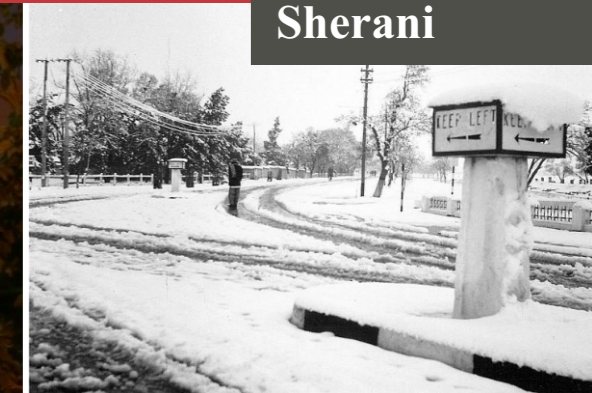


District Development P R O F I L E 2 0 1 1

Sherani - District Development Profile 2011



Sherani



Planning & Development Department
Government of Balochistan, Quetta



United Nations Children's Fund
Provincial Office Balochistan, Quetta



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



District
Development
P R O F I L E
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Prepared by



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Department, Government
of Balochistan, Quetta

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United Nations
Children's Fund
Provincial Office
Balochistan, Quetta

July 18, 2011

Message

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

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

Foreword

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

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

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

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

Shahid Pervez
Chief Economist

Acknowledgement

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

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

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

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

Aslam Shakir Baloch
Joint Chief Economist

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

GEF	Global Environment Facility
GER	Gross Enrollment Rate
GO	Government Organization
GoB	Government of Balochistan
GPA	Gwadar Port Authority
GRAP	Gender Reforms Action Plan
ha	Hectares
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HIV/STIs	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Sexually Transmitted Infections
IT	Information Technology
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA/SCC	Japan International Cooperation Agency/State Customs Committee
JVT	Junior Vernacular Teacher
K.M	Kilo Meter
KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LG	Local Government
LHWMIS	Lady Health Worker - Management Information System
LIEDA	Lasbela Industrial Estates Development Authority
M.C.C.	Metallurgical Corp of China Ltd.
MCB	Muslim Commercial Bank
MCHCs	Maternal & Child Health Centers
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MHI	Muslim Hands International
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MNA	Member National Assembly
MPA	Member Provincial Assembly
MS	Medical Superintendent
MSA	Maritime Security Agency
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
NCHD	National Commission for Human Development
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NEP	National Education Policy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHA	National Highway Authority
NOC	National Occupational Classification
OPD	Outpatient Department
PCD	Passive Case Detection
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PEC	Pakistan Engineering Council
PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PSDP	Public Sector Development Program
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
PTA	Pakistan Telecom Authority
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
QESCO	Quetta Electric Supply Company
RHC	Rural Health Centers

SHO	Station House Officer
SI	Sub-Inspector
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SP	Superintendent of Police
SSP	Senior Superintendent of Police
TB	Tuberculosis
TB DOTS	Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course
TMA	Tehsil Municipal Administration
U/C, Ucs	Union Councils
UBL	United Bank Limited
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Major Facts

District Status	2006. Before 2006, Sherani was part of District Zhob.
Geographical Area	2,710 Square kilometer (Census 1998)
Geographical Points	69°31'53"-70°02'55" East longitudes and 31°16'44"-32°04'15" North latitudes
Administrative Units	There are total 1 <i>Tehsil</i> and 7 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Archaeological Sites	Da Kase Ghar
Shrines	Hazrat Babakar Nika Harifal, Mullah Zaman NikaPashtoon / Sherani (branches: Hasan Khel, Oba Khel, and Choharkhail) and Harifal tribes
Major Ethnic Groups/Tribes	
Languages	Pashto
Climate	Due to non-availability of climate data, description from the climate of Zhob District has been adopted. The climate of the Zhob District is cold. In summer the weather is not very hot. The region receives heavy rainfall during this season. The average annual rainfall in Zhob was 320.5 mm. over the period 1992-1995. The hilly area at higher altitude has heavy snow fall and snow storms during winters. Dust storms blow in summer and winter.

Demography

District Population in 1998	81,684 Total (Census 1998)
Projected Population in 2010	84,191 Total
Population Annual Growth Rate	0.22% (Census 1998)
Household Size	7.7 (Census 1998)
Housing Units	10,449 (Census 1998)

Law & Order

One police station, no jail or prison

Productive Sector

Agriculture Ecological Zone	Cold
Land Area Used for Agriculture	Data not available (data has not been separated from Zhob)
Major Crops	Data not available
Major Fruits	Data not available.

Total Livestock Population	Separate data is not available (refer to District Development Profile of Zhob)
Veterinary Institutions	10 veterinary dispensaries
Major Diseases in Animals	Separate data is not available (refer to District Development Profile of Zhob)

Total Forest Area	6,277 ha.
Wild Life	Mammals: Fox (<i>Vulpes cana</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Cape Hare (<i>Lepus capensis</i>), Stone Marten (<i>Martes foina</i>), Porcupine (<i>Hystrix indica</i>), Afghan Hedgehog (<i>Hemiechinus auritus megalotis</i>), etc. Moreover, previously Suleman Markhor (<i>Capra falconeri jerdoni</i>) and Urial (<i>Ovis vignei</i>) was reported from the area but their present status is unknown. Birds: Chukar (<i>Alectoris chukar</i>), See-see Partridge (<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>), Magpie (<i>Pica pica</i>), Houbara Bustard (<i>Chlamydotis undulate</i>), a number of Sparrows, Finches, Buntings, seasonal/migratory Waterfowls, Hawks and Sand Grouse etc. The area also provide corridor to the migratory bird species; the key species like Common Crane (<i>Grus grus</i>) and Demoiselle Crane (<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>) Reptiles: Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agrionemys horsfieldii</i>), Brown Cobra (<i>Naja oxiana</i>), Saw-scale Viper (<i>Echis carinatus</i>), Levantine Viper (<i>Macrovipera lebetina</i>), Goh (<i>Varanus griseus</i>), etc.

Major Mineral Deposits	No minerals discovered in Sherani yet.
------------------------	--

Major Roads	Shingle road: 316 KM, Black-topped: 192 KM
Tele Services	One telephone exchange
Courier Services	One post office
Banks	Data is not available

Social Sector	
Drinking Water Sources	61% Improved, 39% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Sanitation Facilities	51% Improved, 49% Un-improved (MICS 2010)

Health Facilities	
Health Facilities Staff	No Hospital, 2 RHCs, 5 BHUs, 7 CDs, 1 MCH centers, 5 Doctors, 37 Para-medical Staff
Antenatal Care (ANC)	28.2% ANC by doctor, 16.4% ANC by Traditional Birth Attendant, 55.4% no ANC received (MICS Balochistan 2010)
Skilled Birth Attendants	Doctor:13.4%, Nurse / Midwife: 10% , Auxiliary Midwife: 0%, Community Health worker: 51.3% (MICS Balochistan 2010)
Deliveries at Home	77.9% (MICS Balochistan 2010)
Major Priority Diseases	Diarrhea / Dysentery and 9% Fever (Clinical Malaria)
Special Health Programs / Initiatives	Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), TB Control Program, Malaria Control Program, Hepatitis Prevention and Control Program, AIDS Control Program, National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care, MNCH Program
Reporting and Surveillance Systems	HMIS and DHIS, LHW-MIS, Disease Early Warning System (DEWS)

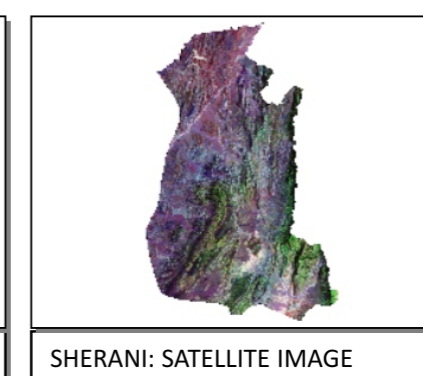
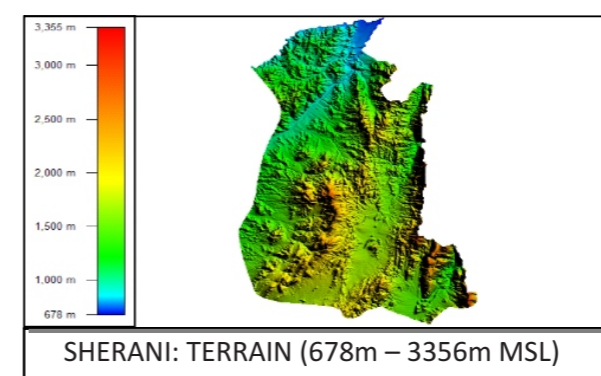
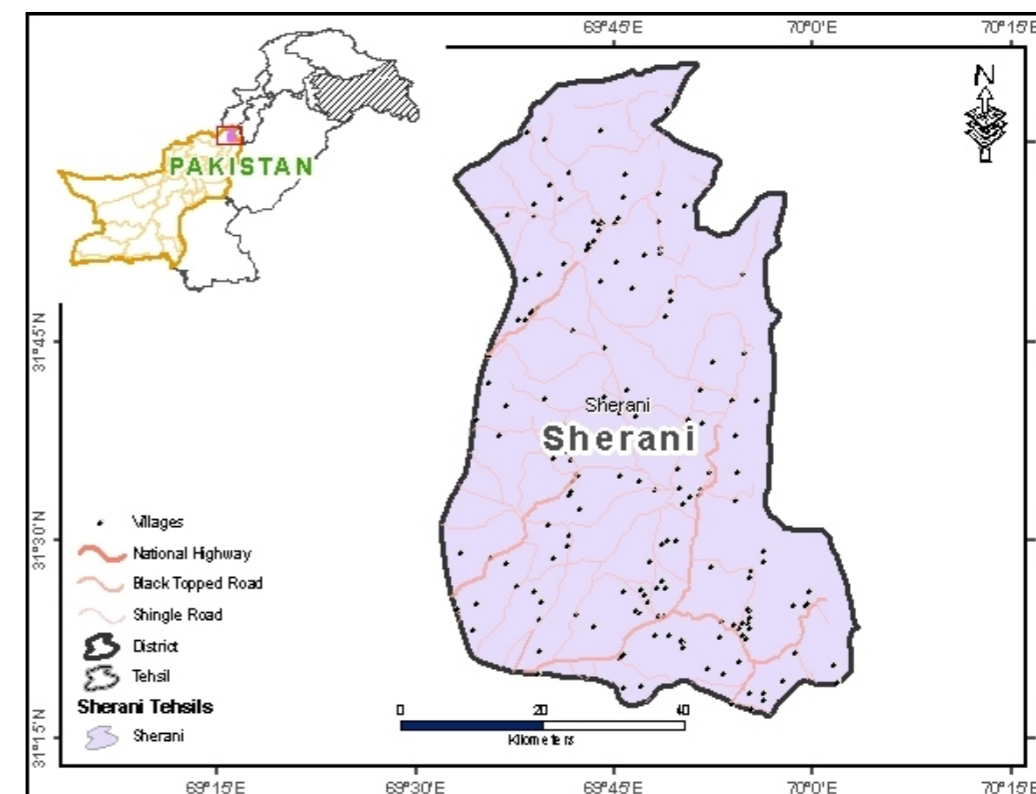
Education	Data is not available
Number of Schools	Primary 158, Middle 7, High 2 (BEMIS 2009-10)

Disasters	
District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation: Rs- 105 million, Budget release: Rs- 105 million, Total expenditures:Rs- 12 million, *Percentage utilization: 11%

*WHEN DATA WAS BEING COLLECTED

DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise, district Sherani is the 5th smallest district in Balochistan and has an area of 2,710 square kilometers. Sherani District lies between 69°31'53"- 70°02'55" East longitudes and 31°16'44"- 32°04'15" North latitudes consisting of 1 *Tehsil* and 7 Union Councils. Location of Sherani is at 365 km (aerial distance) south-west (237 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 325 km north-east (53 degrees bearing) from Quetta City, provincial capital of Balochistan while list of villages (rural area) with population and number of households is given in annexure G.





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

Sherani was separated from Zhob after granting district status in 2006. The name originates from dominant tribe of the area, Sherani. Shin Bazai is an important town in the district. The district headquarter is in "Stano Raaghah" town. The district is located in the north-east of the Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries in the east with South Waziristan. Zhob District is on the west and Musakhail is in the south.

The terrain of the district comprises of high mountains full of precious trees such as "*Chalghoza*" (a dry fruit); also a source of income for the area. The main source of subsistence is agriculture. Majority of the population has migrated to United Arab Emirates for earnings rationale.

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Sherani

Tehsil	Union Council
Sherani	Ahmadi Darga, Dhanasar, Kapip, Mani Khawa, Mughal Kot, Shingar Harifal North, Shingar South

There are total 1 Tehsil and 7 Union Councils in the district

(Local Government Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

Sherani was carved out of Zhob District in 2006 and was given a status of a separate district. The history of Sherani is therefore, very much similar to Zhob District.

The tribes inhabiting the area are indigenous to the land. Zhob is the cradle of the Afghan race. Qais Abdul Rashid (575-661 AD), who is believed to be one of the progenitors of the Pashtoons or Afghans, lived in the Suleiman Mountains near Zhob. Natives call the place where he is buried "*Da KaseGhar*" (the mountain of Qais). He is buried near the Takht-e-Suleiman.

The prime historical importance of Zhob is in being the cradle of the Afghan race. In the 7th century, Huien Tsiang, a Chinese pilgrim described the Afghans as living in Zhob. Early in the 13th century the country came within the sphere of the raids organized by Gengis Khan, the Mongol. In 1398 AD, an expedition against the Afghans of the area was led by Pir Muhammad, grandson of Amir Timur. Although no authentic information exists about any foreign occupation, many forts, mounds and *karezes* are attributed to the Mughals. Both Nadir Shah (1736-47 AD) and Ahmed Shah Abdali (1747-73 AD) extended their power through Balochistan and henceforth Zhob remained under the more or less, nominal suzerainty of the Durranis and Barakzais until it came under British protection.

In the middle of the 18th century Ahmed Shah granted a *sanad* (certificate) to Bekar Nika, fourth in descent from Jogi and the head of the Jogizai family, conferring upon him the title and position of "*Badshah* or Ruler of Zhob". This family continued to exercise authority over the Kakars' until the British were first brought into contact with them.

After outbreak of the Afghan war in 1878, Zhob became a focus of the British attention when the Kakars of Zhob under the command of various *Sardars* - the most important being Shah Jahan, Shahbaz Khan, Dost Muhammad and Bangul Khan - resisted the British authority and tried to destroy the communications. In October 1884, an expedition was sent into Zhob area to seek submission from the local dissidents. The area was part of the Afghan dynasty when the British penetrated it

in 1881. After various encounters with the Kakars of Zhob the British occupied the territory and Zhob was declared a political agency in 1890. Captain Maclver was appointed first Political Agent to Zhob. A number of areas now in Zhob, Killa Saifullah, and Pishin District were ceded to the British Indian after the Durand line in 1893, they soon became districts. However, tribesmen of Zhob always posed difficulties for the British government. In 1924, the British Political Agent to Zhob was murdered by tribesmen and during World Wars I and II military posts in the area were under continuous threat of attacks by the locals.

The district and its town acquired the name of Zhob in 1975. Previously, it was known as Fort Sandeman after Sir Robert Sandeman; who was then the Political Agent to the Governor General in Balochistan. It was Sir Robert Sandeman who extended British Rule into this region. The name was changed on July 30, 1976 by the then Prime Minister of Pakistan; Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. The hand written remarks inserted by him into the visitors book; preserved at the Zhob Militia Mess, says "Today we have taken a decision to eliminate the last vestige of colonialism in this historical place by changing the name to Zhob instead of Sandeman; the British conqueror and oppressor of Pathan and Baloch people and of the country." Traditionally, Fort Sandeman was called *Appozai*, named after a village situated two kilometers away. (District Profile Zhob, 2003)

1.2. Tribes, Ethnic Groups and Languages

The principal tribes of district are Sherani and Harifal. The dominated tribe of district is Sherani, which is further divided in to Hasan Khel, Oba Khel, Taraki, Hazai, Shahal, Manakzai, Sheikh and Kapip. Hasan Khel is further divided into Muhammad Zai, Haizai and Ranaizai. Muhammad Zai is the leading branch of Sherani tribe; further branches of Muhammad Zais' include Bari Khel. The residences of Sheen Ghar are known as *Banglay*. The people of Sherani tribe have long historical background. They fought against the British army for a long time. Masho Khan Sherani was the leader of these Sherani warriors. He was killed during fighting against British army in the famous area of Zhob District called "*Silyazi*".

Muhammad Khan Sherani, politician belonged to Mir Ali Khel, who was elected five times as a member of National Assembly of Pakistan and as a member of Senate of Pakistan. Other famous personalities belong to Sherani tribes are Kamal Khan Sherani (famous scholar), Masho Khan Sherani (leader of Sherani warriors)

1.3. Climate

The climatic data of District Sherani has been adopted from neighboring District Zhob because no meteorological data on the climate of Sherani has been made. The climate of District Zhob is pleasant in summers and extreme cold in winters. In autumn season the weather becomes very dry. Rainy season is mostly in the months of June, July and August. It is accompanied by thunder storms from July to September as a result of diversion of monsoon winds westward from Punjab. The hilly areas at higher altitude receive heavy snow fall and snow storms during winters; however, dust storms are normal both in summer and winter.

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	21	8	6	21.6	5.3	74.8	122	19	15	0	0	12	25.4	305
Maximum Temp.	10	15	26	28	35	37	36	35	33	30	23	18	27	-
Minimum Temp.	-5	-2	-6	-9	15	18	18	17	13	9	3	2	6	-

(RMC Karachi, 2008)

1.4. Topography

Sherani District is mountainous in characteristics and comprises a mix of lofty hills, valleys and water channels. The terrain elevation varies from 678 - 3,356 meters above Mean Sea Level. Subsequent to the unavailability of water for irrigation, the soil is not fertile enough in the area with the exception of some areas. The farms do not produce substantial income. The districts' mountains comprise of precious trees such as "*Chalghoza*" (a dry fruit), which serves as the income resource for the area.

2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

The social organization in the district is tribal and the social structure is patriarchal. Being a male dominated society, women are given very limited choice in family and social affairs. The decision of the family head is final in all domestic affairs, and the tribal chiefs enjoy the power of decision-making at community as well as tribal level.

The predominant tribe of district is Sherani, which is further divided in branches and sub branches. Muhammad Khel is principal branch with respect to population. Together they constitute a tribal confederation. Under each tribe, there are a large number of heterogeneous groups. The role of the *Khan* of a tribe is limited. Decisions are taken at the tribal level with the consent of group of elders rather than the chief alone. A decision made by the elders group of a tribe is obligatory.

The people are predominantly dependent on agriculture and livestock.

2.2. The Family

In urban areas, the nuclear family system is preferred to a joint family system. But in Sherani district no urban town exists. Hence people still live in joint families. The eldest male member takes care of all the family members. His decision is final in family affairs. The 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.

2.3. Marriage

In District Sherani, Marriage generally takes place after puberty and when the bridegroom is able to pay the *Vulvur* (amount paid to the bride's family for purchase of ornaments, articles of household etc). Marriages are arranged by the parents. The father of the boy accompanied by a few relatives and elderly members of the family pay a visit to the girl's family. If their proposal is accepted, welfare prayers are said for welfare of the new couple two days before the marriage. The boy's parents are congratulated and their betrothal ceremony takes place. This is considered as 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 arrangements for the wedding have been made and the *Nikah* is performed.

Vulvar is common practice in the area, and can be paid by the bridegroom, his parents, guardians or relatives. The amount of the bride price is usually settled between the parents of bride and bridegroom before proposal acceptance and is paid before marriage. *Vulvar* varies according to the status of concerned parties, age, beauty and qualities of the girl. Majority of girls have no say in their marriages

Similarly, another common practise is *Tsarai* (exchange marriages) in which a girl is married in exchange for a bride for her brother. It is practiced mostly in the rural areas, where people are poor and cannot afford to pay a bride price. Under the *Tsarai* system, the choice for matrimony is more imposed on the female resulting in numerous cases in which the bridegroom is younger than the bride.

2.4. Social Organization

As the society is predominantly patriarchal, decision-making is in the hands of men and the decisions are binding upon the women. Women have little say in the decision-making process. 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 *Khan* and *Sardars*. The hierarchical system of authority is vertical, with downward flow from the *Khan* to the younger men in the clan and family. The tribes have an almost equal social position, with the exception of the occupational groups, who enjoy higher status.

2.5. Customs of Co-operation

The people of Sherani co-operate and assist each other at the time of marriage by giving gifts and cash to the groom. People also assist the family of the deceased by providing them with food for three days till the *Soaum*. People also pay some money at the time of *Fatiha* (offering prayers at the death of somebody). People co-operate in case of any emergency in the area, or at the time of harvesting and sowing.

2.6. Religious Beliefs

The majority of the people of the area are *Sunni* Muslims. They are regular in their prayers; however, a limited number of people fast in the month of *Ramazan*. The 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 Muslims celebrate with a lot of fervor.

2.7. Conflict Resolution

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

The government system functions through Additional and Session Courts. Rarely, the people file suits in courts to resolve their disputes. People prefer the *Jirga* system, where they take their issues to a senior and influential person of the community, after a lengthy discussion and debates the conflicts are settled.

2.8. Role, Position and Status of Women

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

The literacy rate among females (5.9% for age group 15 years and above)¹ is very low due to socio-cultural values in the area.

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 the 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.

2.9. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

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

2.10. Some Key Findings

Sherani district is a nascent district; therefore, it suffers from limitations and difficulties of various kinds. Government is the only agency that is involved in data collection, development planning and infrastructure building. Civil Society Organization (CSOs) and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are yet to step in and contribute towards socio-economic betterment of the district.

Like other tribal areas of Balochistan, Sherani has its own characteristics of tribal society. However, inter-marriages between different ethnic groups have started to co-operation, understanding and socialization. Women have no say in their marriages. Women are involved in their family and domestic activities, even though they have no major role and social status in the society. Their activities are limited to domestic affairs only. The change can be brought about via education and communicational development in the area. Women are not allowed to play an important role in the society and it is not possible to exploit their full potential, as long as they are segregated and secluded from the society.

Mass media can play an imperative role in promoting awareness among the masses of the area. Child labor in the area is a social as well as an economic issue. Poor parents send their children to work to earn and assist the family.

With large area and scattered population, provision of social services will always remain a big challenge. Plan to concentrate scattered population in some areas may lead to quick development.

Poverty alleviation measures will help ending child labor in the district.

With increase in literacy, status of women would be raised

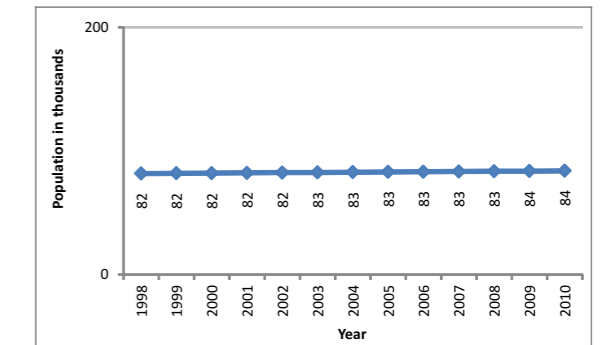
3

DEMOGRAPHY AND HOUSING

Projected Population 2010	
Total Population (in thousands)	84
- Male	44 (52%)
- Female	40 (48%)
- Urban	0 (0%)
- Rural	84 (100%)
Sex Ratio (males/ 100 females)	110
Dependency Ratio	141
Population Density (person per sq. km)	31
Area Square Kilometer	2710
Census 1998	
Total Population (in thousands)	82
Population Density (person per sq. km)	30.26
Average Household	7.7
Housing Units & Rooms	
Housing Units in thousands	10,449
Rooms per housing unit	n/a
Housing Tenure	
Owned	89%
Rented	5%
Rent Free	8%
Marital Status	
Never married (of 15 years and above)	27%
Married	71%
Widowed/ Divorced	2%
Other	
N.I. Card Obtained	n/a
Muslim	99.7%
Non-Muslim / others	0.3%

n/a: data not available

District Population Growth 1998 - 10



(Census, 1998)

¹ MICS Balochistan, 2010

3.1. Population

Since independence, five population censuses in the years 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981 and 1998 have been conducted. The population reported in last four Censuses is presented in table 3.1 below:

	1961	1972	1981	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	82	84
Male Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	43 (52%)	44 (52%)
Female Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	39 (48%)	40 (48%)
Urban Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Rural Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	82 (100%)	84 (100%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	n/a	n/a	n/a	110	110
Number of households (in '000')	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	n/a

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

3.2. Population Growth Pattern

According to the Census of 1998 the reported population of District Sherani (previously Tehsil of District Zhob) was 82 thousand and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to be 0.22%. Historically the population growth in the district had a consistent pattern in contrast to other districts of Balochistan. By applying the annual growth rate (0.22%) of Census 1998 the projected population in 2010 is estimated to be 84 thousand which is an increase of 2.7%. Population growth trends of District Sherani are hard to explain as other vital statistics like fertility rate, mortality rate etc. are unknown.

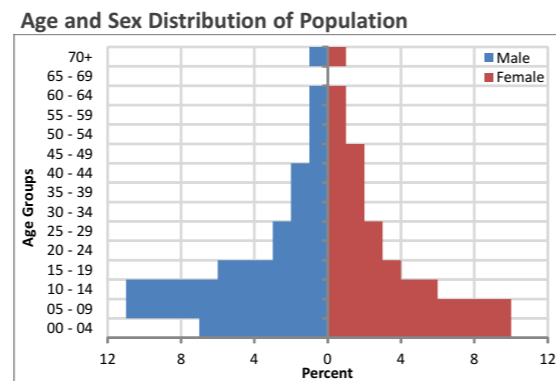
Even the growth was expected to be even larger, due to:

The arrival of a huge number of Afghan refugees into the district.

3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

The population is characterized by low growth rate (0.22% per annum) with over half 56% population under 15 years, 38% is working age (15-64 years) and elderly age group shares a very low proportion, nearly 2.6%. The percentage of people with vote eligibility (over 21 years) was 32%.

Regarding sex ratio, female population account for nearly half (48%) of the total population, where for every 100 females, there were 110 males.



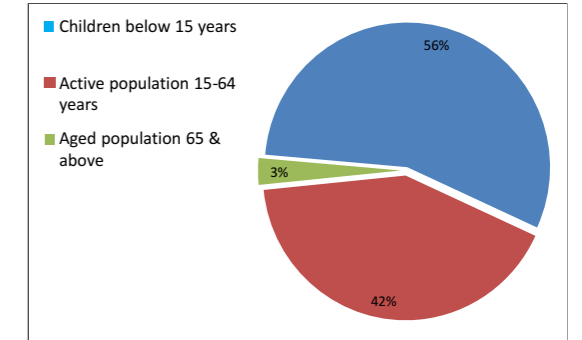
(Census, 1998)

3.3. Dependent Population

The economically dependent population is considered to be less than 15 years of age and 65 years and above. In addition the widowed or divorced women are also considered dependent. According to the Census 1998, more than half (58.5%) of the population in the district was dependent including youth (< 15) dependency of approximately 56% and old age dependency at 3%, with no data of dependent population of widowed or divorced women.

The dependent population in the district is quite high, which indicate a greater economic burden for the economically active dwellers of district.

Dependent Population (%)



(Census, 1998)

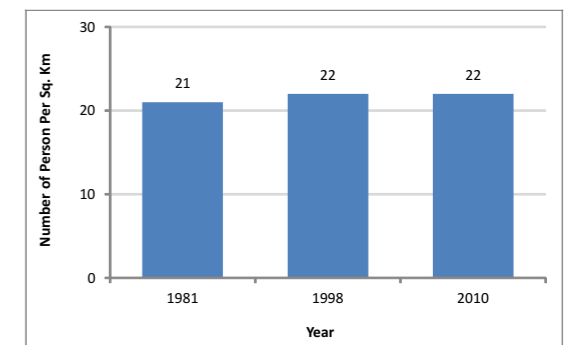
3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

Over the period of time, no urban area exists in the district and the entire population lived in rural areas. The male-female ratio in urban areas was 0:0 whereas in rural area it was 110:100.

3.5. Population Density

Balochistan is well known for widely spread geographical area with large vacant lands that has no population. Consequently having low population density per square kilometer in most of the districts. Sherani is also one of such districts. In 1998, approximately 30 people resided per square kilometer area and similarly in 2010 about 31 persons lived per square kilometer.

Population Density



(Census, 1998)

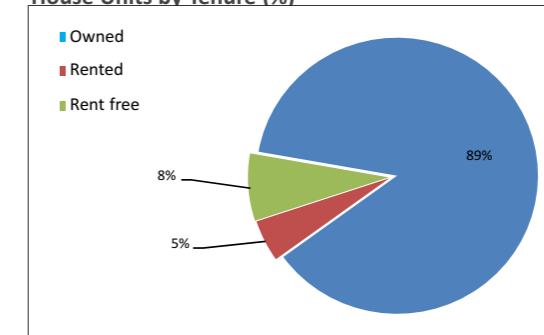
3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size was 7.7 persons per household according to the Censuses of 1998.

3.7. House Tenure

According to 1998 Census, most of the houses (89%) were owned by the residents. The percentages of rented and rent-free were 5% and 8% respectively.

House Units by Tenure (%)



(Census, 1998)

4 DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

4.1. Administrative Division

Sherani was part of Zhob District and was separated from Zhob and notified as district on 3rd January 2006.

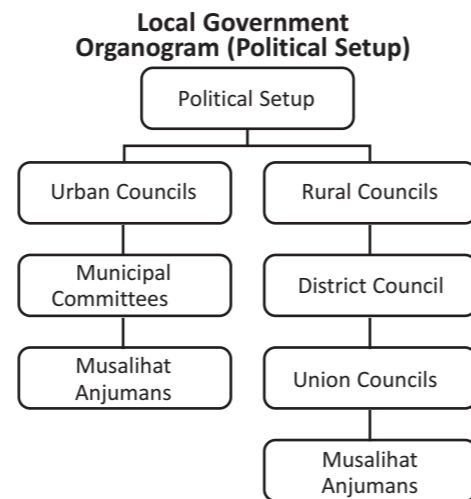
However, the current district Sherani used to be a Tehsil of District Zhob under Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) 2001

4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

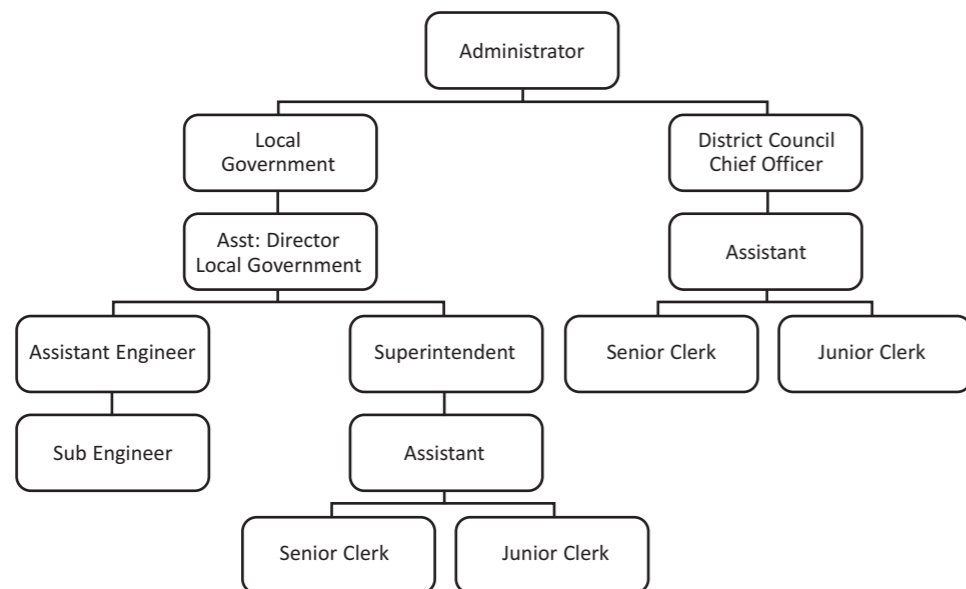
After the division of the Sub-Continent, the System of Local Government inherited from the British Empire continued in Sherani. Over the period of time, the system was restructured in 1962, through a change in the structure and function of local bodies. The local government institutions were re-organized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

The Local Government System was introduced in 1979 by following the establishment of departments, with the aim to involve local population in their development schemes. Thereafter, Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) of 1980 was executed which was further replaced by BLGO 2001 with the concept of district Government. Under BLGO 2001 District Sherani had 1 *Tehsil* and 7 Union Councils. The system remained for two tenures and later modified through the approval of BLGA 2010. The present system under the Local Government Act 2010 is similar to BLGO 1980 and stresses upon the rural-urban division.

Hierarchy



Local Government Administration Organogram (Administrative Setup)



4.3. Local Government Administration

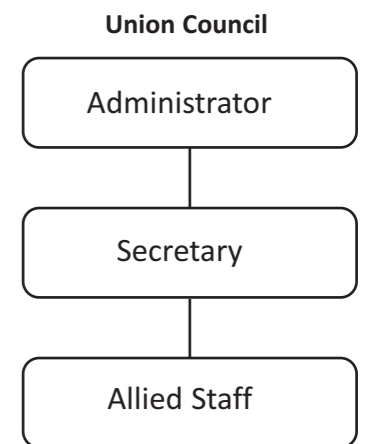
District Sherani has been declared as a district with no urban areas.

Under BLGA 2010, there are 7 Union Councils in Sherani. The Union Councils constitute a District Council, in which each Union Council is represented by one member in the District Council. In addition, there is special representation of women (33%) and workers and peasants (5%).

4.4. Functions of Local Government

4.4.1. Union Council

After promulgation of BLGA 2010, there are 7 Union Councils in the district where each Union Council has a population ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 persons. There are 33% women and 5% peasant/worker representation in each Union Council and this percentage is based on the number of general seats in the Council. The Union Councils are supposed to undertake the development works in different areas like e. public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink, issuance of birth and death certificates. At present, they are not functioning as Local Government elections have not been held under BLGA 2010. Every Union Council is allowed to generate its own sources of revenue by duty taxes and fee as specified in the second schedule of the BLGA 2010. They also resolve conflicts among the villagers through *Musaliyat 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 above:



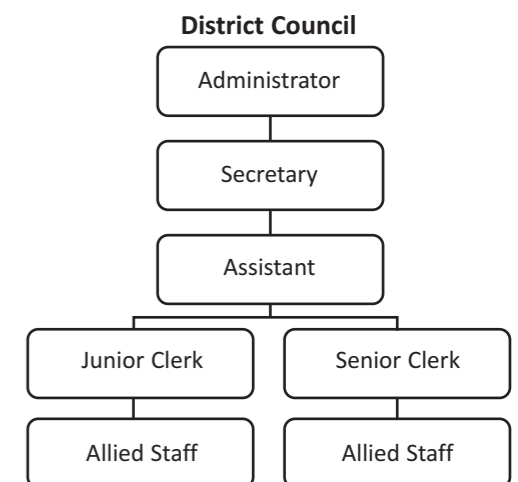
4.4.2. Municipal Committee

As the district lacks urban areas so there is non-availability of Municipal Committees in the district.

4.4.3. District Council

There are 7 Union Councils in District Council of Sherani, one from each Union Council. All elected chairmen of the Municipal Committees are also members of the District Council. As there is no Municipal Committee in Sherani, so there is no chairman of the Municipal Committee as a member of District Council.

The 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 fee and taxes as given in part II of second schedule of BLGA 2010. The administrative structure of District Council is given above:



4.5. Local Government in Sherani

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

4.6. Electoral System

4.6.1. Elections

No information is available regarding number of registered voters at the district level.

4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district has one Provincial Assembly seat PB-18 through a combined constituency of Zhob and Sherani. The National Assembly NA-264 representation is through the combined constituency of Zhob, Sherani and Killa Saifullah.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

Information regarding number of polling booths during the last LG Elections is yet to be accounted.

4.7. Federal and Provincial Government Services

The only two offices functioning in Sherani are *Zakat* and Postal Services. The post office is also presently located in Zhob as its building in Sherani District is under construction.

Table 4.1: Federal and Provincial Government Services

Offices and Departments	Number of Offices	Location
Federal		
Post Office	1	Mani Khwa Sherani
Provincial		
Zakat	1	Near Jamia Masjed easton door District Zhob

(DC office, Election Commission of Pakistan, 2010)

4.8. Complaints and Accountability Mechanism

The district has no complaints and accountability mechanism. The office of Ombudsman is not devolved to provide services at the district level. Similarly, District Public safety and police complaints commission to be established under Police Order has also not been notified either. The district is yet to set up any complaints mechanism that systematically addresses the grievances of public with regards to provision of public services.

5 MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Municipal services reported in the district include public health, water supply, sanitation, articles of food and drinks, public safety, town planning, building control, streets maintenance, car parking, bus stands, display and hoardings. However, these services are not fully functional. Due to on-going changes in the LG structure, availability of data from the appropriate source is a limitation. The findings, however, are presented in the following sections:

5.1. Administration of Municipal Services and Assets

5.1.1. Assets

Municipal Administration of District Sherani does not own any property. For the year 2009-10, generated revenue has also not been reported.

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.

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 facilities of article of food and drink are remained unknown in the district.

5.1.5. Public Safety

No data pertaining t to the facilities of public safety could be obtained.

5.2. Town Planning

Town planning or preparing master plans for towns and cities have not been given due attention in Balochistan. As far as Sherani is concerned, a master plan for Sherani town has been prepared, and significant allocation has been made in the Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) for implementation of the plan.

5.3. Building Control

The facilities of building control, its equipment, vehicles annual budget and human resource could not be known in the district.

5.4. Streets

One of the major responsibilities of Municipal Administration is to look after the street issues such as streets provision and maintenance, measures for prevention of encroachments, proper street lighting, public communication and regulation of traffic. No data is available regarding the facility of street maintenance at all.

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. No data is available pertinent to above mentioned Municipal Services.

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 fine. For the year 2009-10, the generated revenue was not reported.

5.7. Some Development Projects Concerned with Municipal Services

Following project of provincial PSDP, which started in July 2010 with an end year of 2011, was being run by the municipal administration:

- Construction of District Head Quarter Complex for newly created district, Sherani.

6 LAW AND ORDER

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

6.1. Geographical Coverage

In the district, there are two main law enforcement agencies, regular police and a paramilitary police force named "levies". Whole District is 'B area' except Manikhwah; hence controlled by Deputy Commissioner through Levies force. Only one Police station exists in Manikhwa having jurisdiction in 05 km. radius.

6.2. Major Cognizable Crimes

Data pertaining to major cognizable crimes in the district could not be collected.

6.3. Judicial Services

There are no courts in the district.

6.4. Jails and Prisons

There is no jail or prison in the district.



SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

7

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

This sector is not applicable in this district.

8

LIVESTOCK

Livestock census was conducted in 2006 and the same year Sherani was given status of a separated district. in 2006 census data was collected for Zhob including Sherani as its part, hence, separate livestock data is not available. Kindly refer to District Development Profiles of Zhob for livestock data.

9

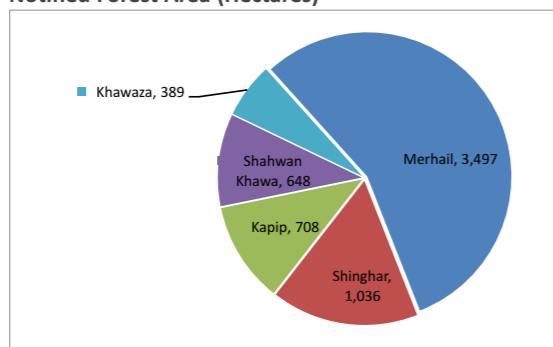
FISHERIES

No inland fisheries found in the district.

10 FORESTRY

Total Forest Area	6,277 h/a
Number of Sub Offices	1
Total Sanctioned Posts	47
Filled Posts	47

Notified Forest Area (Hectares)



(Forest Department)

Sector Highlights

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

In addition to the grazing and fuel wood, local community members also make use of some of the Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) for household consumption and sometimes also for sale in the local market. However, the most important role that these forests are playing in the economy of the district is by serving as major watersheds for the low altitude areas.

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

The district has a reasonable area under forest but a negligible area has been conserved as State Forest. There are five (05) Notified forests in the district namely: Kapip, Shahwan Khawa, Shinghar, Khawaza, and Merhail with total forest area of 6,277 hectare. The remaining forest area is community owned but these forests are not under scientific management regime.

The waste land and forests are also rangelands which serve as feeding and foraging grounds for the livestock; thus contributing considerably to support the livestock production system.

The district also falls in the route of migratory birds; but there is no designated protected area in the district. Among wildlife, the Cranes are of high importance, as these are hunted and trapped in large numbers in the district. For Cranes hunting, hunters from neighbouring Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province regularly flock the area during bird migratory seasons. Local residents due to their hospitality, associations or sometimes minor financial gains allow them to capture these migratory birds. Since, there exists no protected area in the district, therefore the protection of resident wildlife and safe resting grounds for migratory birds are not available at present.

One of the key features of the district is *Chilghoza* Forests, which are among the largest pure stand of the said species in the world. Apart from timber, fuel-wood and forage; these forests are famous for *Chilghoza* seeds and local communities earn considerable amount through sale of this forest produce. Since majority of these forests are owned by the community, therefore, there is no control on its cutting for timber and fuel wood use. The over-exploitation has worsened the situation to the extent that these forests have been listed in the Biological Diversity Plan among 10 critically threatened ecosystems in Pakistan.

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 different direct, indirect, tangible and intangible naturally active forestry factors; these may include emission of life-sustaining oxygen and absorption of poisonous carbon dioxide. Forests are not only the main source of food, timber, firewood, shelter and a variety of medicinal herbs but they also serve as baseline for food-web, thereby sustaining life on earth. They play a vital role in ensuring sustainability of the livelihood for people inhabiting surrounding areas. We need to know that forests are instrumental in the rehabilitation and development of rangelands, water management, wildlife management and soil conservation. Forests need to be protected for their multi-dimensional benefits and diversity.

The type of forest found in the area is Dry Temperate Forests of *Chilgoza* Pine and Sub Tropical Broad leaved Evergreen Scrub forests of Olive and *Phulai*.

10.2. Major Vegetation

In Dry Temperate Forests of *Chilgoza* Pine, the main species are *Chilgoza* (*Pinus gerardiana*), Blue pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), Olive (*Olea ferrugenea*), Shina (*Pistacia khinjik*), *Uzhgai* (*Pistachia cabulica*), *Gurgura* (*Reptonia buxifolia*), Shang/ Wild Ash (*Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*), Wild almond (*Prunus eburnean*), etc. In Sub tropical broad leaved evergreen scrub forests the main tree species are: natural Olive (*Olea ferrugenea*), *Phulai* (*Acacia modesta*). Besides these tree species, a number of associates shrubs and herbs are also present in these forests, which may include, *Barara* (*Periploca aphylla*), *Anang* (*Prunus creasus*), *Arghuch* (*Scorzonera mollis*), *Datura* (*Datura fastuosa*), *Gandarae* (*Narium odorum*), *Gangu* (*Othonnopsis intermedia*), *Ghuzera* (*Sophora griffithii*), *Injaora* (*Allium sphaerocephalum*), *Khamazurgae* (*Withania cougulans*), *Khatol* (*Malcolmia africana*), *Malaghunae* (*Daphne oleoides*), *Mazari* (*Nannorrhops ritchiana*) also known as dwarf palm, and *Sanatha* (*Dodonea viscosa*); but *Sanatha* is usually found on degraded sites. The ground cover is constituted mainly by *Stipa pennata*, *Pennisetum orientalis*, *Chrysopogon aucheri*, *Barau* (*Sorghum halepense*), *Barwaza* (*Heteropogon contortus*), *Bushkae* (*Sepidium draba*), and *Cymbopogon sp.*

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

Table 10.1: Vegetation Zones

Vegetation Zone	Brief description
Hills	Chilgoza Pine (<i>Pinus gerardiana</i>) with associates like Blue pine (<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>), Olive (<i>Olea ferrugenea</i>), Shina (<i>Pistacia khinjik</i>), <i>Uzhgai</i> (<i>Pistachia cabulica</i>), <i>Gurgura</i> (<i>Reptonia buxifolia</i>), Shang/ Wild Ash (<i>Fraxinus xanthoxyloides</i>), Wild almond (<i>Prunus eburnean</i>), etc
Foothills	Olive (<i>Olea ferrugenea</i>), <i>Phulai</i> (<i>Acacia modesta</i>), <i>Sanatha</i> (<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>), <i>Gymnosporia spinosa</i> , <i>Ber</i> (<i>Zizyphus nummularia</i>), and <i>Mazari</i> (<i>Nannorrhops ritchiana</i>).
Plains and Stream beds	Commonly found in the entire district where <i>Tamarix sp.</i> and <i>Saccharam sp.</i> are commonly seen.

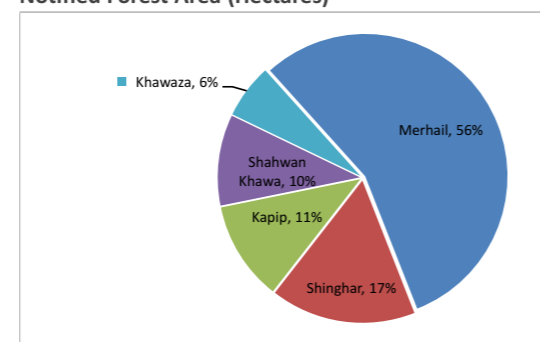
(Provincial and District Forest Departments, IUCN, UNDP, WWF, GEF)

10.3. Forestry Land Use

10.3.1. Notified Forests

There are five (05) Notified forests in the district namely: Kapip, Shahwan Khawa, Shinghar, Khawaza, and Merhail with total forest area of 6,277 hectare.

Notified Forest Area (Hectares)



(Forest Department)

10.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

There is no notified protected area in the district.

10.3.3. Rangelands

The rangeland type in the district is classified as Suleiman Mountain Ranges. It has species like: *Stipa pennata*, *Pennisetum orientalis*, *Chrysopogon aucheri*, and *Cymbopogon sp.* etc. The productivity is good with average productive capacity of 250 kg/hectare.

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

Traditionally, there is also a system in place for the management of rangelands; but this system is mostly limited to the grazing management, whereby grazing on the rangelands is regulated through the traditional system of declaring rangelands open and close for grazing. Locally, this system is called as "Pargore" in Pashto, whereby rangelands in one growing season, i.e. spring or monsoon, are declared as close for grazing and at the onset of next growing season it is declared as open for the herding. However, there is no limit on the number of grazing animals and period (duration) of grazing. Similarly, range readiness and other facilities necessary for grazing are also not taken into account.

10.4. Forest Production

Since most of the forests belong to the local community, Government does not exercise direct control over them. Remarkable quantity of chilgoza wood is extracted from these forests every year and sold in the adjoining markets. Technically, timber is not produced on commercial basis. There is a dire need to streamline wood production in a more scientific and beneficial manner. The other plants useful for people fall mainly in the categories of fodder for livestock; fuel wood for energy purpose; and construction wood for roofing and small implements, wood and branches for livestock fencing; and medicinal plants for people and livestock.

10.5. Non-Timber Forest Produce

Resident communities also make use of some of the Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs). Most of the medicinal plants are used for household consumption and also sometimes for sale in the local market. Moreover, a mature *Chilgoza* tree produces up to 40 kg seed and the local population sells the seed around Rs. 20,000/mond. The major market for inhabitants of District Sherani is Dera Ismail Khan.

The important NTFP species are:

- Chilgoza Pine (*Pinus gerardiana*).
- Oman (*Ephedra intermedia* and *E. nebrodensis*).
- Wild almond (*Prunus ebernea*).
- Zralg (*Berberis lyceum*).
- Malaghunae (*Daphne oleoides*).
- Pamangi (*Bouce rosia aucheriana*).
- Raghbolae (*Peucedanum sp.*).
- Aspighol (*Plantago ovata*).

10.6. Wildlife

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

Table 10.2: Wildlife Common Species

Wildlife Type	Common Species
Mammals	Fox (<i>Vulpes cana</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Cape hare (<i>Lepus capensis</i>), Stone Marten (<i>Martes foina</i>), Porcupine (<i>Hystrix indica</i>), Afghan Hedgehog (<i>Hemiechinus auritus megalotis</i>), etc. Moreover, previously Suleman Markhor (<i>Capra falconeri jerdoni</i>) and Urial (<i>Ovis vignei</i>) was reported from the area but their present status is unknown.
Birds	Chukar (<i>Alectoris chukar</i>), See see partridge (<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>), Magpie (<i>Pica pica</i>), Houbara Bustard (<i>Chlamydotis undulate</i>), a number of sparrows, Finches, buntings, seasonal/migratory waterfowls, hawks, and sand grouse etc. The area also provide corridor to the migratory bird species; the key species like Common Crane (<i>Grus grus</i>) and Demoiselle Crane (<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>).
Reptiles	Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agrionemys horsfieldii</i>), Brown Cobra (<i>Naja oxiana</i>), Saw-scale viper (<i>Echis carinatus</i>), Levantine viper (<i>Macrovipera lebetina</i>), Goh (<i>Varanus griseus</i>), etc.

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

10.6.1. Wildlife Statistics

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

10.7. Wetlands

No wetland of national or international importance located in the district. The Sherani Lahar (semi-perennial river), throughout its length, is an important wetland for resident and winter visiting species. The major birds found are cranes, pelicans, king fishers, Osprey, etc.

10.8. Commercial Forestry (Plantations)

Wood production is not a management option in the State Forests; however, in community forests, timber and fuel wood for local use is being harvested, which is either utilized locally or sold in adjoining areas.

10.9. Bee Keeping

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

10.10. Marketing and Processing

Since most of the forests belong to the local community, Government does not exercise direct control over them. Remarkable quantity of *chilgoza* wood is extracted from these forests every year and sold in the adjoining markets; these may include all the four provinces. In the district wood obtained from the forests and wastelands is mainly used for fuel purposes, construction wood for roofing and making small implements. There is no data available about the quantity of wood exploited or exported from the district.

Due to recent demand for *Chilgoza* Pine edible seed (which sells around Rs. 2,000/- per kg in local Quetta Market) the local communities collect and process the seed and sell it to local vendors or sometime directly to the nearest market.

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

The Forest Department in the district is under the administrative control of the Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), who comes under the Chief Conservator of Forest-North in the province. The table given below reflects details of Administration of the Forest Department in Sherani district:

Table 10.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	47
Actual Filled Posts	47
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

No PSDP/ADP development project under implementation in the district. Moreover, one Federal PSDP project namely "Development of Forestry Sector Resources for Carbon Sequestration in Balochistan" was initiated. Its scope is mainly focused on raising dry afforestation and farm forestry activities on farm lands involving farmers. After devolution of the subject of environment to the provinces, the project is having funding problems as the provincial government did not include any devolved project in the provincial PSDP.

10.13. Some Key Findings

- Area under state forest reserves in District Sherani is very small.
- 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.
- Wildlife management is very poor and needs substantial improvement in management for effective use of scarce resources.
- The institutional capacity of Forestry Department needs restructuring. Management needs vigor, so that effective control on the degradation of overall environments might be possible.
- Lack of awareness and aptitude towards conservation of forests, rangelands, and wildlife may add to problems being faced by forestry sector in Sherani.
- Farm forestry activities have potential in the district but it requires provision of incentives to the farmers so that they actively engage themselves in forestry.
- Local communities need to be trained for reaping the benefits out of chilgoza trade. Presently the profits are taken by traders and not local communities. There is need to build capacities of local communities for processing, packaging and marketing; this would help local communities in increasing their household income through sustainable use of *Chilgoza* Pine instead of just selling the timber or fuel wood.
- Land can be optimally used by planting tree in the waste land.
- Establishment of state protected areas would be beneficial to conserve wildlife.

A view of Shina trees at the foothills of Shinghar



A view of Chilghoza forest at the top of Shinghar



Oman or Ephedra at the top of Shinghar



A view of Kapip Olive forest)



A huge Olive tree in Behlol Forest



A chilghoza foliage



11 MINING

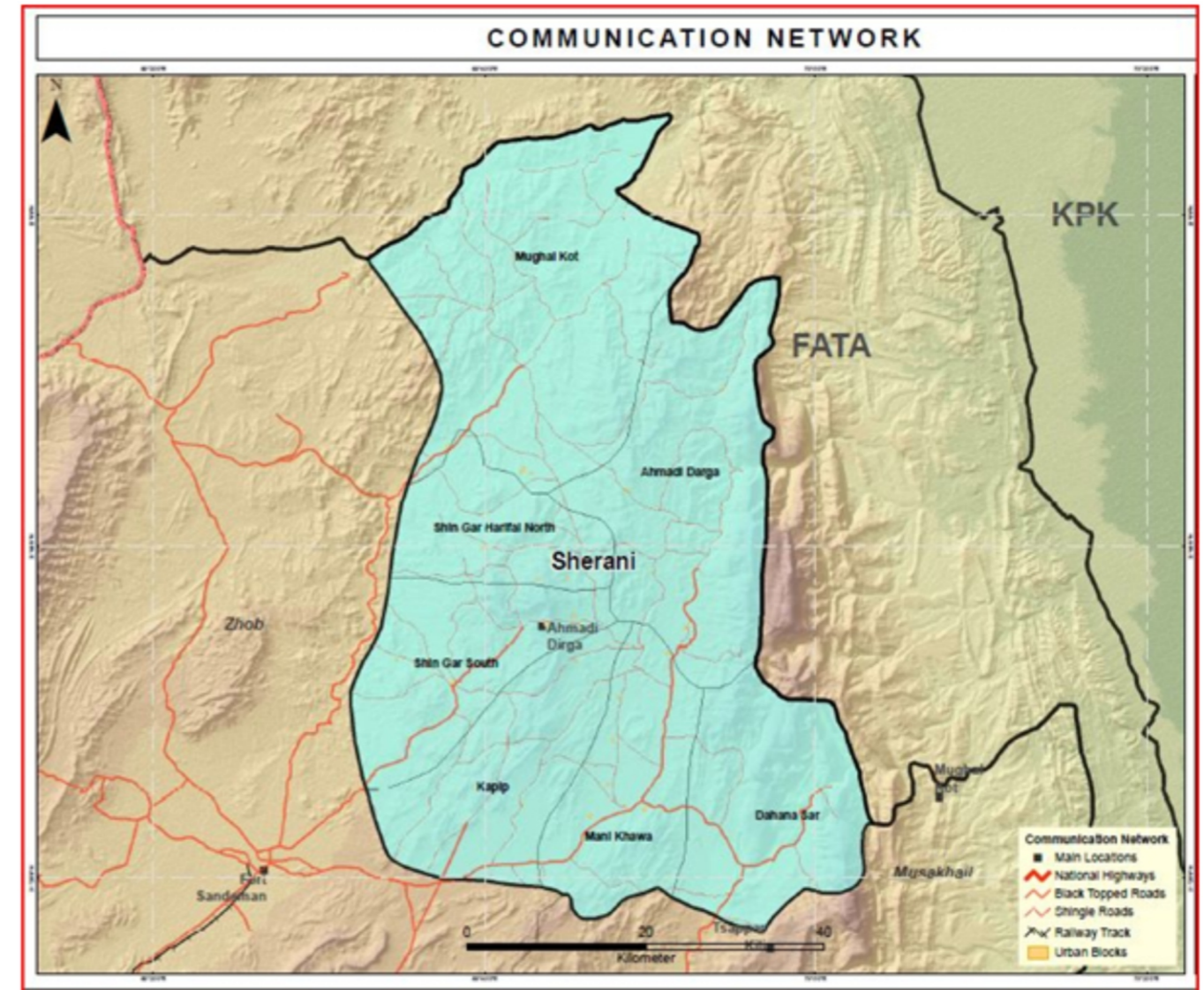
No minerals discovered in the district yet.

12 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

No significant industrial activities noticed in the district.

13 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

Detailed data on this section is not available. Some information that could be gathered is being presented below. Sherani does have road network but it mostly comprises of shingle roads. Shingle roads have a total length of 316_KM while black-topped roads are only 192KM. some of the areas of Sherani have access to national highways. Sherani is not connected with railway line. Similarly, there is no airport: neighboring district Zhob has airport.



There is only one telephone exchange and two branches of post office. Data about internet use is not available. Being one of the least developed districts of Balochistan, internet use may be there in the district and that too to a negligible extent. Wateen Telecom Limited would lay over 1100 km of optical fiber network in northern Balochistan under project titled 'USF Balochistan Package 4'. Sherani will be covered under this project along with other cities /towns of northern Balochistan.



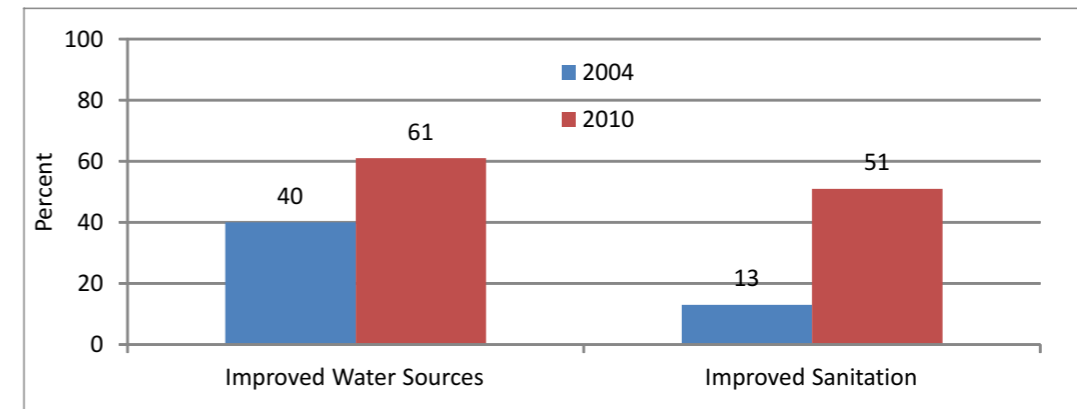
SECTION III Social Infrastructure

- 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	61%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	51%

Water Supply Schemes		Purification Plants	
Functional	43	There are no water purification plants	
Non-functional	4		
Total	47		
Water sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	11	No public sector schemes	
Spring	31		
Open Sources	5		



Data for 2004 reflects the combined values for Zhob and Sherani, whereas, the data for 2010 reflects the values for Sherani.

Sector Highlights

- PHED has established 47 water supply schemes in the district
- PHED, under its Clean Drinking Water for All (CDWA) program, is the only role player in water supply schemes.
- There are no water filtration plants installed in the district.
- There has been significant improvement in the use of sanitary toilets by households.

14.1. Introduction

States need to practice comprehensive policies and ensure good governance, so that people can have access to basic/fundamental human rights such as access to safe drinking water, sanitation and solid waste disposal. 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 results in more sickness and deaths but also in higher health costs, lower worker productivity and lower school enrollment.

Balochistan experiences worst water and sanitation indicators across the country. The indicators are even lower in the rural areas. Situation in District Sherani is relatively better when compared to rest of the province, where marked increase in the use of drinking water and sanitation facilities has been observed in the recent years. A profile of the water and sanitation situation in the district is shown in the table below:

Table 14.1: Water and Sanitation Indicators (Percent)

Indicator	2004	2010
Use of Improved water sources	40	61
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	13	51

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

Sherani ranks 22nd with regard to having improved water source and improved sanitation (MICS Balochistan 2010).

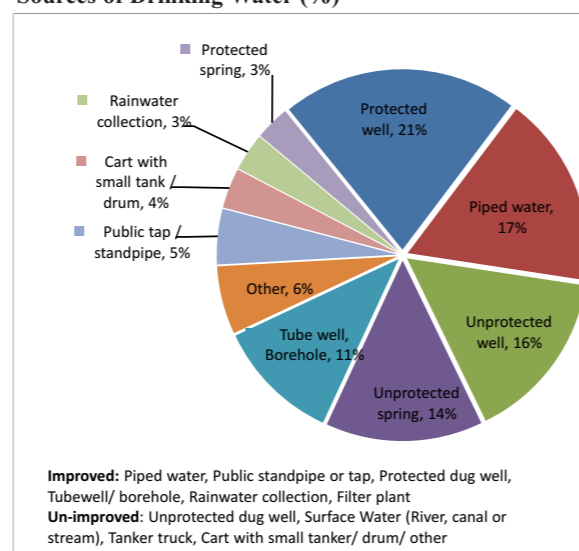
14.2. Drinking Water

A recent household survey² conducted in 2010, has shown that 61% of the population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, protected dug wells (21%) constitutes the major source followed by piped water (17%) and tube well / boreholes (11%). Whereas, other minor improved sources include: public stand pipe (5%), rain water collection (3%) and protected springs (3%). The major unimproved sources are unprotected dug well (15%), unprotected springs (14%) and approximately 6% of unimproved water source belonged to other categories as mentioned in the graph. For details please see table C1 Annexure C.

About 44% of the household have no water on their premises and people have to travel distances to fetch water. This usually is the responsibility of women or children of the household.

The 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 (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.3. Water Supply Schemes

Overall use of improved drinking water sources has improved since 2003-04, when the improved water sources were 40%. This improvement may be due to the water supply schemes carried out in the district by the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Government of Balochistan. PHED implemented 47 schemes other institutions none:

4 schemes were reported to be non-functional. The types of schemes implemented by PHED are shown in the table below:

Table 14.2: Type of Water Supply Schemes

Type of Schemes	Total Schemes
Tube Well	11
Spring	31
Open Surface	5

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Sources of the schemes mostly dependent on ground water tank followed by overhead tanks, as mentioned in the table below:

Table 14.3: Distribution of Schemes by Sources

Type of Sources	Total Schemes
Groundwater Tank	43
Overhead Tank	2
Direct Pumping From Dam Or Water	1
Gravity	1

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The above mentioned schemes are being run by using various energy sources. Out of total 47 PHED schemes, 39 are being run on electricity, whereas, in electricity shortage areas around 9 schemes run on diesel pumps.

14.4. Water Purification Plants

PHED is implementing "Clean Drinking Water for All" program that aims to install water purification plant in every Union Council and some *Tehsils* of the district. So far, no water purification plants have been installed in Sherani.

14.5. Some Development Projects

No development project in connection with Water sector is being implemented.

14.6. Sanitation

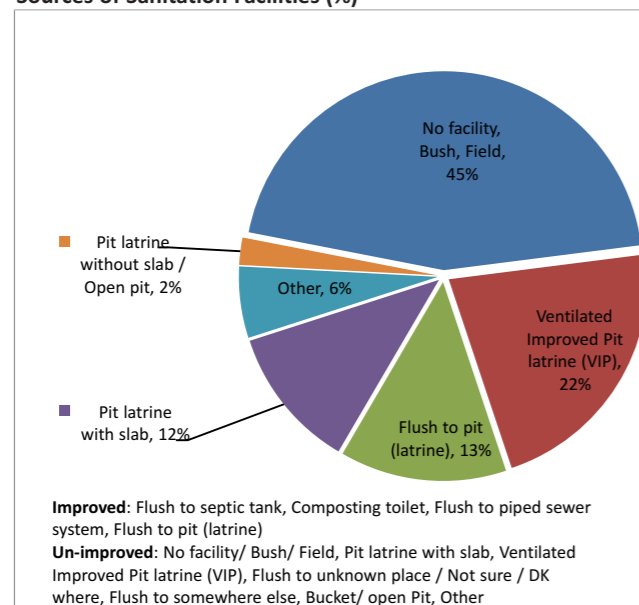
According to WHO and UNICEF, sanitation facilities interrupt the transmission of much fecal-oral disease at its most important source by preventing human fecal contamination of water and soil. Epidemiological evidence suggests that sanitation is at least as effective in preventing diseases as improved 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.

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

14.6.1. Use of Sanitary Means of Excreta Disposal

About 51% households in the districts are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those, only 17% has any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 45% have no toilet facility and defecate in the open fields/bushes, raising the risk of disease transmission through air, insects/fly or other means. For details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

Sources of Sanitation Facilities (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.7. Some Development Projects

No development project regarding sanitation is under implementation in the district.

15 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	28%
TT2 Vaccination	0%
Vaccination (BCG: 5%, Fully: 0%)	
Institutional deliveries	13%
Skilled attendants at birth	23%
Diseases (MICS 2010)	
Suspected pneumonia <5 yrs	4%
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks <5 yrs	13%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	0
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	2
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	5
Dispensaries	7
MCH Centers	1
TBC	0
Others	n/a
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	5
Nurses	0
Paramedics	37

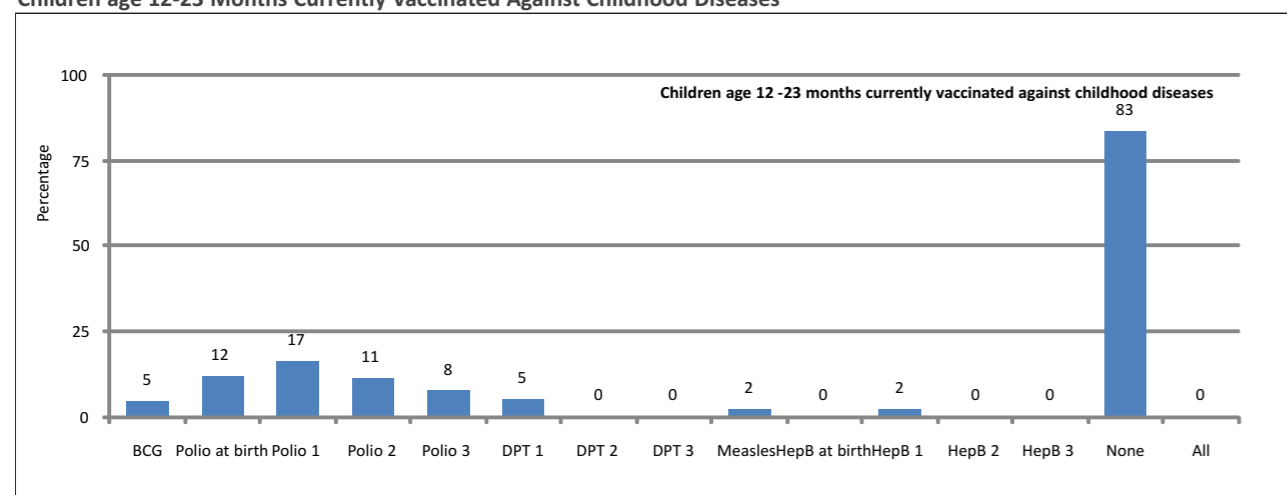
(MNCH and diseases indicators, MICS, 2010) And (Health Facilities and Human Resources, 2010)

MDG Indicators	
<u>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</u>	
1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs) (Zhub District):	74 (2004)
<u>Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality</u>	
4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (Zhub Division):	110
4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (Zhub Division):	87 (2010)
4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage:	2.5% (2010)
<u>Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health</u>	
5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth:	23% (2010)
5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate:	6% (2010)
5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate:	8%
5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage:	28% (2010)
5.6: Unmet need for FP:	n/a
<u>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases</u>	
6.3: Correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS among young women (15 -24y):	0.4% (2010)
6.6: Children (<5) sleeping under ITN:	0%
6.8: Children treated with Anti-malarial Drugs:	24.6%
6.9: TB Case Detection Rate:	132% (2009)
6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate:	75% (2008)

Infant Mortality and Under-five Mortality estimates are regional)

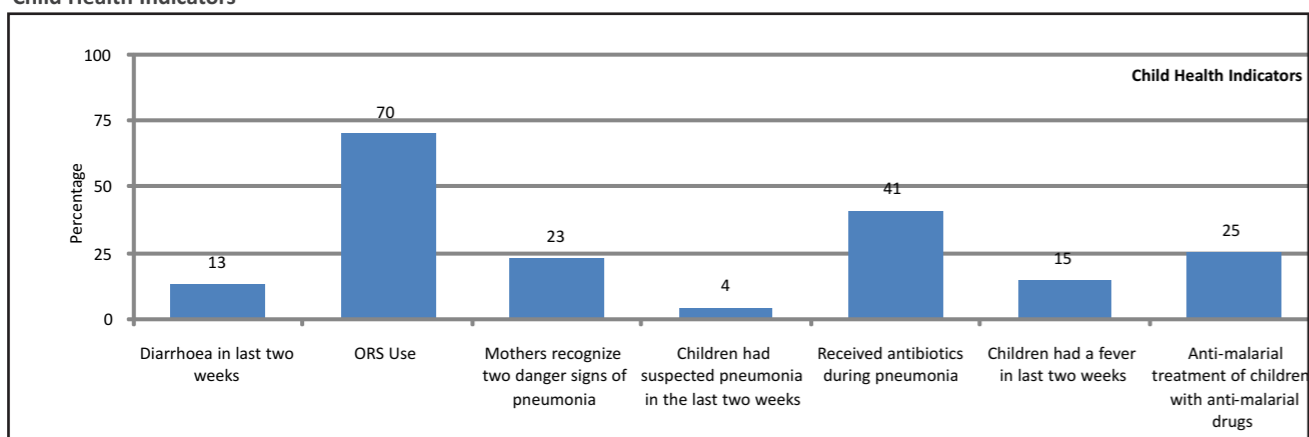
The following are the MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators

Children age 12-23 Months Currently Vaccinated Against Childhood Diseases



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Child Health Indicators



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Sector Highlights:

- EPI vaccination coverage is low.
- TB Control Program has made significant achievement under its TB-DOTS strategy with an overall achievement of 132% and 75% of Case Detection Rate (CDR) and Treatment Success Rate (TSR).
- 22,138 new patients of common illnesses visited the government health facilities during 2009-10
- There are 2 Rural Health Centers (RHCs), 5 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 7 Civil Dispensaries (CDs) and 1 Maternal and Child Health Center

15.1. Health Needs

Population of the district is generally poor and due to high malnutrition, poor living conditions, inadequate healthcare and high fertility, people experience high levels of mortality and morbidity. Women and children are mostly at risk, as for every 1,000 live births, 87 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 23 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women, who experience a fertility rate of (TFR: 0.5), 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. People have to make their own arrangements, should there be any medical emergency as ambulance facility is available only to the selected ones in the district.

According to Health Management Information System reports, 22,138 new patients of common illnesses visited the government health facilities during 2009-10. Acute Respiratory infections, Gastro Intestinal, Diarrhea/ Dysentery were the most common diseases reported from health facilities. Other communicable diseases Malaria, Meningitis, Fever and Scabies were also reported.

Sherani does not have a hospital. Most of the people get indoor health services from the DHQ hospital Zhob.

15.2. Health System and Resources

15.2.1. Health Facilities

The highly subsidized public healthcare system is the major provider of curative and preventive care services to the local population. The health infrastructure in the district includes: 2 Rural Health Centers (RHCs), 5 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 7 Civil Dispensaries (CDs) and 1 Maternal and Child Health Center (MCHC). There are 32 beds available in RHCs.

The public-sector healthcare system suffers from governance, funding, staffing and resource limitations. A number of health facilities lack essential staff and are highly under-utilized.

15.2.2. Human Resource

There were 5 doctors for a population of about 84,191 i.e. one doctor for 16,838 persons and no dentists posted in the health facilities of the district. The ratio of bed/population and staff has been calculated in the following table:

Table 15.1: Health Staff and Facilities

(Numbers)

Health Facilities	Health Staff and Facilities in 2010				
	No. of Doctors M/F	No. of Nurses M/F	No. of Para-medical M/F	No. of Beds M/F	No. of Units
CDs	n/a	0	14/-	0	7
RHCs	2/-	0	5/1	32	2
BHUs	1/-	0	15/1	0	5
MCH Centers	n/a	0	-/1	0	1
Total	3+2=5	0	37	32	15
Unit/population ratio	16,838	0	2,275	2,631	5,613

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

15.2.3. In Service Training :

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

Table 15.2: Training of PHC staff

Topic	Participants	Organized by
Zinc Sulphate& MIS tools	15	National program for family planning & primary health care.
CDD/ARI	20	Human Resource Development

(Balochistan Health Department)

15.3. Health Services / Activities

According to the HMIS report the utilization pattern varies amongst the 11 reporting facilities throughout the district. The aggregated average new patient for whole district was 8/day, only in three facilities (27% of total 11), average daily OPD was more than 10 patients per day.

Overall 1% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), whereas 1% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel in the whole district. Similarly 55% of the women who had delivered, had one or more post natal visits. The data also reveals that out of 30 family planning visits, 80% were new clients. Growth monitoring services have been extended to only 1% children out of the district target (1301< 1 year population). Furthermore out of total 99 visits recorded for growth monitoring, 17% were observed to be malnourished (falling below two on standard deviation curve based on weight for age).

15.4. Special Health Programs / Initiatives

15.4.1. Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

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

BCG: 60%, Penta-3: 61%, Measles: 51% and TT-2+: 35%.

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 1 5.3: Number of Registered TB Patients

Year	No. of TB Patients Registered
2006	0
2007	0
2008	212
2009	61
2010 (up to 3 qtr)	59
Total	332

(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 132% and 75% respectively.

15.4.3. Malaria Control Program

District Malaria staff is under the control of Executive District Officer Health. The Objective of this program is to keep the Annual Parasite Incidence (API) at 0.5 cases per 1000 population, Falciparum rate below 40% of all the Malaria infections, increase Passive Case Detection (PCD) more than 70% of all slides collected. No data received / reported regarding current status of Annual Parasite Incidence (API) and Falciparum rate.

15.4.4. Hepatitis Prevention Control Program

Viral hepatitis is a serious global public health problem. At present, five distinct type of pathogenic hepatitis viruses have been identified including: A, B, C, D, and E. In Pakistan, Hepatitis E remains endemic, mainly affecting the adult population. The program for Hepatitis prevention and control has not been launched in the district yet.

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. Being a relatively new district no interventions have been carried out so far.

15.4.6. National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care

National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care addresses the missing link between health care outlets and health services users through a network of community-based Lady Health Workers (LHWs). These health workers are especially trained in primary health care, family planning and community organization and deployed in their neighborhood catering to a thousand of population each. There were 30 LHWs working under supervision of 1 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) in the district.

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

This project aims to improve the health of women and children with focus on the following components.

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

15.5. Nutritional Status

As Sherani has been separated from Zhob in 2006; so there is no information available about nutritional status among children under-five years for Sherani District in the MICS 2003-04. However, 74% children under-five were moderately or severely malnourished in Zhob district. MICS 2010 states that only 85% infants were on breast milk while just 69% were exclusively breastfed in district Sherani.

In micro-nutrition, the situation is also not very encouraging. Vitamin A supplementation during Polio immunization

drives could hardly reach half of the target children population of 6-59 months age. Similarly, only 5.8% households were found consuming adequately iodized salt.

15.6. Some Development Projects

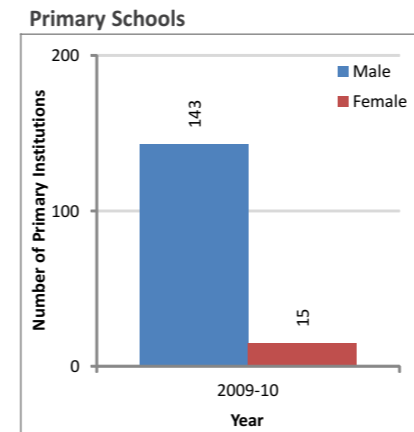
Projects reflected in the PSDP 2011-12.

- RHC AT KILLI SARA KIBZAI ALLAHABAD, Cost Rs. 15 million
- MCH CENTRE KILLI SHARAN ABDUL SATTAR NO 2 U/CAHMEDI DARGAH. Cost Rs. 5.0 million

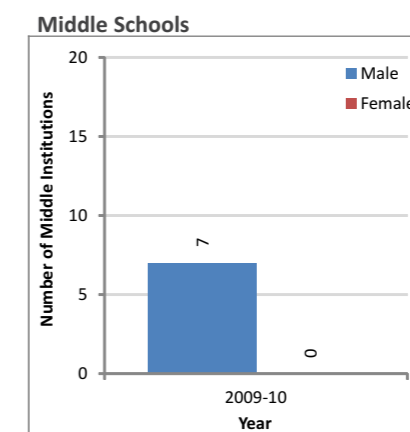
15.7. Some Key Findings

Since Sherani is relatively new district, therefore, attention needs to be paid not only on physical infrastructure in the health sector, but also on equipments and human resource. In the absence of facilities for health personnel, they are very likely to avoid being posted in the district. Therefore commensurate facilities also need to be provided to the health personnel for having them available in the district. Similarly, the health system in the district needs to be strengthened with focus on quality and increased utilization of services. Appointment of staff on vacant posts, especially female cadres (Nurses, LHVs, etc.), repair/renovation and up gradation of health facilities, timely flow of funds and improved governance are those immediate measures that can help improve the situation.

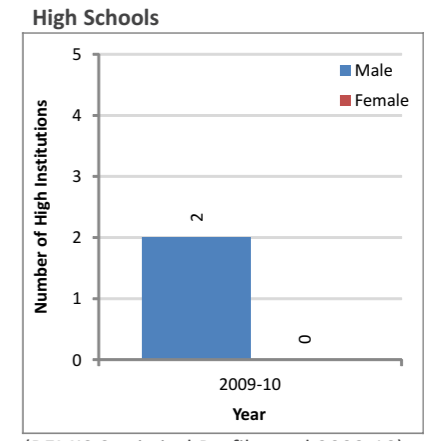
16 EDUCATION



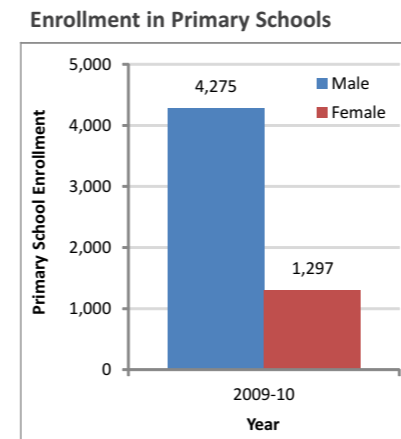
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)



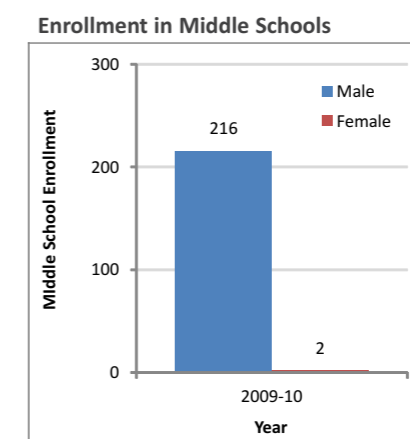
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)



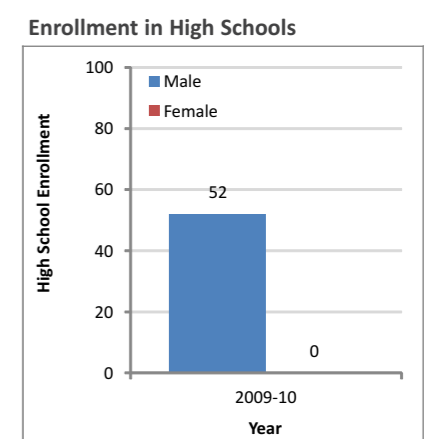
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, and 2009-10)



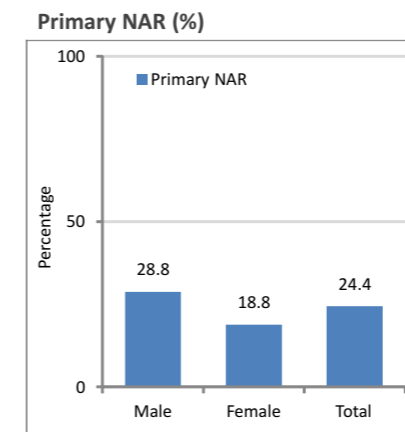
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)



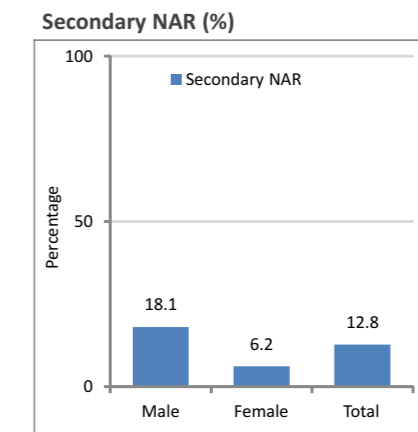
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)



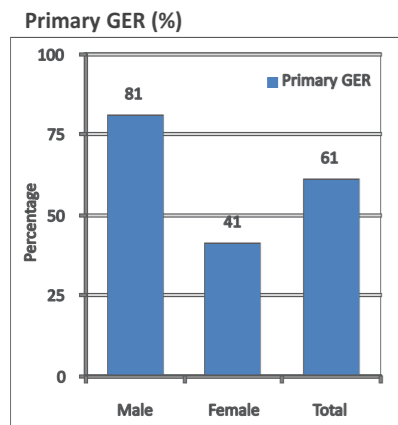
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)



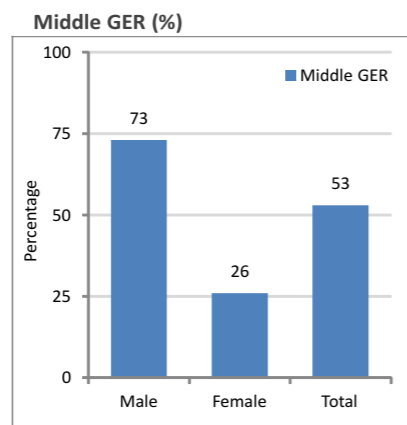
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)



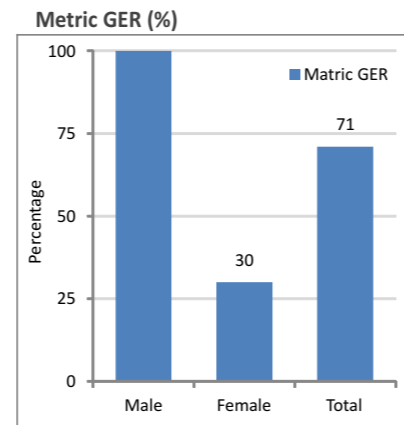
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)



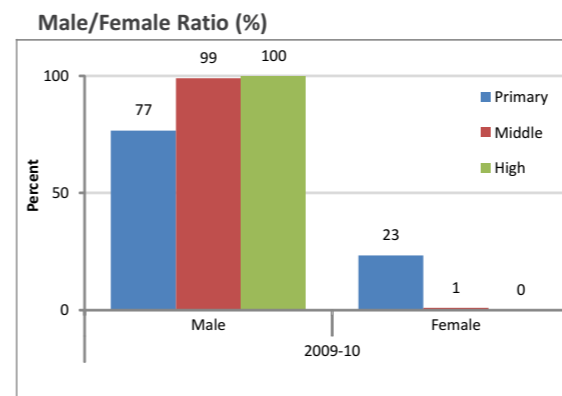
(PSLM, 2008-09)



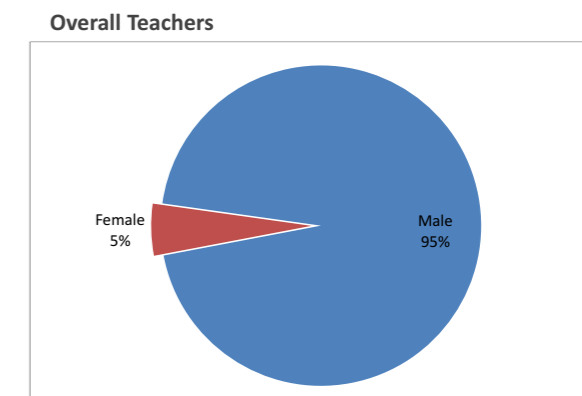
(PSLM, 2008-09)



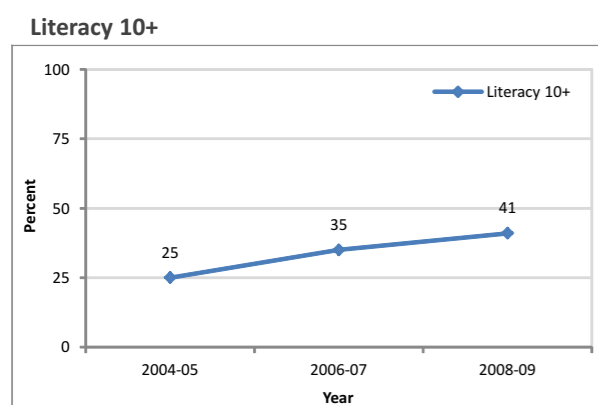
(PSLM, 2008-09)



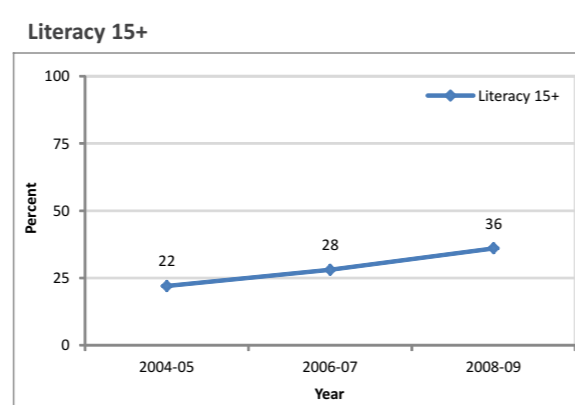
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)



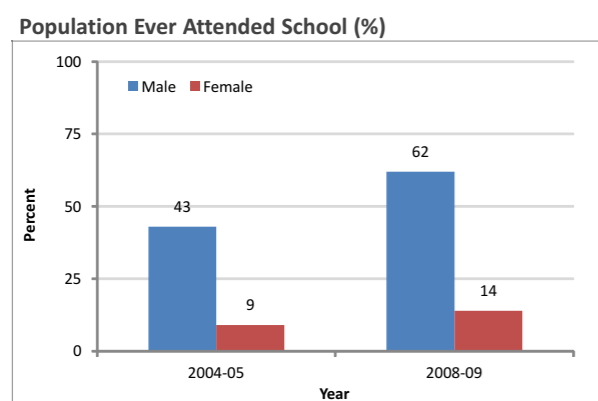
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)



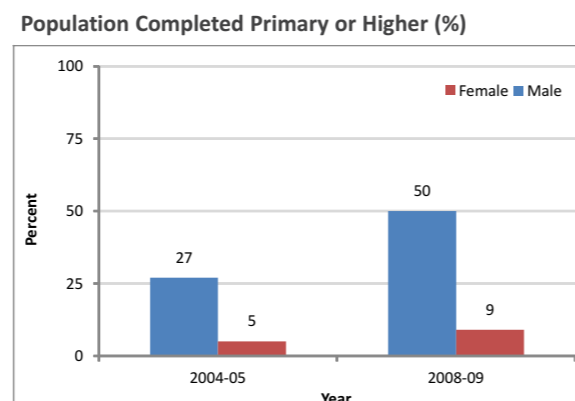
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Note: Data of PSLM 2004-05, 2006-07 & 2008-2009 refers to Zhob District.

MDG Indicators		
<i>Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education</i>		
2.1: Net primary enrolment ratio:	24%	(2010)
2.2: Primary Completion rate:	36%	(2010)
2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs):	41% (Zhob)	(2009)
<i>Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development</i>		
3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary:	0.65	(2010)
3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary:	0.39	(2010)
3.3: Youth Literacy GPI:	n/a	

Sector Highlights

- Gender disparity is evident at all levels of education and female literacy is extremely low (5.6% only)
- 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 158 primary schools in the district, there are only 7 middle and 2 high schools.
- There is also general scarcity of female teachers as on average there is only one primary teacher per 81 pupils.
- Primary school completion is also very low (36%).
- Most of the schools are without basic facilities like toilets, electricity and boundary walls etc.

16.1. Introduction

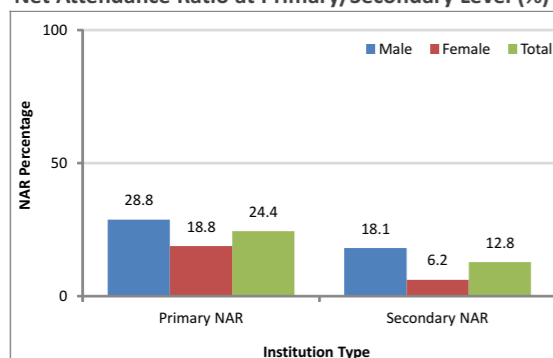
16.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates

According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 167 public primary, middle and high schools is 5,842, whereas, 68 male students were enrolled in the college.

16.3. Enrollment Rates

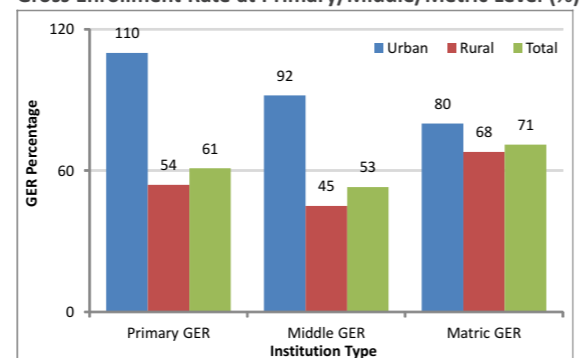
MICS 2010 has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 24% with girls significantly lower than boys (19% versus 29%). This indicates that 76% children were still out of school, who will either join late, or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in secondary school NAR (total: 13%, boys: 18%, girls: 6%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Gross Enrollment Rate of primary and middle schools was also very low (at 61% and 53% respectively). The GER data refers to Zhob District, the parent district, from which Sherani was separated, as the data of Sherani was not available. For details, please see table D3 Annexure D.

Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

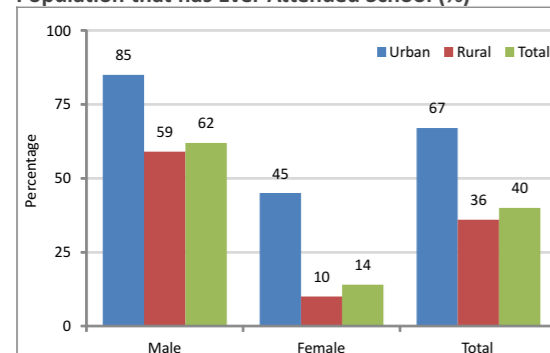


(PSLM, 2008-09) (Data refers to Zhob District)

16.4. Educational Attainment

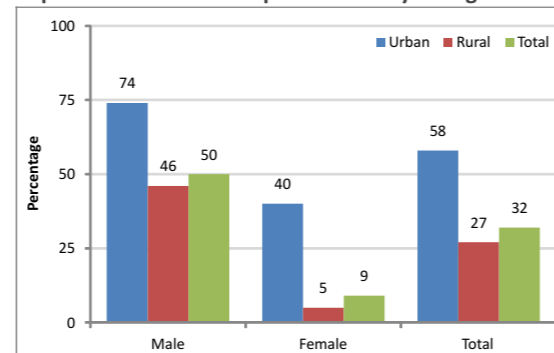
Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data (combined data of Zhob and Sherani Districts) suggests that about 60% population aged 10 years and above never attended any school, while, only 32% is reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 10% had ever-attended any school and only 5% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with urban males, where nearly 85% ever attend and 74% complete primary levels.

Population that has Ever Attended School (%)



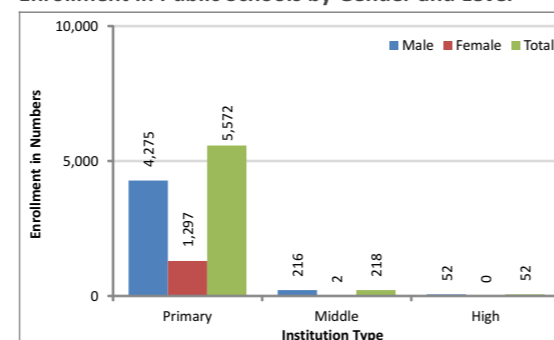
(PSLM, 2008-09) (Data refers to Zhob District)

Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level



(PSLM, 2008-09)(Data refers to Zhob District)

Enrollment in Public Schools by Gender and Level

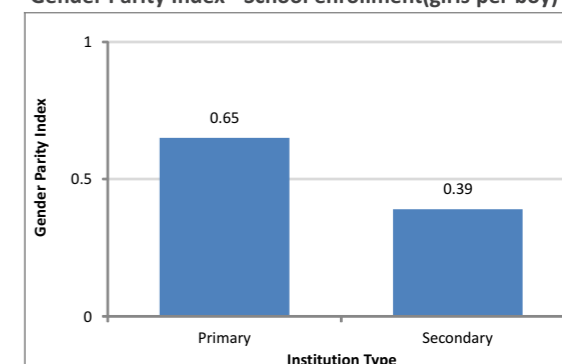


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.5. Gender Disparities

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

Gender Parity Index - School enrollment(girls per boy)

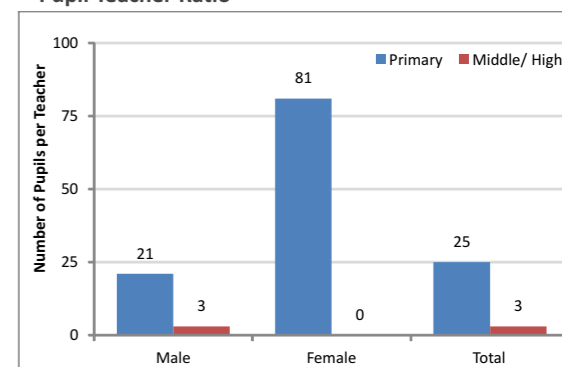


(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

16.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 21 Primary school boys and 81 Primary girls. There are sufficient teachers per students for middle level. For details, please see table D2 Annexure D.

Pupil Teacher Ratio



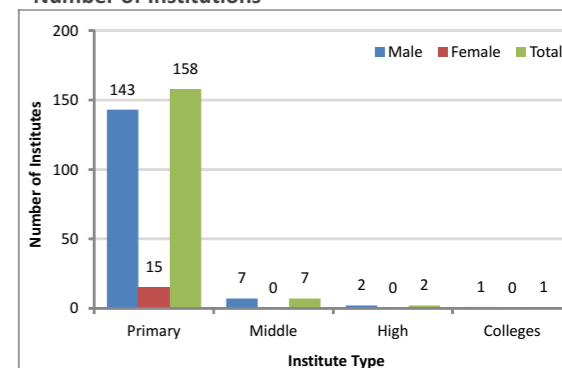
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7. Institutions

16.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school census 2009-10, there are 158 primary schools (143 male and 15 female), 7 middle schools (male), 2 high schools (male) and 1 Inter College (male). For details see table D4 Annexure D.

Number of Institutions



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7.2. Primary Schools

The total enrollment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 5,572, of which, 4,275 were boys and 1,297 were girls, which means that 76.72% of Primary school students were boys. In each primary school, a senior Junior Vernacular Teacher (JVT) is assigned the charge of Head Master or Head Mistress. The costs of primary schools are borne by government, in the case of government run schools. They have a uniform curriculum and examination system.

As per Government of Pakistan's National Education Policy (NEP), now defunct after 18th constitutional amendment, the primary education will be provided to all 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. Recently the Zhob District is bifurcated into two districts. Area wise, Zhob and Sherani Districts covered 16,520 Sq. K.M. In Zhob District 285 and Sherani District 158 primary schools are functioning properly. If we follow the criteria mentioned in National Education Policy (NEP) then the number of primary schools becomes 11,013 instead of

443. However, considering the geographic spread, this policy (though ineffective after 18th amendment) may not be applicable in letter and spirit as it would require 11,013 schools to cover the district map. Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 08 community schools to promote primary education in the district.

The following table computes the budget based on the information provided by the Provincial Education Department. The number of new primary schools budgeted is based on the requirements for new primary schools minus the number of non-functional schools activated. Priority has been given to activating non-functional schools before budgeting for establishing new primary schools.³

Budget-Establish New Primary Schools					
Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	5	5	5	5	5
Activate NF Schools	3	2	2	2	2
Establish New Primary Schools	2	3	3	3	3
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	4.252	6.378	6.378	6.378	6.378
New Schools-Teachers Salary	0.720	1.800	2.880	3.960	5.040
Total (Rs. in millions)	4.972	8.178	9.258	10.338	11.418
Girls' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	14	13	13	13	13
Activate NF Schools	3	3	3	2	2
Establish New Primary Schools	11	10	10	11	11
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	23.386	21.260	21.260	23.386	23.386
New Schools-Teachers Salary	3.960	7.560	11.160	15.120	19.080
Total (Rs. in millions)	27.346	28.820	32.420	38.506	42.466

16.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle Schools comprise of grades 6 to 8, with the Primary Section included. In 2009, there were 7 middle schools in Sherani, all for boys. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 218, which included 216 boys and 2 girls. This means that 99.08% 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 7 middle schools functioning against 158 primary schools, meaning thereby that 22.57 primary schools feed into one middle school, averagely, which to a larger extent explains the reasons for low continuation rates.

16.7.4. High Schools

High schools comprise of grades up to 10 classes with primary and middle classes included. Humanities and science subjects are taught in these schools. When a middle school is upgraded from Middle level to High level, more staff is sanctioned as one Head Master or Head Mistress, a Secondary School Teacher (general science), a Junior English Teacher, a Junior Clerk, and a class IV employee. In 2009, there were 2 Boys High Schools in Sherani, whereas no Girls High School existed. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 52, where all students were boys.

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

16.7.5. Intermediate College

One (1) Inter College (Male) is functioning properly, where sixty eight (68) male students are enrolled in 1 Inter College.

16.7.6. Degree Colleges

According to Directorate of Education Colleges, there is no Degree College in the district.

16.7.7. Madrasas

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

16.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

16.8.1. School Buildings

According to BEMIS 2009-10, 10% 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.

Almost 89% of primary schools are without boundary wall, which is a matter of serious concern.

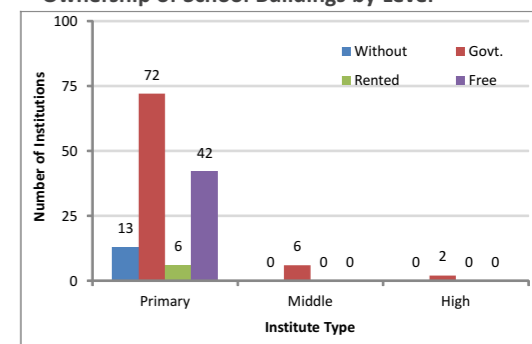
About 95% of primary schools are functioning without electricity. This situation is also worse in middle but better in high schools (100% and 0%) respectively.

Similarly, the same situation is with the toilet facility. 92% of primary schools are without basic toilet facility. This situation is almost same in middle but better in high schools.

Water is the basic necessity and the almost 55% of primary school are without water facility and this situation is same in middle but better in high schools.

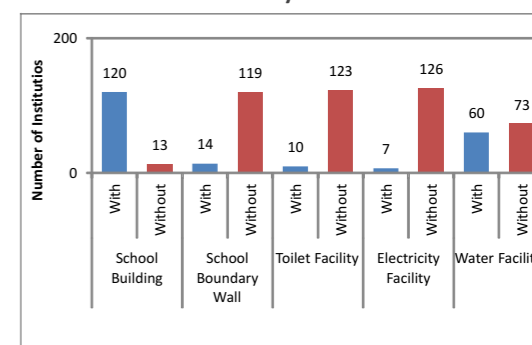
According to a previous survey, most of the schools were deprived of basic needs i.e. boundary wall, toilets for students, class rooms, science labs, library, science equipment, furniture, reading writing material, computers and water facilities. The missing facilities are one of the major reasons why students drop out of schools and parents also do not value the education. 54% of primary school buildings are owned by the Government.

Ownership of School Buildings by Level



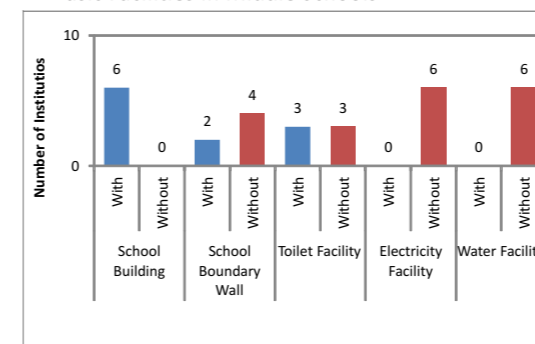
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Primary Schools



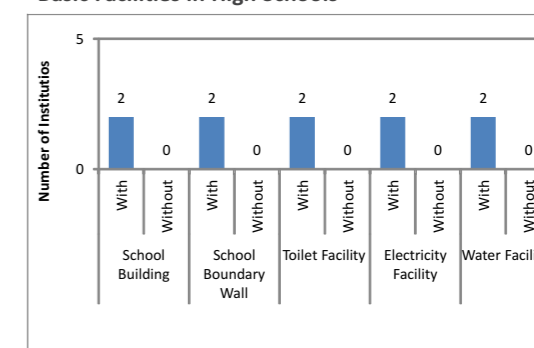
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Middle Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in High Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

³ District EFA Plan, Sherani 2011-2015, NCHD

16.9. Literacy

According to Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, the literacy rate of age 10+ in Sherani District was 63% among males and 14% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 41%. The definition of literacy has been relaxed in this survey that asks only for stated ability to read and write with understanding. The literacy rate, if measured on international standards, would be even lower than this level.

The Federal Government had launched the program to uplift literacy status in the selected districts, especially for females that have been deprived of this basic right due to social norms and limited opportunities. Sherani District was not focused in the subject project. However after devolution of the subject of education to the provinces, Balochistan will have to initiate such programs through its own resources.

Currently, 90 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for males and females by NCHD for about 1,900 beneficiaries. An overwhelming majority of the adult literacy centers are for females.⁴

Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

Description	Centers	Enrolment
Male Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	10	203
Female Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	80	1,679
Total	90	1,882

16.10. Non-Formal Education

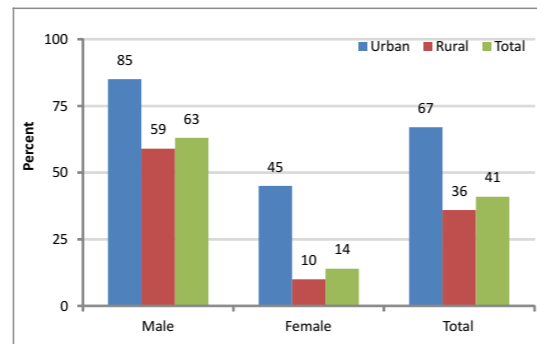
In addition to the formal schooling system, there is a system of Non-formal Education for those who have missed regular schooling during their school-age. The Non-formal curricula are usually short and fast-track. A number of organizations and bodies are supporting non-formal education including:

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

In the fiscal year 2007-2009, the Balochistan Education Foundation, with coordination of World Bank, established 8 community schools in Sherani District through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. IDO. The enrollment was 328, of which, 141 were girls and 187 were boys. According to an approved agreement, the following criteria were followed by BEF authority:

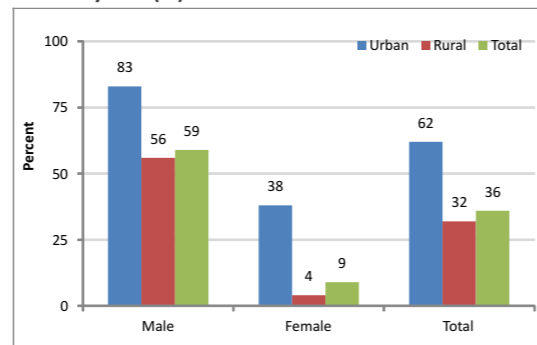
- Community will provide shelter or one room on voluntary basis.
- Teacher should belong to that area and only in case of non-availability, the teacher may be appointed from within a radius of 4 km.

Literacy 10+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)(Data refers to Zhob District)

Literacy 15+ (%)



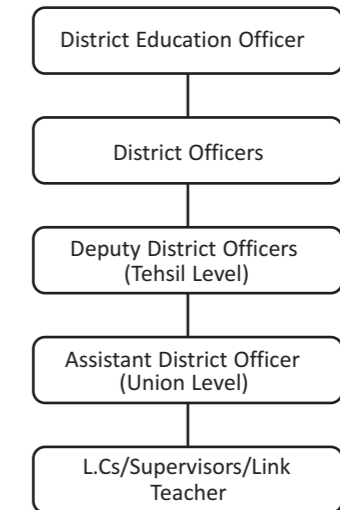
(PSLM, 2008-09)(Data refers to Zhob District)

- There should be at least 20 school children of age-group 5-9 years.
- There should not be any Girls' school within a radius of 2 K.M, but a minor amendment was made in III Phase in which there should not be any boys or girls school within a radius of 2 K.M.

16.11. Education Department

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

District Education Management Structure



16.12. Donors/NGOs Involvement

There are 5 private schools and more than 5 madrassas. Besides, Balochistan Education Foundation is running 8 community schools. Education department, Balochistan, with the financial assistance of UNESCO, has prepared Early Childhood Education Plan (2011-2015) for Sherani district. The ECE plan proposes the multi prong strategies to address the ECE age group population in minimal time frame of 5 years i.e. (2011 to 2015). The plan also focuses the long term vision to manage and strengthen the ECE facilities in the district.

16.13. Some Development Projects

No projects pertaining to the education sector were being implemented (when data was being collected).

16.14. Some Key Findings

- Absence of schools in the district is one of the major issues in the education sector. Most of the affluent ones send their kids to neighboring schools in district Zhob, whereas the poor and non affluent ones tend to avoid sending kids to school under the excuse of schools being far away. There is a need to construct more primary and middle schools in the district. Similarly, focus also needs to be given to high schools and colleges. This is most important in terms of girls' education in particular.
- The absence of data makes it difficult to compute the drop-out rates; however, Education Department estimates a very high drop-out in primary grades, especially for girls. There are a number of reasons for students to discontinue their schooling of which poverty is the major factor. Children usually take a late start, at the age of 8 or 9 years, and then within few years, parents consider them old enough to lend a hand in income earning activities, or in case of girls, household chores or even marriage. Low quality of education is another major reason for high primary school drop-out rate. Teachers are generally un-trained. Girls are particularly disadvantaged in terms of access to basic education. There are limited facilities (schools and female teachers) as well as low preference of families to get their daughters educated.

⁴ District EFA Plan, Sherani 2011-2015, NCHD



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

Football is the most popular game played in the district. People are fond of playing cricket and football. The best players are respected and honored in the community. The people also take a lot of interest in cricket and football and often make these sports eventful by conducting local tournaments, which pull in a lot of crowd for encouragement and applause. Some local games like wrestling and tent-pegging are also being played, but not with much enthusiasm.

17.1. Some Development Projects

No project being implemented under PSDP 2011-12.

17.2. Major Development Issues

Sports never remained the preference of any government as the major portion of Provincial Budget is always designated for other priority issues such as infrastructure, health and education. Most of the NGOs are also working for the similar issues and have discouraged sports and development of related infrastructure. There is a need to pay attention d to sports in order to engage them in healthy activities.

18 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

18.1. Introduction of Social Welfare

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

During local government structure in the province, the projects and tasks of Social Welfare Department were devolved to Community Development Departments at districts level which is currently at the hiatus status. Therefore, presently these Community Development Departments are known as Social Welfare Departments at districts levels.

In Balochistan, certain developmental schemes were initiated by the Social Welfare Department. These schemes aimed at the improvement of social environment by providing opportunities to the underprivileged strata through policies, programs and projects in order to alleviate poverty and dependency. These projects included community development centers, community halls, income support programs and registration of the marginalized persons etc. For this purpose budget allocated in fiscal year 2009-10 toward Social Welfare Department, Sherani was Rs. 1,897,060/.

18.2. Rural Community Center Sherani

The Rural Community Center is aimed at providing trainings in cutting, stitching and embroidery, but due to the absence of infrastructure in relatively new district, there is no staff and enrolled trainees.

18.3. Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)

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

18.4. Zakat & Pakistan-Bait-ul-Maal

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

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

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

18.5. Structure & Functions of Department

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

The Department of Social Welfare, District Sherani has 1 post of BPS-17 and 7 posts of BPS-16 while no post was vacant. The detail of staff is given below:

Table 18.1: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in EDO Office

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

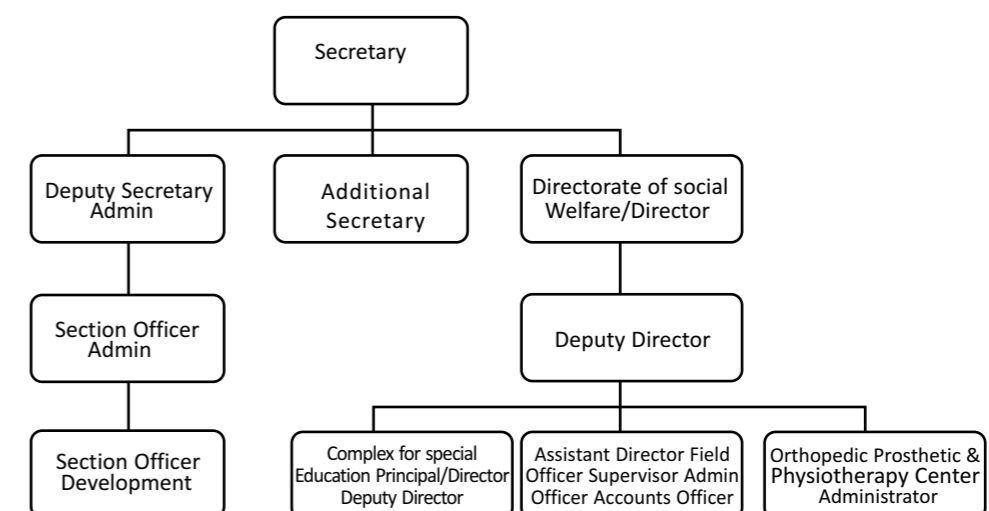
(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.2: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	9
Actual Filled Posts	9
Vacant Posts	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Social Welfare Department Organogram



18.6. Some Key Findings

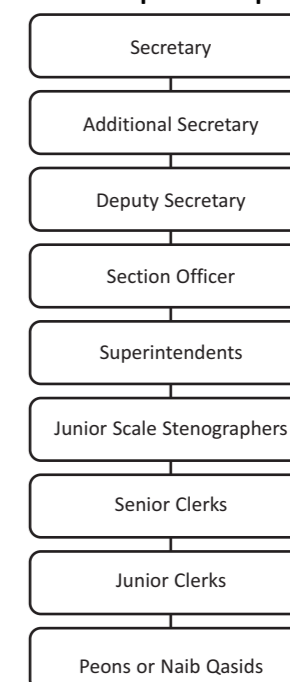
- Record is not properly maintained which leads to poor identification of needs pertaining to the districts' development centers.
- Budget for the Community Development Centers needs to be increased.
- Certain projects on education and rehabilitation of the persons with impairments and transsexuals are important to be initiated for the welfare of marginalized strata.
- Sufficient budget allocation is required to fulfill the requirements of community development schemes and projects.
- 45 CCBs and 11 NGOs were registered with Social Welfare Department in which 30 CCBs were not working. Continuous supervision and monitoring of CCBs and NGOs working is essential for community development.
- Safety net plans in Sherani are required for the well-being of aged persons, orphans and rehabilitation of the drug addicts.

19 WOMEN/GIRL CHILD DEVELOPMENT

19.1. Structure of Women Development Department

In 1997, a Women Development Cell was established under the Planning and Development Department, which was the first initiative for women development in the province. Formerly, this department was working with the Department of Social Welfare and Special Education. However, recently, the Women Development Department (WDD) is separated from Department of Social Welfare and Special Education on 03rd November, 2009 and therefore, presently passing through an evolutionary process. The department still needs to mature for carrying out the required tasks in an effective manner and also to get the field/district offices fully operationalized.

Structure of Provincial Woman Development Department



19.2. Situation of Women

Women were 48% of the overall population and 44% of them were above 15 years of age. Their economic dependency over males persists high due to the patriarchal norms, even that they are equally active with men within their household arena such as in agriculture and livestock, but socially not accepted as farmers or the paid laborers. Moreover, their ownership or inheritance in house and/or agricultural land is also not widely accepted, that makes them more economically dependent. Other issues like illiteracy, poverty and lack of resources adjoins in hampering women as subordinate strata of society.

According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls is significantly lower than boys (19% compared to 29%). Traditionally girls' education is not much encouraged due to poverty and cultural issues. Girls, even if enrolled in schools have high possibility of dropouts or discontinue education after primary level. The secondary Net Attendance Ratio is 13% in total, out of which boys dominate with 18% and girls stand at mere 6%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was also very low, 61% and 53% respectively.

In the health sector, the data on appointed lady doctors, nurses and LHWs and LHSs was not available. Subsequently this situation raised maternal health risk. Consequently, women have less medical facilities for antenatal checkups and delivery assistance. According to the DHIS report, overall 1% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), whereas 1% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel. Similarly 55% of the women, who had delivered, had one or more post natal visits in the year 2010. Besides, lack of essential Primary Health Care equipment and services further add to their problems particularly at the time of maternal emergencies.

The issues related to women are considered as matter of honor and are brought before *jirga*, instead of being reported at the police station. For the reason, cases of violence and crimes against women in the district remain unreported. This situation asks for the need of women police station and women police in the district. So, it could ensure protection of women and their access to justice.

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 7,230 whereas registered men voters were 10,315 in the district. However, during election women are influentially discouraged to cast their votes. (*Data reported shows combined figures for Zhob and Sherani*).

Major employee of females in the district is education sector where 16 women have employment.

19.3. Available Facilities

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

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

Besides, the following steps have been taken for the development of girl child and women those include:

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

Recently, Sherani is given the status of separate district. Formerly it was a *Tehsil* of District Zhob. For this reason, data on available banks, micro finance schemes,, vocational trainings and recreational facilities is not reported so far.

19.4. Recreational Facilities

The traditional norms do not allow women for recreational activities; therefore not much attention has been given by the government to provide recreational facilities for women such as parks and clubs.

19.5. Women Development Initiatives

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

19.6. Some Key Findings

- Due to higher rate of illiteracy, women in district Sherani are not fully aware of their rights.
- Both government and NGOs need to initiate the women empowerment programs in the district.
- District hospitals should be equipped with essential equipment for on time primary health care services particularly in emergencies.
- .
- Women representation is needed at all levels so that they could raise their demands on the district level.
- .
- Awareness campaigns for increasing girls' enrollment and reducing drop out should be regular features of the government in district Sherani.
- Women should be paid while they offer services in agriculture and livestock sectors. The payment of their work can help in the betterment of their livelihoods and economic empowerment.
- NGOs also need to focus on district Sherani and initiate equity programs for improving women empowerment.

Sherani has low to medium risk of disasters like earthquake, floods and drought. Detailed data about disasters is not available for Sherani. Provincial Disaster Management Authority has development district level disaster risk reduction plans for some districts in one for Balochistan in accordance with provision of National Disaster Management Ordinance 2006. Currently, there is no disaster risk management plan for Sherani. However, the following table assesses risk level for all districts including Sherani.

Provincial Disaster Risk Management Plan for Balochistan identifies 'the risk environment for Balochistan Province and outlines the key institutional and programming components relative to effective disaster risk management, emergency response and recovery. The plan is designed to enhance the capacity of all departments / agencies / organisations to more effectively prepare and respond to disaster risk situations. This is achieved through the combined processes of risk analysis, which provides a more realistic base of information upon which to frame operational plans and procedures.' This plan can be downloaded from: <http://www.ndma.gov.pk/>

So far, district disaster risk management plans for the following districts of Balochistan have been prepared:

1. Ziarat
2. Nasirabad
3. Lasbela
4. Kech
5. Jhal Magsi
6. Kachhi
7. Gwadar

These plans can be downloaded from the following ULR

http://www.ndma.gov.pk/publications_district_drm.html

Relative Severity of Various Hazards Per District

S. No	DISTRICT	Hazard												
		Drought	Floods	Earthquake	Landslides	Communicable diseases	Fire	Locusts / Pests	Crisis situation	Industrial & Mines Accidents	Transport Accidents	Cyclones	Tsunami	Refugees & IDPs
1.	Awaran	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Bolan	3	5	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
3.	Barkhan	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Chagai	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
5.	Dera-Bugti	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Gawadar	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-
7.	Jafferabad	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Jhal Magsi	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Killa Abdullah	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
10.	Killa Saifullah	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Kohlu	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Kharan	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
13.	Kalat	2	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
14.	Khuzdar	3	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
15.	Kech	4	4	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Lasbela	2	4	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-
17.	Loralai	3	3	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
18.	Mastung	2	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
19.	Musakhail	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Nushki	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
21.	Nasirabad	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Panjgur	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Pishin	1	2	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Quetta	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-
25.	Sibi	2	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Sherani	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Washuk	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
28.	Ziarat	-	2	3	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Zhob	2	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

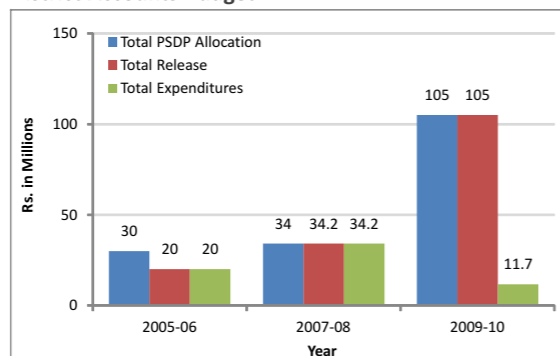
Vulnerability levels of various hazards per district in Balochistan province

SCORING KEYS	
Very High	5
High	4
Medium	3
Low	2
Very Low	1
None	-

NB: Ranking based on deliberations with staff from Relief Commissioner's Office and Livestock Department.

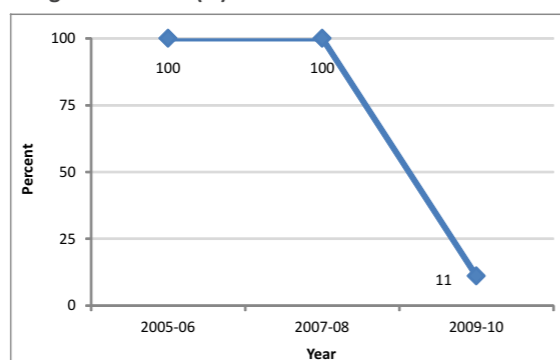
21 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

District Accounts Budget



(PSDP, 2005-10)

Budget Utilization (%)



(PSDP, 2005-10)

21.1. Introduction

Growth and development can occur only when there are sufficient financial resources. Sufficient financial outlay is exceedingly imperative for all districts in Balochistan that are lagging behind in their quest for sustainable development. This chapter presents an analysis of financial resources and expenditures at district level for Sherani.

21.2. Development Funds

Most of the development activities in the district are funded through the Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). Development funds from federal and provincial resources are only partly administered at the district level. 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. Moreover, in case of block allocations at the provincial level, accurate breakdown at the district level is not available. The following table presents data on allocation, releases, and expenditures of provincial PSDP in Sherani.

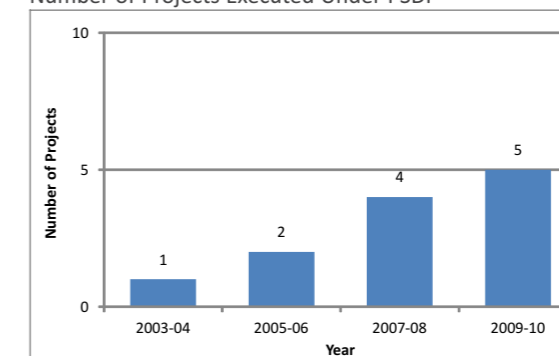
Table 21.1: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total PSDP Allocation	15	26	30	20	34	47	105
Total Release	25	30	20	n/a	34	47	105
Total Expenditures	25	30	20	n/a	34	24	12
Percentage Utilizations	100%	100%	100%	n/a	100%	51%	*11%

(PSDP, 2010)
n/a: Data not available
**when data was being collected*

The graph shows the number of projects reflected in PSDPs in Sherani. 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 F1 Annexure F.

Number of Projects Executed Under PSDP



(PSDP, 2010)



ANNEXURE TABLES

- Annexure A: District Government
- Annexure B: Forestry
- Annexure C: Water Supply And Sanitation
- Annexure D: Education
- Annexure E: Community Development And Social Welfare
- Annexure F: District Accounts and Development funds
- Annexure G: List of Villages (Rural)
- Some Websites
- Bibliography

Annexure A: DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Table A1: Provincial/National Assembly Seats

	Constituency No	Number of Seats
Provincial	PB-18, Sherani cum Zhob	1
National	NA-264 Zhob cum Sherani Cum Killia Saifullah	1
<i>Total</i>		2

(Provincial and District Election Commission of Pakistan)

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

Office	Basic Pay Scale (BPS)	Number of Posts		Total
		2008-09	2009-10	
Deputy Commissioner	1	0	1	1
	4	0	1	1
	7	0	1	1
	12	0	1	1
	14	0	2	2
	16	0	1	1
Health	2	0	40	40
	5	0	17	17
	6	0	12	12
	7	0	14	14
	8	0	3	3
	10	0	14	14
	12	0	2	2
	13	0	1	1
	15	0	1	1
	17	0	1	1
	18	0	18	18
	19	0	5	5
20	0	1	1	
PHE	2	0	11	11
	3	0	18	18
	5	0	2	2
	7	0	1	1
	9	0	1	1
	11	0	3	3
	12	0	1	1
	14	0	1	1
17	0	1	1	
18	0	1	1	
Forest/ Wildlife	2	0	8	8
	4	0	1	1
	5	0	16	16

	5	0	16	16
	7	0	3	3
	9	0	1	1
	14	0	1	1
	16	0	2	2
	17	0	1	1
	7	0	2	2
Revenue	9	0	2	2
	14	0	2	2
	19	0	1	1
Agriculture	1	0	4	4
	4	0	2	2
	5	0	1	1
	6	0	12	12
	7	0	3	3
	9	0	1	1
	11	0	1	1
	14	0	1	1
	16	0	1	1
	17	0	13	13
	18	0	1	1
Planning and Finance	17	0	2	2
	18	0	1	1
Livestock	1	0	10	10
	4	0	1	1
	6	0	1	1
	7	0	5	5
	14	0	1	1
	18	0	1	1
	19	0	1	1
Community Development	1	0	2	2
	7	0	1	1
	8	0	3	3
	14	0	1	1
	17	0	1	1
Total		0	287	287

(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	
Pistol	280	1,000	280,000	Deputy Commissioner
Rifal	50	1,000	50,000	Deputy Commissioner
Total	330	2,000	330,000	

(District Revenue Office)

Annexure B: FORESTRY

Table B1: Notified Forests Areas

(hectares)

Forest Name	Area (Hectares)	Status
Kapip	708	The Forest is intact, but a gratuitous intervention of introducing Mesquet plants to the area, might lead to an irreparable change in the ecology of the forest, in the long run.
Shahwan Khawa	648	Partly degraded olive forests, mostly ruined by traditional pawindas, for fuel wood collection and over grazing.
Shinghar	1036	Still intact due to an effective protection by both the Forest Department and local right holders for collection of <i>chilghoza</i> nut .
Khawaza	389	Partially degraded forest
Merhail	3497	Highly deforested area. Most of the olive trees removed by both the local rightholders and traditional <i>pawindas</i> (nomads).
Total	6,278	

(Forest Department)

Table B2 :Forest Department Designations and Posts

Designation	Grade (BPS)	Post (Number)
Divisional Forest Officer	17	1
Sub-Divisional Officer Wildlife	16	1
Range Forest Officer	16	2
Assistant	14	1
Assistant Computer Operator	11	1
Deputy Ranger Forest	9	2
Senior Clerk	9	1
Forester	7	3
Junior Clerk	7	1
Deputy Ranger Wildlife	5	1
Forest Guard	5	17
Tractor Driver	5	1
Jeep Driver	4	1
Game Watcher	1	7
Mali	1	1
Cleaner	1	1
Naib Qasid	1	3
Chowkidar	1	2
Total		47

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

Annexure C: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Table C1: Improved and Un-improved Sources of Drinking Water (Percent)

Type and Source of Drinking Water	MICS 2010
Improved Sources	61.2
Piped water	17.2
Public standpipe or tap	5.0
Hand pump	0
Donkey pump/turbine	0
Protected dug well	21.1
Tube well/ borehole	11.1
Protected pond/ Tank	0
Protected spring	3.1
Rainwater collection	3.4
Filter plant	0.4
Un-Improved Sources	37.7
Unprotected dug well	15.4
Unprotected Spring	14.1
Unprotected Pond	0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	2.5
vendor provided	0
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	0
Tanker truck	0.5
Cart with small tanker/ drum	3.6
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0
Other	1.5

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table C2: Improved & Un-improved Sources of Sanitation Facilities(Percent)

Access of water sources	MICS 2010
Improved sanitation facilities	51.0
Flush to piped sewer system	1.2
Flush to septic tank	0.6
Flush to pit (latrine)	13.6
Flush to somewhere else	1.2
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	1.0
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	21.9
Pit latrine with slab	11.6
Composting toilet	0.0
Un-Improved sanitation facilities	
Pit latrine without slab / Open	2.2
Bucket	0.0
Public/ communal latrine	0.4
Other	0.0
Missing	1.4
No facility, Bush, Field	45.0

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Annexure D: EDUCATION

Note: Sherani was part of the district Zhob, that's why data is not available of the year 2004-05

Table D1: Enrolment in Government Schools by Gender and Level – Year Wise (Number)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Section	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,275	1,297	5,572
Middle Section	n/a	n/a	n/a	216	2	218
High Section	n/a	n/a	n/a	52	0	52
Inter Colleges	n/a	n/a	n/a	68	0	68
Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,611	1,299	5,910

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

Table D2: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	21	81	25
Middle and High Level	3	n/a	3

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Table D3: Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (Percent)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	28.8	18.8	24.4
Secondary	18.1	6.2	12.8

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table D4 : Type and Number of Institutions– Year Wise (Number)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	n/a	n/a	n/a	143	15	158
Middle Schools	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	0	7
High Schools	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	0	2
Inter Colleges	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	0	1
Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	153	15	168

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

Table D5 : Male/Female Ratio of Students (Percent)

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	77	99	100
Female	23	1	0

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Annexure E: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

Table E1: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in EDO Office

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
EDO (CD), (B-17). The Social Welfare Officer (Male).	1	1	0
Assistant. (B-14).	1	1	0
Multi-Purpose Worker . (Male). (B-08).	1	1	0
Multi-Purpose Worker . (Female). (B-08).	1	1	0
Junior Clerk . (B-07).	1	1	0
NaibQasid. (B-02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar. (BPS-02).	1	1	0
Sweeper (Part- Time) (B-01).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Annexure F: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table F1: Projects reflected in PSDP for Sherani

Year	Projects in Numbers
2001-02	n/a
2002-03	n/a
2003-04	1
2004-05	2
2005-06	2
2006-07	3
2007-08	4
2008-09	3
2009-10	5

(PSDP, 2001-2010)

Annexure G:
LIST OF VILLAGES (RURAL), SHERANI, CENSUS 1998

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	SHERANI	ABU SAR	479	74
2	SHERANI	AGHBERGA RAGHA	405	37
3	SHERANI	AHMDI DIRGHA	900	175
4	SHERANI	ASTASHAI	1265	209
5	SHERANI	ATATAZAI	611	98
6	SHERANI	CHINA	87	17
7	SHERANI	GHANDI ADAM KHAN	93	22
8	SHERANI	GHUND SER	82	23
9	SHERANI	GHUNDI KOHNA	463	58
10	SHERANI	GURGUR CHINAH	184	30
11	SHERANI	KARIM KACHH	50	6
12	SHERANI	KORI WASTA QURIESHI	874	136
13	SHERANI	KORI WASTA YASINZAI	795	95
14	SHERANI	KOTHAH	371	45
15	SHERANI	KURAM ABU THAL	0	0
16	SHERANI	NAWAB KOT	216	39
17	SHERANI	NIAZI KOT	535	83
18	SHERANI	SANNI ZAI	186	36
19	SHERANI	SHER GHALI	1268	134
20	SHERANI	SHINAH KAZHAH	388	46
21	SHERANI	SURLAKAI	1103	134
22	SHERANI	TURJANA	395	61
23	SHERANI	WALA SHOL	597	120
24	SHERANI	AGHBURGAI	435	50
25	SHERANI	KILLI GUL MUHAMMAD	545	75
26	SHERANI	KILLI KHAN ALAM	3338	347
27	SHERANI	KILLI PIR MUHAMMAD	475	59
28	SHERANI	MANDAO	655	84
29	SHERANI	MUSHKEN BUND	118	17
30	SHERANI	RAGHSAR MANGLAZI	0	0
31	SHERANI	SHARO	673	67
32	SHERANI	SPIN SHAH	331	49
33	SHERANI	SURABAH	0	0
34	SHERANI	TANGI PEROWEZAN	785	104
35	SHERANI	AGHBURGA WAH	191	19
36	SHERANI	ALGAZZAI	102	12
37	SHERANI	ANGHUSHTAI	235	38
38	SHERANI	BESH LAWARA	1098	139
39	SHERANI	CHASHMARAGH	125	13
40	SHERANI	DAGLAWARA	547	87
41	SHERANI	DAHANA SAR POST	154	25
42	SHERANI	DORI	26	4
43	SHERANI	GHAGRA	368	64
44	SHERANI	GHARING	421	74
45	SHERANI	GHARYASA TAROZAI	185	38

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
46	SHERANI	GHAZI	0	0
47	SHERANI	GHOZAI	0	0
48	SHERANI	GHURWANDI		
48	SHERANI	ZARGHOVILLA	85	11
49	SHERANI	GHURYASA	85	15
50	SHERANI	GHURYASI	296	39
51	SHERANI	HASAR	492	62
52	SHERANI	HASARKAI LOWARA	137	17
53	SHERANI	KAZAH	121	15
54	SHERANI	KHAWAJA WAHI	295	41
55	SHERANI	LAWARA	494	67
56	SHERANI	MACHAROGAI	188	25
57	SHERANI	MUKHWAI	108	21
58	SHERANI	PASTARI	40	9
59	SHERANI	PROMAH	142	21
60	SHERANI	RAGHA SAR	354	52
61	SHERANI	SARA KOHNAH	66	13
62	SHERANI	SARI LAWARA	340	32
63	SHERANI	SERA RAIZ	170	34
64	SHERANI	SHAUHA	456	71
65	SHERANI	SOROI KANI	441	66
66	SHERANI	SOZAI	36	5
67	SHERANI	SPIN LAWARA	84	13
68	SHERANI	TOR BANDANAR	261	25
69	SHERANI	TORKANI	22	6
70	SHERANI	WILA SHOI	52	3
71	SHERANI	ZAR GAWAH	166	26
72	SHERANI	ZERPAN	0	0
73	SHERANI	ANZAR KHEZAI	1029	131
74	SHERANI	ASPASTA AGHBURGA	2524	380
75	SHERANI	GHARLAMA	860	132
76	SHERANI	IBRAHIM ZAI/SOZAI	206	33
77	SHERANI	IBRAHIMZAI	280	41
78	SHERANI	KACHHE	358	35
79	SHERANI	KAHOL TIRKAI LIHKWAN	279	62
80	SHERANI	KAMAL ZAI	568	77
81	SHERANI	KHANKI NAWAB KOT	0	0
82	SHERANI	KHUNKI	328	42
83	SHERANI	KURUM	941	87
84	SHERANI	LEHAR CHOPPER KHAIL	1331	118
85	SHERANI	LEHAR KERHANZAI	872	101
86	SHERANI	MANIKHAN	796	106
87	SHERANI	MOBI TJWAR KHAR	185	16
88	SHERANI	MOSAI AZIZ KHAN	944	59
89	SHERANI	PASTA ARMANZAI	709	115

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
90	SHERANI	RAGHA MINA	757	75
91	SHERANI	RUSTA WUSTA WAST(SPAL)	168	26
92	SHERANI	SIRATOI MENA	282	43
93	SHERANI	TIRI KARMANZAI	342	51
94	SHERANI	UZHDAN	391	42
95	SHERANI	WALMAI	513	82
96	SHERANI	WARGHARI	1205	123
97	SHERANI	ZARA KILLA	2344	348
98	SHERANI	ZARINA MONAH	160	33
99	SHERANI	ZIANDI MILOO	797	51
100	SHERANI	BHAMBRAT	173	23
101	SHERANI	CHAJOBI	2069	222
102	SHERANI	CHAUDAI	90	12
103	SHERANI	CHUR KANDI	174	43
104	SHERANI	DAGHALO KAZHA	110	12
105	SHERANI	DOMANDI	97	11
106	SHERANI	DUGLOR ZOR	0	0
107	SHERANI	GAHAI	190	22
108	SHERANI	HOTA	106	8
109	SHERANI	INGASHAI PAN	528	27
110	SHERANI	KACHH MINA	46	4
111	SHERANI	KAJAL KHAIL	238	23
112	SHERANI	KARAMACHAH	158	22
113	SHERANI	KAREZAI	131	24
114	SHERANI	KAZHA	583	74
115	SHERANI	KHAWAZHA	179	22
116	SHERANI	KHOZAI	60	15
117	SHERANI	LAGHRE KAZHA	315	48
118	SHERANI	LAKAI	0	0
119	SHERANI	LANDAI	191	18
120	SHERANI	LIO BAND	183	18
121	SHERANI	LOGHAI MENA	0	0
122	SHERANI	LOI RAGHAH	642	69
123	SHERANI	MANAH	109	13
124	SHERANI	MANKAI	48	8
125	SHERANI	MEHRAPAI	328	50
126	SHERANI	MIR ALI KHAIL	452	63
127	SHERANI	MUGHAL KOT	705	76
128	SHERANI	MUGHAL KOT MALITIA	0	0
129	SHERANI	MUNGA	14	4
130	SHERANI	OSHE WASTA	357	25
131	SHERANI	RAGHA KARIGRAN	910	83
132	SHERANI	SAROKAI	525	74
133	SHERANI	SER QUND	233	28

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
134	SHERANI	SERRAGGHA	483	66
135	SHERANI	SHARUN	355	54
136	SHERANI	SHEN NARAI	86	13
137	SHERANI	SHEN URMEZAI	200	31
138	SHERANI	SHENAH KOHNAH	610	36
139	SHERANI	SHENAKI KOHNAH	540	108
140	SHERANI	SHINAH POUNGA -I	878	98
141	SHERANI	SHINAH POUNGA -II	0	0
142	SHERANI	SHINALANDAI	1020	115
143	SHERANI	TARKHA BAYAN	1010	89
144	SHERANI	TERKEY BAYAN	0	0
145	SHERANI	TOR GHANDI	1086	177
146	SHERANI	TOR RAGHA	327	41
147	SHERANI	TOR SAMAN ZOI	406	71
148	SHERANI	TORA MURGHA	304	57
149	SHERANI	TUNGI KOHNAH	556	49
150	SHERANI	TURWA PHAIL	0	0
151	SHERANI	ZARA KAZHA	359	28
152	SHERANI	ZEBAI SAR	314	38
153	SHERANI	ABRAHIM KHAIL	917	152
154	SHERANI	ARUND BUND MUNGLZAI	289	62
155	SHERANI	BABKOW ZAI	466	77
156	SHERANI	BEHLOL	2020	205
157	SHERANI	DARYAKHAN ZAI	1361	139
158	SHERANI	DWALA GARH	688	142
159	SHERANI	HAUDAKAI	522	60
160	SHERANI	HURM ZAI	588	63
161	SHERANI	KACHH MULANICA	442	83
162	SHERANI	KAZHA MALIZAI	1058	100
163	SHERANI	KOT MALLEZAI	480	82
164	SHERANI	LALUKZAI	275	32
165	SHERANI	LANDAI	161	26
166	SHERANI	LOR KHADAZAI	408	85
167	SHERANI	MALIK JANKAZ KHUDAZAI	641	118
168	SHERANI	PAHLAN	193	30
169	SHERANI	PHEZAI	357	54
170	SHERANI	PUSTAH	0	0
171	SHERANI	RAGHA SURANKAN		67
172	SHERANI	SHAH UMARZAI	137	20
173	SHERANI	SHARN/PAI MOHAMMAD		28
174	SHERANI	SHIN KOWAI	244	29
175	SHERANI	SHINA LANDAI		154
176	SHERANI	SHINGAR HASSANZAI	308	32
177	SHERANI	SHOWANGAI		15
178	SHERANI	SHUBKAI MENZAI	375	66

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
179	SHERANI	SHUCHA	0	0
180	SHERANI	SOOR GHAR	74	6
181	SHERANI	SPINAH	286	41
182	SHERANI	SUMEZAI	829	103
183	SHERANI	TORA MURGHHA	140	19
184	SHERANI	TRAI MALAZAI	404	55
185	SHERANI	ZAMA	242	33
186	SHERANI	ZOR KHAR	776	119

SOME WEBSITES

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