the district is quite high, which is an enormous burden on the earning population. This situation amplifies economic pressure on the families, which results in child labor and malnutrition of both the women and children.



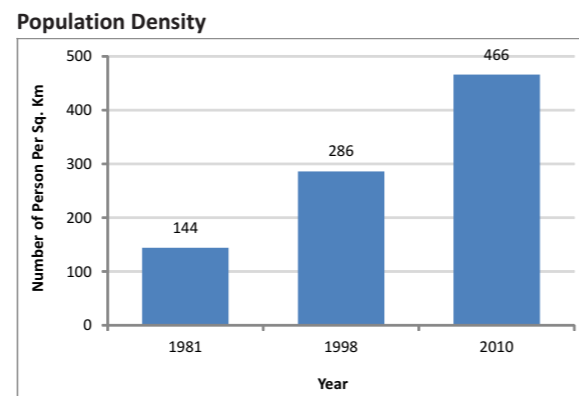
(Census, 1998)

3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

Over the period of time proportion of the urban population was on the rise which is close to three-fourth (74.4%) of the population in census of 1998, whereas it was 75% reported in census of 1981. Nearly one-quarter (25.6%) of the population is reported to be in rural areas. A small difference between gender ratios in both areas was noticed. The male-female ratio in urban areas was 120:100 whereas in rural area it was 115:100.

3.5. Population Density

Balochistan is well known for widely spread geographical area with large vacant lands that has no population. Consequently most of the districts have low population density per square kilometer. Quetta also falls in the category of such districts. In 1998, approximately 286 people resided per square kilometer whereas in 2010 only about 466 persons lived per square kilometer, which means 180 persons increased per square kilometer in the past 12 years. The most plausible explanation for this high population density was high population growth rate (4.13%). Other reason is that the district area (which is 2,653 square kilometer only), is very low when compared to other districts.



(Census, 1998)

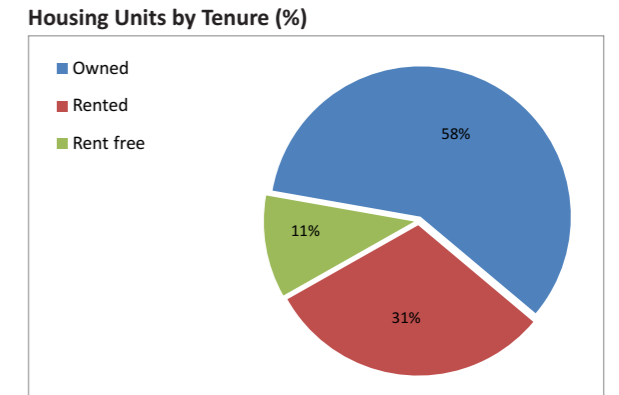
3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size was 8.5 persons per household according to the censuses of 1998. This large size of household is a credible measure of poverty prevalence as large house sizes breed or aggravate poverty.

According to the latest census, only 2.7 % of the population had a provision of living in separate room in a joint family system.

3.7. House Tenure

According to 1998 census, most of the houses (58%) were owned by the residents. The percentages of rented and rent-free were 31% and 11% respectively. However, it has been observed that almost 35 percent of the houses are rented in the urban areas. During last sixteen years the proportion of rented houses has increased while the proportion of rent free houses in urban areas has declined drastically.



(Census, 1998)

4 DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

4.1. Administrative Division

In March 1883, the Khan of Kalat leased Quetta to the British authorities. In April 1883, it was combined with Pishin into a single administrative unit. At that time Sir H.S. Barnes was appointed as the first Political Agent. The administrative situation remained same till partition of the Sub-Continent in 1947. Quetta and Pishin continued to be a single administrative unit till 1975. Following the promulgation of BLGA 2010, Quetta has been declared as Metropolitan Corporation.

The district under Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) 2001 consisted of two towns, Zarghoon and Chiltan.

4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

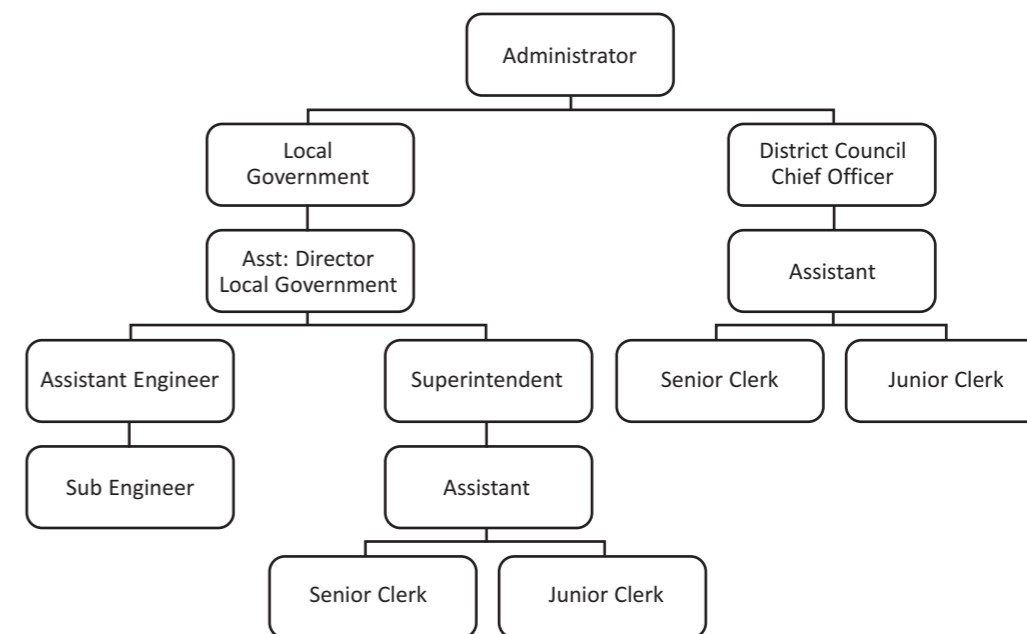
On October 16, 1896, Quetta Municipal law was promulgated and as a result Quetta Municipal Committee was constituted on October 17, 1896. The Committee consisted of 10 members: the Political Agent Quetta, as a Chairman, 5 ex-officio members and 4 nominated members. In the year 1905, five more members were nominated wherein the Assistant Political Agent Quetta was appointed as its vice chairman.

In the year 1946, the Municipal law was reformed after disastrous earthquake and a new committee was constituted under the new law. Later, the committee along with the members of "Shahi Jirga" decided in favor of joining Balochistan with Pakistan on June, 1947. This Committee was dissolved in 1956 and a new committee was formed.

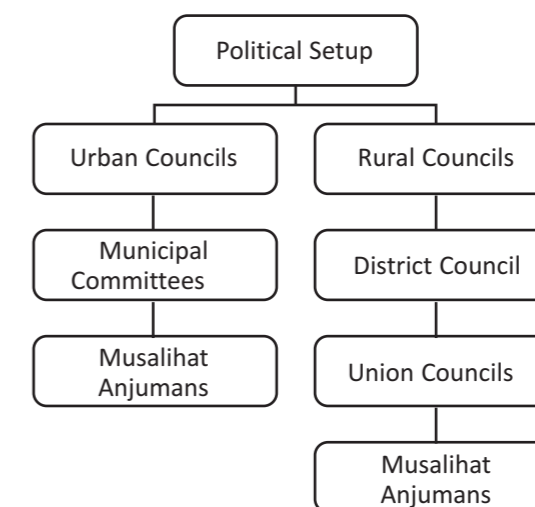
In November, 1959 elections were held under the Basic Democracies system. The chairmen of all Union Committees within Quetta city became members of the Quetta Municipal Committee. In 1962, through a change in the structure and function of local bodies, the Local Government Institutions were re-organized in the form of Union Committees, Union Councils, Town Committees and Municipalities. The tiers consisted of Tehsil Council and District Council. The third tier was formed by the Divisional Councils; wherein rural and urban areas were represented. This system was known as Basic Democracies as the role of Local Government reached the grassroots level. In 1970, Local Government departments were established at provincial level.

Another Local Government system was introduced in 1979 with a view to involve the local population in their development schemes. Afterwards, Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) of 1980 was executed which was further replaced by BLGO 2001 with the concept of District Government. Under BLGO 2001, District Quetta was declared as City District with 2 towns (Tehsils) and 67 Union Councils. The district was administrated from a single line of administration covering both the rural as well as the urban areas. The system remained intact for two tenures and later modified through the approval of BLGA 2010. The present system under the Local Government Act 2010 is similar to BLGO 1980 and stresses upon the rural-urban division. Since elections have not been held under BLGA 2010, the district is in a transition phase to change the administrative structures from the BLGO 2001 to BLGA 2010 provisions.

Local Government Administration Organogram (Administrative Setup)



Local Government Organogram(Political Setup)



4.3. Local Government Administration

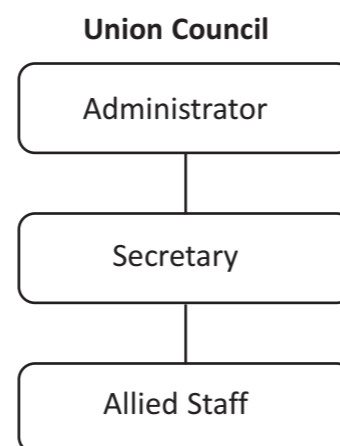
The Local Government Institutions in urban areas of Quetta include Metropolitan Corporation, headed by Mayor and ward members. Its size depends on the number of people living in the area. The Government is represented by one Chief Officer who assists the Mayor and members in routine working.

Under BLGA 2010, there were 67 Union Councils in Quetta. The Union Councils constitute a District Council, in which each Union Council is represented by one member in the District Council. In addition, there is special representation of 33% women and 5% worker and peasants.

4.4. Functions of Local Government

4.4.1. Union Council

Presently, there are 67 Union Councils in the district where each Union Council serves a population ranging from 1,000 to 1, 500 persons. 33% and 5% representation is fixed for women and peasant/workers respectively in each Union Council. This percentage is based on the number of general seats in the Council. The Union Councils are supposed to undertake the development works in different areas like public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink, in addition to issuance of birth and death certificates. Every Union council is allowed to generate its own sources of revenue by duty taxes and fee as specified in the second schedule of the BLGA 2010. They also resolve conflicts among the villagers through Musalihat Anjumans and are independent to make decisions within their jurisdiction. However, some of the decisions pertaining to finances have to be formally approved by the District Council. The administrative structure of Union Council is given ahead:



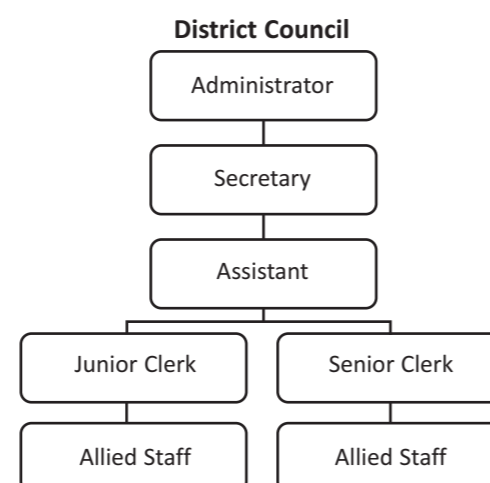
4.4.2. Municipal Committee

The Local Government Institutions in urban areas of Quetta include the Metropolitan Corporation instead of Municipal Committee.

4.4.3. District Council

There are 67 Union Councils in District Council of Quetta, one from each Union Council. All elected chairmen of the Municipal Committees are also members of the District Council.

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



4.5. Local Government in Quetta

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

Total number of registered voters as per Local Government Elections 2005 I was 2,590,450. The number of male registered voters was 1,399,267, whereas the female registered voters were 1,191,183. The figure does not reflect a significant gender gap in the number of registered voters at the district level. The voter turnout during the Local Government Elections was, however, very low. Only 30.06% of the total registered voters came out to cast their vote that is less than one-third of the total.

4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district has six Provincial Assembly seats PB-1, PB-2, PB-3, PB-4, PB-5 and PB-6. The National Assembly representation is through the combined constituency of Quetta, Chaghi and Nushki, and with a seat of Quetta City namely NA259 and NA260 respectively.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

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

4.7. Federal and Provincial Government Services

As Quetta is the Provincial capital, all the Provincial Government services and the Federal Government Services are present in the district.

Table 4.1: Federal and Provincial Government Services

Offices and Departments	Number of Offices	Location
Federal		
Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS)	1	Block 5 Satellite town Quetta
Passport and Immigration	1	Joint Road Quetta
Election Commission (EC)	1	Khojak Road Quetta
NADRA ¹	1	Civil Secretariate P&D Department
Utility Stores	1	Sirki Road Quetta.
Post Office	1	Head Office Sariab road Quetta
Provincial		
Bureau of Statistics (BOS)	1	D.G at Sariab Road Quetta
Excise and Taxation	1	Railway Society Joint Road Quetta
Population Welfare	1	Makangi Road Quetta
Civil Defense	5 Div H.Q 1	Loralai, Nasirabad, Turbat, Sibi and Khuzdar
Zakat	1	Block 5, Satellite town, Quetta

(DC office, Election Commission of Pakistan, 2010)

4.8. Complaints and Accountability Mechanism

The district has a complaints and accountability mechanism. The office of Ombudsman is at provincial level and it is mandated to provide services at the district level. During 2009, the provincial office received 2,179 complaints out of which 741 were disposed off within the same year. District Public Safety and Police Complaints Commission to be established under Police Order are yet to be notified. The district has also set-up a complaints mechanism for addressing the grievances of the public with regards to provision of municipal services.

¹NADRA: National Database and Registration Authority

Municipal services reported in the district include public health, water supply, sanitation, articles of food and drinks, public safety, town planning, building control, streets maintenance, car parking, bus stands, display and hoardings. However, these services are not fully functional. Due to the on-going changes in LG structure, availability of data remained challenging. 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 Quetta owns decent number of properties that help in generating some revenues for the Local Government. Record of such revenues/income is however not properly maintained at the district. Municipal department possesses 488 shops, 433 cabins and 1 basti panchayat, 6 colonies, main office, fire brigade stations and a motor vehicle workshop at Kowari Road, Quetta.

5.1.2. Public Health

The most important duty of Municipal Committee is to provide public health, proper sanitation system, supply of clean drinking water and control of infectious diseases, hygiene and building control facilities. There is a reported facility of sanitation in the district, with different vehicles and 992 staff members. There are 24 outlet facilities in urban areas, with no further information. There is also an outlet facility for prevention and cure of infectious disease, with the equipment facility and 3 staff members.

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. The water supply record could not be obtained at the district level.

5.1.4. Articles of Food and Drink

The facility of articles of food and drink is reported in urban areas of the district with 6 reported staff members.

5.1.5. Public Safety

The facility of fire fighting exists both in urban and rural areas of the district with 1,005 equipments, 16 vehicles and 80 staff members. Data pertinent to the facilities of Civil Defense and Crisis Management could not be collected.

5.2. Town Planning

In District Quetta, it was reported that master plan concerning the development of town was not prepared though its preparation is on cards of the Provincial Government.

5.3. Building Control

No data is reported as yet about the regulation of construction building at all. The services of map approval exists only in urban areas run by 10 staff members.

5.4. Streets

One of the major responsibilities of Municipal administration is to look after the street issues such as streets provision & maintenance, measures for prevention of encroachments, proper street lighting, public communication and regulation of traffic. Only the issue of street lights maintenance is dealt in the district with 3 vehicles and 19 staff members. No data could be traced regarding other services in the district.

5.5. Other Municipal Services

The display and hoarding, car parking, bus stands, graveyard maintenance, fumigation, control over dangerous animals and development and maintenance of community parks are also one of the important responsibilities of Municipality services. The display and hoarding and graveyard maintenance are not reported. The facilities of bus stands and car parking are available only in urban areas. Fumigation and control over dangerous animals exists with 3 and 4 staff members respectively.

5.6. Revenue Generation

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

- 1- Shops and Cabins: In the year 2009-10, the generated revenue was Rs.10 million.
- 2- Slaughter House: In the year 2009-10, the generated revenue was Rs.100,000/-

5.7. Current Projects Concerned with Municipal Services

The Municipal Administration is also running certain projects of the Provincial PSDP, funded by Government of Balochistan. Following were the ongoing and new unapproved projects according to PSDP 2009:

- Renovation of block No. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, & 9 at Civil Secretariat Quetta (completed).
- Construction and renovation of Conference Hall Civil Secretariat Block no. 8. Auditorium (completed).
- Rehabilitation of Secretariat Buildings & Construction of Housing for Government Employees.

6

LAW AND ORDER

Data regarding law enforcement agencies' resources, major cognizable crimes, judicial services, prison and jail facilities and development schemes could not be collected. The law and order situation, otherwise, has been uncertain and at times very challenging over the past couple of years.



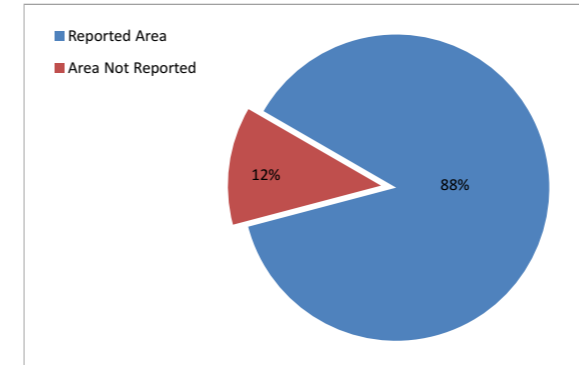
SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

7

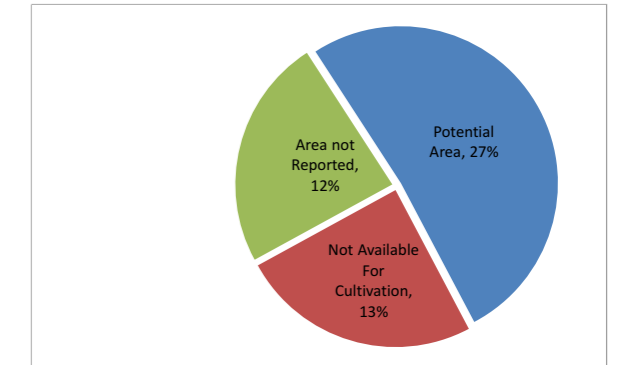
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Distribution of District Area (%)



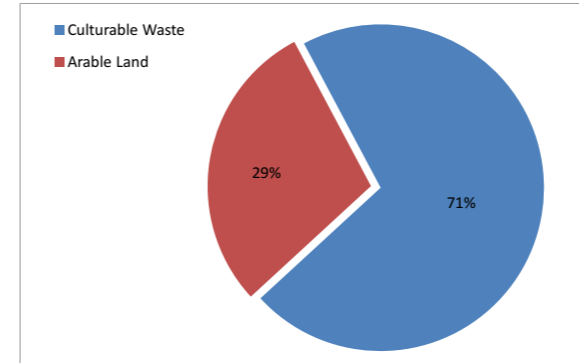
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total reported area of the district is 88%

Distribution of Reported Area (%)



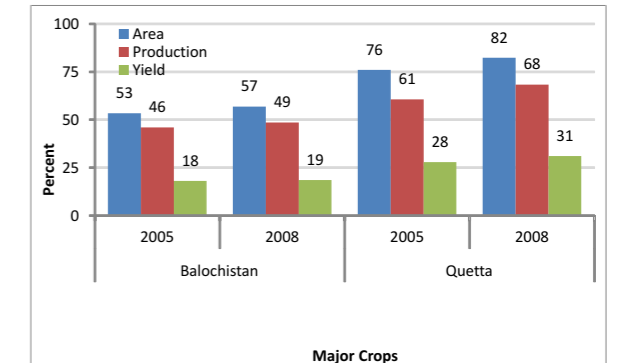
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Potential Area of the district is 27%

Distribution of Potential Area (%)



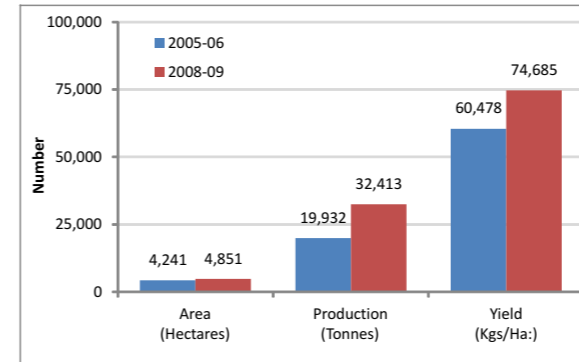
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total arable land of the district is 29%

Growth Rate Comparison (%)



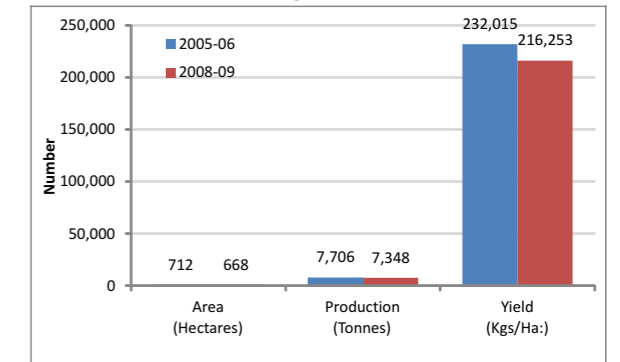
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Fruits

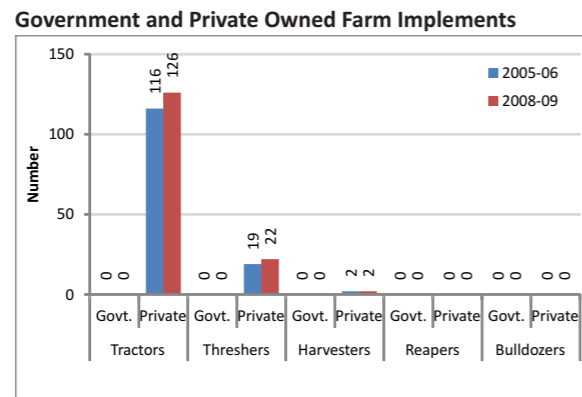


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2005-06 & 2008-09)
The fruits production immensely increased in 2008-09

Area and Production of Vegetables



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



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Sector Highlights

- Potential Area available for cultivation was 45,368 ha of the total geographical area reported (Agricultural Statistics 2009).
- The Current Fallow Land increased from 0% to 26.8% between 2005 and 2009, which means more area was made available for cultivation and Net Sown Area was reduced from 100% to 73.2% between 2005 and 2009.
- The major Rabi crop was wheat followed by barley sharing 72.9% and 7.7% of the total Rabi crop area respectively.
- The major Kharif crop was fruits followed by onion sharing 80.1% and 7.4% of the total Kharif crop area respectively.
- The fodder production was 6,190 tons, which remained the highest for the year 2008-09 followed by wheat at 5,872 tons
- Among the fruits, pomegranate produce was the highest with 13,000 yield kg per hectare.
- Other major fruit produce included apple, apricot, grapes, peach, plum, pear, pomegranate and cherry.
- Major irrigation sources included tube wells (71%) and dug wells, karezes and spring (29%).
- There are 141 tube wells installed by government and 610 privately installed.
- Total cut flowers were grown on an area of 27.9 acres, in which roses and gladiolus cuttings were maintained during the year 2008-09.

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. Agro-Ecological Zone

Quetta falls in the tropical agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 45,368 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 26.9% of the total geographical area of the District. Recommended crops for the district according to its ecological zone are given in the table below:

Table 7.1: Agro-Ecological Zone and Recommended Crops

Ecological Zones	Name of district	Altitude (Feet)	Recommended Crops
Cold	Quetta, Pishin, Mastung, Kalat, Killa Saifullah, Zhob, Loralai, Musakhail, Sherani.	4500-6000	Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed & Mustard, Tobacco, Canola, Cumin, Mutter Pulse, Masoor, Vegetables, Fodders, Sunflower, Safflower, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Pulses, Onion, Potato, Melons, Chilies, Coriander, Garlic, Cotton, Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peaches, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Cherry, Pistachio

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2. Land Utilization

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

Table 7.2: Land Utilization by Year

Area In ('000) Hectare

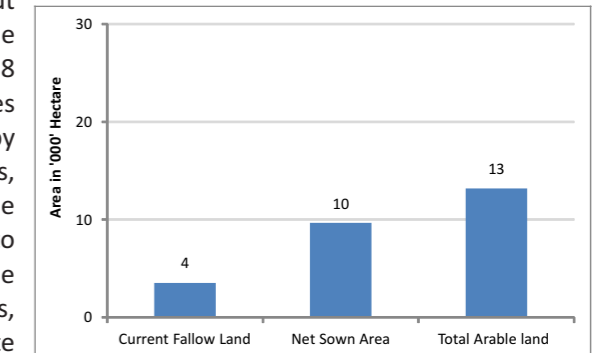
Land Utilization For Agriculture	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Mean
Total Geographical Area	169	169	169	169	
Total Arable land	10 (22%)	10 (23%)	11 (24%)	13 (29%)	24
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	45 (27%)	45 (27%)	45 (27%)	45 (27%)	27
Net Sown Area	10 (100%)	10 (100%)	11 (100%)	10 (73%)	95
Current Fallow Land	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (27%)	5
Culturable Waste	35 (78%)	35 (77%)	34 (76%)	32 (71%)	76
Forest	81 (48%)	81 (48%)	81 (48%)	81 (48%)	48
Area Unavailable for Cultivation	22 (13%)	22 (13%)	22 (13%)	22 (13%)	13

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.1. Land Classification

The geographical area of District Quetta is 169 thousand hectares out of which 12.9% (21,853 hectares.) is unavailable for cultivation. The potential area available for agricultural crops cultivation is 45,368 hectares. Further, agricultural growth and development possibilities are almost nil due to the extended demographic thrust, followed by construction of increased number of buildings, housing societies, business and market centers etc. However, water scarcity and the day-by-day depletion of ground water level, is a major constraint to both agricultural development as well as the facility of potable drinking water for the living societies. The number of tube wells, installed by the Government (141) is 18.8% as against private installations i.e. (610) having a share of 81.2%. From the year 2004-05 to 2006-07 under Current Fallow Land, it is interesting that no land was left unsown. But in the next two years 2007-09, the area under Current Fallow Land drastically increased from 0.2% (25 hectares.) to 26.8% (3,530 hectares.), respectively.

Distribution of Arable Land



(Agriculture Statistics of Balochistan, 2008-09)

This definitely indicates non-availability of the irrigation water. There has been a spell of drought in Quetta. During the last decade numerous orchards of fruits were under severe water shortage stress and almost all drought had a negative impact on the orchards, as they were cut and the wood from the orchard trees was either sold or burnt at home as a fuel source. In this context, one of the examples of Hanna Lake can be quoted. People would enjoy the greenery of the orchards along the road sides while traveling through the valley at weekends. Unfortunately due to the drought spell, the scenic valley of Hanna Lake has disappeared. This grim situation not only diminished the economic earning of the people of area, but it also forced families to migrate to the city. However, during the year 2007-08, the area under Net Sown rapidly increased to 99.8% (11,072 hectares.), whereas, the following year in 2008-09 it was at 73.2% (9,654 hectares.), which means the rate decreased at 26.5% from the previous year's data. Again this sudden swing of change informs about grave situation of irrigation water facility, negligible ratio of snowfall in the winter and the overall rainfall during the year in District Quetta.

The area under Culturable Waste Land has been decreasing since 2004-05 to 2008-09 from 78.3% to 70.9% respectively; this most likely indicates to the non-availability of irrigation water. The ratio of cropping intensity decreased during the Rabi & Kharif seasons. However, the difference of increase in the Culturable Waste Land ranged from 32,184 hectares to 35,056 hectares from the year 2004-05 to 2008-09, respectively.

Out of total Potential Area for cultivation (45,368 hectares.), the data on total Arable Land for the past five years (2004 – 2009) ranged from 9,697 (21.7%) to 13,184 (29.1%) respectively. At the availability of total Arable Land, the share of Current Fallow Land for the last two years (2007- 2009) increased at percent height from a minimum 0.2% to a maximum 26.8%. However, for a good crop raising and earning, focus on horizontal crop yield increase is made possible within the framework of available farm resources, where not only the farm and farmers' community income is increased, it also has a positive impact on the overall economy of a country. Therefore, each year during both the Rabi & Kharif cropping season, more and more area needs to be brought under cultivation. The Net Sown Area during 2008-09 decreased nearly 27% from what it was during 2007-08.

Crops

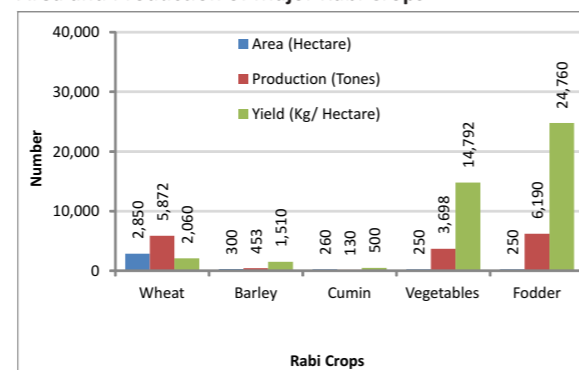
District Quetta has two cropping seasons:

1. Rabi Crops: Rabi crops include Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Vegetables and Fodder. These crops are sown in winter or during the early summer and harvested in the late summer. For further details please see table C1 Annexure C.
2. Kharif Crops: Melons, Fruits, Vegetables, Potato, Fodder and Onion, come under cash crops; they are sown in the summer and harvested in the late summer or early winter. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

7.2.2. Major Crops, Area and Production

Fruit production is very important and dominant in District Quetta as 48.7% of the irrigated area was under fruit production. Apple, apricot, grapes, peach, plum, pear and cherry are the leading fruits of District Quetta. Among the cereal crops grown in Quetta District, wheat and barley are the leading cereal crops. The average yield of 2,060 Kg/hectares was recorded in wheat followed by barley having 1,510 Kg/hectares yield during the year 2008-09. These are, although, economically acceptable yields, the yield can be increased provided pure and certified seed sowing is ensured at farmer's level. Moreover, both the Agriculture Research and Extension Wings must participate in the field days and provide updated information to the farmers of the area on how to follow the crop husbandry. Effective

Area and Production of Major Rabi Crops

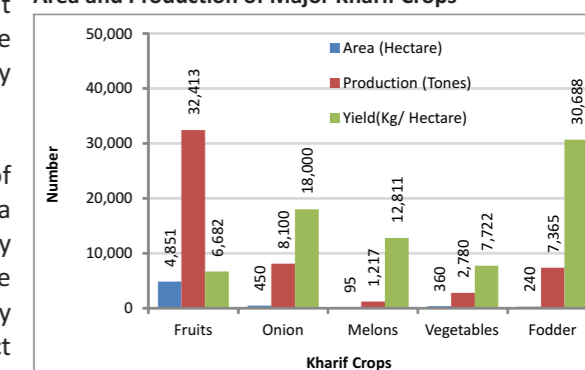


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

dissemination of guidelines, pamphlets and newsletters about proper management and handling of various crops must be ensured and activated in the best interest and economic prosperity of growers.

Data from the list of major crops revealed that contribution of fruits for the year 2008-09 remained top most covering 48.7% area followed by Wheat with 28.6% area. Vegetables stood 3rd thereby occupying 6.1% of the total area under major crops. However, the lowest area of only 0.6% was recorded in Potato followed by Melons having 0.9% contribution in the cultivable soils of District Quetta. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

Area and Production of Major Kharif Crops



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.3. Discussion on Production Trends

a) *Wheat*: At the district level, Wheat contributed to 72.9% of the area under Rabi crops. More than 5% of Wheat was grown under un-irrigated condition during the year 2008-09. Wheat being the staple food of District Quetta contributed to 28.6% of the total Wheat area in Balochistan at (33.9%) having a production ratio of 8.5% out of 16.5% with a yield Kg/hectares having growth rate at 1.5% against the 1.0% at the provincial level. Hence the Wheat cultivation is capable of continuing in the existing cropping system.

b) *Fruit*: At the district level, fruits contributed to 80.1% of the area under Kharif crops with an area growth rate of (48.7% > 20.1%). The production growth rate of (46.9 > 9.7%) for fruit remained higher as compared to Wheat crop. However, the growth yield Kg/hectares remained at 5.0% as against the 2.0% at the provincial level. Therefore, it is revealed that fruit production at the district level is more economic.

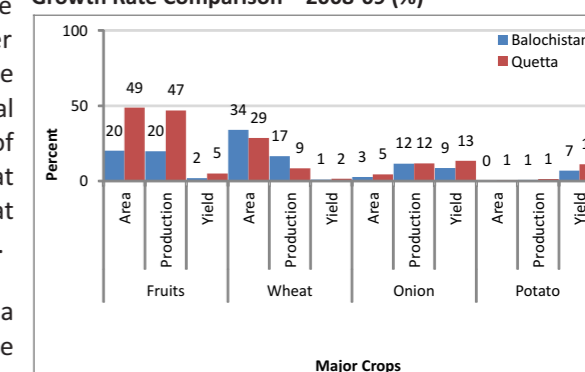
c) *Onion*: At the district level, Onion contributed to 7.4% of the area under Kharif crops. However, the area growth rate of (4.5 > 2.7%) being lower than Wheat and Fruit. The production growth rate of (11.7 > 11.6) for Onion remained lower as compared to fruit but higher than Wheat at the district level. Moreover, the growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 13.4% as against 8.6% at provincial level. Therefore, it is recommended that Onion cultivation should continue with the same spectrum at district level with more emphasis on the Horizontal Yield Increase.

d) *Potato*: At the district level, Potato contributed to 1.0% of the area under Kharif crops. However, the area growth rate of (0.6 > 0.2%) and production growth rate of (1.3 > 0.7 %) for Potato remained lower at district level as compared to Wheat, Fruits and Onion. The growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 11.2% against 6.9% at provincial level. Therefore, it is suggested that Potato cultivation did not remain as economic as fruits and Onion at district level. For further details please see table C3 Annexure C.

7.2.4. Discussion of Cropping Patterns

In District Quetta single cropping pattern is practiced to cultivate Wheat, Barley, Cumin, vegetables, Fruits, Melons, Potato, Fodder and Onion. Inter Cropping of fodders like; Lucern, Berseem or Shaftal and some vegetables like; Peas, Tinda, Bitter Gourd, Bottle Gourd, Pumpkin or Cucumber is done in the fruit orchards of Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pear and Cherry etc, but not on larger scale in some of the areas of the district. Mixed Cropping and Crop Rotation is not practiced. Some of the fields/plots remain uncultivated as a fallow land with the reason to maintain the soil fertility status that might have been exhausted in the past under crop husbandry.

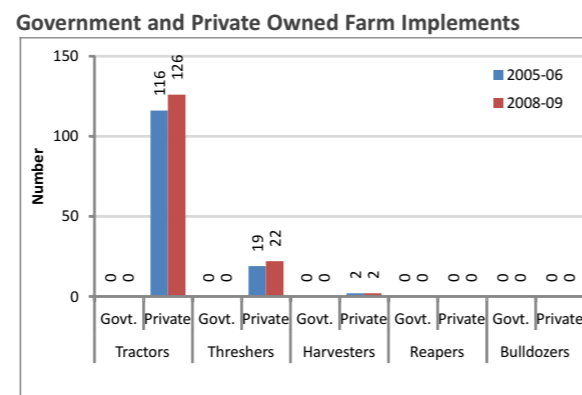
Growth Rate Comparison – 2008-09 (%)



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.3. Farm Implements and Inputs

According to the statistics, most of the farm implements were owned by the private sector. Provision of farm implements by the government could certainly help boost the agriculture production in the district. For further details please see table B4 Annexure B.

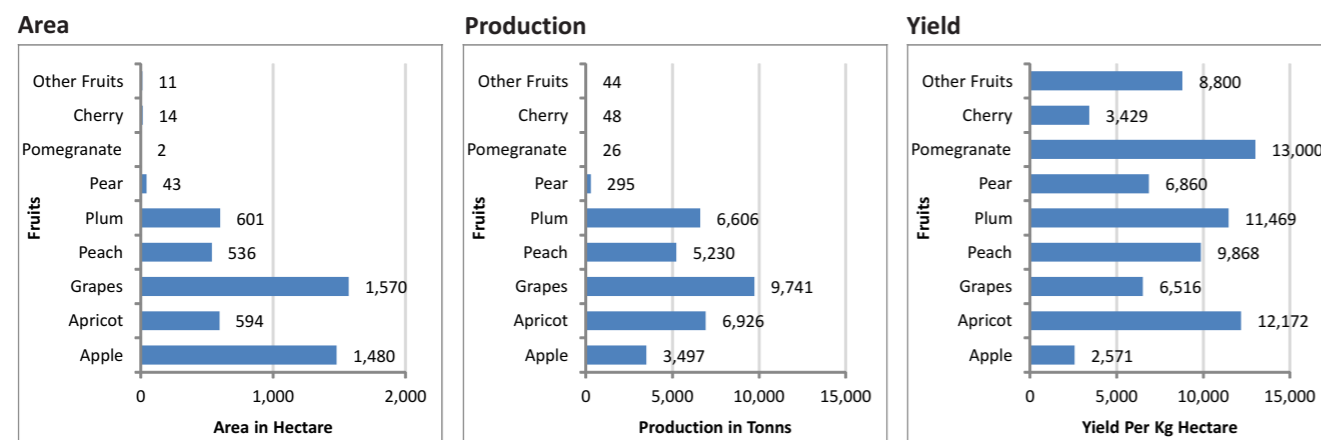


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.4. Horticulture Inputs

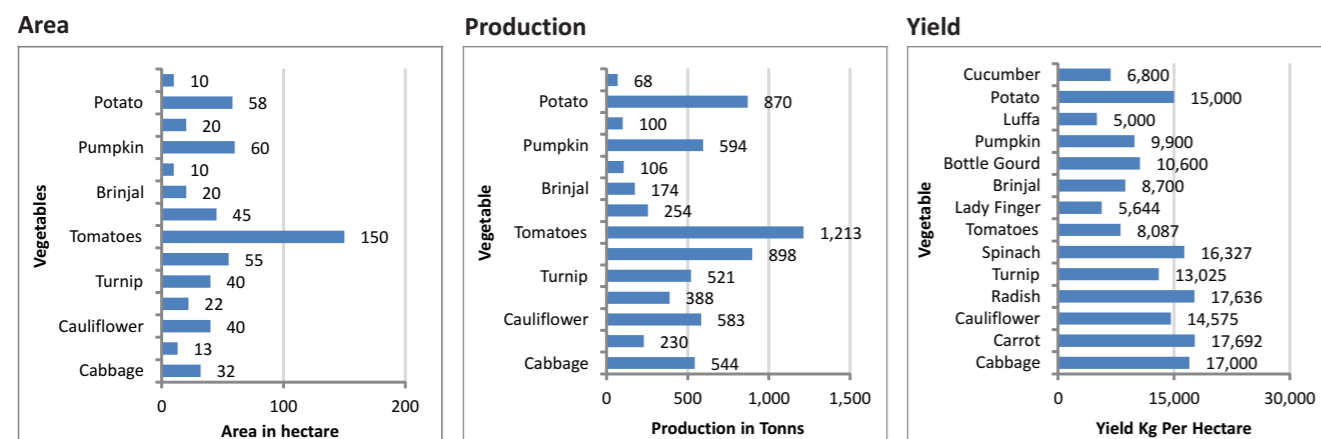
7.4.1. Area and Production of Fruits and Vegetables

The district has great potential for fruit farming. Presently, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate and Cherry are the major fruits produced in the area. For further details, please see table B5 Annexure B.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Tomatoes occupied the maximum area of (150 hectares.) followed by Pumpkins (60 hectares.) of the area in the district. However, potatoes remained 3rd with (58 hectares) area sharing. The lowest area (of 5 hectares) and (10 hectares) was recorded to Tinda and Peas. Cucumber also covered 10 hectares of the area, respectively among all the vegetables at the district level. For further details, please see table B6 Annexure B.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.4.2. Area and Production of Floriculture

Total area reported under cut flowers is 2,790 acres, in which roses occupy 9.75 acres followed by gladiolus on 8.5 acres during the year 2008-09. Maximum number of sticks (540,500) were obtained from gladiolus followed by roses having produced (131,700) number of sticks. The price of both the cut flowers per stick has not been reported in the Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09. However, the economic importance of cut flowers is not hidden. Its aesthetic value is acceptable round the globe.

7.5. Land Ownership and Tenure System

As far as the land ownership in the district is concerned, the cultivated area is under personal ownership. Those lands which have not been brought under administrative record belong to the tribe dwelling in the area. Cultivation is normally done by owners with the help of laborers on the pattern of share cropping or with the laborers on cash tenancy for an agricultural year. The total Arable Land recorded for the year 2008-09 was 13,184 hectares. The Culturable Waste Land was at 70.9% (32,184 hectares.) during the year 2008-09. However, during the cropping season the labor is engaged by the owners for cultivation activities either on cash payment or by sharing crop produce in an agricultural year according to the preset decision of crop sharing.

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

Share Tenancy

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

Cash Tenancy

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

Crop Sharing System

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

7.6. Agriculture Marketing

Marketing of all agriculture produce is in the hands of private sector. The process of marketing starts from the time when an orchard is sold to the pre-harvest contractor at blossom. He manages the orchard till harvest. In most production chains, there is a dominant business force: in the case of fruits, it is a commission agent. The productivity of farm producers is divided to marketing system at varying angles. As the prices fixed for different agricultural commodities by the government do not seem effective throughout the province. This is one of the basic reasons of daily increase in prices, the majority of the farm produce is directly sold into the hands of brokers (local terms are dalal and beopari), contractors or intermediaries and so on so forth: same category persons with different nomenclatures at different locations. Normally the following options are available for how to sell the produce by the growers and these options are wide open for the growers across the board:

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

7.6.1. Share of Population Employed in Major Agricultural Activities

Agricultural production decisions are made by the male members of the household. During peak season when the need for casual laborers arises, they are hired on daily wages or on a special contract for the entire time. In the district, most of the agricultural work is done through mechanization, i.e. tractors are used for the plowing of land and tube wells are used for irrigating the fields. Therefore, the need for manual laborers is reduced to a great extent.

7.6.2. Role of Women in Agricultural Activities

Rural women are involved in the agricultural activities within the boundary of their houses. Some aged women do take part in assisting with agriculture activities, for which they are not paid. Thus, due to the tribal set-up, female labor is limited during the Rabi or Kharif season. However, some poor women do take part in agriculture activities in rural areas.

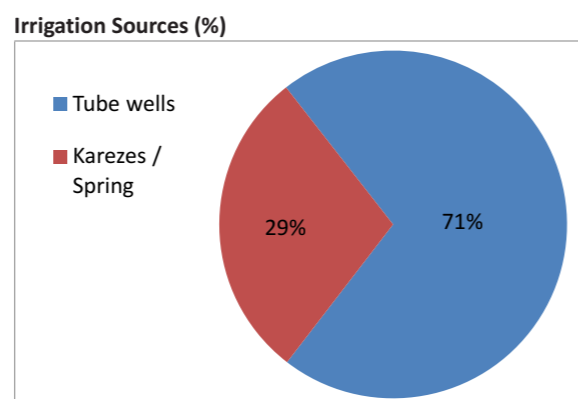
7.7. Irrigation

7.7.1. Irrigation System and Sources

Two irrigation sources include tube wells and karezes or springs. Most of the tube wells are privately owned and are maintained by community. Whereas, government installed tube wells are maintained by Irrigation Department.

Majority of the crop cultivation area of (6,972 hectares.) is irrigated by means of tube wells, encompassing the 71.04% of the total irrigation sources, followed by Karezes/Spring (29%) sharing thereby the area (2,842 hectares.) in total. The total number of tube wells (141) installed by the government at 18.8% as against the privately installed (610) at 81.2%, is very low. More tube wells might be installed by the government, especially in those areas, where the Culturable Waste Land is laying fallow and uncultivated for the last couple of years but provided underground water position allows.

Potential for exploiting more water resources is to be envisaged. For further details, please see table C7 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.8. Some Development Projects

Some Development projects in PSDP 2009 projects according to PSDP 2009:

- Strengthening of Balochistan Agriculture College, Quetta (Revised).
- Construction of check dams in Quetta Valley.
- Construction of Delay Action Dam Sara Ghurgai Areas.
- Construction of Mir Maslakh Karez Dam Babozai (including Karanga Storage Dam) in Aghbarg Quetta.

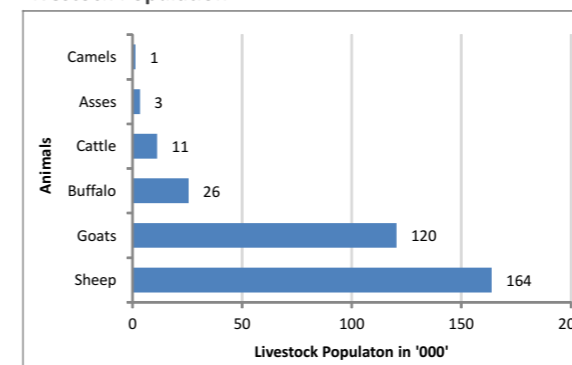
7.9. Some Key Findings

- Supply of certified seeds of all major crops at subsidized rates.
- Agricultural loans on easy installments for purchase of farm implements.
- Arrangements for field days, seminars, lecture on pest management and demonstration of improved package of technology plots by the concerned department.
- Ensuring sustainable water supply for agriculture activities in the district.

8

LIVESTOCK

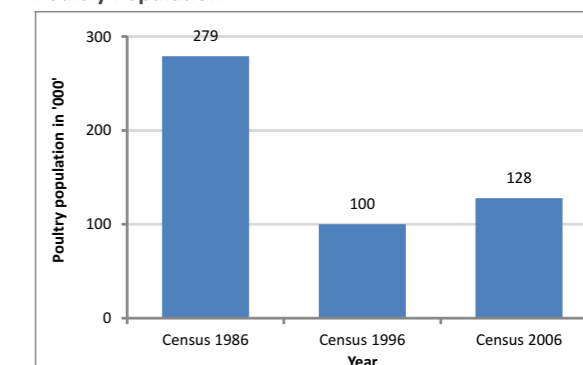
Livestock Population



(Livestock Census, 2006)

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

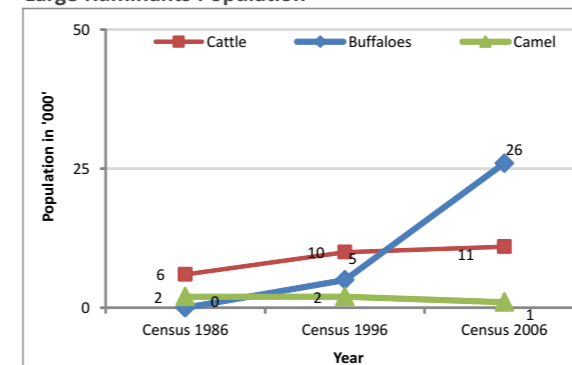
Poultry Population



(Livestock Census, 1996 & 2006)

No major increase in Poultry Population

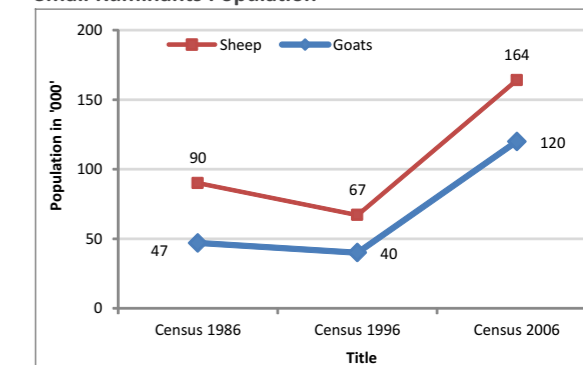
Large Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

Quite a few numbers of buffaloes and camels are also present

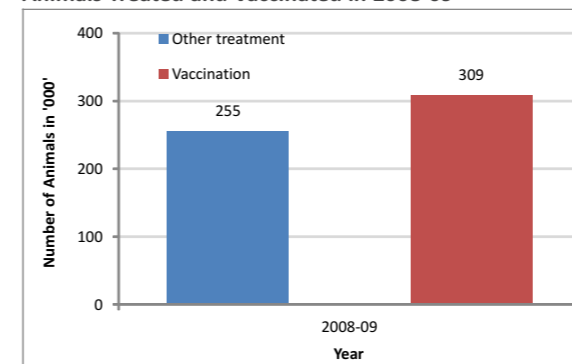
Small Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

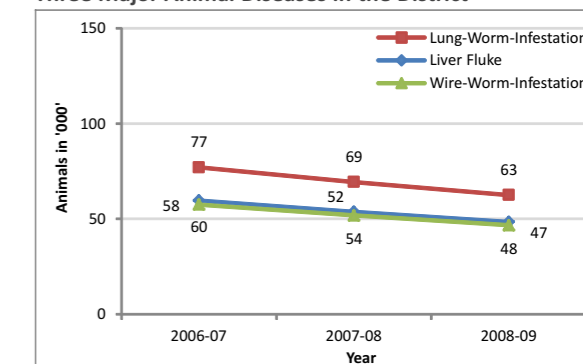
Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district

Animals Treated and Vaccinated in 2008-09



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

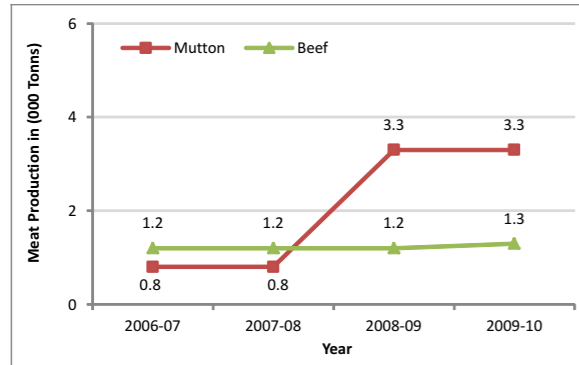
Three Major Animal Diseases in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

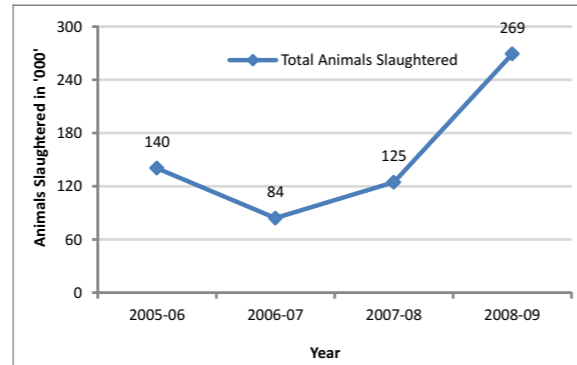
The incidence of major diseases is on decline.

Meat Production in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)
Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)
Slaughtering of animals in Public and Private sector is almost identical.

Sector Highlights

- Livestock census comparison indicates that the population of livestock in the district has increased by a small percentage.
- Goats and sheep have highest proportion in livestock population in the district: 164,000 and 120,000 respectively (Livestock Census 2006). A network of Public Sector Veterinary Institution, comprising 5 veterinary hospitals, 11 veterinary dispensaries and 8 artificial insemination centers, is present in the district.
- There is immense potential to establish world class slaughter house with meat processing unit in Quetta in the vicinity of Maslakh Farm

8.1. Introduction

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

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

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

8.2. Livestock Population

In District Quetta the highest reported population among all the ruminants was 164 thousand of sheep (Livestock Census, 2006). This shows that Sheep are the preferred farm animals that people like to keep and grow as compared to any other livestock species probably due to the suitable weather conditions and the ease of keeping it. The livestock population reported over the last three decades of all categories is presented in the table below:

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

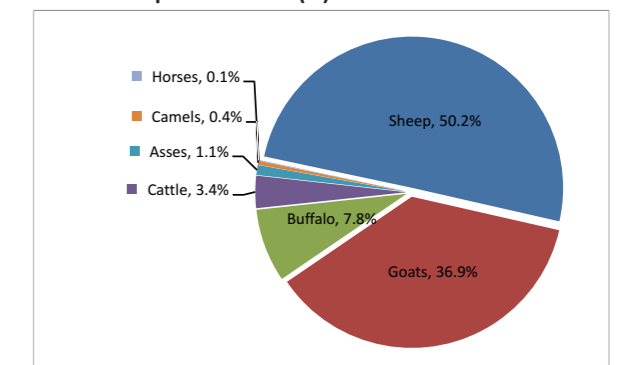
Livestock	1986	1996	2006
Sheep	90	67	164
Goats	47	40	120
Cattle	6	10	11
Buffaloes	n/a	5	26
Camel	2	2	1
Poultry	279	100	128

(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)
n/a: Data not available

8.3. Large Ruminants

Among the large ruminants Cattle, Buffaloes and Camels are found merely in District Quetta. The Buffaloes are 7.8% followed by cattles' share of 3.4%, whereas Camels are only 0.4% of the total livestock in District Quetta. The male cattle are mostly slaughtered and their beef is sold for food purpose. People also prefer Cattle for sacrifice on the occasion of Eid-ul-Azha. The Cattle prices go very high during the Eid days. However, the prices of beef due to expensive fodder, medicines and transportation overheads, go higher in normal routine as well.

Livestock Population 2006 (%)



(Livestock Census, 2006)

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

8.4. Small Ruminants

More than 80% of the livestock population comprises small ruminants which shows that people prefer small ruminants as compared to large ruminants. This may be because of small scale agricultural activity in the district and availability of fodder. Household women and children usually look after the small ruminants. Small livestock farmer usually have herd size up to 15-25 small ruminants, which are raised mostly in un-irrigated areas, where range land provides pasture. Sheep and Goats are raised for multiple purposes like milk, mutton and reselling of male small ruminants in the market for economic gain; whereas, females are kept for reproduction and growth of herd population. The small ruminants are excellent converters of inconsumable grasses into highly efficient animal protein.

The department of Livestock, Balochistan had established Karakul Sheep Breeding Farm at Maslakh range lands near Quetta where the indigenous breed of sheep and goat are reared and their genetic potentials are studied. This area is quite suitable for the raising of small ruminants. The department has also conducted fattening and synchronization experiments at the range. Karakul Sheep Breeding Farm, Maslakh can be upgraded for Mutton Production.

8.5. Poultry

There is one Government Poultry Farm and small scale private/commercial poultry farms of broiler and layer breeds in the district. Enormous potential has been observed in rural poultry. The eggs and poultry meat is usually consumed domestically. Eggs of layers of Quetta are preferred in the market of Quetta as they are usually bigger in size and have thicker yolk. They are also a bit expensive as compared to eggs coming from other provinces. The chicken and eggs produced under free range system are called 'dessi' and they fetch a premium price in the local market. Weather conditions in Quetta district are not exemplary for rearing of broiler because of extreme temperatures during 24 hours. Market demands are high for chicken and eggs and are met from supply coming from other provinces and cities. The department had launched a project "Development of Rural Poultry" in the year 2005-06 through which many of the poor families had been provided poultry birds at 80% subsidized rates. Rural poultry can be converted into commercial scale by improving the skills of the young rural women. In poultry farming, especially broiler breed is much preferred business over other breeds because it provides maximum return in very short time.

8.6. Livestock Population Growth Rate

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

Table 8.2: Projected Livestock Population (Numbers)

Livestock Category	G. Rate	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cattle	6.8	11,244	12,009	12,825	13,697	14,629
Buffalo	9.9	25,547	28,076	30,856	33,910	37,268
Sheep	1.8	163,799	166,747	169,749	172,804	175,915
Goats	2.6	120,384	123,514	126,725	130,020	133,401
Camels	1.5	1,377	1,398	1,419	1,440	1,461
Horses	4.3	297	310	323	337	351
Mules	10.7	106	117	130	144	159
Asses	2.4	3,468	3,551	3,636	3,724	3,813
Poultry	2.6	128,331	131,668	135,091	138,603	142,207

(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.7. Veterinary Institutions

There is a network of 5 Veterinary Hospitals, 11 Veterinary Dispensaries, 8 Artificial Insemination Centers, 1 Slaughter House, 1 Poultry Farm and 2 Dairy Farms, owned by the Government. Local NGOs, private clinics and dispensaries are involved in providing animal veterinary support. Under a Federal Project "Fight against Congo Virus", dipping stations were established, where animals are dipped for medication of external ticks and ecto-parasites. The Artificial Inseminations are also being experimented particularly for such breeds that can gain maximum milk yield. An extended coverage of veterinary services would lead to rapid progress in milk and meat yields and would add substantial income for livestock farmers.

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

Table 8.3: Veterinary Institutions (Numbers)

Name of Health Services	2009-10
Veterinary Hospitals	5
Veterinary Dispensaries	11
Artificial Insemination Centre	8
Slaughter Houses	1
Dairy Farm	2
Government Poultry Farm	1

(Directorate of Animal Husbandry)

8.8. Livestock Diseases

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

8.8.1. Major Diseases

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

- a) Worm infestation
- b) Liver Fluke
- c) Ticks

Internal worm infestation, Liver Fluke and Ticks are the commonly found diseases in the livestock of District Quetta. The ecto-parasites causing these diseases not only reduce the re-productivity and breeding efficiency of the animals but also affect the animal's skin, which then cannot be sold at market price. Various reported diseases among livestock are presented in the table on the following page:

Table 8.4: Major Livestock Diseases (Numbers)

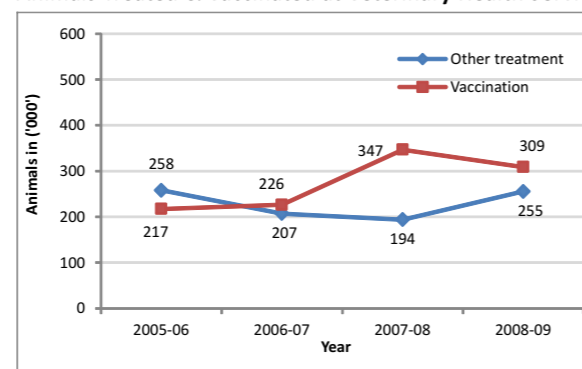
Name of Diseases	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Lung-Worm-Infestation	85,480	77,009	69,377	62,502
Wire-Worm-Infestation	63,835	57,509	51,810	46,676
Liver Fluke	66,206	59,645	53,734	48,409
Mange/Mites	28,570	25,739	23,188	20,890
Ticks	63,492	57,200	51,531	46,425
Non-Contagious	24,219	21,819	19,657	17,709
Systematic	11,741	10,577	9,529	8,585
Metabolic	25,648	23,106	20,816	18,753
Others	42,509	38,296	34,501	31,082

(Civil Veterinary Hospital)

8.8.2. Disease Control Activities and Mortality

Livestock Department is continuously involved in animal convenient health coverage activities. It usually performs vaccination and medication in order to save animal lives. The most number of livestock treated and vaccinated during the last five years were reported in the year 2007-08, whereas after that the trend of treatment moved up while the trend of vaccination moved low, which could be due to many reasons. For further details please see table C1 Annexure C.

Animals Treated & Vaccinated at Veterinary Health Services



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

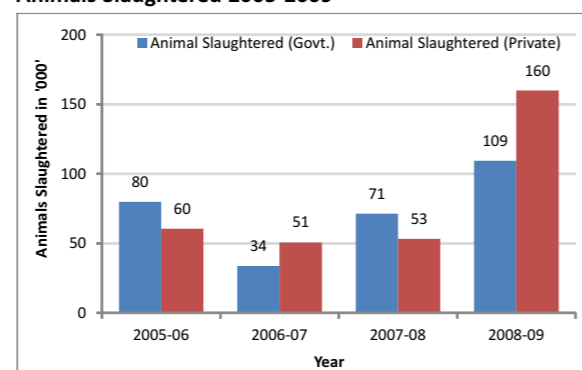
8.9. Meat and Dairy Production

The mutton production in the district is on a high rise after 2007-08, there was a significant rise from 800 tons to 3,300 tons. The beef production has remained constant at 1,200 tons in the last four years but gradually increased to 1,300 tons in 2009-10. Milk production has gradually risen along with the increase in population of large ruminants. Similarly, poultry meat and egg production has also gradually increased as there was no significant change seen in the last five years. For further detail, please see table C2 Annexure C.

8.10. Slaughtering

The most number of animal slaughtering was performed in the year 2008-09. A large-scale slaughter house can be established at Maslakh Quetta, having latest equipments with provision of meat processing unit in which the meat can be cut, graded and packed hygienically. Different types of meat (mutton and beef) breed wise can be introduced to the national and international market. The frozen and packed meat can be exported to the other countries. The slaughter houses can perform functions like ante-mortem inspection, post-mortem inspection, re-inspection during processing, sanitation and residue monitoring.

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

8.11. Functions and Structure of Livestock Department

The Livestock Department at district level is lead by a Deputy Director Livestock, Veterinary doctor with supporting staff including compounder, stock assistant technicians and other structural staff to carry out the day to day activities of the field. Government Cattle and Poultry Farms are headed by a manager with supporting staff. Details of the actual strength of the staff in different categories are listed below in a table:

Table 8.5: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	152
Actual Filled Posts	152
Vacant Posts	0

(Livestock Department)

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

Government Livestock Department plays a leading role in District Quetta. Though improvement in capacity of human resource can enhance effectiveness of services including animal husbandry, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, artificial insemination, input supplies and dairy development.

8.13. Some Development Projects

The projects funded by different sources are:

Table 8.6: Livestock Projects

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

(Directorate of Livestock Planning , 2010)

8.14. Some Key Findings

- To strengthen livestock activities in Quetta Division, there is need to construct building for Divisional Director Livestock at Quetta. Existing infrastructure of livestock (Government Poultry Farm, Government Dairy Farm, Karakul Sheep Breeding Farm, Disease Investigation Laboratory and Semen Production Unit) need proper maintenance: provision of adequate and timely funds is key
- Research is needed to be carried out over the breed and genetics potential of livestock's health and growth.
- Increased women participation needs to be ensured in the livestock sector.
- Technology support in operation and research in livestock can accelerate pace of progress.
- Awareness regarding timely vaccination of livestock needs regular advocacy so that mortality both in large and small ruminants is minimized and production can be increased.
- Meat Processing Unit at Maslakh Farm is a viable economic growth option

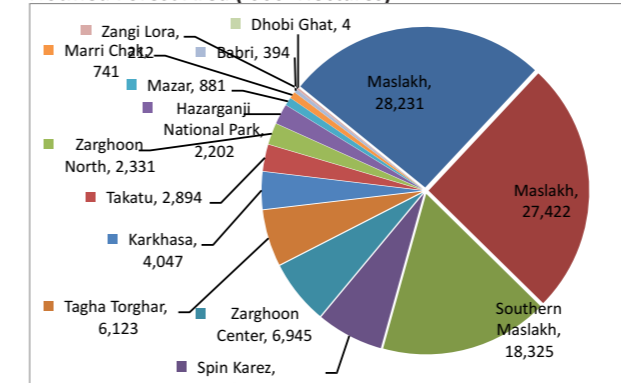
9 FISHERIES

This sector is not applicable in this district.

10 FORESTRY

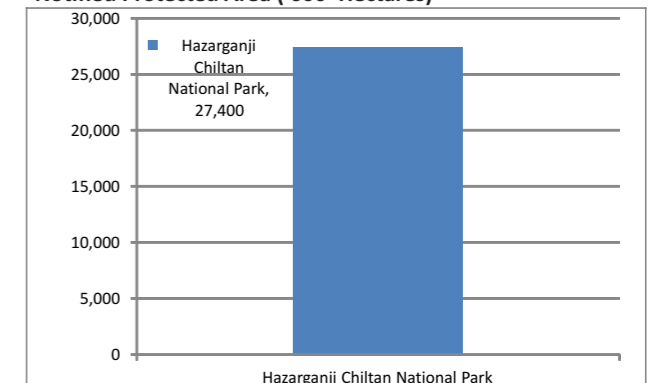
Total Forest Area	108,008 ha.
Number of Sub Offices	10
Total Sanctioned Posts	73
Filled Posts	73

Notified Forest Area ('000' Hectares)



(Forest Department)

Notified Protected Area ('000' Hectares)



(Forest Department)

Sector Highlights

The district has a reasonable area under forest and a considerable area has been conserved as State Forest or Wildlife Protected Area. The rest of area is unclassified wasteland (mostly community owned). Overall naturally occurring vegetation, including shrubs, bushes and grass can aptly be termed as rangelands. These rangelands are substantially contributing to the local economy of the district as forage source for their livestock.

There are fifteen (15) notified forests, which include Dhobi Ghat, Zangi Lora, Zarghoon North, Zarghoon Central, Marri Chak, Spin Karez, Karkhasa, Mazar, Khur, Tur, Tagha Torghar, Babri, Maslakh, Southern Maslakh, and Takatu, measuring 108,008 hectares in total. Moreover, there is one (1) notified protected area, which is Hazarganji Chiltan National Park, measuring as 27,427 hectare in total. Management of most of the notified forests, presently, does not match with the objectives initially designed, because of lack of ownership by stakeholders and managerial authorities; such a situation, coupled with increasing population, has increased the rate of degradation of these forests manifold.

The Hazarganji Chiltan National Park was established in 1980 for the conservation of Chiltan Markhor (Wild Goat), its associated biodiversity and habitat. The park is an excellent example of the representative fauna and flora of Quetta valley. There are 18 mammals, 106 birds, 17 reptiles and 225 plant species found in this park. Every year, students, adventurers and general visitors visit this park for pleasure and research. At the entrance of the park, a natural history museum has been established, which provides information, regarding flora and fauna, to the visitors.

The Forest and Wildlife department is also managing two recreational parks in Quetta; these are Mianghundi Recreational Park and Karkhasa Recreational Area. These parks are excellent examples of eco-tourism concept.

Roadside plantations have been established along almost all major roads in Quetta city which may include Eastern By-pass, Western By-pass, Quetta Chaman Road, Airport Road, Hazarganji-Dasht Link Road, Sariab Road and Zarghoon Road plantations. In fact, raising linear plantations along roads is a real challenge which has been met over years with patience. With restructuring (widening) and new alignments of roads, such plantations have been uprooted time and again in Quetta town to reach the present shape.

10.1. Introduction

Forests play an important role in the maintenance of environmental balance. It is a well established fact that life on earth is a function of a number of direct, indirect, tangible and intangible naturally active forestry factors; these may include emission of life-sustaining oxygen and absorption of toxic 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 area is Balochistan Dry Temperate Scrub (Steppe). Historically, it was dry temperate climax formation of juniper and wild pistachio; as remnants in State Forests, trees of juniper and wild pistachio can still be seen with open cover and a moderate amount of grasses and herbs. In certain areas the climax formation has reduced to scrub condition due to grazing and fuel wood pressures.

10.2. Major Vegetation

Major tree species are Obusht Apurs or (*Juniperous excelsa polycarpus*), Wild Ash (*Fraxinus Xanthoxyloides*), Shinay or Wild pistachio (*pistatio khinjjak*), Surai (*Rosa beggeriana*), Anjir (*Ficus johannis*), etc. In the valleys, Ghaz (*Tamarix spp*) is found in streambeds.

The main shrubs and bushes are Adang (*Lonicera hypoleuca*), Chank (*Cerasus rechingrii*), Delako (*Convolvulus spinosus*), Gringosehchob (*Spiraea brahuica*), Makhi (*Caragana ambigua*), Mateto (*Salvia cabulica*), Mazhmunk (*Amygdalus brahuica*), Phiphal (*Daphne mucronata*), Saisubai (*Onobrychs cornuta*), Sehchob (*Cotoneaster afghanica*), Shenalo (*Astragalus stocksii*), Tharkha (*Artemisia maritime*), Oman (*Ephedra nebrodensis*), Wild almond (*Prunus ebernea*), Zralg (*Berberis lyceum*), etc.

The ground cover is constituted mainly by Herbs like: Atambae (*Valerianella szovitsiana*), Cheir (*Ferula costata*), Kamha (*Ferula ovina*), Sagdaru (*Heliotropium dasycarpum*), Ushi (*Ferula oopoda*), etc. and grasses like: Adin (*Phacelurus speciosus*), Gasht (*Stipa trichoides*), Hawae (*Cymbopogon jawarancusa*, *C. commutatus*), Kaj (*Chrysopogon aucheri*), Kholambae (*Avena sterilis*), Lashabae (*Poa bulbosa*), Sarandu (*Biossiera squarrosa*), etc.

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

Table 10.1: Vegetation Zones

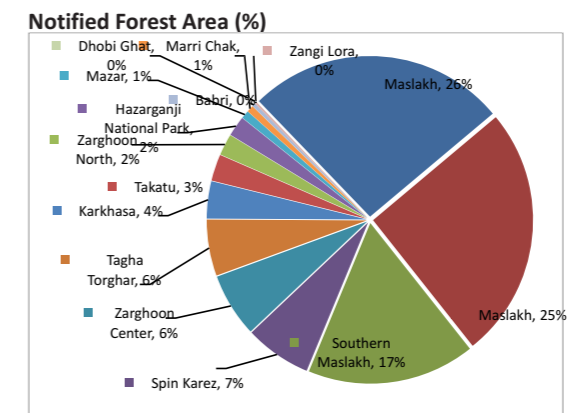
Vegetation Zone	Brief description
Uphill steep rocky cliffs	Like Chiltan, Takatu, Murdar and Zarghoon hills, where <i>Juniperus Excelsa polycarpus</i> is the predominantly climax Species associated with <i>Pistacia khinjjak</i> and <i>Fraxinus xanthoxyloides</i> .
Foot hills and Piedmont plains	Mostly modified for urbanization, agriculture and other land uses. However, where ever the area is still undisturbed, it is dominated by a variety of shrubs like <i>Artemisia meritima</i> (Tharkha), <i>Prunus ebernea</i> (Wild almond), <i>Caragana ambigua</i> (Makhi), <i>Berberis lyceum</i> (Zralg) and <i>Sophora grifithii</i> (Ghuzaira) associated with herbs and grasses.
Dry stream beds	Tamarix Spp. is commonly seen.

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

10.3. Forestry Land use

10.3.1. Notified Forests

There are fifteen (15) notified forests, which include Dhobi Ghat, Zangi Lora, Zarghoon North, Zarghoon Central, Marri Chak, Spin Karez, Karkhasa, Mazar, Khur, Tur, Tagha Torghar, Babri, Maslakh, Southern Maslakh, and Takatu, measuring 108,008 hectare in total. For details, see table D1 Annexure D.



(Forest Department)

10.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

There is one (1) notified protected area, which is Hazarganji Chiltan National Park, measuring 27,427 hectare in total. For details, see table D2 Annexure D.

10.3.3. Rangelands

Rangelands of the Quetta districts are classified as Central Balochistan Ranges. Some of their species include: Gung (*Vitex agnus-castus*), Ghureza (*Sophora lopcurioides*), Tharkha (*Artemisia maritime*), Zawal (*Achillea santolina*), Zoz (*Alhagi camalorum*), Spanda (*Peganum harmala*), Washta (*Stipa pennata*), Weezh (*Pennisetum orientale*), Sargarai (*Cymbopogon jawarancusa*), Margha (*Pennisetum annulatum*) etc. Productivity is moderate with average productive capacity of 160 kg / hectare. The rangelands have degraded due to overgrazing and fuel wood collection, and the only remnants are less palatable and poisonous plants like Ghuzera (*Sophora grifithii*). Degradation has been further aggravated by traditional nomadic migrants.

Most of the rangelands in the district belong to communities living around them. Due to communal ownership, usually these are accessible to all members of the community and also to nomads passing through the area on their traditional routes of migration to new areas. On the management side, no one assumes the responsibility for undertaking any activity aimed 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 of range resource to 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 following the path of degradation. It is worthwhile to mention that with the degradation of rangelands and resulting erosion soil has lost its water holding capacity. It has reduced not only the potential for tube well-fed agriculture, remarkably, but also led to an acute shortage of water for drinking and other household activities.

10.4. Forest Production

Timber is not produced on commercial basis. Wood from Juniper and other related trees is utilized for fuel wood and construction of huts and hedges in areas near forests. However, under the provision of relevant Forest Act, Balochistan Forest Department is not authorized to issue permits for juniper wood at all and its utilization is totally illegal and prohibited.

10.5. Non-Timber Forest Produce

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

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

10.6. Wildlife

Wildlife habitat type is Dry Steppe. Hazarganji Chiltan National Park is an outstanding example of representative fauna of the district. The key habitats are Chiltan, Takatu, Murdar and Zarghoon hills, where following species could be found:

Table 10.2: Wildlife Common Species

Wildlife Type	Common Species
Mammals	Suleiman Markhor, Chiltan Markhor, Wolf, Common red fox, Blanford's or Afghan fox, Asian jackal, Striped hyena, Indian crested porcupine, Cape hare, Hedgehog, Migratory Hedgehog, Beech or stone marten, Marbled pole cat, Afghan pika, House mouse, Long -tailed hamster, Grey hamster, Persian jird, etc.
Birds	Accentor, Bulbul, Bunting, Chat, Chough, Chukar partridge, Eagle, Falcon, Lark, Magpie, Owl, Shrike, See partridge, Vulture etc.
Reptiles	Lizards (<i>Agama</i> , <i>Monitor</i>), Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agrionemys horsfieldii</i>), Saw-scale viper (<i>Echis carinatus</i>), Levantine viper (<i>Macrovipera lebetina</i>), etc.

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

10.6.1. Wildlife Statistics

The initial population of Chiltan Markhor in Hazarganji Chiltan National Park was estimated to be around 175. Recently, in 2008, a census was carried out in the National Park. The population according to the census report was 693.

Population of Suleiman Markhors in Takatu hills, according to a census conducted by the Director, Zoological Survey of Pakistan Karachi, has been estimated as above 200.

10.7. Wetlands

There is no wetland of national or international importance located in the district; however, Hanna Lake and Spin Karez support migratory bird population during their seasonal migration.

10.8. Commercial Forestry (Plantations)

Tree species planted for amenity and farm forestry purpose come under this category which are mostly planted along water channels, water storage ponds, around farmlands and household compounds. The common species are Sinjit (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*), Sufeda (*Populus spp.*), Toot/Mulberry (*Morus alba*), Quetta pine or Persian pine (*Pinus halepensis*), Saru (*Cupressus sempervirens*), Salix spp. There is one provincial nursery in the district on Smunglee Road, Quetta, which provides plants on nominal charges and generates revenue. In fact, this nursery is the source of major chunk of planting stock for not only the entire Balochistan province, but also contributes to planting campaigns in some parts of the hilly torrents of Punjab, AJK and Khyber Pakhtunkhaw.

The Forest & Wildlife Department is also managing two recreational parks in Quetta. These are Mianghundi Recreational Park and Karkhasa Recreational Area. These parks are an excellent example of eco-tourism concept. A number of visitors visit these areas for recreation and handsome revenue is generated by the Forest Department as entry fee. Roadside plantations have been planted along almost all major roads in the Quetta city which include: Eastern By-pass, Western By-pass, Quetta Chaman Road, Airport Road, Hazarganji-Dasht Link Road, Sariab Road and Zarghoon Road plantations.

10.9. Bee Keeping

Bee-keeping is not an economic activity in the district.

10.10. Marketing and Processing

Quetta city is marketing hub of medicinal plants and construction wood in the province. Medicinal plants collected from all over province are either sold in traditional herbal medicine stores or collected by merchants for marketing to other provinces. The constructional wood, either imported from other provinces or locally produced, is brought to the market for lumbering or sizing to commercial requirements. There are four to five furniture processing factories in the capital; beside these small scale furniture manufacturers are also operating in the district.

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

The Headquarter of Forest Department is located in Quetta City. There are two Conservators of Forests having territorial jurisdiction in the district; under these conservators, four Deputy Conservators of Forests (DCFs) have field responsibilities. The Deputy Conservator of Forests Quetta City operates within the boundary of Quetta District and the rest of three DCFs have overlapping territorial jurisdiction. Accordingly, the table given below reflects details of administration of the Forest Department in Quetta District pertaining only to the staff of Deputy Conservator of Forests, Quetta City:

Table 10.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Number
Number of Sub Offices	10
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	73
Actual Filled Posts	73
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. Some Development Projects

There are 189 project in various sectors, including two in forestry, that are being implemented under PSDP 2011-12 in the district. A UN funded project namely Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) Program, is focusing to rehabilitate the forestry resources in Refugee Affected Union Council of Panjpai.

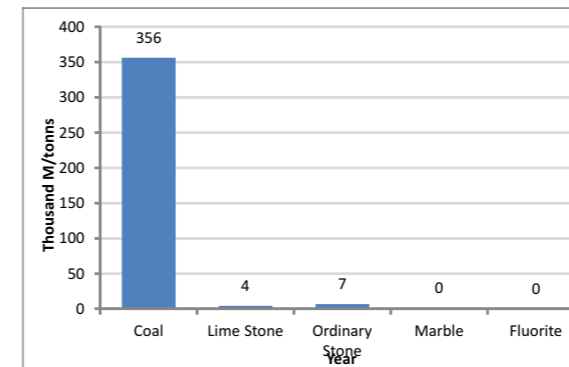
10.13. Some Key Findings

- Area under forest and wildlife reserves in district Quetta is fair and increasing population is puts its under pressure.
- Female involvement in the 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 low.
- Lack of awareness and aptitude towards conservation of forests, rangelands and wildlife.
- Climate change.
- Low investment in forestry.
- Scanty plantation in Quetta, the capital of the province and major population hub
- Constantly declining water table, which is a limiting factor for sustained activities of plantation and range land development.

11 MINING

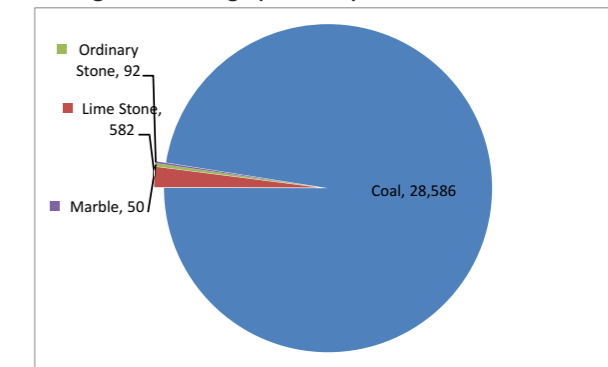
Name of the Mineral	Acreage
Coal	28,586
Limestone	582
Marble	50
Ordinary_Stone	92

Minerals Production in 2009-10



(Mines and Mineral Development, 2010)

Mining Lease Acreage (Hectares)



(Mines and Mineral Development, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- Major mineral mined is Coal with an average production of 108,823 metric tons per year.
- Main mineral field areas include Sor-Range, Degari, Sinjidi, Pir Ismail, Marwar, that have reserves of about 62 million tons
- During past five years, the production of Coal has decreased from 604,927 metric tons to 356,087 metric tons.
- Investment opportunities lie in upgrade/beneficiation plants for coal, establishment of more cement factories and coal based power generation plant.

11.1. Introduction

In the provincial capital, mining concessions are granted for Coal, which is the major mineral. Limestone, Ordinary stone, Marble, Fluorite, Clay are other minerals; whereas, occurrences of Glass Sand, Dolomite, Silica (sand) are also reported. Sor range-Degari-Sinjidi-Pir Ismail Ziarat/Marwar Coal fields are well known in District Quetta. These coal deposits were identified in 1891 with 61 million ton of reserves. Coal is found at 28 Km east and south-east from Quetta. It is sub-bituminous in quality and contains low proportions and sculpture contents. Quetta is the nearest railway station for the Sor range, Spez and, Degari & Pir Ismail Ziarat coal fields, which have depth of 1,100 meters. Pir Ismail Ziarat is 60 Km east of Quetta and covered over 20 square kilometers having two seams- upper and lower seams, while their thickness ranges between 0.6-0.7 meters and 0.4-0.45 meters respectively; while, their depth ranges between 200-1,000 meters. These fields are the major coal producing area of the country where besides Coal, Limestone, Fluorite and Ordinary stone is produced in significant quantity. Fluorite mineralization in Quetta District occurs in Chiltan Limestone of Jurassic age. Fluorite occurs in veins in fracture zones. Its mining is in progress and the deposits are not fully determined. Several hundred meters thick Limestone at places Dolomite occurs in Chiltan formation of Jurassic age in Quetta (Brewery Gorge). The main mining method is open pit method but several stone crushers are installed in the district, which are used in the construction of buildings and roads and as Dimension Stone for which Limestone is used. Chiltan Limestone formation exposed widely from Quetta towards Khuzdar in Zawar Khan about 29 Kilometer north-east of Quetta. Glass Sand deposits of good quality are exposed. The deposits are White Sand Stone at the base of Ghazig formation.

Several private sector cutting machines factories are working on commercial basis in and around the city. Due to recent hike in the oil prices, the demand of Coal has been increased. Coal is used in brick-kiln, lime burning and domestic use in cement factories and also in power generation.

Table 11.1: Mineral Resources of the District

Name of the Mineral	Quality	Deposit
Coal(Sor ,Range, Degari ,Sinjidi, ismail Zairat Coal Fields	Sub-bituminous A rank	62 million tons
Lime Stone	Good	Huge
Ordinary Stone	Good	Large
Marble	Good	Fair
Fluorite	78-85%	Undetermined

(Mines and Mineral Development, 2010)

11.2. Major Minerals Production and Leases

In District Quetta, fifty- eight prospecting licenses and 61 mining leases have been granted over an area of 62,210 acres in the district for Coal, Limestone, Ordinary Stone, Marble and Fluorite. During the years 2005-2010, the production of Coal has decreased from 604,927 to 356,087 metric tons. During the fiscal year 2009-10, the position of licenses along with production of minerals for the period of five years 2005-06 to 2009-10 remained as under:-

Table 11.2: Major Minerals and Production

Name of Minerals	No of Prospecting Licenses 2009-10		No of Mining Leases 2009-10		Production (In Metric Tons)				
	Number	Acreage	Number	Acreage	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Coal	31	27,318	48	28,586	604,927	546,007	494,757	468,125	356,087
Lime Stone	21	1,853	9	582	5,416	6,531	5,243	4,998	4,105
Ordinary Stone	0	0	3	92.2	8,080	6,031	6,350	6,605	6,715
Marble	5	2,729	1	50	45	n/a	n/a	20	410
Fluorite	1	1,000	0	0	n/a	n/a	100	358	120

(Mines and Mineral Development, 2010)
n/a: Data not available

11.3. Labors Engaged in Mining

In District Quetta, more than 12,000 laborers were engaged in mining in the year 2008.

Table 11.3: Labor Engaged in Mining

Mining	Number of Employees				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Coal	11,100	11,200	12,000	n/a	n/a
Lime Stone	1,221	1,100	650	n/a	n/a
Ordinary Stone	500	200	300	n/a	n/a
Marble	57	57	57	n/a	n/a
Fluorite	50	50	50	n/a	n/a

(Mines and Mineral Development, 2010)

11.4. Mining Techniques

Long wall method is used in Coal Mining. Most of the workings start from the out crop and extend along the dip of the coal seam as miners have constructed long haulage tunnels. All production of Coal is dispatched to Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa where it is used in Brick-Kiln and Cement industry. Coal is piled near the mine mouth, and at Spin Karez and Spezand stock piles are prepared. The mines are semi mechanized. Quarries of Limestone and Marble are developed on the surface where the Limestone is crushed and Marble blocks are excavated. Fluorite is also mined by Open Quarry Method.

11.5. Revenue Collection

The main sources of revenue are application fee, annual rent (for all type of mineral titles & mineral concessions) and Royalty; which are collected by the Directorate General of Mines & Minerals, Balochistan. All these fees are charged according to Balochistan Mineral Rules 2002. The annual rent is charged on half yearly basis. The Directorate General has established check posts to collect the royalty as well as mobile squad also monitors the movement of minerals. Revenue collection is made through National Bank or State Bank Challan deposited in government prescribed account number for different heads. All the accounts are maintained in Directorate General Office and duly reconciled by the Accountant General of Balochistan.

11.6. Structure and Functions of Mining Department

The Directorate of Mining Development is headed by a Director and a Joint Director. There are two offices of Mining department in Lasbela and Loralai, with supporting staff. Structure of the department is listed as under:-

Table 11.4: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	26
Actual Filled Posts	26
Vacant Posts	0

(Mines and Mineral Development, 2010)

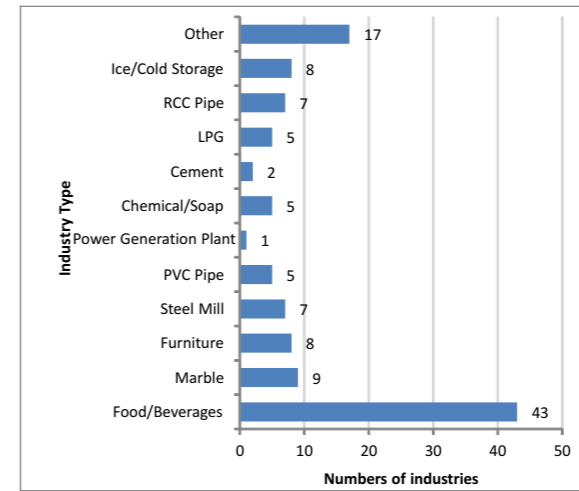
11.7. Some Key Findings

There is a considerable potential for further development of the mineral sector in the district. These minerals are serving in provision of income means to approximately 12,000 laborers engaged in mining. New projects and intentions could increase population engagement in mining. The main hurdles for exploitation and development of minerals are lack of infrastructure, like roads, water, power & gas, whereas other impediment is the high cost of estimating the proven reserves and preparation of feasibility reports.

Main mined mineral is Coal in the district. Both public and private sectors are involved in mining. Public sector leases are being operated on contractual basis. However, the production can be increased by extracting Coal in lumps and improving the mining techniques.

12 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Type of Industries



(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

12.1. Introduction

In Balochistan, industrial development started after 1970 when Provincial Government, because of availability of raw material such as minerals, agricultural crops, fruits and vegetables took keen interest in development of Industrial Estates. Quetta is the centre of commercial activities of the province as it lies on the main trading routes to Afghanistan and Iran. Moreover, it is a gateway to the Central Asian States. Trade also involves the inflow and outflow of goods and services from other provinces. The value of legal inflow and outflow of goods is recorded at the borders but illegal trading activities also take place. There is a general belief that the magnitude of illegal trade (smuggling) is far greater than the legal one. The last two decades have witnessed substantial industrial growth in Quetta but now it is not only a commercial and trading centre but also becoming an industrial city.

This has been the outcome of a liberal industrial policy and a package of incentives given by the Government to the Private Sector. Major reasons for the expansion of industrial sector in Quetta have been specific incentives given for Balochistan: income tax holidays, exemption of customs duty, and sales tax on imported machinery and credit facilities etc. It is hoped that with further expansion of infrastructure facilities and incentives, the industrial sector will gain further momentum.

There are two Industrial Estates in Quetta. The first one is located at Sirki road, it is considered as Mini Industrial Estate. The other is located at Sariab By-Pass, 13 Km away from Quetta, which was established in 1986-87. All the utility requirements are available.

The Quetta Industrial and Trading Estate is divided into four phases. 380 NOCs were issued to the industrialist for different type of industries out of which 42 units are completed and functional and 64 units are under construction, while the others are open plots.

Table 12.1: Industrial Sectors NOC Issued

Type	Marble	Ghee/Oil	Flour Mill	Cold Stor/Ice	Plastic	Pharmaceutical	Garments	Soap
No.	33	18	33	21	26	9	9	19
Type	Furniture	Lubricant	Chemical	Rcc/Pvc	Beverages	Engineering	Feeds	LPG
No.	18	4	6	28	2	13	5	3
Type	Steel M/Items	Food;/Fruit Process;	Packaging	Cotton/Woolen	Other	Confectionery	Unani Med;	
No.	43	18	7	18	35	10	2	

(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

Table 12.2: Under Construction Units of Quetta Industrial and Trading Estate

Food/Beverage	Steel Units	Plastic	Marble	RCC Pipe	Feeds	Engg;	Chemical	Furniture	Other
17	11	2	6	4	2	4	4	2	12

(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

12.2. Manufacturing Units and Employees

In Quetta, a total of 117 with 29 different types of industries are operating. Very small units and printing press are not included in the table. The Industrial Units hesitate to provide the actual number of their regular and temporary/daily wages employees. They only provide the number of their regular employees, because if the number of their workers exceeds 10 or equals to 10 then according to the Registration Act of the Labor Department i.e. clause 2(j) and 5(j), they have to register themselves. There are more than 2 thousand and 5 hundred 2500 persons employed in the units.

Number of females and children involved in the industrial sector is not known.

Table 12.3: Total Running Industrial Units With Labor Force

Type of Industry	0-10	10-35	35-65	65-100	100=>	Total of Units	Worker
Food/Beverages	22	21	n/a	n/a	n/a	43	419
Marble	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	28
Furniture	4	3	n/a	1	n/a	8	32
Steel Mill	1	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	94
PVC Pipe	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	18
Power Generate;	-	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	35
Chemical/Soap	1	2	1	n/a	1	5	259
Cement	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	18
LPG	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	17
RCC Pipe	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	45
Ice/Cold Storage	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	65
Other	15	1	n/a	n/a	1	17	727
Total	79	34	1	1	2	117	1,757

(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

n/a: Data not available

12.3. Import and Export Trade

Quetta is a trade route leading to Afghanistan and Iran therefore; it is a transit route between these countries. Trade takes place legally as well as illegally (smuggling). From Afghanistan, fresh as well as dry fruit, timber, cotton, sheep and goat skins are imported into Pakistan. Similarly from Iran, petrol, blankets, plastic goods, carpets, dried fruit, hosiery goods, and fresh fruit e.g. cherries and tinned fruits come into the country. Veterinary medicines and medicines for human consumption are smuggled into Quetta. The magnitude of import can be gauged from the number of trucks coming into Pakistan. It should be remembered that transit trade to India also takes place via Quetta.

A greater proportion of trading activities is not possible to be documented due to the illegal nature of the trade. Normally food items particularly wheat, ugar and edible oil are smuggled to Afghanistan, while a number of products of Afghan origin and merchandised items of foreign origin are smuggled into Quetta District via Chaman. Adverse economic effects of these activities result in shortage of wheat and edible oil etc. in Quetta and adjoining districts. Foreign goods are available at cheaper rates, discouraging industrial development. The retail trade has flourished over the years, due to smuggling.

12.4. Department of Small and Medium Enterprise and Industrial Development

The Directorate of Small Industries has been functioning in Quetta District for a long time. Main objectives of this institution are:

1. To provide training to the local people in the field of traditional crafts.
2. To Create employment opportunities for trained and skilled workers.
3. To Take appropriate steps to enhance the income level of the craftsmen through organizing the marketing of their products (so as to eliminate the middle man and to get good prices for their products).
4. To Take various steps to eliminate the exploitation of craftsmen by the Private Sector.
5. To extend all sorts of financial and technical assistance to the craftsmen particularly to female workers. To preserve, protect, develop and also explore local handicrafts.

12.4.1. Handicrafts

In Quetta District, traditional handicrafts adorned with embroidery work on children and women's dresses, caps and bed covers, pillow covers and on woolen sweaters are very common. Embroidery is a prominent activity for women; which is not only an economic activity, but also a traditional heritage of this district. In Quetta, a multi-lingual city and the custodian of traditional heritage of Pashtoon, Balochis, Brahvis, Hazaras and Punjabis, a variety of handicrafts can be seen.

Mirror work and embroidered jackets, shirts, hand bags are traditional items. Women constitute an important part and play critical role in manufacturing and marketing of the handicrafts.. Government took keen interest and introduced a number of training programs for girls and women. Establishment of Carpet Weaving Centers is one of them. Those women who are engaged in embroidery work bring their finished work to the local shopkeepers. However, the opportunity to sell their products outside the district, through NGOs, is also there. In this connection, exhibitions are held periodically at Lahore and Karachi as well as in Quetta.

12.5. Structure and Functions of Industries Department

Table 12.4: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	n/a
Sanctioned Strength in Various Categories (Total)	227
Actual Filled Posts	177
Vacant Posts	50

(Industry and Manufacturing Department)
n/a: Data not available

12.6. Some Development Projects

According to the PSDP-2009, following project is underway in the sector:

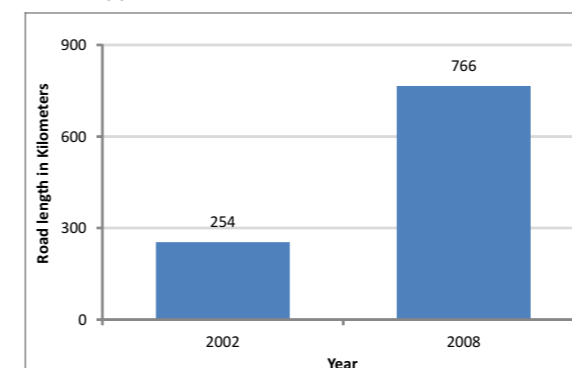
- Establishment of Hi-Tech Training centre (Phase-II).

12.7. Some Development Facts

- In Balochistan, the hub of commercial activities is Quetta, which has an ideal geographical location to have an extensive market. Industry has an important role in district's economy. Due to liberal policy of the government, about twenty different types of industrial activities can be found. About 160 units are active in industry employing roughly 2,000 persons.
- Retail and wholesale trade, with nearly 9,500 units, employs about ten times more people. It is estimated that the informal sector involves about the same number i.e. around 20,000 persons.
- There are hardly any women employed in these sectors except in embroidery which is sold through shopkeepers but child labor is an issue.
- Constraints in the further development of the sector are the lack of skilled labor (more attention for vocational training is needed), and the disinterest among the local wealthy people to invest in industry. Lack of raw materials and the distance to large markets (Karachi, Sind) and illegal trade (smuggle) are other factors that tend to hamper industrial development.

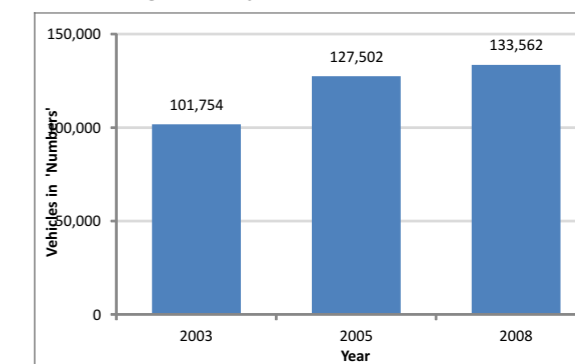
Economic Infrastructure and Communications	
Total Length of Metaled roads	766 Km
Total Length of Shingle roads	402 Km
Number of Telephone Connections	56,167
Internet Users	n/a
Mobile Phone Providers/ Connections	75
Number of Post Offices	n/a
Hotels	n/a
Motels	n/a
Guest Houses	n/a
Rest Houses	n/a
Public Banks	n/a
Private Banks	n/a

Black Topped Roads



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

Vehicles Registered by Year



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

13.1. Introduction

Economic development is one of the key elements required for the well-being and prosperity of the region and its people. Infrastructure plays a key role in economic development by contributing towards welfare of the masses. Quetta, being the provincial capital of Balochistan, possesses a central and strategic position. District Quetta is well linked by road, rail, and air with other parts of the country and other countries. Quetta, due to its strategic geographic position is considered as the gateway to Central Asia. Hence, there are ample opportunities and bright chances to be exploited. In future, Central Asian States might be linked with Quetta (and Pakistan as a whole) through road; rail and air traffic. Telecommunication facilities are also available in the district. Black topped road density per square kilometer is 0.29 and that of shingle road is 0.15.

13.2. Roads and Highways with Surface Classification and Length

The total length of roads in Quetta is 1,168 km, out of which, 766 km is black topped road (metaled road). Black topped roads are almost 66 percent of total length of roads in Quetta, which is the highest ratio of metaled roads in the province. Quetta is linked with almost all other districts of Balochistan through a well-developed network of roads. It is also directly linked with other provinces.

Table 13.1: Road Type and Length (Kilometer)

Length by Surface Type	Black Topped	Shingle	Total Length
2002	254	402	656
2008	766	402	1,168

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

Improved infrastructure of Quetta compared to almost all other districts of Balochistan had a stimulating effect on various sectors of the district economy like agriculture, industry and transport. The economy of Quetta is thriving and is central market place for neighboring cities. A number of people travel every day from Quetta to different parts of the country and also to neighboring countries (Afghanistan, Iran and Central Asia) and vice versa.

The construction and maintenance of roads in the district is under control of different government departments. These organizations include: National Highway Authority, C&W Department, Cantonment Board, Municipal Corporation, Quetta Development Authority and District Council. There is a network of SDOs, Overseers and others who assist in the activities of road development.

Major roadways of district Quetta includes:

1. Quetta - Yaru - Maizai - Chaman - Kandhar (Afghanistan)
2. Quetta - Killa Abdullah - Gulistan
3. Quetta - Sibi
4. Quetta - Zhob via Muslim Bagh
5. Quetta - Kalat - Khuzdar - Karachi
6. Quetta - Taftan - Zahidan (Iran)
7. Quetta via Ziarat - Loralai - Dera Ghazi Khan

13.3. Transport

The Vehicle Excise Registration System is computerized in District Quetta; see table E1 Annexure E for the number of registered vehicle under various categories in the district since 2002-03. The data shows that a large number of vehicles are being registered every year in Quetta.

Bus service in district Quetta is linked with almost all the main towns/cities and villages. Total number of passengers per day, per week have not been calculated. An important issue is the lack of proper seating capacity for women.

13.4. Railway, Harbor and Airports

Total length of the railway line passing through the district is 46 Km. There are 5 railway stations: Sariab, Sheikhmanda, Balely, Khuchlak, and Quetta. The existing railway line in the district was developed by the British in late 19th century. There are 23 tunnels constructed on the railway line, which are masterpieces of engineering. Additionally, Quetta is also linked to Iran by railway. The train also connects Chaman, which is a border town near Afghanistan.

13.5. Telecommunication and IT Services

Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation (PTC) has established a network of telephones in the district. The data given in the table below shows a gradual increase in number of telephone exchanges and telephone lines in the district:

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

Category	2000	2007
Telephone Lines /Connections	40,203	56,167
Exchange and Tele-density	10	16
Mobile Phone	n/a	n/a

(Pakistan Telecom Authority)

13.6. Post Offices / Courier Services

In District Quetta, 80 post offices are functioning. The importance of postal services is crucial in the wake of high population growth, rapid industrialization and urbanization of the society. The post offices not only provide postal services of mail delivery, they are also engaged in providing other services like registration, and collection of token fees of vehicles and ammunition and also serve as saving banks. Moreover, Pakistan Post Office Quetta provides services like: (i) Fax money order (ii) Fax messages (iii) Urgent mail service (iv) Air express (v) International speed post. There are also three agency post offices which work on behalf of GPO. Thus, the postal service network is operational in the entire district, though it may not be speedy in rural areas. There are a number of courier services available in the district (TCS and DHL, for instance). These services have greatly helped the business community in particular.

13.7. Some Development Projects

The following were the development projects in the PSDP 2009:

- Widening/Improvement of old Mastung Road (Phase-i) (QDA).
- Widening & Rehabilitation of Sorange Coal Mines Road (Minerals).
- Construction of Road from Balali Check Post to Ghaza Band 20.2 KM.
- Construction of Kach-Hanna link from Hanna Road to old Chaman Road 7.4 KM.
- Quetta Kach Road 45 KM.
- Construction of Road Muhammad Shahi Town Quetta 36.75 KM.
- Construction of black topped Road Kuchlak town Quetta 26 KM including 1.9 KM Kuchlak ByPass.
- Construction of Bridge / Box Culverts & Pedestrian Steel Bridges on Hanna Urak Road, Quetta.
- Construction/Extension of (Duel Carriage Way) black topped Road old Mastung Road from CGS link to Mian Ghundi Quetta 3.6 KM.
- Construction of Road from Margat Levies Check Post to Marwar top Peer Ismail Quetta (Minerals).
- Construction of Killi Ghabzai Waris Road.
- Construction & widening of Nawa Killi Road.
- Construction of road from Dulangi Haji Nazar Brasta Sulman Khail 39 KM.
- Construction of black topping of Road from Torshor to Shaban via Tariq Abad 6 KM (Tourism).

- Construction/black topping of Road and Western By Pass to 5 Killis & linking main Qambrani road with western Bye-Pass.
- Black topped Road and Premix Carpiting in Killi Surki, Killi Mengalabad, Allah abad, Sharif abad Quetta
- Road/street lights/sewerage & drains in PB-4.
- Construction of black topped Road, Premix Carpeting, Sewerage line, tough tiles, Pcc/drans in PB-5, Quetta.
- Construction of black topped Road at Saraguagai, Killies Sarakhula, Haji Ghulam Haider, Shapak and Seron Quetta.
- Electrification of different villages in PB-6 Quetta.



SECTION III Social Infrastructure

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

14 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

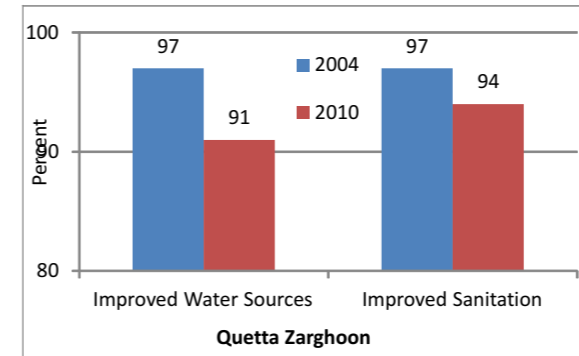
MDG Indicators

Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability

7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source	Zar 91%, Chi 83%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	Zar 94%, Chi 96%

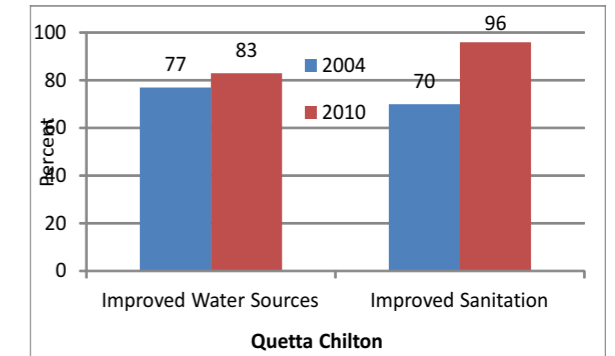
Water Supply Schemes		Purification Plants	
Functional	76	Functional	60
Non-functional	41	Non-functional	5
Total	117	Total	65
Water sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	116	Latrines	n/a
Spring	n/a	Sewerage Schemes	n/a
Open Sources	1	Solid waste Management	n/a
		Others	n/a

Improved Water Sources and Sanitation facilities



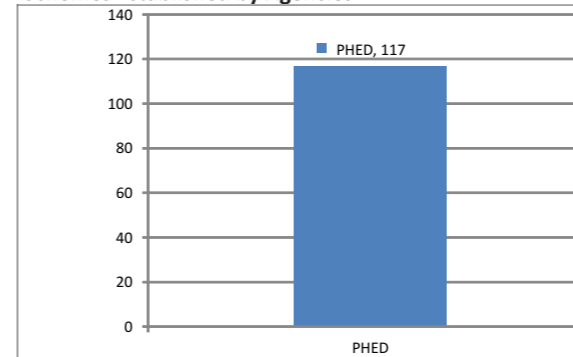
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

Improved Water Sources and Sanitation facilities



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

Schemes Established by Agencies



Public Health Engineering Department

Sector Highlights

- Provision of drinking water has improved in the recent years in Quetta Chilton town, while there is a decline in availability of water resources in Quetta Zarghoon town. The quality and quantity of drinking water remains an issue yet to be addressed.
- PHED, under its CDWA program, is the major role player in water supply schemes.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, 65 water filtration plants have been installed at various locations of which 60 are functional.
- There has been significant improvement in the use of sanitary toilets by households in Quetta Chilton town.

14.1. Introduction

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

The water and sanitation indicators for Balochistan are far lower compared to the national average and this disparity increases further in the rural areas. Situation in District Quetta, Chilton town is relatively better when compared with rest of the province. Recent surveys have shown marked increase in the use of drinking water and sanitation facilities. Situation in Zarghoon town declined as recent surveys have shown a curtailment in the use of drinking water and sanitation facilities. A profile of the water and sanitation situation in the district is shown in the table below:

Table 14.1: Water and Sanitation Indicators

Indicator	Percent			
	2004		2010	
	Chilton	Zarghoon	Chilton	Zarghoon
Use of Improved water sources	77	97	83	91
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	70	97	96	94

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

Quetta Zarghoon and Chilton Towns rank in top five areas with regard to having improved water source and improved sanitation (MICS Balochistan 2010).

14.2. Drinking Water

14.2.1. Quetta Chilton

A recent household² conducted in 2010, has shown that 83% population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, piped water (74%) constitutes the major source followed by hand pumps (6%). Whereas, other minor improved sources include: filter plants (3%). The major unimproved sources are tanker truck (16%) and approximately 1% of unimproved water source belonged to other categories as mentioned in the graph. For details see table F1 Annexure F.

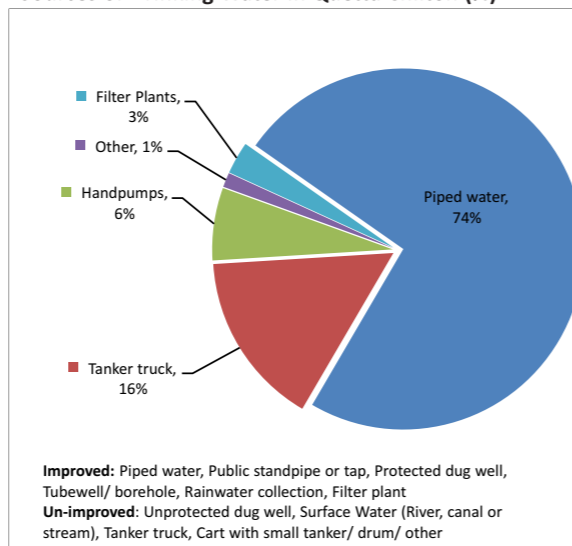
In Quetta Chilton town, about 15% of the household population does not have water available at their doorsteps. It is usually the women and children that travel distances to fetch water.

14.2.2. Quetta Zarghoon

According to a recent household survey conducted in 2010, 91% population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, piped water (85%) constitutes the major source. Whereas, other minor improved sources include: tube wells / boreholes (4%), protected dug wells (2%) and public standpipe or tap (0.5%). The major unimproved sources are tanker truck (6%), unprotected springs (1%) and approximately 1% of unimproved water source belonged to other categories as mentioned in the graph. For details see table F1 Annexure F.

In Quetta Zarghoon town, about 8% household population does not have water available at their doorsteps. It is usually the women and children that travel distances to fetch water.

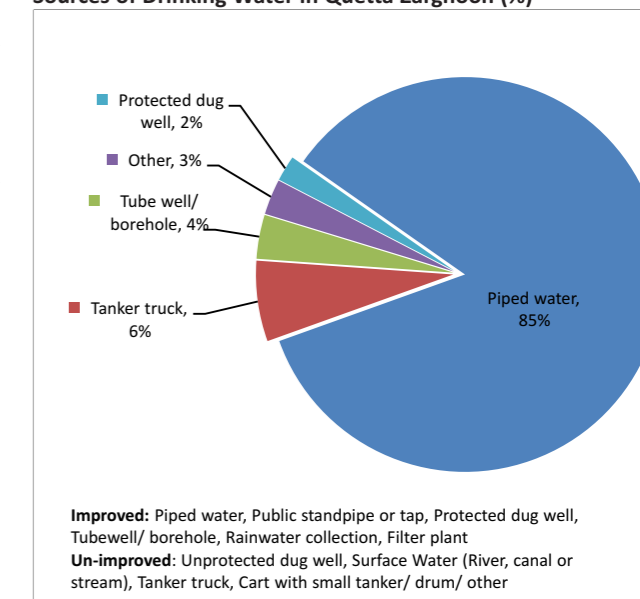
Sources of Drinking Water in Quetta Chilton (%)



(Multiple Indicators of Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

Sources of Drinking Water in Quetta Zarghoon (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.3. Water Supply Schemes

Since 2003-04, overall use of improved drinking water sources has declined in Quetta Zarghoon town when the improved water sources were 97%; though, the use of improved drinking water sources has improved in Quetta Chilton town, since 2003-04, when the improved water sources were 77%. This improvement may be due to the development of water supply schemes by the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Government of Balochistan. The table below shows the number of schemes implemented by PHED:

Table 14.2: Schemes Established

Type of Agency	Total Schemes
PHED	117

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

As per recent information, 41 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 Supply Schemes

Type of Schemes	Total Schemes
Tube Well	116
Open Surface	1

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

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

Table 14.4: Distribution of Schemes by Sources

Type of Sources	Total Schemes
Groundwater Tank	6
Overhead Tank	29
Combine (Gravity / Pump)	39
Direct Pumping From Dam Or Water	43

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

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

The above mentioned schemes are being run using various energy sources. Out of total 117 PHED schemes, 114 are being run by using electricity, whereas, in electricity deficient areas 3 schemes are being run on diesel pumps.

14.4. Water Purification Plants

Provision of clean drinking water is one of the major goals that Balochistan Government is striving to achieve. In this regard, PHED is implementing “Clean Drinking Water for All” program that aims to install water purification plant in every Union Council and some *Tehsils* of the district. In District Quetta, so far 65 water purification plants have been installed, out of which, 5 are not functioning as shown in the table below:

Table 14.5 : Number of Water Purification Plants

Water Purification Plants	Status		Total
	Functional	Non-Functional	
Water Purification Plants Established by CDWA-PHED	60	5	65
Water Purification Plants Established by NGOs	n/a	n/a	n/a
Water Purification Plants Established by Others	n/a	n/a	n/a

(CDWA)
n/a: Data not available

14.5. Some Development Projects

As per PSDP 2009, the following are the new unapproved projects:

- Water Supply Schemes Killi Ahmed Jan, Shawani Road Kachi Baig Quetta.
- Water Supply Schemes various areas in PB-6 Quetta.
- Installation of tube wells for Water Supply Schemes in PB-1, Quetta-1
- Installation of tube wells for Water Supply Schemes in PB-4
- Improvement of Sewerage System in Gulistan Town Quetta.

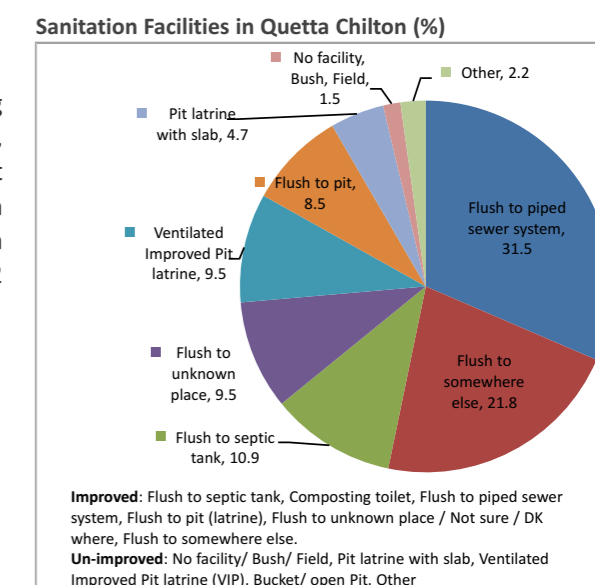
14.6. Sanitation

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

14.6.1. Use of Sanitary Means of Excreta Disposal

(i) Quetta Chilton

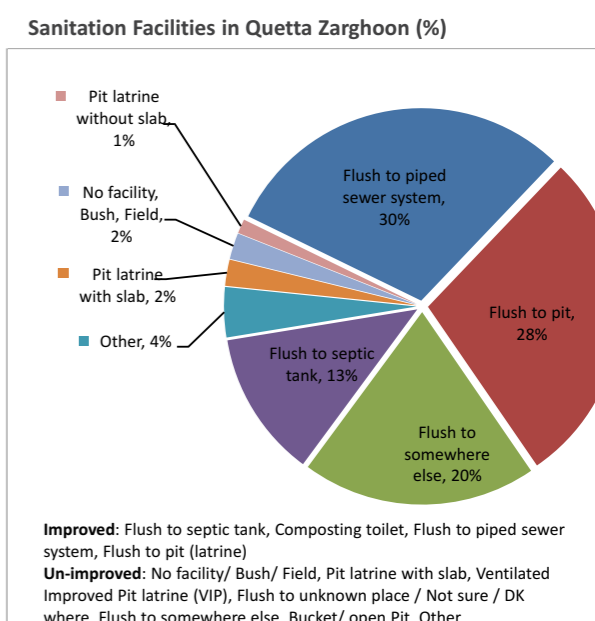
About 96% households in District Quetta, Chilton town, are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those, only 82% has any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 1% has no toilet facility and defecate in the open fields/bushes, raising the risk of disease transmission through air, insects/flies or other means. For details, see table F2 Annexure F.



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

(ii) Quetta Zarghoon

About 94% households in District Quetta, Zarghoon town, are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those, only 91% has any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 2% 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 F2 Annexure F.



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.7. Some Development Projects

Information regarding current projects could not be collected

15 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health

Antenatal Care (Chil: 67%, Zar: 75%)

TT2 Vaccination (Chil: 22%, Zar: 34%)

Vaccination (BCG.) (Chil: 44%, Zar: 48%)

Vaccination (Fully) (Chil: 13%, Zar: 5.4%)

Institutional deliveries (Chil: 61%, Zar: 71%)

Skilled attendants at birth (Chil: 67%, Zar: 73%)

Diseases (MICS 2010)

Suspected pneumonia <5 yrs (Chil: 6%, Zar: 3.7%)

Diarrhea in last 2 weeks <5 yrs (Chil: 15%, Zar: 14%)

Health Services Infrastructure (information could not be collected)

Hospitals (Chil, Zar)

Rural Health Centers (RHCs) (Chil, Zar)

Basic Health Units (BHUs) (Chil, Zar)

Dispensaries (Chil, Zar)

MCH Centers (Chil, Zar)

TB Clinics (Chil, Zar)

Others (Chil, Zar)

Human Resource for Health

Doctors

Nurses

Paramedics

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

MDG Indicators

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs) (Chil: 36%, Zar: 31%) (2004)

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

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

4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (Quetta Division) – 59

4.3: Measles Immunization C overage (Chil, Zar) – 33%, 28% (2010)

Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health

5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth (Chil: 67%, Zar: 73%) (2010)

5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Chil: 21%, Zar: 28%) (2010)

5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate (Chil: 23%, Zar: 8%)

5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage (Chil: 67%, Zar: 75%) (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) (Chil, Zar) – 11%, 15% (2010)

6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN (Chil, Zar) – 0%, 0%

6.8: Children treated with Anti-malarial Drugs (Chil, Zar) – 0%, 5.6%

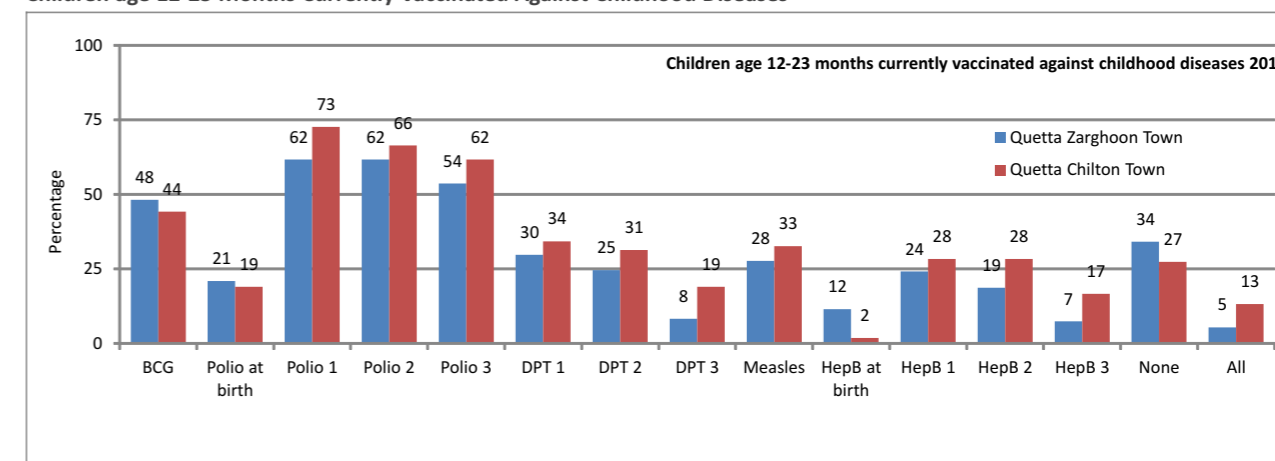
6.9: TB Case Detection Rate – 49% (2009)

6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate – 88% (2008)

Infant mortality and Under Five mortality are regional

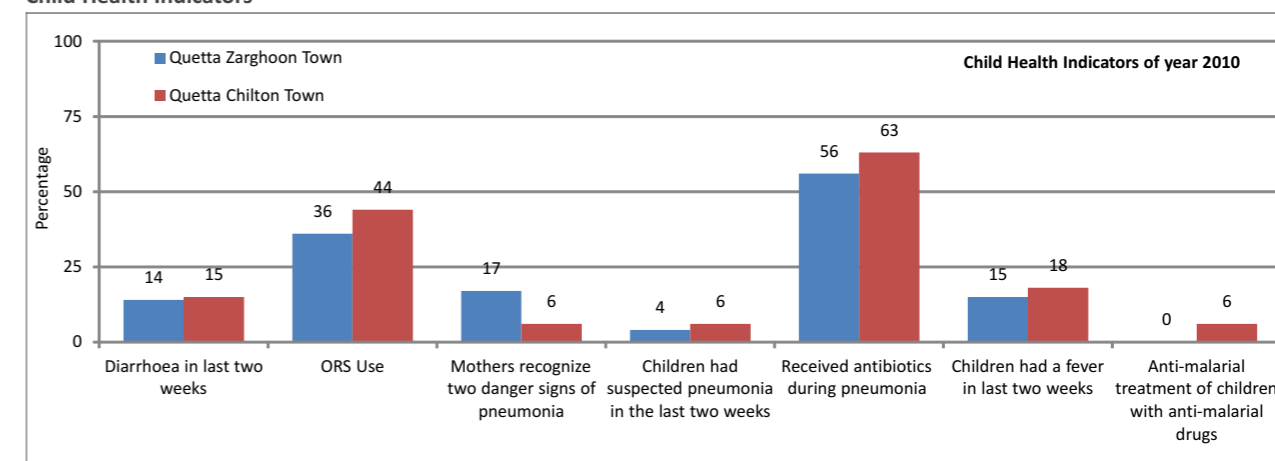
The following are the MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators

Children age 12-23 Months Currently Vaccinated Against Childhood Diseases



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Child Health Indicators



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- Resources of the public health care in the district have not been fully exploited.
- EPI vaccination coverage is significant but still there is a need for improvement.
- TB Control Program has made significant achievement under its TB-DOTS strategy with an overall achievement of 49% and 88% of Case Detection Rate (CDR) and Treatment Success Rate (TSR) respectively.
- Hepatitis B&C prevalence is high in the district indicating need for immediate intervention and health awareness campaigns.

15.1. Health Needs

Population of the district is generally poor and due to high malnutrition, poor living conditions, inadequate healthcare and high fertility, the population experiences high level of mortality and morbidity. Vulnerable groups including women and children are particularly at risk. For every 1,000 live births, 59 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 12 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women, in Quetta Zarghoon town, who experience a high fertility rate (TFR: 3.1), and in Quetta Chilton town (TFR: 2.8), as compared to the provincial average (TFR: 4.7), have poor access to skilled providers for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. Other than the resourceful and affluent ones, most women are left to deliver at home by local untrained dais at best, or by neighbors or relatives. There is no ambulance facility and people have to make their own arrangements in case of medical and obstetric emergencies. In Quetta also, like the rest of the province, community social structures and belief systems are dominated by men and this contribute to poor outcomes in fertility behavior.

According to District Health Information System reports, during 2009-10 a total of 485,653 patients with new cases of common illnesses, visited the government health facilities. Respiratory Tract Infections, Gastro Intestinal, Urinary Tract Infection and Diarrhea/ Dysentery were the most common diseases reported from health facilities. Other communicable diseases included Malaria, Meningitis, Fever and Scabies.

Note: No data regarding indoor and outdoor diseases could be collected.

15.2. Health System and Resources

15.2.1. Health Facilities

Health Care delivery System of district Quetta is a mix of public and private sector. Both public and private sector facilities are spread across the district, varying in terms of range of services. The public sector is spread across urban and rural areas, while private sector is predominantly in urban areas. Anecdotal evidence suggests that majority of government practitioners spend part of their duty or post duty hours in private hospitals. Public sector provides services through a large network of health facilities including Tertiary Care Hospitals, Secondary Care Facilities, First Level Care Facilities and Preventive and Outreach Worker Programmes.

The highly subsidized public healthcare system is the major provider of curative and preventive care services to the local population. The health facility infrastructure includes: 6 Public Sector Hospitals, 3 Rural Health Centres (RHCs), 34 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 9 Civil Dispensaries (CDs), and 13 Maternal & Child Health Centres (MCHCs), 1 TB Clinic and 1 School Health Unit. There are 2018 beds out of which 30 are situated in RHCs.

Apart from the above Health Facilities, one 50 bed (Public Sector) Hospital and one RHC is under construction in the district. Similarly, there are 41 private hospitals with 1,003 beds and four private hospitals with 456 beds and two MCH Centers. Moreover, there are 5 Federal Government hospitals of different departments with 133 beds, five Local Government Dispensaries, two PMDC Dispensaries and a Jail Dispensary (with 16 beds) functioning in the district.

15.2.2. Human Resources

There are 1,169 doctors for a population of about 1,235,066 i.e. one doctor for 1,057 persons and one nurse for 2,038 people and 9 dentists posted in the Health Care Facilities and Bolan Medical College Staff of the district. The ratio of bed/population and staff has been calculated in the following table:

Table 15.1: Health Staff and Facilities

Health Facilities	Health Staff and Facilities in 2010				
	No. of Doctors M/F	No. of Nurses M/F	No. of Para-medical M/F	No. of Beds M/F	No. of Units
Hospitals	509/238	26/580	336/2	1,988	6
RHCs				30	3
BHUs				0	34
CDs	54/41	-	213/71	0	9
MCH Centers				0	13
TBC				0	1
Other				0	1
Total	842+327=1,169	606	622	2,018	67
Unit/population ratio	1,057	2,038	1,986	612	18,434

(Balochistan Health Department)

15.2.3. In Service Training

The following training sessions for capacity building of health personnel (medics & paramedics) have been arranged in the district.

Table 15.2: Training of PHC staff

Topic	Participants	Organized by
Evidence Based Decision Making	8	Human Resource Development
Zinc Sulphate & MIS tools	15	National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care.
Orientation on Breast Feeding	397	Nutrition Cell Health Directorate
Awareness Raising Sessions on Iodine Deficiency & Disorders	1510	Nutrition Cell Health Directorate

(Balochistan Health Department)

15.2.4. Administration of Health

The District Health Department is headed by District Health Officer (DHO) assisted by the Deputy District Officer Health (DOH) Preventive, Curative and Medical Superintendent (MS) of the District Headquarter (DHQ) Hospital. The Tertiary Care Hospitals are directly under the control of Secretary Health Department Government of Balochistan.

15.2.5. Reporting and Surveillance Systems

The District Health Department has upgraded its Health Management Information System in 2010 to a new version called "District Health Information System (DHIS)". This system routinely collects data on priority health problems, services provided and availability of resources from all health facilities in the district. The system was first restructured in the district during early 1990's, and since then generating wealth of health data that has been used for analysis and management feedback.

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

Diseases Early Warning System (DEWS) is a weekly epidemiological surveillance and outbreak control reporting system for selected communicable diseases. Fifty sentinel sites in the district are participating in the system and submitting their weekly reports.

15.3. Health Services / Activities

The utilization pattern varies among health facilities in the district. The average number of patients per day at BHU level was 36 during 2009, while utilization rate of BHUs ranges from 18 to 75 patients per day. The aggregated average for the CDs was 29 new cases per day, while daily OPD of 75% of total CDs was higher than average. The utilization of MCH centers and Rural Health Centers is discouraging, where the number of patients per day/ facility is very low except MCH center Qumbrani (22 patients/day) and RHC Kuchlak (135 patients/day).

On the whole, the male to female ratio of attendance at health facility for curative care is 37:63. The Antenatal coverage was 33% in the districts. The performance was found to be better at BHU's and MCH centers. Whereas RHC's have registered only 1,055 ANC-I visits.

Moreover, out of the registered women, 1,063 (8%) were found anemic. During the year 2009, only 4% of expected deliveries were conducted through the trained staff. Similarly only 4,009 women, who had deliveries during the year 2009, had attended the facilities for postnatal care. During 2009 a total of 3,506 clients were registered for family planning in the district. Three most commonly used methods are condom, pills and tubal ligation for birth control.

15.4. Special Health Programs / Initiatives

15.4.1. Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

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

BCG: 100%, Penta-3: 81%, Measles: 72% and TT-2+: 44%.

15.4.2. TB Control Program

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

Table 15.3: Number of Registered TB Patients

Year	No. of TB Patients Registered
2006	688
2007	1,143
2008	1,032
2009	795
2010 (up to 3 rd qtr)	1,369
Total	5,027

(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 49% and 88% respectively.

15.4.3. Malaria Control Program

District Malaria staff is under the control of District Health Officer. The Objective of this program is to keep the Annual Parasite Incidence (API) at 0.5 cases per 1000 population, Falciparum rate below 40% of all the Malaria infections, increase Passive Case Detection (PCD) more than 70% of all slides collected. During 2009 Annual Parasite Incidence was 0.124 and Falciparum Rate was 16.239.

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 has been launched in 2005 and providing Hepatitis B vaccination and treatment of Hepatitis B & C through a sentinel site established at Bolan Medical Complex Hospital and Sandeman (Provincial) 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	208	155	62
Hepatitis C	348	429	119

(Balochistan Health Department)

According to a survey³ conducted in 2008, the prevalence of Hepatitis B in the district was estimated at 2.2% and of Hepatitis C at 1.6%. This high level prevalence may be attributed to unsafe use of syringes/needles, blood transfusion or unsafe use of razors at barber shops. This indicates need for raising public awareness about prevention of Hepatitis B and C.

15.4.5. AIDS Control Program

AIDS Control Program started in Balochistan Province in 1994 to raise awareness, prevent and control HIV/AIDS among general population and vulnerable groups. Since then, many studies have been carried out for identification and location of vulnerable groups in different areas of the province. To reduce transmission of HIV/STIs Screening Centre has been established at Bolan Medical Complex Hospital after imparting training on screening methodology, quality assurance and monitoring to the laboratory staff (pathologist, laboratory technician/ assistant). Provincial AIDS Control Program supplies screening kits with all accessories and centre submits quarterly feedback reports regularly. Moreover a Care & Support Centre is functional at the same hospital for the people living with HIV without AIDS. Affected persons receive ARVs 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 908 LHWs working under supervision of 34 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) in the district covering 55% of the population of the district.

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

This project aims to improve the Health of Women and Children through focus on the following components:

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

³ Prevalence of Hepatitis B & C in Pakistan, Pakistan Medical and Research Council (PMRC), 2008

15.5. Nutritional Status

The situation with regards to nutritional status among children under-five years is not very promising, as the MICS 2003-04 has reported 36% in Chilton town and 31% children under-five in Zarghoon town, as moderately or severely malnourished. According to MICS 2010, in Chilton town, 95% infants were on breast milk while just 38% were exclusively breastfed. Similarly, in Zarghoon town, 94% infants were on breast milk while just 46% were exclusively breastfed. Only 6.8% household in Chilton town and 18% in Zarghoon town were found consuming adequately iodized salt.

15.6. Some Development Projects

Some Development projects in PSDP 2009:

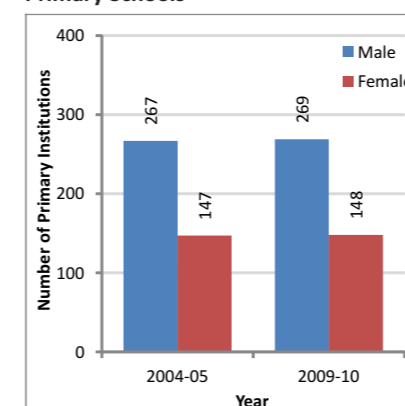
- Construction of additional rooms/renovation of existing buildings of BHUs: Ajan lane, Nasran, Alif din Road, Cantt. Board Hospital.
- Construction/Establishment of Gynae Ward in Civil Hospital Quetta.
- Purchase of essential equipment for different wards in Civil Hospital and BMC Quetta.
- Construction of additional wards and pathways in various Hospitals of Quetta city.
- District Health Information System.
- Construction of 50 bed Hospital at Kuchlak.
- Construction of Civil Hospital Pahstoonabad Quetta.

15.7. Some Key Findings

- Public sector tertiary services in Quetta city are under great pressure: though thousands of patients visit and get treated, there are question marks on quality of services
- Patients from across Balochistan come to Quetta for tertiary health care services. Long distance travels to Quetta are not only expensive for poor masses but in cases result in mortalities due to delays caused by long distances and poor road infrastructure. In order to improve access to health services, especially at tertiary level, district headquarter hospitals be made full use of their existing and future potentials
- Primary and basic health care are equally important to provide relief to rural areas particularly
- Circulation of fake medicine needs to be effectively checked
- Demand and supply of health professional should be properly worked out as Quetta has most number of health professionals while other districts are suffering from acute shortage of health professionals

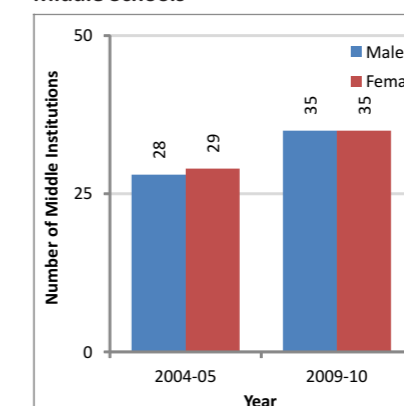
16 EDUCATION

Primary Schools



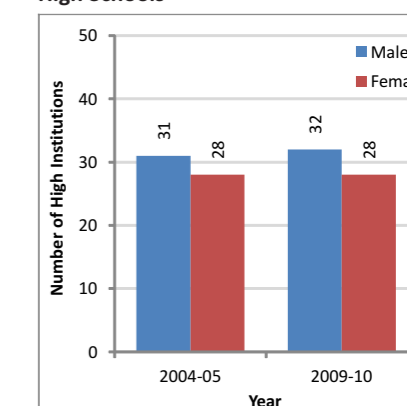
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Middle Schools



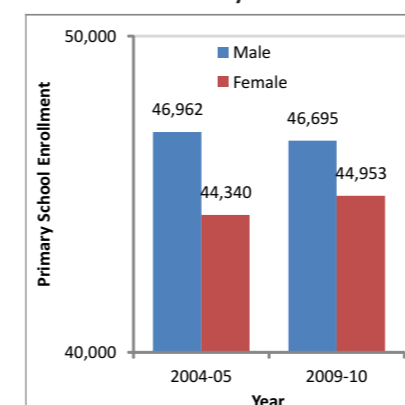
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

High Schools



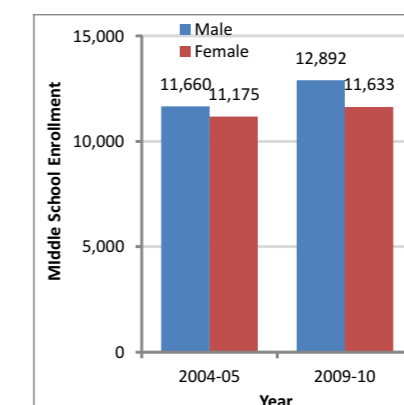
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Primary Schools



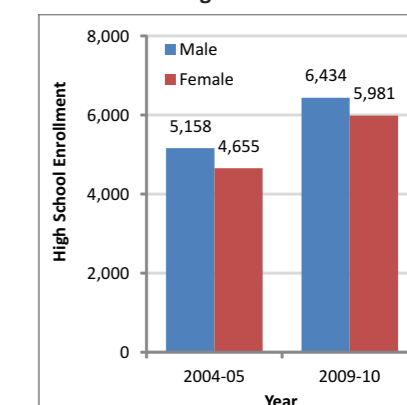
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Middle Schools



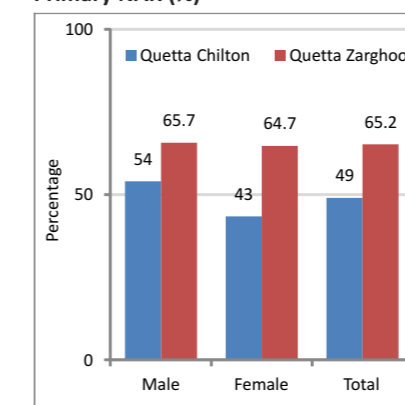
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in High Schools



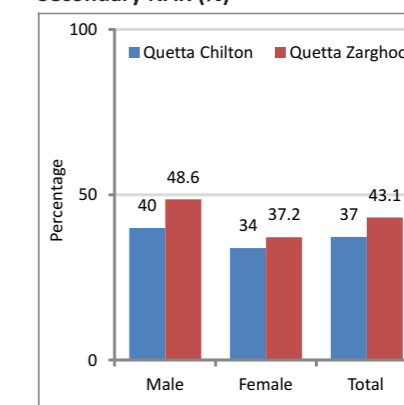
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Primary NAR (%)



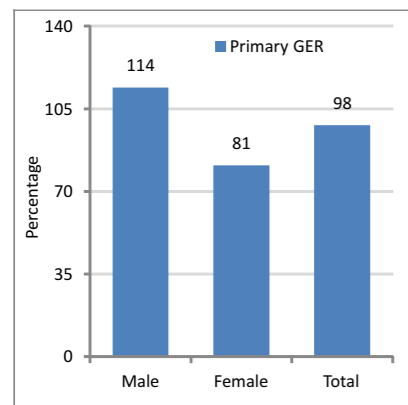
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Secondary NAR (%)



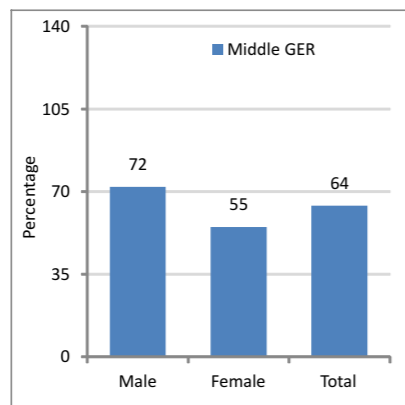
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Primary GER (%)



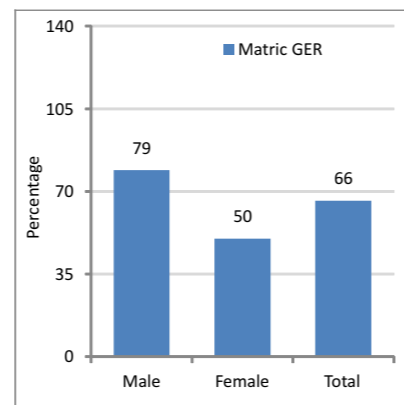
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Middle GER (%)



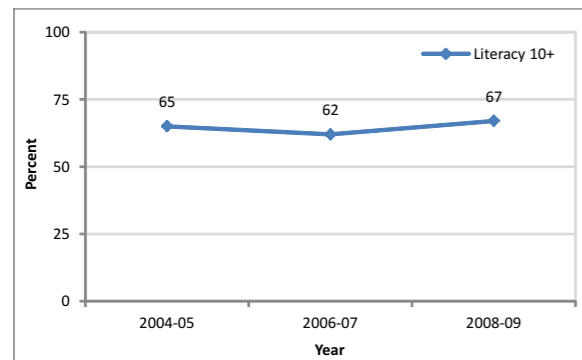
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Matric GER (%)



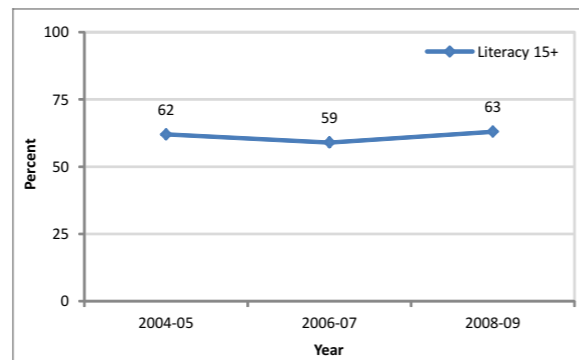
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 10+



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Literacy 15+



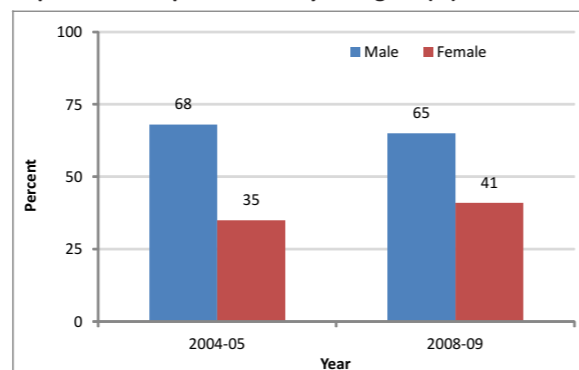
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Population Ever Attended School (%)



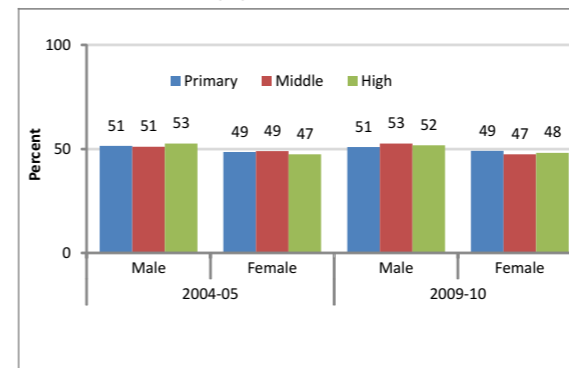
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Population Completed Primary or Higher (%)



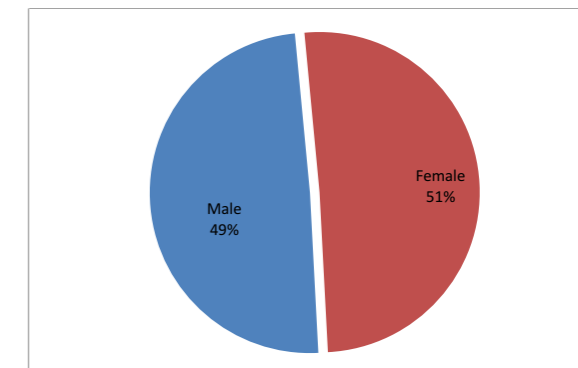
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Male/Female Ratio (%)



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

Overall Teachers



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

MDG Indicators

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- 2.1: Net primary enrollment ratio – Zar 65%, Chil 49% (2010)
- 2.2: Primary Completion rate – Zar 78%, Chil 59% (2010)
- 2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs) – 67% (2009)

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development

- 3.1: Gender Parity Index (GP I) for primary – Zar 0.98, Chil 0.80 (2010)
- 3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary – Zar 0.87, Chil 0.97 (2010)
- 3.3: Youth Literacy GPI – n/a

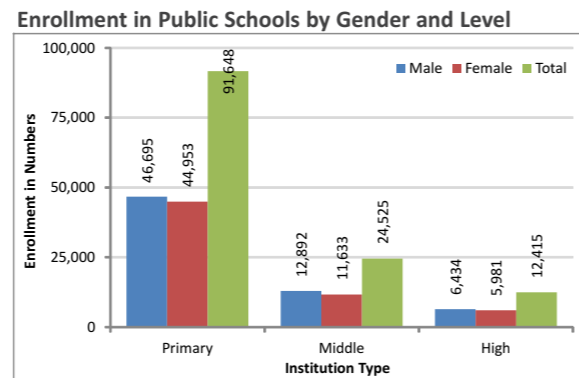
Sector Highlights

- Gender disparity is high in primary education.
- Most children do not continue education beyond primary and this is more pronounced in case of girls.
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment in secondary levels is non-availability of schools. Against 417 primary schools in the district, there are only 70 middle and 60 high schools (public sector).
- There is also general scarcity of female teachers as on average there is only one primary teacher per 26 pupils.
- Primary school completion is also very low (67%).
- Even in provincial capital physical state of many government schools is very poor (basic facilities like desks or even rugs to sit on floor are missing)
- Private schools have mushroomed in Quetta city: they need to be checked for quality and other basic requirements

16.1. Introduction

16.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates

According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 547 public primary, middle and high schools is 128,588, whereas, 12,092 students were enrolled in colleges, of which 7,197 were boys and 4,895 were girls.

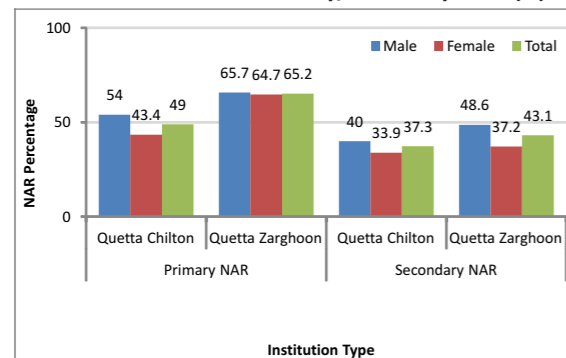


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.3. Enrollment Rates

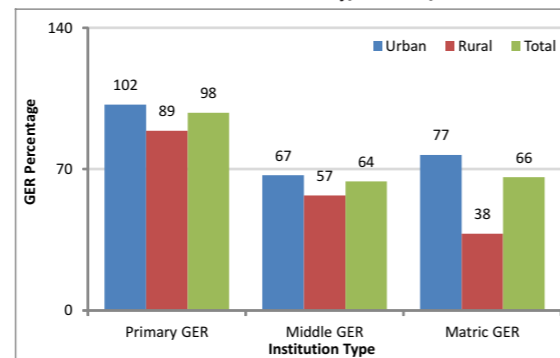
MICS conducted in 2010 has reported Primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children; in Quetta Chilton, at 49% with girls significantly lower than boys (43% versus 54%) and in Quetta Zarghoon, at 65% with girls almost equal to boys (65% versus 66%). This indicates that; 51% children in Quetta Chilton and 35% children in Quetta Zarghoon, were still out of school which will either join late, or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in secondary school NAR; in Quetta Chilton (total: 37%, boys: 40%, girls: 34%) and in Quetta Zarghoon (total: 43%, boys: 49%, girls: 37%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Similarly, Gross Enrollment Rate of primary and middle schools were also very low (at 98% and 64% respectively). For details see tables G3 and G4 Annexure G.

Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

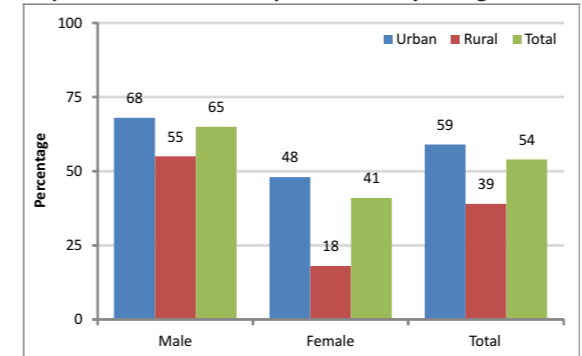


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.4. Educational Attainment

Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 33% population aged 10 years and older never attended any school while only 54% reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 31% had ever-attended any school and only 18% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with urban males, where nearly 81% ever attend and 68% complete primary levels. For details see tables G5 and G6 Annexure G.

Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level

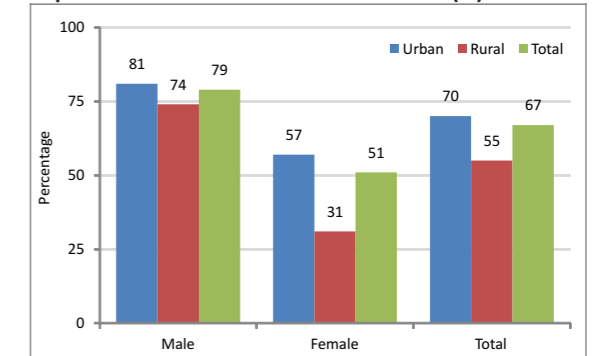


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.5. Gender Disparities

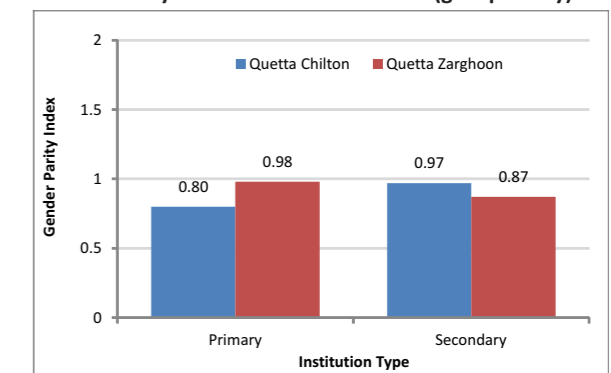
This graphs show the percentage of male and female students by school level, which shows that the gender gap is increasing with years of schooling. Most girls drop out or discontinue education beyond primary and/or middle levels.

Population that has Ever Attended School (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Gender Parity Index - School enrollment(girls per boy)

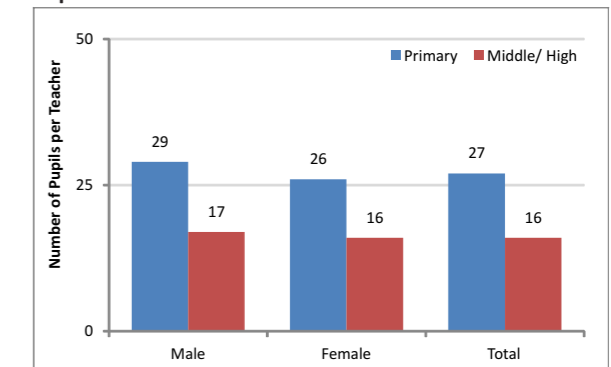


(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

16.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 29 primary school boys and 26 primary girls. Whereas, there are sufficient teachers per students for middle level. For details see table G7 Annexure G.

Pupil Teacher Ratio



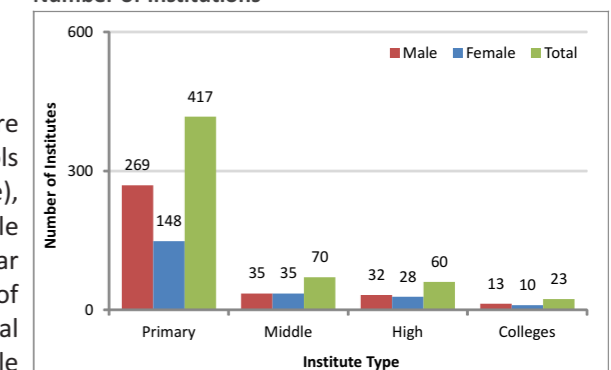
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7. Institutions

16.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school census 2009-10, in Quetta District, there are 417 primary schools (269 male and 148 female), 70 middle schools (35 male and 35 female), 60 high schools (32 male and 28 female), 3 Inter colleges (2 male & 1 female) and 9 degree colleges (3 male and 6 Female). Moreover, University of Balochistan, Sardar Bahdur Khan Women University, Balochistan University of Information Technology & Management Sciences, a Medical College, an Agriculture College, 2 Poly Technical Institutes (1 Male & 1 Female) and a College for Education are also functioning in the district properly. For details, see table G8 Annexure G.

Number of Institutions



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7.2. Primary Schools

The total enrollment for Primary classes up to December, 2009 was 91,648, of which, 46,695 were boys and 44,953 girls, which means that 51% of Primary school students are boys. In each primary school, there is a senior Junior Vernacular Teacher (JVT) assigned/declared the charge of Head Master or Head Mistress. The costs of primary school 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), the primary education will be provided to all the children in the age group of 4-9 years. School facilities will be provided to every child within a radius of 1.5 kilometer, so that no child is deprived of basic education. Promotion of girls' education will be assigned high priority. However, considering the geographic spread, this policy may not be applicable to the letter and spirit as it would require 1,769 schools to cover the district map. Balochistan Education Support Program has opened six (06) community schools to promote primary education in the district.

The following table computes the budget based on the information provided by the Provincial Education Department for establishment of new primary schools in the district.⁴

Budget -Establish New Primary Schools					
Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys' Schools					
Establish New Primary Schools	74	74	74	73	73
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	157.324	157.324	157.324	155.198	155.198
New Schools -Teachers Salary	26.640	53.280	79.920	106.200	132.480
Total (Rs. in millions)	183.964	210.604	237.244	261.398	287.678
Girls' Schools					
Establish New Primary Schools	54	54	54	53	53
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	114.804	114.804	114.804	112.678	112.678
New Schools -Teachers Salary	19.440	38.880	58.320	77.400	96.480
Total (Rs. in millions)	134.244	153.684	173.124	190.078	209.158

16.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8, with the primary section included. In 2009, there were 70 middle schools in Quetta, of which, 35 were for boys and 35 for girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 24,525, which included 12,892 boys and 11,633 girls. This means that 52.57% of middle school students are boys. The government has sanctioned 15 posts for a middle schools, of which one post is of SST (Gen), SST (Sc), JAT, PTI, D.M, M.Q each; two posts of JET, JVT and 4 posts of *Naib Qasid*. A senior secondary school teacher, SST (Gen), is posted as Head Master/ Head Mistress of the middle school. The district has 70 middle schools functioning against 417 primary schools, means, 6 primary schools feed into one middle school, averagely, which explains the low continuation rates.

16.7.4. High Schools

High schools comprise grades up to 10 classes, with primary and middle classes included. Humanities and sciences are taught in these schools. When a middle school is upgraded from Middle level to High level, more staff is sanctioned as one Head Master or Head Mistress, a secondary school teacher (general science), a junior English teacher, a junior Clerk, and a class IV. In 2009, there were 60 high schools in Quetta, 32 for boys and 28 for girls. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 12,415, of which, 5,981 were girls and 6,434 were boys.

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

16.7.5. Intermediate College

There are 3 Inter Colleges (2 Male & 1 Female) functioning properly. 367 students are enrolled in 3 Inter Colleges, in which, 250 students are boys and 117 students are girls.

16.7.6. Degree Colleges

According to the information of Directorate of Education Colleges, 9 Degree Colleges (3 Male & 6 Female) are functioning properly. In Degree Colleges, 11,725 students are enrolled, in which, 6,947 students are boys and 4,778 are girls.

16.7.7. Colleges

Presently there is single Agriculture College, 1 Homeopathic College and 1 Residential College are functioning in the district.

16.7.8. Universities

In the district, 3 universities are functioning properly i.e. University of Balochistan, Balochistan University of Information Technology & Management Sciences & Sardar Bahdur Khan Women University.

16.7.9. Madrasas

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

16.7.10. Technical and Vocational Education

Before establishment of a separate Directorate of Technical Education in Quetta Distirct, the two polytechnics were under the administrative control of Directorate of Colleges, Higher, and Technical Education, which was responsible for planning, coordination, and supervision of both higher (i.e., general) and Technical Education.

In Balochistan one TEVT institution is built for about every 535,000 people, compared with one TEVT institution for 142,000 in Sindh, and 311,000 in Punjab. This indicates the need to expand coverage with a particular focus on women and vulnerable groups. The two polytechnic institutes are located in Quetta and the 11 training centers are in major districts. Although the polytechnics provide a district quota for nomination of students to their training programs, the number, normally 5 seats per district, is still low compared with the number of people and secondary school graduates who opt for Technical Education. To address the issue of limited access and options, both the provincial and federal governments have planned to establish additional polytechnics, especially in economic growth centers. In this connection 8 new government polytechnics are being established at Gawadar, Turbat (District Kech), Khuzdar, Sibi, Uthal (District Lasbela), Loralai, Khanozai (District Pishin) and Muslim Bagh (District Qilla-Saifullah).

There are only two teacher training colleges (1 Male & 1 Female) to provide basic training and teaching methods to undergraduates. A College for Education is also functioning and provides the facility of B.Ed. to in-service teachers.

16.7.11. Polytechnic Institute

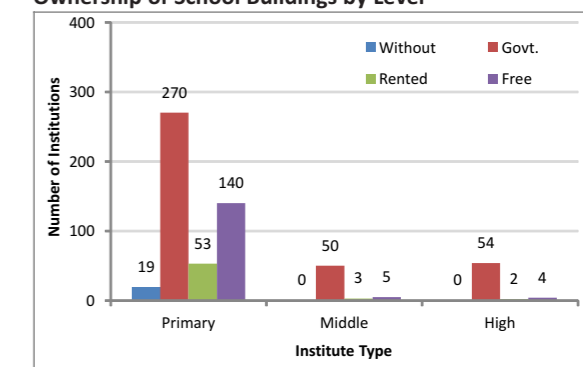
In the district, there are 2 Poly Technical Institutes (1 Male & 1 Female) to provide the technical education on diploma level.

16.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

16.8.1. School Buildings

According to a BEMIS 2009-10, 5% of primary schools are functioning without school buildings and some of them from all schools are functioning without shelter. This situation is better in middle and high schools.

Ownership of School Buildings by Level



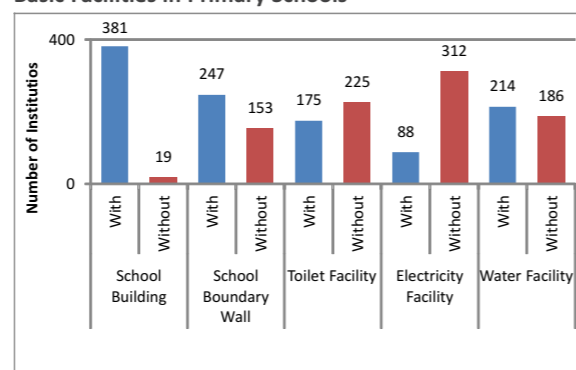
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

⁴ District EFA Plan, Quetta 2011-2015, NCHD

Almost 38% of primary schools are without boundary wall which is a worse situation in District Quetta.

About 78% of primary schools are functioning without electricity. This situation is relatively better in middle and high schools (31% and 2%) respectively.

Basic Facilities in Primary Schools

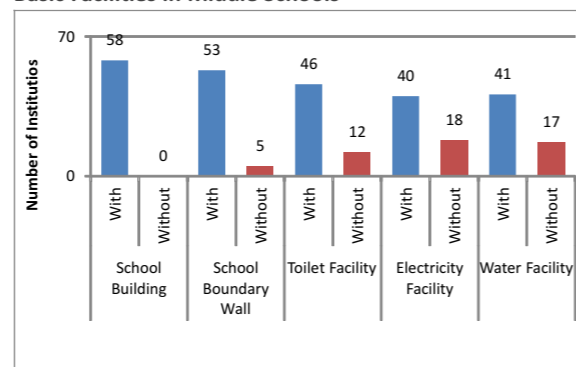


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Similarly the same 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.

Water is the basic necessity. Almost 47% of primary schools are without water facility and this situation is same in middle and high schools.

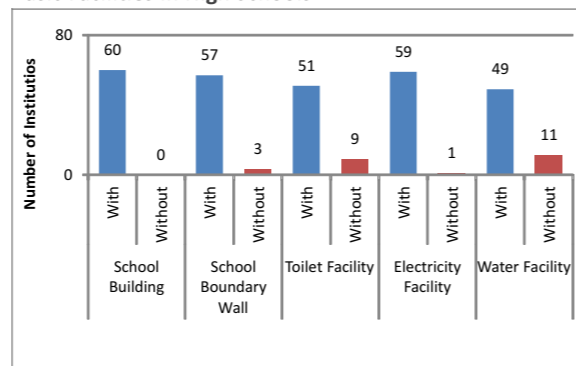
Basic Facilities in Middle Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

According to a previous survey, most of the schools were deprived of basic needs i.e. boundary wall, toilets for students, class rooms, science labs, library, science equipment, furniture, reading writing material, computers and water facilities. The missing facilities are one of the major reasons why students drop out of schools and parents also do not value the education. 56% of primary school buildings are owned by the government.

Basic Facilities in High Schools



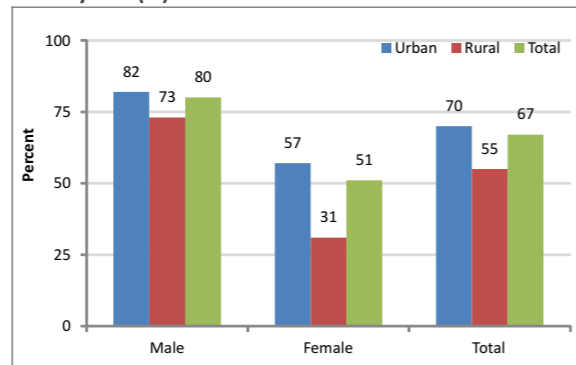
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.9. Literacy

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

According to Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, the literacy rate of age 10+ in Quetta District was 80% among males and 51% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 67%. 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

Literacy 10+ (%)



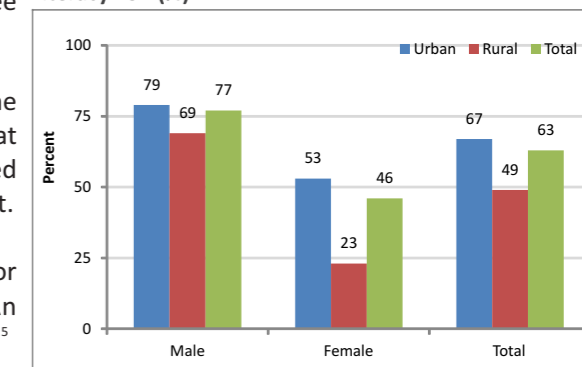
(PSLM, 2008-09)

standards, would be even lower than this level. For detailed table see table G9 Annexure G.

The Federal Government has launched the program to uplift the literacy status in the selected districts, especially for females that have been deprived of this basic right due to social norms and limited opportunities. Quetta District was not focused in the subject project.

Currently, 120 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for males and females by NCHD for 3,600 beneficiaries. An overwhelming majority of the adult literacy centers are for females.⁵

Literacy 15+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

Description	Centers	Enrolment
Male Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	20	600
Female Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	100	3,000
Total	120	3,600

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. The Non-formal curricula are usually short and fast-track. A number of organizations and bodies are supporting non-formal education including:

- Provincial Social Welfare Department.
- Federal Government through Ministry of Education.
- Prime Minister Literacy Cell and Asian Development Bank through the Government of Pakistan.

In the fiscal year 2007-2009, Balochistan Education Foundation (BEF), with assistance of the World Bank, established 6 community schools in Quetta District through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. BRSP & LAFAM. The enrollment was 235, of which, 120 were girls and 115 were boys. These schools have been established in urban and semi-urban areas of the district. The criterion for selection of the subject schools was 50 school children in urban areas and 40 school children in semi-urban areas. According to an approved agreement, the following criterion was followed by BEF authority:

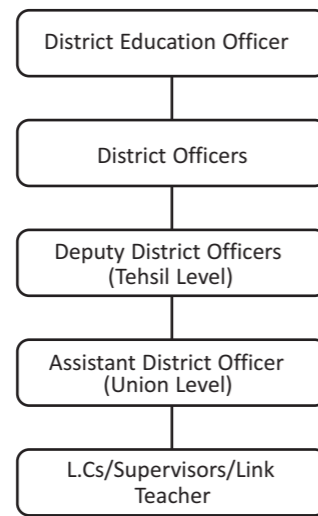
- Community will provide shelter or one room on voluntary basis.
- Teacher shall belong to that area and only in case of non-availability, the teacher may be appointed within radius of 4 km.
- There should be at least 20 school children of age-group 5-9 years.
- There should not be any girls' school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

16.11. Education Department

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

⁵ District EFA Plan, Quetta 2011-2015, NCHD

District Education Management Structure



16.12. Donors/NGOs Involvement

Many international donors and non-governmental organizations are involved in the educational development in District Quetta. The degree of their involvement varies according to the nature of the institution. UNICEF and other NGOs have been assisting in increase primary school participation in rural areas, particularly for girls.

16.13. Some Development Projects

Some Development projects in PSDP 2009:

- Construction of additional rooms in various schools of Quetta city.
- Purchase of land for schools in Quetta city being run in rented buildings.
- Construction of school buildings for government middle school Killi Nasran, Kach, Saragurgi, Quetta.
- Purchase of land and construction of Boys middle school Killi Umer.
- Construction of Police Grammar School, Quetta.
- Construction of school buildings for Government Boys High School Jan Mohammed Road, Quetta.
- Purchase of land for various Schools /Construction of class rooms/computer lab/laboratories in PB-4.
- Construction of Girls Hostel at University of Balochistan.
- Construction of auditorium in IT University (BUIITEMS) Quetta.
- Completion of Institute of Management Sciences and Special Studies Khartar Campus (Male) and purchase of Equipment.
- Construction/purchase of land for technical training centre at Alamdar Road Quetta.
- College teachers training academy.
- Establishment of Quetta College of Arts.
- Construction of Woman Hostel at Government Girls College Quetta.
- Construction of Girls Inter College Kuchlak.
- Construction of four lecture halls and library at Women University, Quetta.
- Construction of mosque for Hostel (Boys) at Bolan Medical College Quetta.

16.14. Some Key Findings

- Quetta District, hosting capital of the province, has highest ranking in population and infrastructure of almost all types in Balochistan. Therefore, should be a model case in provision of services but in Quetta district too situation of education services is not exemplary.
- The defunct the Federal Education Ministry managed Curriculum & Textbooks Development, Policy, Planning, Maintaining National Standards, International Interface, HEC, and Education in ICT, FATA and AJK. After 18th Constitutional Amendment, Educations departments' headquarters in Quetta have huge responsibility to set future course of action in education.
 - Policy gaps need to be fulfilled
 - For improvement of quality in education, the following areas may be addressed:
 - Conducting regular training of teachers at various levels of education
 - Introducing curriculum reforms
 - Improving textbooks and learning material
 - Raising standards in learning environment
 - Ensuring effective monitoring



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

District Quetta, being the provincial capital, has always been the centre of sports activities in Balochistan. Football has always been the most popular game. The city has produced some renowned international footballers like Taj senior, Ismail Durrani, Mateen Agha, Zaman Shah, and Jumma Khan. All of these players were part of Pakistan International Football Squad in 1948 Olympics.

Weight lifting and body building are also very popular. Quetta produced some of the best weight lifters in the history of Pakistan such as Dilawar Khan, Bahudur Khan, and Aziz Satazkai. In the field of body building, Quetta has produced competitive body builders, and similarly in hockey, Quetta has produced players like Riaz-ud-Din and Shafique.

In Squash, Quetta has produced international players like Aftab Jawaid (3 years British Amateur Champion), Qamar Zaman (British Champion) and Hidayat Jahan and Zubair Jahan.

All modern games, such as Football, Hockey, Squash, Tennis, Cricket, Volleyball and Badminton are played in Quetta. Even Athletics is very popular among youngsters. The variety of games including Martial Arts, Snooker, Billiard, Carom Board & Chess that are widely played in the city.

Interestingly, girls also take part in games like Badminton, Hockey, Table tennis, Squash, and Athletics. Women play most of these games in their schools and colleges.

Ghazahae, which is a form of wrestling, is played in rural parts of the district. This game is played by two persons with a referee. If any part of wrestler other than his feet touches the ground, the wrestler loses. This game is mostly played during social and religious festivals.

17.1. Some Development Projects

Some Development projects reflected in PSDP 2009

- Construction of Sadiq Shaheed Football Ground.
- Construction of Gymnasium for Women at Ayub Stadium, Quetta.
- Construction of Sports Stadium at Hazara town.
- Construction of Sports Gallery in Ayub Stadium in Quetta.

17.2. Some Key Findings

- Some Key Findings Existing outdoor and indoor sports facilities need proper maintenance: of course, provision of adequate funds for maintenance is a prerequisite
- Apart from Quetta city, sport facilities may be developed in other parts of the district
- Sports department role as an active player in organizing sports events is not prominent
- Shining players need patronage and support

18 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

18.1. Introduction of Social Welfare

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

Currently, in Balochistan, certain developmental schemes were initiated by the Social Welfare Department aiming at the improvement of social environment by providing opportunities to the underprivileged strata through policies, programs and projects in order to alleviate poverty and dependency. These projects included community development centers, community halls, income support programs and registration of the marginalized persons etc. For the purpose budget allocated toward Social Welfare Department, Quetta was Rs. 30,139,706/- in fiscal year 2009-10 while this amount was increased at Rs. 34,830,000/- in the year 2010-11.

18.2. Community Development Centers

The functions of Community Development Centers, Quetta are:

- To collect demographic data of the particular community.
- Identify the problems/needs of the community.
- Organize the community.
- Formation of NGOs.
- Awareness raising among the masses.

Table 18.1: Community Development Centers

Community Center	Year of Establishment	Purpose	Achievements
a. Urban Community Development Project NO.I.	Unavailable	These community development centers were established with the motive to enhance livelihood skills of the unprivileged strata	These centers have performed efficiently in enrolling the people and train them in the past few years. These centers were receiving their grants through donations and Zakat funds.
b. Urban Community Development Project NO.II.			
c. Training & Rehabilitation Centre NO.II.			
d. Rural Community Development Centre, Kuchlak.			
Commercial Training Institute, Usman Road	-	To provide livelihood skills to women such as cutting, stitching, painting, cooking and beautician courses.	The center has capacity to facilitate 20 trainees at a time
Baby Day-Care Centre, Patel Road	-	To take care of pre school going age children and facilitate working women	22 children are being groomed for schooling & provided care, nursing and grooming etc
Baby Day-Care Centre, Wahdat Colony	-	To take care of pre school going age children and facilitate working women	22 children are being groomed for schooling & provided care, nursing and grooming etc

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.2: Community Development Centers

Community Hospitals	Purpose	Achievements
Civil Hospital, Quetta	The Civil Hospital is aimed to provide free medicines to the poor, arrange blood -transfusion for needy patients suffering from blood -related diseases, arrangement of blood, liaison with doctors, emergencies responses and to arrange CT -Scan & MRI Lab -tests. The main source of funding of Civil Hospital is through Zakat funds.	The Office of Social Welfare in Civil Hospital, Quetta has been provided an amount of Rs.9,000,000/- and Rs- 3,000,000/- by the Zakat Department and Bait-ul-Maal respectively through which free medicines were distributed among 4,000 male and 200 female patients respectively. The fund provided by Zakat and Bait-ul-Maal Department for the year 2010 has not been fully consumed.
Cenar Hospital, Quetta		Rs-7,500,000/- and Rs- 9,000,000/- have been provided to the office of Social Welfare in Cenar Hospital by Zakat Department and by Bait ul Mal respectively. The amount was used to distribute medicines to 300 male and 200 female patients. Whereas the funds provided for the year 2010 have not been consumed.
Fatima Jinnah T.B Sanatorium of Chest Diseases, Quetta Helper's Eye Hospital, Quetta	The Civil Hospital is aimed to provide free medicines to the poor, arrange blood -transfusion for needy patients suffering from blood -related diseases, arrangement of blood, and liaison with doctors for emergencies responses.	Information on zakat funds and their utilization was not collected.
Lady Dufferin Hospital, Quetta.	To provide treatment particularly of pregnant women, antenatal and post natal checkups, free of cost medicines to deserving, arrangement of blood, Liaise with doctors for emergency response, free ultra - sound & other tests and for provision of milk.	-
Bolan Medical Complex Hospital, Quetta.	To provide treatment particularly of pregnant women, antenatal and post natal checkups, free of cost medicines to deserving, arrangement of blood, Liaise with doctors for emergency response, free ultra-sound & other tests, for provision of milk and arrangement of CT Scan & MRI tests.	-

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.3: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in Office of Deputy Director Quetta

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

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.4: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Commercial Training Institute, Quetta

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

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.5: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Administrator, Baby Day-Care Centre, Patel Road, Quetta

Total Posts & Bps.	No. of Posts.	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	1	1	0
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	11	7	4
Total Posts.	12	8	4

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.6: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Administrator, Baby Day-Care Centre, Wahdat Colony Brewery Road, Quetta

Total Posts & Bps.	No. of Posts.	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	1	1	0
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	9	9	0
Total Posts.	10	10	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.7: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Civil Hospital, Quetta

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

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.8: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Helper's Eye Hospital, Quetta

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

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.9: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, CENAR Hospital, Quetta

Total Posts & Bps.	No. of Posts.	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	1	1	0
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	4	2	2
Total Posts.	5	3	2

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.10: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Fatima Jinnah T.B Sanatorium of Chest Diseases, Quetta

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

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.11: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Lady Dufferin Hospital, Quetta

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

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.12: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Bolan Medical Complex Hospital, Quetta

Total Posts & Bps.	No. of Posts.	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	2	2	0
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	6	5	1
Total Posts.	8	7	1

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.13: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Urban Community Development Project NO.I, Quetta

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

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.14: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Urban Community Development Project NO.II, Quetta

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

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.15: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Training & Rehabilitation Centre NO.II, Quetta

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

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.16: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Rural Community Development Centre, Kuchlak, Quetta

Total Posts & Bps.	No. of Posts.	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	2	2	0
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	8	8	0
Total Posts.	10	10	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

18.3. Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)

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

18.4. Zakat & Pakistan-Bait-ul-Maal

Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal is providing financial assistance for poverty alleviation through its various programs, such as poorest of the poor focused services. With emphasis on rehabilitation, the Bait ul Mal also provides assistance to destitute, widow, orphan, people in poor health & other needy persons.

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

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

18.5. Musalihat Anjumans

The Department of Social Welfare is implementing a UNDP project titled "Gender Justice through *Musalihat Anjuman* Project (GJTMAP)" in collaboration with District Judiciary and Police. In 2007, this project was started with the objective to provide an alternate system of dispute resolution particularly to the women in domestic violence and gender-related issues. Consequently, there are sixty-seven *Musalihat-i-Anjumans* in Quetta and 146 cases have been resolved during the year 2010.

18.6. Community Halls

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

18.7. Structure & Functions of Department

The 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 & Zakat to the needy.

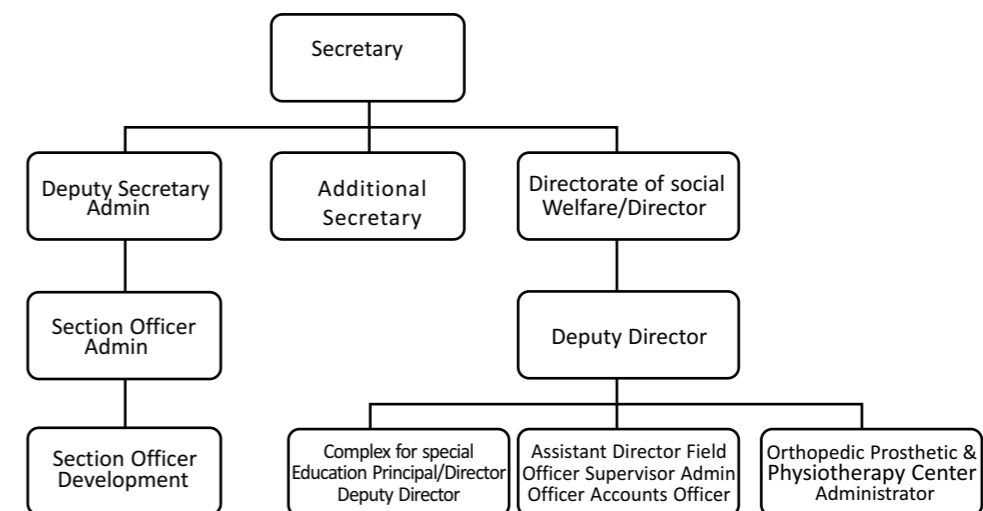
The Department of Social Welfare, District Quetta has a total of eight (8) posts. There was one BPS-17 post which stood filled, whereas with regards to BPS-16 and below, there were seven (7) posts, out of which only one (1) was vacant. The detail of staff is given below:

Table 18.17: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	15
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	108
Actual Filled Posts	99
Vacant Posts	9

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Social Welfare Department Organogram



18.8. Some Development Projects

Some Development projects in PSDP 2009:

- Construction of Mir Naseer Khan Noori Cultural Complex, Quetta.
- Construction of Library and Computer Center Eidgah Alamdar Road, Quetta.
- Construction of Food Park at Ayub Stadium / Samunqli Road Quetta (Revised).

- Construction of offices in Governor House, Quetta.
- Establishment of five Recreational parks at Quetta City.
- Master plan of five Divisional Headquarters in Balochistan.
- Development of Christian Housing Scheme in Quetta.
- Construction of C & W Department Complex at Jail Road Quetta.

18.9. Some Key Findings

- 940 persons with disabilities were registered with Social Welfare Department while information of registered transsexuals was not available. Certain projects on their appropriate registration, education and rehabilitation of the persons with impairments and transsexuals are utmost essential to be initiated for the welfare of marginalized strata.
- Quetta district, being host of the provincial capital, has greater economic opportunities: this potential needs to be tapped in favor its entire population
- Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal needs to expand its role to acquire improvement and growth of community.
- Social Welfare department take situation analysis to facilitate informed decision
- 241 CCBs & 100 NGOs were registered with Social Welfare Department in which 199 CCBs and 55 NGOs were not found working. Appropriate liability and monitoring of CCBs and NGOs working is essential for community development.

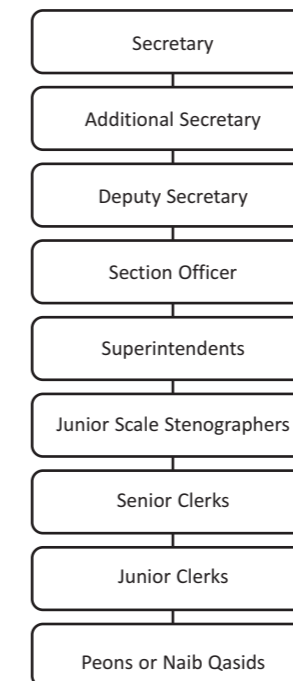
19 WOMEN/GIRL CHILD DEVELOPMENT

19.1. Structure of Women Development Department

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

Structure of provincial Woman Development Department is as under:

Structure of Provincial Woman Development Department



19.2. Situation of Women

By and large, social organization in District Quetta is semi-tribal and liberal as well as andocentric. Women status in Quetta city is slightly different from other tribal districts of Balochistan. The veil is not strictly followed when women go for shopping. Furthermore, their employment is socially accepted and a practiced phenomenon in the district. Other than that the economic empowerment does not fully result in their social independence. Women were 46% of the overall population and 56% of them were above 15 years of age. Yet their economic dependency over males persists high due to the patriarchal norms particularly in the rural areas of Quetta. Moreover, their ownership or inheritance in house and/or agricultural land is also not widely accepted, which makes them more economically dependent. Women are also involved in small industries such as embroidery work as home-based workers but they remain proletarians.

According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls in Quetta Chilton is

significantly lower than boys (43% compared to 54%), whereas primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls in Quetta Zarghoon is almost equal to boys (65% compared to 66%). Traditionally girls' education was not much encouraged due to poverty and cultural issues. Girls, even if enrolled in schools have high possibility of dropouts or may discontinue education after primary level. The secondary Net Attendance Ratio in Quetta Chilton is 37% in total, out of which boys dominate with 40% and girls stand at mere 34%, whereas Secondary Net Attendance Ratio in Quetta Zarghoon is 43% in total, out of which boys dominate with 49% and girls stand at mere 37%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was low, 98% and 64% respectively.

Women are experiencing high level of mortality and morbidity due to malnutrition, poor living conditions and inadequate healthcare. Although, there were 279 lady doctors, 908 LHWs and 34 LHSs in the district, but still many women have poor access to skilled attendants for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. In the year 2009, the antenatal coverage was 33% whereas only 4% of expected deliveries were assisted by trained personnel. Similarly 4,009 of the delivered women had one or more post natal visits. Similarly 4009 women, who were delivered during the year 2009 has attended the facilities for postnatal care. The primary Health Care Services are much better in Quetta in comparison to the other districts of the province. However, these facilities are needed to be more efficient to reduce the maternal health risks.

The Federal Government has specified 33% female representation in the District Government structure, but it is currently at hiatus until the next Local Government elections take place. In the year 2005, the registered women voters were 208,375 whereas registered men voters were 278,998 in the district.

There are many women employed in education and health sector. Overall female teachers employed in the district were 2,855. Whereas women employed in the health sector at the district level were 279 lady doctors, 580 female nurses and 73 paramedic staff. Other than that National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care employed 908 HHWs and 34 LHSs for the betterment of maternal health in Quetta.

19.3. Available Facilities

Many international donors and non-governmental organizations are involved in promoting girls' education in the district but the degree of their involvement varies according to the nature of the institution. UNICEF and other NGOs have been assisting in increase of school participation in rural areas, particularly for girls. Other than that, Government of Pakistan initiated health projects particularly for the betterment of women health. Some of such projects 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 & Primary Health Care.

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

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

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

- Rural Community Center, Quetta.
- Industrial Homes.
- Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women Centers are functioning at Quetta, Sibi and Khuzdar, which provide socio-psycho and legal-aid to women who become the victims of violence.
- Distribution of Food-Packages among the poor/needy women in Quetta.

- Benazir Income Support program.
- Collective Marriages were organized at Divisional Level in Quetta, Jaffarabad and Gwadar.
- Fistula Repair Ward for poor female patients at Quetta.
- Improvement of Girls Colleges at Quetta, Pishin & Killa Abdullah for providing basic facilities to female students.
- Improvement of Quetta Jail Ward (Female prisoners).
- Musalihat Anjumans to resolve the disputes particularly related to women under UNDP project.
- Community Halls for lady councilors were established under GRAP.
- Non-Formal Education system for those who have missed regular schooling.
- Awareness Programs for Women's Rights & Empowerment is currently pursuing.
- The establishment of Gender Resource Centers & Career Development Centers at district level is also under way.
- Basic facilities like wash-rooms, rest-rooms have been provided at district level under Federal GRAP funds.

19.4. Vocational Trainings

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

19.5. Recreational Facilities

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

19.6. Some Development Projects

Following project was launched under provincial PSDP-2009:

- Gender Reform Action Plan, (GRAP) ADB assisted.

19.7. 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, CEDAW etc. In order to eliminate gender imbalance, the Government of Pakistan had initiated several national plans such as National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) and GRAP to take strategic actions in the critical areas of women development, gender equality, gender mainstreaming and empowerment. The Provincial Woman Development Department was entrusted to implement and monitor such action plans.

19.8. Some Key Findings

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

- The department of Women Development will have to take lead in planning, implementation and monitoring of women development projects
- Existing Institutions / facilities for women development and welfare need not only upgrade but also proper maintenance
- There is an immense need of women empowerment programs to be initiated by government and NGOs.
- District hospitals are needed to be equipped with essential equipments for on time primary health care services particularly in emergencies.
- Certain gender equity programs are essential to involve women in the development sector to improve women empowerment.

20 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

20.1. Introduction

Quetta, the capital of Balochistan Province, occupies a strategic position since the boundaries of Iran and Afghanistan meet here and the Bolan Pass lies on important lines of communications. Quetta valley is surrounded by imposing hills on all sides. The district consists of two sub divisions (1) Quetta City and (2) Quetta Sadar. The district also comprises of one Tehsil (Quetta) and one sub-Tehsil (Punjpai), situated at an attitude of 1700, therefore the weather is extremely dry. It is arid with hot summer and cold winter. The district lies outside the range of the monsoon and the rainfall is scanty and irregular.

District Quetta is encircled with a long list of natural and manmade hazards that threaten to effect the lives and livelihoods of its citizens, situated in a seismically active red zone. The city and its surroundings have experienced devastating earthquakes in the past, with minor scale tremors reported every year. The district is prone to diverse hazards like crises situations and sabotage, epidemics, fire and mine accidents etc.

20.2. Earthquake

Quetta lies in a seismically active red zone at the nexus of a major rift. The 1935 earthquake (7.6 on R/C) remains the most massively destructive earthquake to date. The entire city was destroyed and 30,000-60,000 people were killed. Since then, it has faced quite a few earthquakes; especially the one in 1997 and on October, 28/29, 2008 which occurred in the Suleiman fold. The tremors were felt in Quetta, Mastung, and Sibi Bolan. Most of the casualties were from two villages on the outskirts of Ziarat Town.

20.3. Industrial Accidents

The growing industrialization, particularly within urban settlement, can be a source of major industrial and chemical disasters. CNG gas stations are installed in and around the city. Gas is also sold at small stores for household use and the sale of illegal petroleum products within and outskirts of Quetta city is also common and unchecked. These practices pose major risk of fire in the urban area, where the fire fighting services are poorly equipped to fight these risks. The fire incidents of Satellite Town (2007), City Center shopping plaza and cloth market (Double road), in year 2010, exposed the poor state of affairs of fire fighting services in the town. There is a need of building Civil Defense capacity and Fire Fighting Units.

20.4. Crisis Situation / Sabotage

The destruction of property, economic loss, cases of bomb blasts, missile attacks, riots, target and terrorist attacks and hostage taking are a common phenomenon now-a-days. These hazards have brought about large scale losses of life. Quetta City is prone to these situations and, as a matter of fact, human induced crisis situations are more frequent and have long reaching impact. Being the provincial capital and most developed and populated city of Balochistan, it has to pay the price. Due to its closeness to Afghanistan border and Iran, Quetta District has always attracted people from other nations. Increased influx of Afghan Refugees and the terrorist who sneak in through different routes have also increased drugs and human trafficking in the city.

20.5. Epidemics / Communicable Diseases

Communicable diseases form the main bulk of health care problems in District Quetta. Unhealthy life styles and prevailing poverty, coupled with lack of awareness has increased the disastrous effects of communicable diseases, which directly affect economic and social development of the society. The common communicable diseases affecting and disrupting livelihood activity in Quetta include Malaria, Acute Respiratory infection (ARI), Measles, T.B., Chicken Pox, Rubella, and Scabies. Several people have succumbed to these sufferings.

20.6. Mine Accidents

The Sinjidi coal mines in the district are vulnerable hazard for the labors and workers. In spite of modernization and technology advancements, Balochistan coal mines use primitive methods of mining, where most of the workers do not even have helmets. A coal miner's life is prone to many hazards and open to fatal incidents. Most of the accidents in coal mines happen because of lack of safety precautions.

A DDMA is formed with membership of various stakeholders. Quetta city has two towns namely Zarghoon & Chiltan; these two towns have been divided into five zones and further have been divided into 19 sectors as per jurisdiction of each police station. The zonal and sector officers have been nominated along with other supporting staff and each sector has been allocated required machinery and equipment. Similarly, teams have also been setup that is headed by a Sector Commander. The duties of sector officers have also been elaborated in the Disaster Plan of District Quetta.

As per Ordinance Town Disaster Management, Town Nazim/officer is the over all in charge of Tehsil / Town level committee. Town Municipal Offices work as Secretary of TDMC. Similarly, Union Council Disaster Management Committee has been constituted in the UCs of the district. Due to lack of funds UCs are not in a position to initiate steps to reduce the risk or combat any unforeseen situation in their areas.

Two towns of Zarghoon & Chilton have the following emergency response machinery and equipment.

Table 20.1: Machinery and Equipment at Zarghoon Town

Description	Nos.
Multi Loader Trucks (Nissan)	19
Dump Trucks (Nissan)	7
Dump Trucks (Hino)	10
Dump Trucks 10 Wheelers	2
Chain Dozer	3
Wheel Loader	1
Executor	1
Uni-Loader	4
Water Tanker	3
Fire Vehicles	8
School Bus	3
De-Watering Sets	3
Tractors	2
Tractor Trolley	1

(PDMA)

Table 20.2: Machinery and Equipment at Chilton Town

Description	Nos.
Fire Brigade Vehicles	4
Water Tanker	1
Tractor Blade	1
Tractor Trolley	3
Grader Machine (Out of order)	1
Sanitation Vehicles (Close roof)	3
Sanitation Vehicles (Open roof)	4
G.P Truck	1
Uni Loader	2

(PDMA)

20.7. Civil Defense Department

It is under administrative control of Home & Tribal Affairs Department and has its headquarter in the heart of city. As per its mandate, it is conducting training in search & rescue, first aid, conduct simulation exercises and drills, fire fighting and other relevant trades for volunteers, government employees and members of communities. The resources which are presently available with Civil Defense are not sufficient to combat any minor incident and are not relevant to present day natural or manmade disasters. The Civil Defense Department has to be equipped with latest search & rescue equipments which enable them to control disasters and deliver the volunteers with latest skills and knowledge.

20.8. District Crisis Management Cell

The Quetta city government has established a District Crises Management Cell which is under administrative control of DC. The stores of the Crises Management Center have enough quantity of equipments for an emergency. The other Provincial Departments like Irrigation & Power, Agriculture Engineering, Water and Sanitation Authority (WASA) and Cantonment Board have the machinery which can be utilized in case of any disaster.

Quetta city has 25 hospitals, private as well as public. All the hospitals, excluding CMH, have 2,070 beds and 41 ambulances.

Table 20.3: The Available Resources with Civil Defense Department

Availability of Stores / Equipments:-	Nos.
Rescue Van	2.
Shovels	241.
Pick Axes	25.
Blankets	70.
First Aid Boxes	35.
Stretchers	20.
Metal Detector	1.
Manila Rope	1,500 Feet
Steel Helmet	2,233.

(PDMA)

Fire brigades of the capital city are located in four different centers. One center with 10 fire fighting trucks is located in the heart of city. The other centers are located at Circular road, Cantonment and at Airport. Although these fire brigades are active but have meager resources that need to be further strengthened.

20.9. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

There are about 80 INGOs / NGOs in the capital city that are contributing as per their mandate. The NGOs and other voluntary organizations play an important role in disaster management and provide a strong band of committed volunteers with experience in managing disasters. Being an important partner in disaster risk management, they can contribute in mobilizing communities and can develop local level capacities in early warning, disaster preparedness and response.

Specific activities in which NGOs / Private sector can be involved during disaster operations are:

- Search & Rescue operations.
- Information dissemination.
- First aid.
- Disposal of the dead.
- Damage assessment.
- Mobilization and distribution of relief supplies.
- Management of transit camps.
- Rehabilitation.

20.10. Lead Agency and Support Organizations for Various Hazards

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

Table 20.4: Lead Agency and Support Organizations for Various Hazards

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

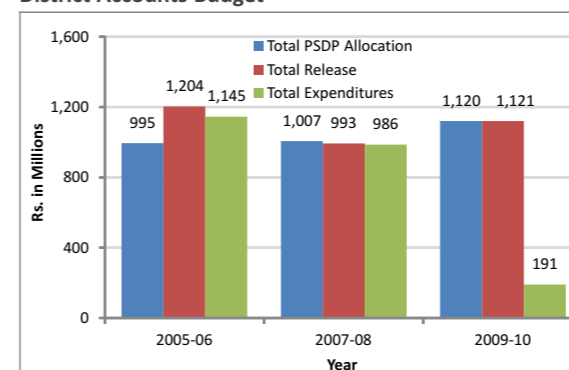
(PDMA)

20.11. Challenges, Impediments/Hurdles

- Quetta district being on active seismic fault line is always under threat of high intensity earthquakes
- Ironically, buildings code are not being followed though Quetta city has witnessed a dreadful earthquake in 1935
- Fire fighting facilities though available have limits. In congested areas access may become problem and consequently may cause heavy loss of life and property

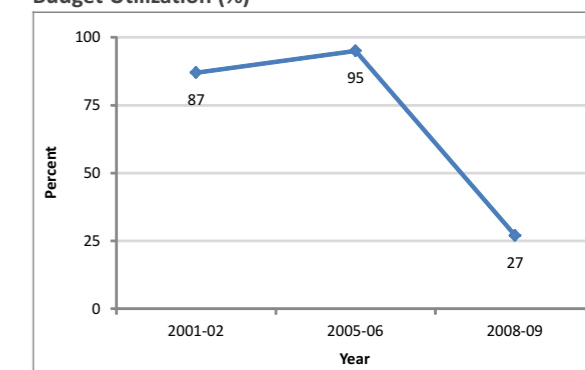
21 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

District Accounts Budget



(PSDP, 2010)

Budget Utilization (%)



(PSDP, 2010)

21.1. Introduction

The district accounts, being generated on the basis of the legacy accounting system were based on accounting policies & procedures which were not in line with international standards. Now the legacy system has changed in order to meet the national and international requirements of fiscal reporting through the Project to Improve Financial Reporting and Auditing (PIFRA) in all the accounting offices. Almost 16 districts of Balochistan, including Quetta, have been computerized and are connected with the PIFRA reporting software. Changing the legacy to a new system was a gigantic task requiring extra effort. The work is still in progress in many districts of Balochistan and therefore provision of detailed analysis of incomes and expenditures at the district level is difficult at this stage.

21.2. Resources Generated at District Level

Data could not be collected.

21.3. District Accounts - Budgetary Allocations/Expenditures

The following table presents the expenditure summary for fiscal year 2009 & 2010. It is encouraging to see that the District Government of Quetta is spending almost equivalent amounts on primary and secondary education, though year-on-year increase is higher in case of primary education. Negative trend is observed in community development expenditures that witnessed a decrease of 12.52 percent in fiscal year 2010 as compared to fiscal year 2009.

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

	Budget 2008-09	Budget 2009-10	G. Rate %
Current Revenue Expenditure	1,788,261,024	2,061,008,183	15
General Public Service	88,987,683	104,668,540	17
Executive & legislative organs, financial	88,987,683	104,668,540	17
Transfers	n/a	n/a	n/a
Economic Affairs	240,869,055	276,336,654	15
Agriculture, Food, Irrigation, Forestry & Fishing	70,621,930	88,676,796	-
Construction and Transport	170,247,125	187,659,858	-
Housing and Community Amenities	57,949,882	59,369,108	2
Housing development	n/a	n/a	n/a
Community Development	8,358,374	7,427,025	-12
Water supply	49,591,508	51,942,083	5
Health	101,071,936	128,420,062	27
Hospital Services	n/a	n/a	n/a
Health Administration	101,071,936	128,420,062	27
Recreational, Culture and Religion	9,064,192	10,285,506	n/a
Recreational and sporting services	2,161,935	1,848,556	14
Cultural services	6,902,257	8,436,950	n/a
Admin of Info., Recreation & Culture	n/a	n/a	n/a
Education Affairs and Services	1,273,100,273	1,461,869,046	15
Pre. & primary education affair & service	686,828,365	793,892,702	16
Secondary education affairs and services	586,271,908	667,976,344	14
Administration	n/a	n/a	n/a
Education affairs, services not elsewhere	n/a	n/a	n/a
Social Protection	17,218,003	20,059,267	16
Administration	3,917,984	4,426,069	13
Others	13,300,019	15,633,198	17

(PSDP, 2010)

n/a: Data not available

Effective utilization of financial resources plays an essential role in the development of the district, province and ultimately the nation. The District serves the prime function of delivering public goods. These public goods help address key social needs such as health and education. However, government inefficiency has hampered this nexus, weakening the province's economic and social performance.

There are two probable reasons: lack of fiscal space and weak institutional capacity. In terms of fiscal space, districts depend heavily on Provincial Government and Federal Government transfers, though having limited control over such transfers. Own-source revenues are low because of a narrow revenue base (arising from an underdeveloped private sector) and poor revenue administration. Expenditures are inherently high because of the large costs required to serve the sparsely populated and scattered communities.

21.4. Development Funds

Economic policies in Balochistan are guided by the white paper of the annual budget, which is also used to provide financial outlays for development spending at district level. The most important source is the Provincial Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). The PSDP is essentially financed by money from the provincial development budget and by contributions from donor agencies. The Planning and Development Department compiles the PSDP each year (in the months of May and Jun); which is approved by the Government and the Provincial Assembly.

Financing of the Provincial PSDP is normally done through surpluses accruing from the revenue and capital accounts of the Provincial Government. Historically, due to paucity of resources in Balochistan, the Government had no option but to opt for Revenue Deficit Budgeting to finance PSDP, relying mainly on the budgetary support provided by the Federal Government.

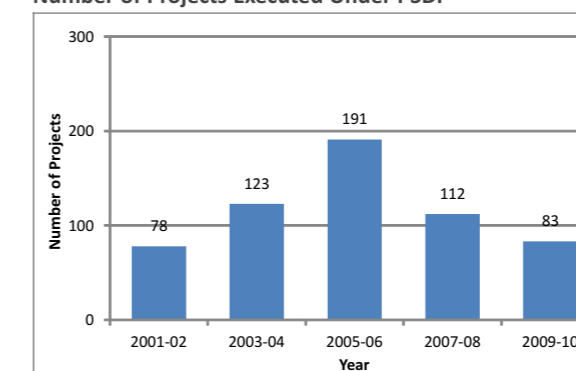
Table 21.2: District Accounts Budget (Million)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total PSDP Allocation GOB	735	1,100	1,413	995	1,231	1,007	1,039	1,120
Total Release	559	992	711	1,204	n/a	993	925	1,121
Total Expenditures	427	667	450	1,145	n/a	986	245	191
Percentage Utilizations	72%	67%	63%	95%	n/a	99%	27%	17%

n/a: Data not available

The graph shows the number of projects executed under PSDP in Quetta. 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



(PSDP, 2010)



ANNEXURE TABLES

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

Annexure A: DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Table A1: Provincial/National Assembly Seats

	Constituency No	Number of Seats
Provincial	PB - 1	1
	PB - 2	1
	PB - 3	1
	PB - 4	1
	PB - 5	1
	PB - 6	1
National	259 Quetta City	1
	260 Quetta cum Chagai cum	1
	Noshki	1
<i>Total</i>		<i>8</i>

(Provisional and District Election Commission of Pakistan)

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

Office	Basic Pay Scale (BPS)	Number of Posts		Total
		2008-09	2009-10	
Deputy Commissioner	1	21		21
<i>Total</i>		<i>21</i>		<i>21</i>

(District Accounts)

Table A3: Licensing facilities

Licenses Type (include name)	Number of Licenses Issued (2009-2010)	Fees Per License(include rates for 2009- 2010)	Revenue generated during financial Year 2009-2010	Issuing Authority
Pistol	2,400	1,000	2400,000	Deputy Commissioner
Shotgun	600	600	360,000	Deputy Commissioner
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,000</i>	<i>1,600</i>	<i>2,760,000</i>	<i>n/a</i>

(District Revenue Office)

Annexure B: AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Table B1: Area and Production of Major Rabi Crops (Number)

Major Rabi Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare) Average
Wheat	2,850	5,872	2,060
Barley	300	453	1,510
Cumin	260	130	500
Vegetables	250	3,698	14,792
Fodder	250	6,190	24,760
Canola	-	-	-
Total	3,910	16,343	43,622

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008)

Table B2: Area and Production of Major Kharif Crops

Major Kharif Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare) Average
Fruits	4,851	32,413	6,682
Onion	450	8,100	18,000
Potato	58	870	15,000
Melons	95	1,217	12,811
Vegetables	360	2,780	7,722
Fodder	240	7,365	30,688
Total	6,054	52,745	90,903

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008)

Table B3: Growth Rate Comparison - 2008-09 (Percent)

	Fruits	Wheat	Onion	Potato
Quetta				
Area	48.7	28.6	4.5	0.6
Production	46.9	8.5	11.7	1.3
Yield	5.0	1.5	13.4	11.2
Balochistan				
Area	20.1	33.9	2.7	0.2
Production	19.7	16.5	11.6	0.7
Yield	2.0	1.0	8.6	6.9

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008)

Table B4: Number of Government and Private Owned Farm Implements (Number)

Owner	Tractors	Threshers	Harvesters	Reapers	Bulldozers
Govt.	0	0	0	0	0
Private	126	22	2	0	0
Total	126	22	2	0	0

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table B5: Area, Production and Yield of All Fruits 2008-09 (Number)

Fruits	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Apple	1,480	3,497	2,571
Apricot	594	6,926	12,172
Grapes	1,570	9,741	6,516
Peach	536	5,230	9,868
Plum	601	6,606	11,469
Pear	43	295	6,860
Pomegranate	2	26	13,000
Cherry	14	48	3,429
Other Fruits	11	44	8,800
Total	4,851	32,413	74,685

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table B6: Area, Production and Yield of All Vegetables (Rabi and Kharif) -2008-09 (Number)

Vegetables	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Cabbage	32	544	17,000
Carrot	13	230	17,692
Cauliflower	40	583	14,575
Peas	10	80	8,000
Radish	22	388	17,636
Turnip	40	521	13,025
Spinach	55	898	16,327
Broad Beans	18	174	9,667
Tomatoes	150	1,213	8,087
Lady Finger	45	254	5,644
Tinda	5	27	5,400
Brinjal	20	174	8,700
Bitter Gourd	10	76	7,600
Bottle Gourd	10	106	10,600
Pumpkin	60	594	9,900
Luffa	20	100	5,000
Potato	58	870	15,000
Cucumber	10	68	6,800
Other Vegetables	50	448	19,600
Total	668	7,348	216,253

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Annexure C: LIVESTOCK

Table B7: Area Irrigated by Different Source of Irrigation

Sources of Irrigation	Area (Hectare)	Percent (%)	Total No. of Tube Wells	
			Govt.	Private
Canals	0	0	0	0
Tube wells	6,972	71.0%	141	610
Wells	0	0	0	0
Karezes / Spring	2,842	29.0%	0	0
<i>Total</i>	<i>9,814</i>	<i>100%</i>		<i>751</i>

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C1: Health Services Activities

(Number)

Activities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Vaccination	217,330	226,262	346,783	308,741
Treatment	258,036	207,188	193,919	255,459
Animals Castrated	2,231	1,942	2,638	2,229
Animal Slaughtered (Govt.)	79,917	33,599	71,358	109,297
Animal Slaughtered (Private)	60,452	50,612	53,150	159,853

(Director Animal Health Balochistan)

Table C2: Meat, Milk and Dairy Production - Year Wise

Total Meat Production	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Mutton	(000) Tones	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.3	3.3
Beef	(000) Tones	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Milk	(000) Liters	17.0	17.3	17.7	18.0	18.4
Poultry	(000) Tones	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7
Eggs	Million Numbers	31.2	32.1	32.9	33.8	34.7

(Directorate General Livestock and Livestock Census, 2006)

Annexure D: FORESTRY

Table D1: Notified Forests Areas ('000' hectares)

Forest Name	Area (Hectares)	Status
Dhobi Ghat	4	Only office and residential buildings are present. Most of the area encroached; cases pending in the courts.
Hazarganji National Park	2,202	Good stocked. Holds significance for being home for globally famous Chiltan Markhors.
Zangi Lora	212	Only office and residential buildings are present.
Zarghoon North	2,331	Good stocked.
Zarghoon Center	6,945	Good stocked.
Marri Chak	741	Good stocked.
Spin Karez	7,257	Rangelands.
Karkhasa	4,047	Open canopy scrubs with adequate ground cover.
Mazar	881	Open canopy scrubs with taller trees at the ascending slopes.
Khur		Total area of Khur, Tur and Tagha Torghar is 6123 ha. Open canopy scrubs.
Tur		
Tagha Torghar	6,123	
Babri	394	Open canopy scrubs.
Southern Maslakh	18,325	Rangelands.
Maslakh	28,231	Rangelands.
Maslakh	27,422	Rangelands.
Takatu	2,894	Open canopy scrubs.
Total	108,009	

(Forest Department)

Table D2: Notified Protected Areas ('000' hectares)

Name of Forest	Area (Hectares)	Status
Hazarganji Chiltan National Park	27,400	National Park; almost 30% area of the Park is in Quetta District.
Total	27,400	

(Forest Department)

Table D3: Forest Department Designations and Posts

Designation	Grade (BPS)	Post (Number)
Deputy Conservator of Forests	18	1
Range Forest Officer	16	2
Assistant	14	1
Forest Ranger Wildlife	11	1
Senior Clerk	9	1
Forester	7	4
Junior Clerk	7	2
Deputy Ranger Wildlife	5	1
Forest Guard	5	10
Tube-well Operator	5	4
Tractor Driver	5	2
Jeep Driver	4	2
Truck Tanker Driver	4	6
Game Watcher	1	9
Mali	1	10
Beldar	1	1
Cleaner	1	7
Naib Qasid	1	2
Chowkidar	1	7
Total		73

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

Annexure E: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATION

Table E1: Vehicles Registered by Year (Number)

Vehicle Type	2002-03	2003-04	2005	2006	2007	2008
Motorcycle	38,356	41,256	59,935	n/a	63,145	70,082
Car	11,848	12,025	12,500	n/a	14,538	12,155
Jeep	4,592	5,413	4,956	n/a	5,023	5,337
Station Wagon	4,374	5,858	4,604	n/a	6,681	6,673
Tractor	5,640	5,640	6,453	n/a	4,653	7,115
Mini Bus	4,327	4,394	4,572	n/a	4,625	3,477
Taxi	578	2,954	580	n/a	580	498
Rickshaw	2,951	2,951	2,978	n/a	2,979	10,308
Delivery Van	2,597	2,597	2,597	n/a	2,647	45
Truck	15,727	16,088	17,014	n/a	17,884	8,063
Pickup	10,764	11,086	11,313	n/a	11,627	9,809
Total	101,754	110,262	127,502	n/a	134,382	133,562

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table E2: Number of Post Offices and Courier Services

Services Category	1998	2009
Post Offices	73	80
Courier Services OCS, TCS, TNT, Speed eX	n/a	n/a

(Post Master General)
n/a: Data Not Available

Annexure F: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Table F1: Improved & Un-improved Sources of Drinking Water (Percent)

Type and Source of Drinking Water	MICS 2010	
	Quetta Zarghoon	Quetta Chilton
Improved Sources	91.1	83.4
Piped water	84.8	73.7
Public standpipe or tap	0.5	0.2
Hand pump	0.0	0.0
Donkey pump/turbine	0.0	0.0
Protected dug well	2.1	2.9
Tube well/ borehole	3.6	6.5
Protected pond/ Tank	0.0	0.0
Protected spring	0.0	0.1
Rainwater collection	0.0	0.0
Filter plant	0.2	0.1
Un-Improved Sources	8.9	16.6
Unprotected dug well	0.1	0.3
Unprotected Spring	1.0	0.2
Unprotected Pond	0.0	0.0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream) vendor provided	0.3	0.0
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	0.0	0.0
Tanker truck	6.6	15.6
Cart with small tanker/ drum	0.8	0.4
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Annexure G: EDUCATION

Table F2: Improved & Un-improved Sources of Sanitation Facilities (Percent)

Access of water sources	MICS 2010	
	Quetta Zarghoon	Quetta Chilton
Improved sanitation facilities	94.3	96.3
Flush to piped sewer system	29.9	31.5
Flush to septic tank	12.3	10.9
Flush to pit (latrine)	28.3	8.5
Flush to somewhere else	19.7	21.8
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	0.7	9.5
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	1.0	9.5
Pit latrine with slab	2.2	4.7
Composting toilet	0.2	0.0
Un-Improved sanitation facilities	5.7	3.7
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	1.2	0.7
Bucket	1.1	0.0
Public/ communal latrine	0.0	0.0
Other	0.7	1.1
Missing	0.5	0.4
No facility, Bush, Field	2.2	1.5

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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	46,962	44,340	91,302	46,695	44,953	91,648
Middle Section	11,660	11,175	22,835	12,892	11,633	24,525
High Section	5,158	4,655	9,813	6,434	5,981	12,415
Inter Colleges	142	342	484	250	117	367
Degree Colleges	4,875	3,115	7,990	6,947	4,778	11,725
Total	68,797	63,627	132,424	73,218	67,462	140,680

(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	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
	68	76	71	85	91	87	73	80	76	Total
	64	74	68	86	90	87	71	78	74	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	54.0	43.4	49.0
Secondary	40.0	33.9	37.3

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	65.7	64.7	65.2
Secondary	48.6	37.2	43.1

(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	119	84	102	109	71	91	115	80	98	Including
5-9	117	87	102	108	69	89	114	81	98	Excluding
6-10	105	89	98	114	77	96	108	85	97	Excluding
10-12	68	66	67	83	24	57	72	55	64	-
11-13	77	69	73	75	27	56	76	58	68	-
13-14	95	58	77	46	24	38	79	50	66	-
14-15	80	50	66	46	21	36	70	43	58	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Urban		Rural			Total			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	81	57	70	74	31	55	79	51	67

(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
68	48	59	55	18	39	65	41	54

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table G7: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	29	26	27
Middle and High Level	17	16	16

(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	267	147	414	269	148	417
Middle schools	28	29	57	35	35	70
High schools	31	28	59	32	28	60
Inter colleges	1	3	4	2	1	3
Degree colleges	3	2	5	3	6	9
College for education	1	0	1	1	0	1
Elementary colleges	1	1	2	1	1	2
Polytechnic institutes	1	0	1	1	1	2
University of Balochistan	1	0	1	1	0	1
Women university	0	0	0	0	1	1
* BUITMS	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bolan medical college	1	0	1	1	0	1
Agriculture college	1	0	1	1	0	1
Homeopathic. College	1	0	1	1	0	1
Total	337	210	547	349	221	570

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

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

Literacy	Gender	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
Literacy 10+	Male	82	73	80
	Female	57	31	51
	Total	70	55	67
Literacy 15+	Male	79	69	77
	Female	53	23	46
	Total	67	49	63

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	51	53	52
Female	49	47	48

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Annexure H: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

Table H1: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in Deputy Director Office Quetta

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Deputy Director (CD).(BPS-18).	1	1	0
Assistant . (BPS-14).	1	1	0
Junior Scale Stenographer . (BPS-12).	1	1	0
Junior Clerk. (BPS-07).	1	1	0
Driver . (BPS-04).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid. (BPS-02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar. (BPS-01).	1	1	0
Part-Timer Sweeper. (BPS-01).	1	0	1

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table H2: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Commercial Training Institute, Quetta

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer. (Female). (B-17).	1	1	0
Instructors . ((B-14.).	4	4	0
Junior Clerk/ Typing Instructor. (B-07).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar.(B -02),	1	1	0
Part-Time Sweeper. (B-01).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table H3: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Administrator, Baby Day-Care Centre, Patel Road, Quetta

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Administrator . (Female). (B-16).	1	1	0
Assistant Administrator . (Female). (B-14).	1	1	0
Teachers . (Female). (B-14).	2	1	1
Junior Clerk (B-07).	1	0	1
Ayas . (B-02).	3	2	1
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	2	1	1
Chowkidar.(B -02),	1	1	0
Part-Time Sweeper. (B-01).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table H4: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Administrator, Baby Day-Care Centre, Wahdat Colony Brewery Road, Quetta.

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Administrator . (Female). (B-16).	1	1	0
Teachers . (Female). (B-14).	2	2	0
Junior Clerk (B-07).	1	1	0
Ayas . (B-02).	3	3	0
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar.(B -02),	1	1	0
Part-Time Sweeper. (B-01).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table H5: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Civil Hospital, Quetta

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer . (Female). (B-17).	1	1	0
Social Welfare Officer . (Female). (B-17).	1	1	0
Junior Clerk. (B-07).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Workers . (Female). (B-06).	2	2	0
Auxiliary Workers . (Male). (B-06).	2	2	0
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	1	1	0
Part-Time Sweeper. (B-01).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table H6: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Helper's Eye Hospital, Quetta

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer . (Female). (B-17).	1	1	0
Social Welfare Officer . (Male). (B-17).	1	1	0
Junior Clerk. (B-07).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Workers . (Female). (B-06).	2	2	0
Auxiliary Workers . (Male). (B-06).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	1	1	0
Part-Time Chowkidar. (B-02).	1	1	0
Part-Time Sweeper. (B-01).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table H7: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, CENAR Hospital, Quetta

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer . (Male). (B-17).	1	1	0
Multi-Purpose Worker. (Female). (B-08).	1	0	1
Multi-Purpose Worker. (Male). (B-08).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	1	0	1
Part-Time Sweeper. (B-01).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table H8: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Fatima Jinnah T.B Sanatorium of Chest Diseases, Quetta.

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer . (Female). (B-17).	1	1	0
Social Welfare Officer . (Male). (B-17).	1	1	0
Junior Clerk. (B-07).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Workers . (Female). (B-06).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Workers . (Male). (B-06).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	1	1	0
Part-Time Chowkidar. (B-02).	1	1	0
Part-Time Sweeper. (B-01).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table H9: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Lady Dufferin Hospital, Quetta

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer . (Female). (B-17).	1	1	0
Junior Clerk. (B-07).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Workers . (Female). (B-06).	2	2	0
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	1	1	0
Part-Time Chowkidar. (B-02).	1	1	0
Part-Time Sweeper. (B-01).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table H10: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Bolan Medical Complex Hospital, Quetta

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer . (Female). (B-17).	1	1	0
Social Welfare Officer . (Male). (B-17).	1	1	0
Multi-Purpose Workers . (Female). (B-08).	2	1	1
Multi-Purpose Workers . (Male). (B-08).	2	1	1
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	1	0	1
Part-Time Chowkidar. (B-02).	1	1	0
Part-Time Sweeper. (B-01).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table H11: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Urban Community Development Project NO.I, Quetta

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer. (Female). (B-17).	1	1	0
Social Welfare Officer . (Male). (B-17).	1	1	0
Junior Clerk/Typing Instructor. (B-07).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Workers . (Female). (B-6).	2	2	0
Auxiliary Workers . (Male). (B-07).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar . (B-02).	1	1	0
Part-Time Sweeper. (B-01).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table H12: Number of posts, filled & vacant in the Urban Community Development Centre NO.II, Quetta.

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer . (Female). (B-17).	1	1	0
Social Welfare Officer . (Male). (B-17).	1	1	0
Junior Clerk/Typing Instructor. (B-07).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Workers . (Female). (B-6).	2	2	0
Auxiliary Workers . (Male). (B-07).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar. (B-02).	1	1	0
Part-Time Sweeper. (B-01).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Annexure I: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table H13: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Training & Rehabilitation Centre NO.II, Quetta

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer. (Female). (B-17).	1	1	0
Social Welfare Officer. (Male). (B-17).	1	1	0
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Female). (B-08).	2	2	0
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Male). (B-08).	2	2	0
Junior Clerk/Typing Instructor. (B-07).	1	1	0
Part-Time Sweeper. (B-01).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table H14: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Rural Community Development Centre, Kuchlak, Quetta.

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer. (Female). (B-17).	1	1	0
Social Welfare Officer. (Male). (B-17).	1	1	0
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Female). (B-08).	2	2	0
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Male). (B-08).	2	2	0
Junior Clerk/Typing Instructor. (B-07).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar. (B-02).	1	1	0
Part-Time Sweeper. (B-01).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table I1: Projects Executed Under PSDP

Year	Projects in Numbers
2001-02	78
2002-03	95
2003-04	123
2004-05	113
2005-06	191
2006-07	174
2007-08	112
2008-09	65
2009-10	83

(PSDP, 2010)

Annexure J: List of Villages (Rural)

Annexure J: List of Villages (Rural), Quetta, Census 1998

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	SUB-DIVISION	HABIB KHAN	3896	378
2	QUETTA CITY	KACHI BEG	10683	1051
3	QUETTA CITY	KHUSHKABA KAREZ SARIAB	28800	2856
4	QUETTA CITY	KILLI SHABU	789	107
5	QUETTA CITY	TIRKHA KANSI	1219	142
6	QUETTA CITY	AZIZ KHAN	5322	615
7	QUETTA CITY	KHALAI	770	76
8	QUETTA CITY	KHUSHKABA MAIN GHUNDI	1145	121
9	QUETTA CITY	KHUSHKABA SADAT	1739	179
10	QUETTA CITY	KHUSHKABA SARIAB	801	98
11	QUETTA CITY	KIRANI	13989	1747
12	QUETTA CITY	SARDAR	944	105
13	QUETTA CITY	SHADAN ZAI	2314	239
14	QUETTA CITY	SHAMOZAI	1348	192
15	QUETTA CITY	CASHMA ACHOSAI	1750	149
16	QUETTA SADDAR	CASHMA BALELI	2645	327
17	QUETTA SADDAR	CHUHAI	1560	169
18	QUETTA SADDAR	KARAK	950	148
19	QUETTA SADDAR	KARAZ BALELI	1691	182
20	QUETTA SADDAR	KHEZAI	6449	745
21	QUETTA SADDAR	MEHTARZAI	1645	204
22	QUETTA SADDAR	SAMUNGLI	9256	1098
23	QUETTA SADDAR	SHEIKH MANDA	983	124
24	QUETTA SADDAR	TIRKHA QURDATSINGH	36	3
25	QUETTA SADDAR	HANNA	15246	1855
26	QUETTA SADDAR	KILLI GUL MUHAMMAD	9284	1010
27	QUETTA SADDAR	KOTWAL	18396	1892
28	QUETTA SADDAR	SIRA GHURHAK	4868	533
29	QUETTA SADDAR	GADAZAI	389	40
30	QUETTA SADDAR	JALAU GIR	202	40
31	QUETTA SADDAR	KACHLAGH	9947	990
32	QUETTA SADDAR	KAREZAT KUHLAK	2227	302
33	QUETTA SADDAR	KATIR	2129	217
34	QUETTA SADDAR	MALAZI	2871	286
35	QUETTA SADDAR	NADGHUNDI	535	47
36	QUETTA SADDAR	SIMLY	1485	136
37	QUETTA SADDAR	AGHBURG	2355	296
38	QUETTA SADDAR	BABU ZAI	1185	122
39	QUETTA SADDAR	NAU - HSAR	4334	539
40	QUETTA SADDAR	REGI	1426	181
41	QUETTA SADDAR	SINJADI	2062	251
42	QUETTA SADDAR	CHACHEZAI	3932	409
43	QUETTA SADDAR	MIAN KHANZAI	1910	182
44	QUETTA SADDAR	MOHAMMAD KHAIL	5236	576
45	QUETTA SADDAR	PANJ PAI	4061	455

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/
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