

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

Sibi



Sibi - District Development Profile 2011



Planning & Development Department
Government of Balochistan, Quetta



United Nations Children's Fund
Provincial Office Balochistan, Quetta



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



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Prepared by



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Balochistan, Quetta

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Message

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

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

Foreword

The Balochistan District Development Profile 2010 is a landmark exercise of Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan, to update 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 Enrolment Ratio
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
M.C.C.	Metallurgical Corp of China Ltd
MCB	Muslim Commercial Bank
MCHCs	Maternal & Child Health Centers
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MHI	Muslim Hands Informatics
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MNA	Member National Assembly
MPA	Member Provincial Assembly
MS	Medical Superintendent
MSA	Maritime Security Agency
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NCHD	National Commission for Human Development
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 Enterprise Development
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	1903
Geographical Area	5,304 Square kilometer (Census 1998)
Geographical Points	67°21'3"-68°34'38" East longitudes and 28°46'40"-30°07'34" North latitudes
Administrative Units	There are total 2 <i>Tehsils</i> and 15 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Archaeological Sites	Data could not be collected
Shrines	Haji Humbal, Pir Akhwand Kurak, Pir Bukhari, Baidaar Baba
Major Ethnic Groups	Baloch, Jamoot, Pashtoons
Languages	Balochi, Sindhi, Pashto
Climate	A major part of the district is low lying and falls in the agriculture-ecological zone-I (sea to 625 m. above sea level) Part of it lies 2,500 m. above sea level. The district is one of the hottest areas of the (Indo-Pak) Sub-Continent.

Demography

District Population in 1998	103,746 Total, 56,181 Male, 47,565 Female (Census 1998)
Projected Population in 2010	155,500 Total
Population Annual Growth Rate	3.43% (Census 1998)
Household Size	8 (Census 1998)
Housing Units	25,700 (Census 1998)

Law & Order

2 Police Stations, 1 High Court Bench, No Jail (District Police Officer)

Productive Sector

Agriculture Ecological Zone	Tropical
Land Area Used for Agriculture	Current Fallow 7,079 ha., Net Sown 31,474 ha., Arable Land 38,553 ha., Culturable Waste 56,175 ha., Potential Area 86,489 ha., (Agriculture Statistics 2008-09)
Major Crops	<i>Rabi</i> crops: Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed/Mustard, Gram, Lentil (<i>Masoor</i>), Vegetables, Fodder and Sunflower. <i>Kharif</i> Crops: Rice, Sorghum (<i>Jowar</i>), Maize, Sesame, <i>Mung</i> bean, Moth, Fruits, Onion, Potato, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Coriander, Garlic, Guar Seed, Sugarcane and Cotton.
Major Fruits	Apricots, Citrus, Plums, Grapes, Pear, Pomegranates and Dates.

Total Livestock Population	485,088 (Livestock Census 2006) and 541,347 (Projected 2010)
Veterinary Institutions	5 Veterinary Hospitals, 24 Veterinary Dispensaries, 1 Artificial Insemination, 1 Slaughter House, 1 Government Poultry Farm, 1 Government Dairy Farm.
Major Diseases in Animals	Lung-Worm-Infestation, Wire-Worm-Infestation, Liver Fluke, Mange/Mites, Ticks, Systematic, Metabolic, Contagious, Non-Contagious.

Total Forest Area	8,920 ha.
Wild Life	Mammals: Chinkara Deer (<i>Gazella bennettii</i>), Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>), Common Fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Honey Badger (<i>Mellivora capensis</i>), Grey Mongoose (<i>Herpestes edwardsi</i>), Wild Boar (<i>sus scrofa</i>), etc. Birds: Kala Titar (<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>), Bhora Titar (<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>), Bateir (<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>), Houbara Bustard (<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>), Kingfisher (<i>Alcedo atthis</i>), Hud Hud (<i>Upupa epops</i>), Common Mayna (<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>), Rose-ringed Parakeet (<i>Psittacula krameri</i>), Coppersmith (<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>), White-checked Bulbul (<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>), a number of seasonal/migratory Waterfowls, Sparrows, Crows etc. Reptiles: Goh (<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>), Sanda (<i>Uromastyx hardwickii</i>), Indian Cobra (<i>Naja naja</i>), Sangchoor (<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>), Python (<i>Python molurus</i>), Soft Shell River Turtle (<i>Chitra indica</i>), etc.

Major Mineral Deposits	Coal, Marble (Ordinary), Gypsum, Limestone
Major Mineral Production	Coal 49,860 M/tons (2009-10)

No. of Industries by Type	1 Pole Plant, 1 Dall Unit, 1 Plaster of Paris Mill, 1 Flour Mill, 1 Leather Industry
Handicrafts	Embroidery on female dresses

Major Roads	Metalled/ Black Topped 340 Km, Shingle 282 Km
Tele-density	2,115 Telephone line connections users (2009)
Courier Services	24 Post Offices, 2 Nationally Private Couriers.
Banks	7 Public Banks.

Social Sector	
Drinking Water Sources	80% Improved, 20% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Sanitation Facilities	87% Improved, 13% Un-improved (MICS 2010)

Health Facilities	1 Hospital (Public Sector), 3 RHCs, 16 BHUs, 18 CDs, 4 MCH centers, 1 School Health Unit, 1 TB Clinic
Health Facilities Staff	21 Doctors, 14 Nurses, 171 Para-medical Staff
Antenatal Care (ANC)	54% (MICS 2010)
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)	47% (MICS 2010)
Deliveries at Home	79% (PSLM 2008-09)
Major Priority Diseases	ARI, Pneumonia, Diarrhea/Dysentery, Suspected Malaria, and Fiver, Gastrointestinal diseases, Respiratory diseases, Urinary tract and Skin Diseases
Special Health Programs / Initiatives	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 and Primary Health Care, MNCH Program
Reporting and Surveillance Systems	HMIS and DHIS, LHW-MIS, Disease Early Warning System (DEWS)

Education	Literacy (10+): 46%, Literacy (15+): 42%, Primary GER: 82%, Middle GER: 43%, Metric GER: 41%, Population Ever Attended School: 46%, Completed Primary or Higher Level: 37% (PSLM 2008-09)
Number of Schools	Primary NAR: 51%, Secondary NAR: 38% (MICS 2010) Primary: 205, Middle: 28, High: 22 (BEMIS 2009-10).

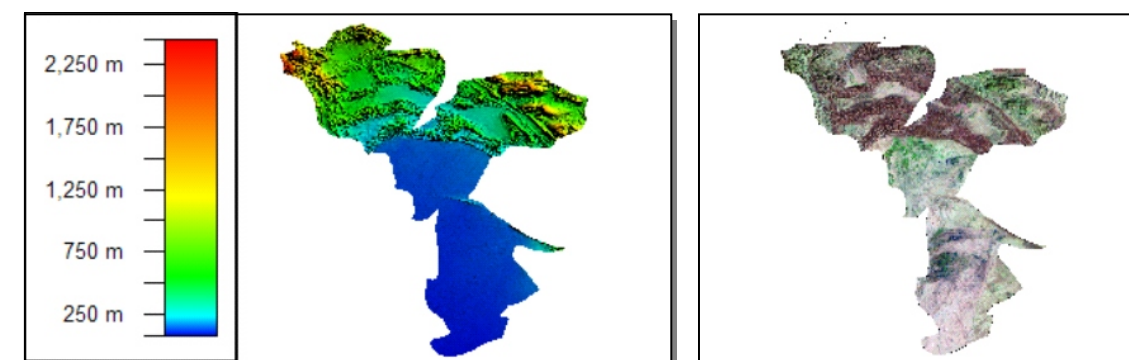
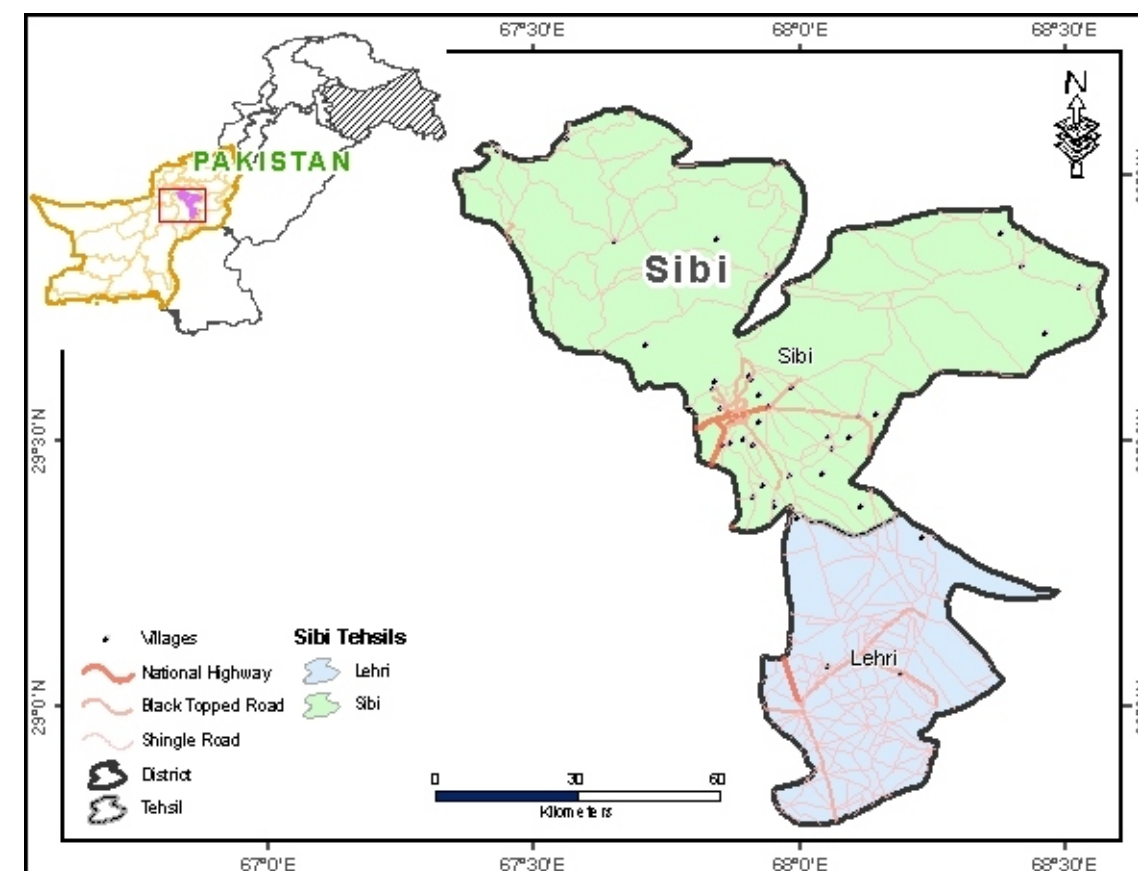
Disasters	Data could not be collected
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District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation(2009-10): Rs- 112.4 million, Budget Release: Rs- 112.4 million, Total Expenditures: Rs- 14.0 million, *Percentage Utilization: 13%
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* when data was being collected

DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Sibi ranks 10th smallest district in Balochistan and has an area of 5,304 square kilometers, Sibi District lies between 67°21'3"-68°34'38", East longitudes and 28°46'40"-30°07'34" North latitudes consisting of 2 Tehsils and 15 Union Councils. Location of Sibi is at 675 km (aerial distance) south-west (228 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 110 km south-east (131 degrees bearing) from Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan.





SECTION I

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

1

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Sibi was granted the status of separate district in 1903. Formerly, it is believed to be known as 'Siwi' in ancient times. The local tradition attributes the origin of the name of siwi to a Hindu lady of Sewa Dynasty, who ruled this part of the area in ancient times. The district headquarter is in "Sibi" town. The district is located in the south-east of the Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries with Ziarat, Kohlu, Dera Bugti, Nasirabad, Jhal Magsi, Kachhi and Quetta Districts.

Sibi Railway Station is junction railway station. The railway track was lined in 1890s during the British era to link Sibi with the rest of the country. The routes from Sibi are linked with Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Quetta, Multan, Faisalabad, Hyderabad, Rohri, Sukkur, Bahawalpur, Dera Ghazi Khan, Kot Adu, Gujrat, Jacobabad, Gujranwala, Khanewal, Nawabshah, Attock, Jhelum, and Nowshera. Sibi has a developed infrastructure of roads; it is well connected by road to the rest of the country. These roads connect Sibi with Quetta, Karachi, Jacobabad, Sukkur and Hyderabad route. The terrain of Sibi District is mountainous and Zarghoon Range marks the demarcation between Quetta and Sibi Districts.

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Sibi

Tehsil	Union Council
Lehri	Katbar Shareef (Tunia) , Khair Wah , Lehri, Tareharr , Theri Brahimani , Bakhtiarabad Domki
Sibi	Babar Kach , Kurak , Mall Gishkori , Marghzani , Sibi-I, Sibi-II , Sibi-III, Sibi-IV, Talli

There are total 2 Tehsils and 15 Union Councils in the district.

(Local Government, Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

Up to the end of the fifteenth century the district was always a dependency of Multan. It is known to have formed a part of the Ghaznavid Empire, and was ruled by a petty chief in the time of Nasir-ud-din Kubacha. About 1500, it was taken by Shah Beg, Arghim, and thus passed under Kandahar, under the Mughal Empire; it again became subordinate to Multan. It was taken by the Kalhoras of Sindh in 1714; they however had to retire before the power of the Durranis. The local governors were generally selected from the Barozai clan of the Panni Afghans, they still retain a lot influence. During the last two years of the first Afghan War, an Assistant Political Agent was posted to Sibi, and on the conclusion of his period, the district was handed over to Kalat, only to again come under Barakzai rule in 1843. In the succeeding years, the Marris acquired ground in the district and their depredations were not checked until Sibi, Shahrig, and Duki were assigned to the British, in 1879, by the Treaty of Gandamak.

The Marris and Bugtis had been controlled from the Dera Ghazi Khan District of the Punjab previous to the establishment of the Balochistan Agency in 1877 and this charge was devolved on the Political Agent in Thal-Chotiali, the name first given to the district on its establishment in 1879. The Kwat-Mandai Valley, which belongs to the Marri Tribe, had been held since 1881 as security for the payment of a fine inflicted after the Marri's expedition of 1880. Owing to disputes between the Zarkun Afghans and the Marris, the Kohlu Valley was brought under the British protection in 1892. Nasirabad was a nadbal of the Kalat State till 1903, when it was taken over on a perpetual lease for an annual payment of Rs. 115,000, this amount increased by Rs. 2,500 in April, 1904. The name of the district was changed to Sibi in 1903, at that time the Sanjawi, Duki, and Barkhan lahsals and which had hitherto formed a part of the old Thal-Chotiali sistrict, were transferred to the new Loralai District.

The British colonial influence started extending to Sibi Region in the late forties of the 19th century, when in 1839, Misri Khan, the head of Panri Tribe, tendered his services to Shah Shuja, and was taken into British service with a number of his followers, who were referred to as the "Baloch Levy". Subsequent events are a story of long and intense tribal wars that paved the way for ultimate annexation of the Sibi region to the British colonial empire. An entertaining account of the political events after Misri Khan's induction into British service is given in an old (undated) Gazetteer of Sibi; of which relevant excerpts are presented below:

"In March 1841, Mr. Ross Bell, the Political Agent in upper Sind, deputed one of his assistants with a detachment of troops, under the command of Colonel Wilson of the Bombay Cavalry, to collect the arrears of revenue due from Khajaks of Sibi on behalf of Shah Shuja. The detachment was accompanied by Misri Khan, as the Khajaks refused to comply with the demands; Misri Khan attacked the town, but was repulsed with heavy loss. Reinforcement from Bagh was sent under the command of General Brooks. Before they could arrive the Khajaks abandoned their town, the defense of which was then demolished. The Khajaks were permitted to return in the following year and the town was rebuilt. From November 1841 to September 1842 an Assistant Political Officer, resided in Sibi. When the British troops were withdrawn from Afghanistan on the termination of the war, the district was handed over by the British to the Khan of Kalat, it does not appear to have been occupied by him, and in 1843 again it came under the Baruzai rule. Up to the second Afghan war Sibi continued to be held by the Baruzai chiefs as governors of the Afghan rulers; but owing to the constant raids and encroachments of the Marris, the country was, at the request of the Sardars and people, occupied at the commencement of the war by a detachment of troops from Jacobabad. In November 1887 the Kach-Kowas and Harnai valleys, Sibi, Duki and Thal-Chotiali were declared parts of British India. Owing to the disputes between the Zarkuns and the Marris, Kohlu was brought under the British protection and added to the Thal-Chotiali District in 1892. In February 1891 Sanjawi was again transferred to Thal-Chotiali, and Barkhan was added in April 1892. On reconstruction of the district in October 1903, the Barkhan, Duki and Sajawi Tehsils were transferred to the new Loralai District, and the name of the Thal-Chotiali District was changed into that of Sibi District."

The district underwent reorganization in the post-independence period to create Nasirabad Division, Dera Bugti District, Kohlu and Ziarat District. Following the post-1947 administrative re-organization, the district's territorial jurisdiction has shrunk from 11,390 square miles as it was in 1903, to 7.796 square miles. The old description of it being a district covering vast and varied climatologically zones, as it once was, is no longer true.

1.2. Tribes, Ethnic Groups and Languages

Main ethnic groups of the area are: Baloch, Jamoots and Pashtoons. Baloch tribes including: Domki, Marri, Gola, Chandio, Silachi, Gishkori, Bangulzai, Gorgage and Ghulam Bolak. Major tribes of Pashtoon residing in the area are Khajjak, Marghzani, and Luni.

The principal languages spoken in Sibi District are: Balochi (44.0%), Sindhi (20.0%), Pashto (11.0%), Saraiki (8%), Panjabi (6%), Urdu (3%) and others (7%), according to Census 1998.

1.3. Climate

The climate of Sibi District falls in the agriculture-ecological zone-I (sea to 625 meters above sea level). Sibi is called 'the hot spot' of Pakistan. The climate can be categorized as extremely hot summers and mild winters. Rainy season is mostly in the months of June and July.

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	6.6	9.8	1.3	2.5	2	75.2	65.3	6.7	14.4	0	0	22.7	17.2	207
Maximum Temp.	20	25	36	38	44	43	41	39	39	37	31	25	35	-
Minimum Temp.	4	7	16	31	27	29	29	28	25	22	12	9	20	-

(RMC, Karachi, 2008)

1.4. Topography

Geographically, No area in Balochistan presents such strongly marked variations, both physical and climatic, between its various parts; Sibi District consists of a perfectly level plain, lying respectively at the apex and base of Kachhi (Bolan). The remainder of the district area is mountainous, rising in a series of terraces from the lower hills of the Sulaiman Range. These hills include Zen (3,625 feet) in the Bugti Country, and Bambor (4,890 feet) and Dungan with Butur (about 6,000 feet) in the Marri Country. North-westward the mountains stretch to the watershed, of the Central Brahvi Range in Zarghun and "Khalifat", at a ground elevation of 11,700 feet, with the exception of the eastern side of Marri-Bugti area, the drainage of whole area is carried off by the Nari, which in traversing the Marri Country is known as Beji. On the south, it is joined by three considerable hill torrents, the Chakar or Talli, the Lahri, and the Chhatr. All of these streams are subject to high floods, especially in July and August, when the fertile lands of Kachhi are irrigated from them. The Upper, Middle, and Lower Siwaliks (upper and middle miocene); Spintangi limestone and Ghazij group (middle eocene); volcanic agglomerates and ash-beds of the Deccan trap; the Dunghan group (Upper Cretaceous), belemnite beds (neocomian); and some massive limestone (Jurassic), as well as spreads of recent deposits, are exposed in the district.

The vegetation of the district is as varied as its physical aspects. On the south, it is similar to that of Sindh, the uncultivated land producing *Prosopis picigera*, *Capparis aphylla*, *Salvadora oleoides*, *Zizyphus nummularia*, *Tamarix indica*, *Acacia arabica*, and *Acacia modesta*.

In the lower highlands, the dwarf-palm (*Nannorhops Ritchieana*) abounds, and the blue gum (*Eucalyptus*) has been found to grow well. In the higher hills are found the juniper, pistachio, ash, wild almond, and Caragana. Cumin seed grows in the Ziarat Hills, which also produce many varieties of grass. Mountain sheep and Markhor are found in the higher 'hills,' where leopards and black bears are also sometimes seen. 'Ravine deer' or gazelle and hares occur in the plains. Large flocks of sand-grouse visit the district when there is a good mustard crop. Fair fishing is to be had in the Nari. (Imperial Gazetteer of India)

2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

The district has a number of ethnic groups comprising Baloch, Jamoots, Pashtoons, Saraikis and Panjabis.

Majority of the population lives in rural areas. The rural population lives in conglomerates (villages), big and small. The preferred mode is to live in big villages for reason of security and ease of access to amenities such as water, education, communication, health facilities, marketing facilities etc.

In rural areas, kinship and tribal aspects in the mode of living are still preserved and firmly guarded by the major ethnic groups. For example, the seasonal migrants who come to Sibi during September/October are allowed to set up huts mostly outside the villages. No rent is charged. Nor is the land sold to them. When land is sold, it is as a rule sold to another member of the clan or tribe. Within a village, the joint family system of living is clearly manifested in the housing pattern. The general pattern is that several households, sometimes as much as a dozen, live in separate houses constructed close to each other, and enclosed by a common boundary/protective wall, with a common entrance. It is a fortress-like settlement. The more prosperous people live in "havelee", i.e. mansions accommodating several households of a clan, but this way of living is declining. The havelees that exist are old.

Agriculture is the single largest source of income of the district's population taken in general and also of its major ethnic groups considered individually. The other major sources are off-farm employment and trade. There are, however, some differences between the ethnic groups and between the localities in the district, as briefly described below.

Food habits of the Baloch, Pathans, and Jamoots are more or less similar in so far as the common people are concerned. The income levels and exposure to urban influences, rather than the ethnicity factor, seem to influence the difference in food habits and composition.

The times of the meals are: morning (for breakfast), midday (for lunch, the major meal), evening (for tea), and after sunset (for dinner, the second major meal). Late morning tea is regularly had in urban areas and by the relatively well off people in rural areas. Visitors are invariably served hot/cold drinks and snacks.

2.2. The Family

In rural areas, the joint family system preponderates. In urban areas, the nuclear family system is dominant. A joint family consists of husband, wife, sons, unmarried daughters, and families of married sons, parents of husband and unmarried brothers and sisters of husband; while a nuclear family consists of husband, wife, and their unmarried children. There is a slow but a definite drift in favour of the nuclear family system. Contributing factors are: a general improvement in the economic condition, rural-urban migration, increase in population, and construction of new houses away from the old family houses (havelees) in the villages.

2.3. Marriage

The old customs and traditions with respect to marriage, bride price, inheritance right of women, and the general status of women still hold strong.

Urban influences have produced positive impacts in these respects on all major ethnic groups, but these are not very perceptible as these groups still maintain close rural connections. However, the new generation - those born after Independence in 1947 - looks down upon these customs, particularly the vulvar system.

The centuries old institution of vulvar¹ is still in practice among the major ethnic groups of the district. It is, however, falling into disfavour among the younger generation, especially the educated ones. While the educated ones, whether poor or well off, oppose it on moral grounds, the poor uneducated oppose it mainly for financial reasons, as they cannot afford to pay the demanded vulvar.

Amount of vulvar varies from family to family. It is relatively low, when the marriage takes place within the clan or near relatives. The amount is higher if the two families are from different tribes. Among the other determinants are the girl's age, her beauty and her personal qualities.

The Baloch mostly use the vulvar money to supplement their own sources for the expenses of their daughter's marriage. The daughter is given clothes, household goods, ornaments, etc., which she brings to her husband's home.

It is, however, different with the Pathans. The vulvar money is mostly kept by the parents, and all marriage expenses are borne by the bridegroom. The bride takes with her only what she is given for her marriage, which usually is not much.

Generally speaking, parents arrange the marriages of their children. Only exceptionally, a man (mostly of advanced age or/and rich) chooses the girl he wants to marry himself. The marriage proposal is, in all cases, communicated by the parents. The boy and the girl are not to meet before marriage. While the consent of the boy may be ascertained, that of the girl is generally not. The boy's female family members are closely involved in the decision. The father has the final say in choice of the family his daughter will marry into, but as a rule, here too, the mother's views are taken into consideration.

2.4. Social Organization

In respect of social organization in rural Sibi, major ethnic groups have high propensity for group living: group action when confronted with an alien entity, heighten sense of separate ethnic entity which all of them guard jealously.

The Baloch are still faithfully adhering to the sardari system, which is rather authoritarian. The decision making process is of a bottom-up type, but it is heavily influenced by the Sardar's (chief's) views. The Sardars should incorporate the most commonly expressed views in their schemes, but they do not necessarily do that. Tribesmen follow their decisions, even if these may not be entirely consistent with their own perception of needs and priorities.

The Pashtoons, on the other hand, have strong preference for independent existence. They prefer to have direct contact with the state authorities. The traditional jirga still commands respect and status in their social system, but it is steadily losing influence.

2.5. Customs of Co-operation

In rural areas, the traditional institution of communal cooperation in socio-economic spheres is still in practice among all ethnic groups, but not as much as half a century ago. It is also found in the urban settlements where a number of social welfare organizations are in operation. In the rural areas, communal cooperation is linked to specific occasions or situations, and when these arise, the community becomes active. The most well-known occasions are harvesting of crops, marriage and irrigation management.

Harvesting of Crops: Hasher, or use of communal labor for harvesting, is an age-old institution in the district as it is all over the province. Under this custom, the farmer who needs help to harvest his crop, invites fellow villagers to help him. He does not pay them, but has to provide food. However, the custom is now on the decline, because most farmers are able to provide enough men for the work in their own households and more particularly, because of availability of mechanical threshers, which are time as well as cost saving. Hasher labour must be served with the best of food, and that can turn out to

¹Vulvar:denotes the payment, in cash or kind or both, made by the bride groom (or on his behalf) to the bride's parents at the time of acceptance of marriage proposal

be more expensive than renting a thrasher. Moreover family labour can cope with harvesting.

Marriage: The nature and extent of communal cooperation on the occasion of marriage varies from tribe to tribe. The common element in all these customs is to facilitate the bridegroom's marriage feast arrangement and to give gifts to the bridegroom. The gift may take the form of cash or animals. In some cases, donation is raised for the bridegroom; in local terminology it is called phoori.

Gifts in cash and kind in some cases meet a substantial part of the feast expenses. Thus, in a way, the bridegroom's marriage feast is a sort of communal function. The recipient of gifts, in cash or in kind, is supposed to reciprocate the goodwill when there is marriage in the family from where the gift is received. There are tribes where the bridegroom is presented cash after the feast. The amount is duly recorded as soon as it is received. The custom demands that, whenever a male from the gift making family is married, the gift receiver must give a gift in cash equal to or more than that received by him on his marriage from that family.

Assistance in cash is usually provided to the needy on the occasion of marriage or funeral.

Irrigation Management Construction and cleaning of water courses is the community's responsibility. All beneficiaries of an irrigation system are supposed to participate in this activity or pay for substitute labour.

Labour support is provided, on request, by the community for house construction. This is not very common, though.

One of the age-old institutions of communal cooperation, still persisting in undiminished force, is that of helping and protecting the members of one's tribe against the threats to lives from another. When members of two tribes fight, it becomes a tribal conflict and the target is any member of the opponent tribe, until the conflict is settled.

2.6. Religious Beliefs

Islam is the religion of all but a small percentage of the district's population. Among the Muslims almost all subscribe to the Sunni faith. They practice the religious teachings with respect to daily prayers, fasting and acquisition of knowledge of the Holy Quran, etc.

2.7. Conflict Resolution

Conflicts between different tribes and also between members of the same tribe are usually resolved in traditional ways, by invoking the intervention of the elders within a clan, the jirga or mairah etc. Resort to Qazi and civil courts is made exceptionally.

2.8. Arms

All ethnic groups keep arms of various types: pistol, rifle, shotgun etc. Arms are not openly carried, as it is prohibited by law.

2.9. Role, Position and Status of Women

Women of the major ethnic groups are heavily burdened with household work and are active participants in several farming operations. In the ordinary business of life, they have little or no role in decision-making. Their mobility is restricted to the four walls of the house. They can only go outside the house under strict guard of men. They do not have a right to inheritance. Even in such a vital matter as marriage, their consent is not considered necessary. Society is highly male dominated.

Women belonging to minor ethnic groups, who are mostly settled in urban centers, find themselves in a much better

position. As compared to women in general in the district, their mobility is less restricted, they have greater access to education and they participate more widely and freely in the family's socio-economic management than their rural counterparts. In all ethnic groups, women of relatively well educated families enjoy a better status than women in general. In the matter of right to inheritance, all women are treated alike; that is none has a right to inheritance. According to MICS Balochistan 2010, female literacy rate (15 years and above) in the district was 27.7%.²

2.10. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

Child labour is widespread in the district. The artisans, including carpenters, blacksmiths, mechanics, barbers and tailors, employ children and adolescents as apprentices. They are nominally paid and the period of apprenticeship may stretch from two to four or five years. Every shop of artisans has at least one apprentice, while most have two or more.

Children also work in brick making. They are not employed by the brick kilns owners, but come along with their fathers, who work on contract, to assist them.-

Boys aged 8 to 16 are employed on a full time basis in most commercial establishments found in the district. Boys of this age group are also seen carrying on petty trades of their own, selling sweets, fruits and cigarettes, etc. Besides, this age group is an active participant in the family business.

2.11. Some Key Findings

Sibi District is one of the districts of Balochistan, which has its own characteristics of tribal society and role of sardar is limited, still, it has its own characteristics of tribal society. However, tribalism is fading away and losing its importance due to urbanization, education and the role played by mass media in creating awareness.

Different relevant departments should play their roles to shape both urban and rural societies of Sibi district on principles of humanity, cooperation, justice and fair play. The institution of family is important with regard to defining fabrics of society. Good old values like cooperation should be promoted along with parallel attempts to promote education

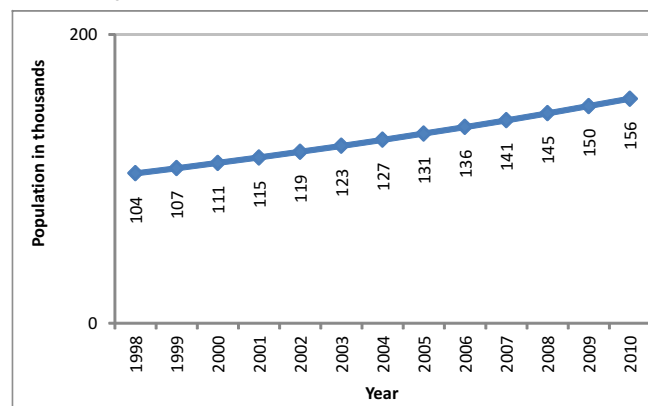
Inter-marriages between different ethnic groups will improve co-operation, understanding and socialization. Due to the developmental activities of the government and NGOs, the custom of co-operation is disappearing and is being replaced by the activities of the government institutions. Women have no say in their marriages. Bride price is a social evil, although it is disappearing from the educated class and urban dwellers. 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. In town areas, some families allow their women to express their opinion in family affairs but to a very limited extent. 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 her 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. There is a lack of government support for apprenticeship. Poor parents send their children for work to earn and assist the family

² MICS Balochistan, 2010

Projected Population 2010	
Total Population (in thousands)	156
- Male	84 (54%)
- Female	72 (46%)
- Urban	73 (47%)
- Rural	83 (53%)
Sex Ratio (males/ 100 females)	118
Dependency Ratio	82
Population Density (person per sq. km)	29
Average Annual Growth Rate	3.43%
Census 1998	
Total Population (in thousands)	104
Population Density (person per sq. km)	20
Average Household Size	8
Housing Units & Rooms	
Housing Units in thousands	26
Rooms per housing unit	3.7
Housing Tenure	
Owned	82%
Rented	9%
Rent Free	9%
Marital Status	
Never married	28%
Married	68%
Widowed/ Divorced	4%
Other	
N.I. Card Obtained	57%
Muslim	98%
Non-Muslim	2%

District Population Growth 1998-10



(Census, 1998)

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 while list of villages (rural area) with population and number of households is given in annexure L:

Table 3.1: Census Wise Population

	Population (in '000')				
	1961	1972	1981	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population	n/a	n/a	99	104	156
Male Population	n/a	n/a	51 (52%)	56 (54%)	84 (54%)
Female Population	n/a	n/a	48 (48%)	48 (46%)	72 (46%)
Urban Population	n/a	n/a	28 (28%)	48 (47%)	73 (47%)
Rural Population	n/a	n/a	71 (72%)	56 (53%)	83 (53%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	n/a	n/a	106	118	118
Number of households (in '000')	n/a	n/a	14	6	n/a

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

3.2. Population Growth Pattern

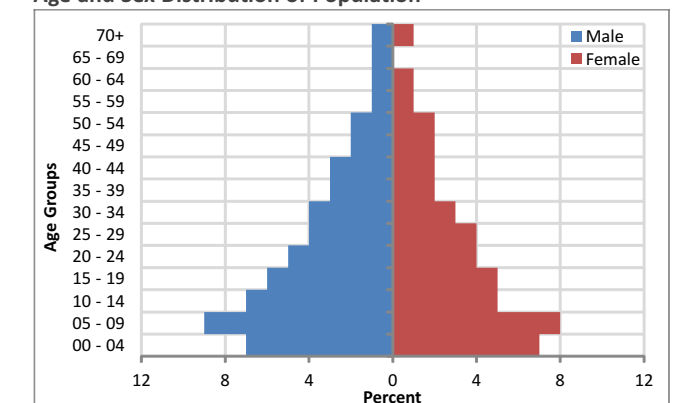
According to the Census of 1998 the reported population of District Sibi is 104 thousand and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to be 3.43%, slightly higher than NIPS projection for year 1995 showing a converse tendency as other district's growth rate remained more or less lower than their respective projection of annual growth rate. Historically, the population growth has always been on a higher side in the district in contrast to other districts of Balochistan. Between the Censuses of 1981 and 1998, the population increased by 5%. By applying the annual growth rate (3.43%) of Census 1998 the projected population in 2010 is estimated to 156 thousand which is an increase of 50%.

3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

The population is characterized by high growth rate (3.43% per annum) with 42% population under 15 years and more than one-half (55%) is working age (15-64 years). About 68% of the women of reproductive age (15-49 years) were married, and of these married women, 88% had children.

Regarding sex ratio, female population account for less than half (45.8%) of the total population, where for every 100 females, there were 118 males.

Age and Sex Distribution of Population

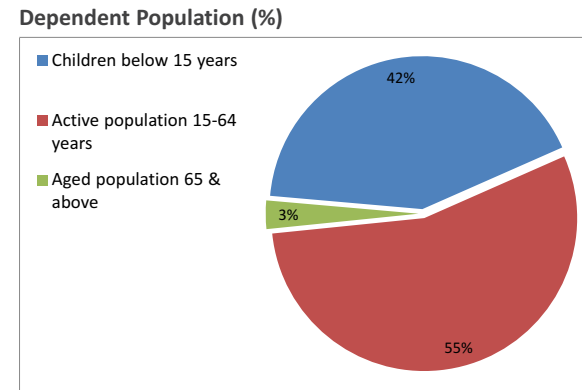


(Census, 1998)

3.3. Dependent Population

The economically dependent population is considered to be less than 15 years of age and 65 years and above. In addition, the widowed or divorced women are also considered dependent. According to the Census 1998, nearly half (45%) of the population in the district was dependent including youth (under 15 years) with dependency of approximately 42% and old age dependency at 3%, with 4% dependent population of widowed or divorced women.

The dependent population in the district is quite high, which indicates some greater economic burden for the economically active dwellers of District Sibi.



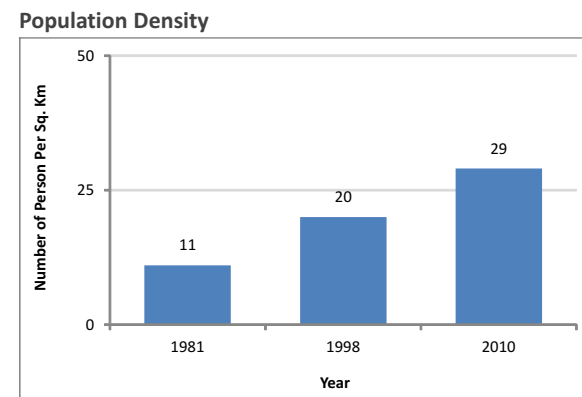
(Census, 1998)

3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

Over the period of time, the proportion of urban population was on the rise and increased to 47% in Census of 1998, whereas it was 3, 7, and 6 percent in Censuses of 1961, 1972 and 1981, respectively. More than half (nearly 53%) of the population was reported to be in rural areas. The male female ratio in urban areas was 116:100, whereas in rural area it was 118:100.

3.5. Population Density

Balochistan is well known for wide spread geographical area with large vacant lands that has no population. Consequently having low population density per square kilometer in most of the districts. Sibi is also one of such districts. In 1998, approximately 20 people resided per square kilometer area, whereas in 2010 only about 29 persons lived per square kilometer, which means merely 9 persons increased per square kilometer in the past 12 years.



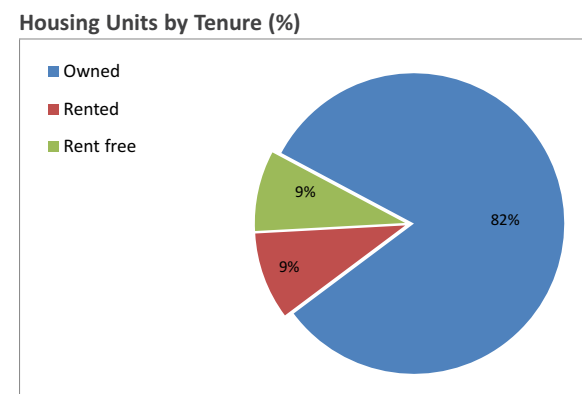
(Census, 1998)

3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size was 8 persons per household according to the Censuses of 1998.

3.7. House Tenure

According to 1998 Census, most of the houses (82%) were owned by the residents. The percentages of rented and rent-free were 9% and 9% respectively. However, it has been observed that almost 32 percent of the houses are rented in the urban areas, since many families have shifted from rural to urban areas for education of their children and/or for better job opportunities.



(Census, 1998)

4 DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

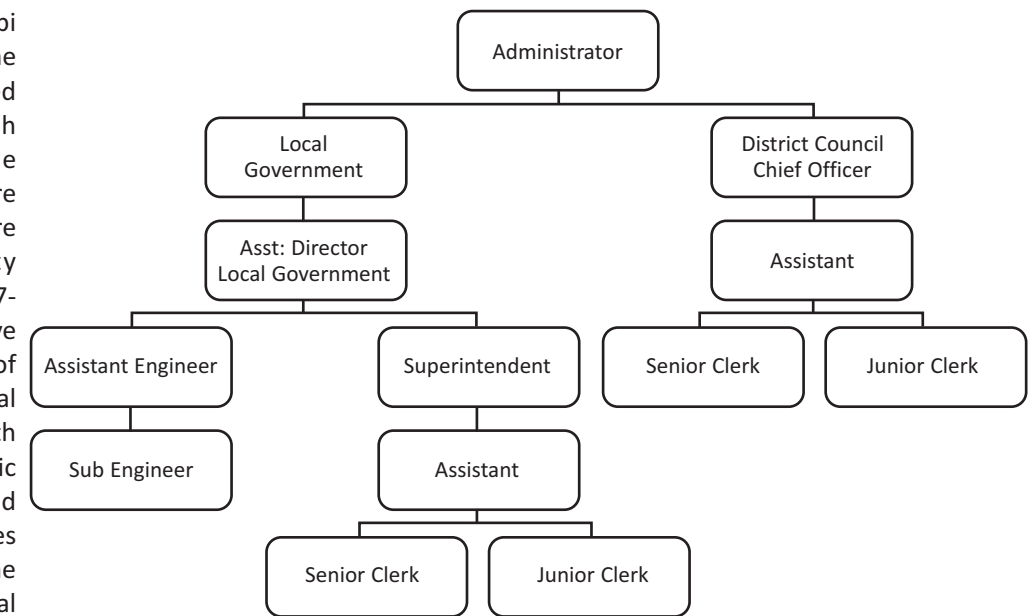
4.1. Administrative Division

Sibi District was established in 1903. It was split to create Nasirabad and Kohlu Districts in 1974, Dera Bugti District in 1983, and Ziarat District in 1986 and Harnai in August 2007. The district under BLGO 2001 consists of two Tehsils viz. Sibi and Lehri.

4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

Before 1947, the Local Government system in Sibi District was governed by the Bazar Regulations introduced in 1910 by the British Government where the members of local bodies were nominated members and were administrated by deputy commissioners. During 1947-58, local bodies stayed inactive in Sibi District, like in the rest of the province. In 1958, local bodies were reactivated with the introduction of the Basic Democracies system, as laid down in the Basic Democracies Order of 1959, issued by the martial law regime of General Mohammad Ayub Khan. The Basic Democracies system had four tiers. These were 1) Union Council, Tehsil Council, District Council, Divisional Council, in the case of rural areas, and 2) Town Committee, Municipal Committee, District Council, and Divisional Council in the case of urban areas. The Basic Democracies system was amended and superseded by the present system introduced with the Balochistan Local Government Ordinance of 1980. It was a two tier system comprising of Union Councils and District Councils for rural areas, and Town Committees/ Municipal Committees and District Council for urban areas.

Local Government Administration Organogram (Administrative Setup)

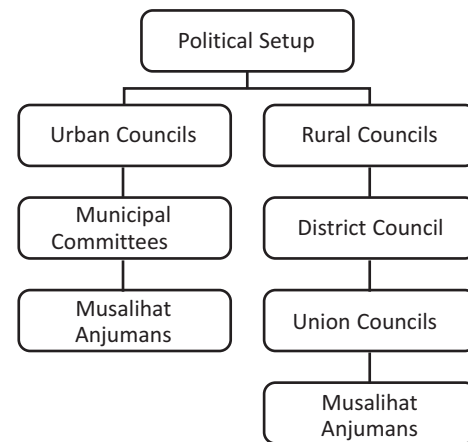


Under BLGO 1980 Sibi District had 1 District Council, 13 Union Councils, 1 Town Committee, and 1 Municipal Committee. Membership of Union Council was by election, through universal adult franchise. The same applied to Town Committee and Municipal Committee. The members of the District Council were drawn from the elected members of Union Councils. The elected chairmen of Town Committee and Municipal Committee were ex-officio members of the District Council.

Under BLGO 2001 District Sibi initially had 3 Tehsils but later on Tehsil Harnai was declared as a separate district. Thereafter, Sibi had 2 Tehsils and 15 Union Councils. The district was administrated from a single line of administration covering both the rural as well as the urban areas. The system remained intact for two tenures and later was modified through the approval of BLGA 2010. The present system under the Local Government Act 2010 is similar to BLGO 1980.

Hierarchy

Local Government Organogram(Political Setup)



4.3. Local Government Administration

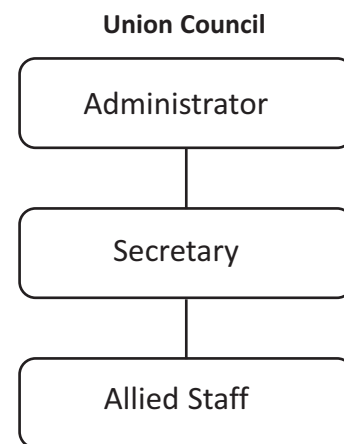
The local government institutions in urban areas of District Sibi includes Municipal Committees, headed by chairman and ward members. Their size depends on the number of people living in the area. The Government is represented by one Chief Officer who assists the chairman and members in routine working.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

Under BLGA 2010, there are 15 Union Councils in Sibi. 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 worker and peasants (5%).

4.4. Functions of Local Government

4.4.1. Union Council

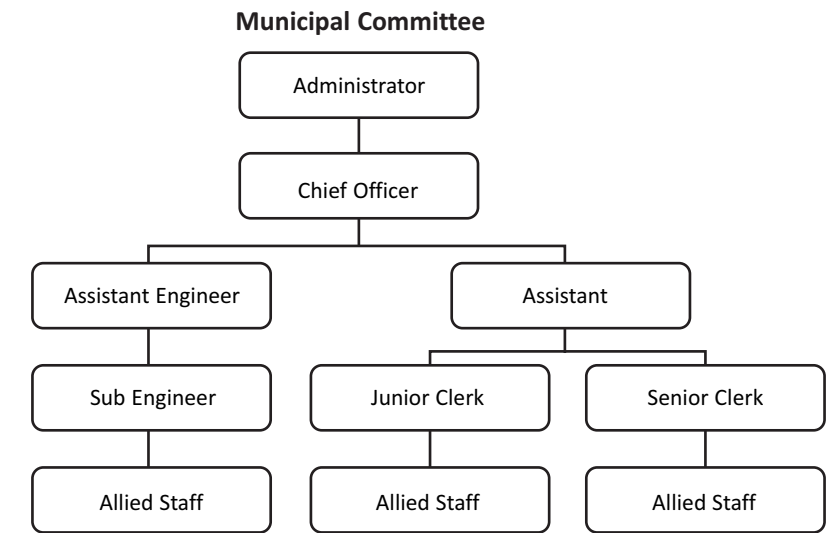
After promulgation of BLGA 2010, there are 15 Union Councils in the district where each Union Council has a population ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 persons. There are 33% women and 5% peasants/worker representation in each Union Council and this percentage is based on the number of general seats in the council. The Union Councils are supposed to undertake different development activities like public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink, in addition to issuance of birth and death certificates.. Every Union Council is allowed to generate its own sources of revenue by levying taxes and fee as specified in the second schedule of the BLGA 2010. They also resolve conflicts among the villagers through Musalihat Anjumans and are independent to make decisions within their jurisdiction. However, some of the decisions pertaining to finances have to be formally approved by the District Council. The administrative structure of Union Council is given ahead:



4.4.2. Municipal Committee

Municipal Committee Sibi is the only Municipal Committee working in the urban areas of Sibi. According to the rules of BLGA, Municipal Committees have been constituted in the areas where population ranges from 2,000 to 2,500. Women have 33% and workers/peasants have 5% representation in this regard. The minorities' representation is determined through government's notification, based on the population of minorities living in the area. The Municipal Committees are responsible to provide services related to public health, water supply, drains, articles of food and drink, animals and cattle,

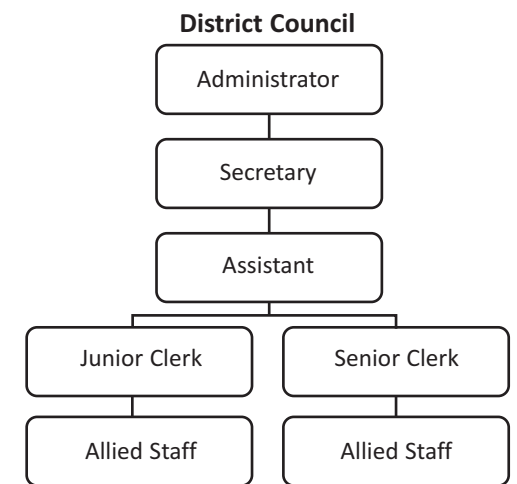
education, public safety, town planning, building control, streets and arboriculture. The Municipal Committees collects taxes and rates as determined under part III of the second schedule of BLGA 2010. The administrative setup of Municipal Committee is given below:



4.4.3. District Council

There are 15 Union Councils in District Council of Sibi, one from each Union Council. All elected chairmen of the Municipal Committees are also members of the District Council.

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



4.5. Local Government in Sibi

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

The total number of registered voters as per the list of Local Government Elections 2005, was 105,033. The number of male registered voters was 59,628, whereas the female registered voters were 45,405.

4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district has one Provincial Assembly seat PB-22. The National Assembly representation is through constituency NA-265.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

A total of 280 polling stations were set up at the district level to provide facilitation to the voters for casting their votes in their nearest vicinity during the last Local Government elections. There is variance in the number of male and female voters in the district and same is reflected in the number of polling booths set in the area. However, this arrangement may require females to travel longer distances to cast their vote.

4.7. Federal and Provincial Government Services

A number of Federal and Provincial Government departments are providing services at the district level.

Table 4.1: Federal and Provincial Government Services

Departments/ Services	Number of Outlets/Office	Location of Offices (District H.Q, Tehsil or Union Council)
Post Office	16	Sibi, Bakhtiarabad , Lehri
Election Commission (EC)	1	DHQ Sibi
NADRA ³	1	DHQ Sibi
Utility Stores	9	Sibi, Bakhtiarabad , Lehri
Civil Defense	1	DHQ Sibi
Provincial		
Population Welfare	1	DHQ Sibi
Excise and Taxation	1	DHQ Sibi
Zakat	1	DHQ Sibi

(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 have not been notified either. The district is yet to set up any complaints mechanism for systematically addressing grievances of the public regarding 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

The Municipal administration of District Sibi owns decent number of properties, which help in generating some revenue for the Local Government. The Municipal Department possesses 46 shops, 53 quarters and 1 Parda club. The income generated in the year 2009-10 could not be obtained.

5.1.2. Public Health

The most important duty of Municipal Committee is to provide service relating to public health, proper sanitation system, supply of clean drinking water and control of infectious diseases, hygiene and building control facilities. There is one (1) outlet facility of sanitation with four (4) equipments, one (1) tractor and a hundred and one (101) staff members.

5.1.3. Water Supply

Clean drinking water supply is another necessary and important mandate of the municipal services, working under the Water Regulatory Authority. According to MICS 2004, 52% of the population had access to improved drinking water source.

5.1.4. Articles of Food and Drink

There is one (1) reported facility of regulation of private markets of food and drink. It is located in the urban area and is being run by seven (7) staff members. There is also one (1) outlet facility of slaughter house being run by one (1) staff member.

5.1.5. Public Safety

The outlet facility of fire-fighting is available in urban area of the district; it is equipped with two (2) vehicles and nine (9) staff members. Its annual budget is Rs. 1,825,076. No data is available regarding facilities of Civil Defense and Crisis Management.

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 Sibi is concerned, there doesn't exist any town planning document.

5.3. Building Control

The services of map approval and regulation of construction building do exist in urban areas. It has one (1) staff member each for both aspects and its annual budget is Rs. 669,660.

³NADRA: National Database and Registration Authority

5.4. Streets

One of the major responsibilities of Municipal administration is to look after the street issues such as streets provision and maintenance, measures for prevention of encroachments, proper street lighting, public communication and regulation of traffic. The facilities of measures for prevention of encroachments, street lights and traffic regulations do exist in the district. Regarding prevention of encroachments, there is 1 tractor, 12 staff members and the annual budget is of Rs. 1,404,092. Regarding street lights, the annual budget is Rs. 3,812,228 and it is being run by 3 staff members.

5.5. Other Municipal Services

Display and hoarding, car parking, bus stands, graveyard maintenance, fumigation, control over dangerous animals and development and maintenance of community parks are also some of the important responsibilities of municipality services. The display and hoarding, car parking and graveyard maintenance are not reported at all. The outlet facilities of bus stands and fumigation were available in the district. Regarding fumigation, there are seven (7) staff members. However, data regarding bus stands was not available. The control over dangerous animals was reported with the equipment of chemical and being run by one (1) staff member. Besides, there are two (2) outlet facilities of park, which are being run by twenty (20) staff members.

5.6. Revenue Generation

The Municipal Office has also generated some revenue through property transfer fee, licensing fee, birth and death certificates, parking fee, slaughter house tax and different types of fines. Information regarding revenue generated in the year 2009-10, could not be collected.

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 the development schemes.

6.1. Geographical Coverage

In District Sibi, there are two (2) main law enforcement agencies: regular police and a paramilitary police force named "levies". There are two (2) reported police stations, that mostly cover the urban/town area of district which spreads over 5 square meters, whereas, the rest of the district is patrolled by the levies force having four (4) chowkis that cover the remaining area. For details, see table B1 Annexure B.

6.2. Human Resource

There are a total of 485 personnel. There is one (1) SSP, one (1) SP, five (5) DSPs, two (2) SHOs, thirty six (36) SIs, fifty nine (59) ASIs and three hundred and eighty one (381) Constables. About Provincial Levies, there are four (40) Tehsildars, seventy four (74) Hawaldars, two (2) Jamadars, one hundred and eighteen (118) Sipais(s) and four (4) Dafedars. The total strength of Provincial Levies is two hundred and two (202). For details, see table B2 Annexure B.

6.3. Resources

The police force in the district is equipped with 39 vehicles, 686 arms, 102,763 rounds of ammunition, 2,834 tear gas and 609 armored suits. Similarly, the Provincial Levies are equipped with 10 vehicles, 150 arms and 7,800 rounds of ammunition. For details, see table B3 Annexure B.

6.4. Major Cognizable Crimes

In the last five years, the reported cases of major cognizable crimes were: explosions: 29, rioting: 6, kidnapping: 3, blasphemy: 3. Data on the cases of murder, smuggling and terrorism could not be obtained. For details, see table B4 Annexure B.

6.5. Judicial Services

For the provision of judicial services in the district there is one (1) High Court bench, one (1) district and session Judge and one (1) Judicial Magistrate. Data regarding Anti-terrorist Court, Qazi Court, Majis-e-Shoora, Juvenile Court and Banking Court could not be collected. There is a district bar Sibi, with 32 elected members and 32 registered lawyers. For details, see B5 Annexure B.

6.6. Jails and Prisons

There are no jails or prisons in the district.

6.7. Development Projects

There is an ongoing project of residential quarters for employees of grade 5 to 10 PS Sibi city. It was commenced in 2007 and is still under construction. There is another project of SDPO Banglows PS Sibi city, which commenced in 2008 and was under construction since then. Another under construction projects were: construction of Police Barrack Police Lane Sibi and. Construction of Check Post Mall.



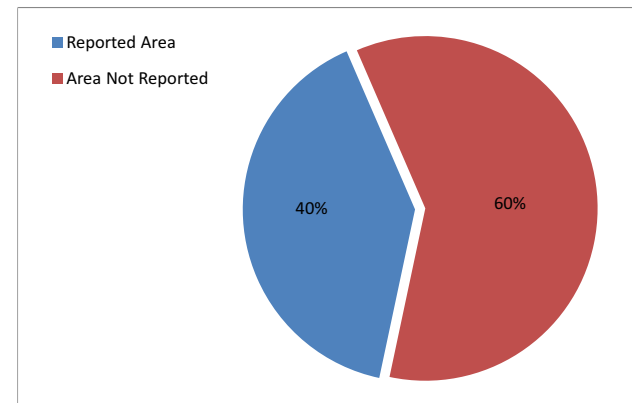
SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

7

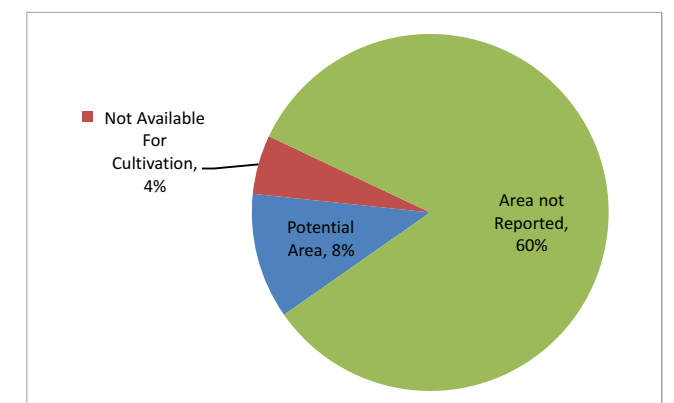
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Distribution of District Area (%)



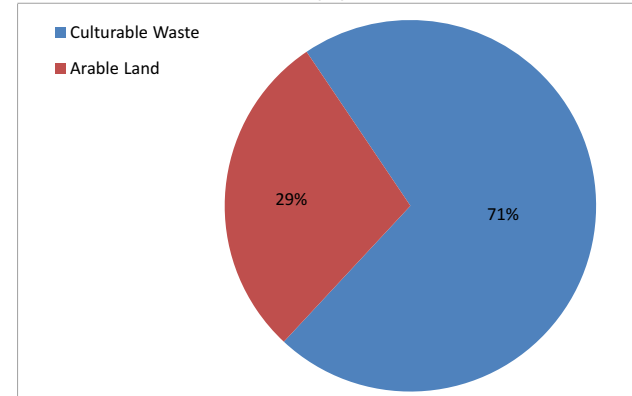
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total reported area of the district is 40%

Distribution of Reported Area (%)



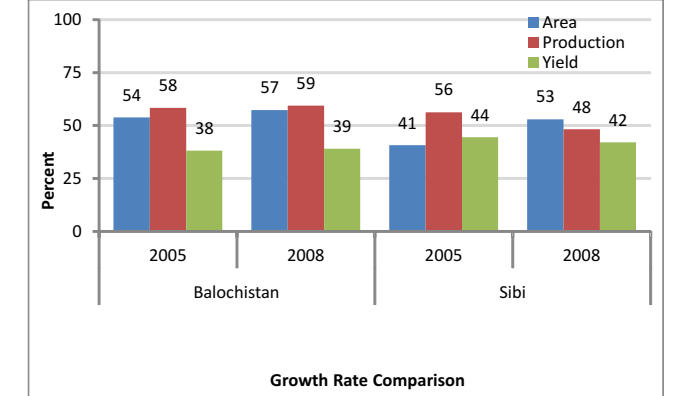
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Potential Area of the district is 8%

Distribution of Potential Area (%)



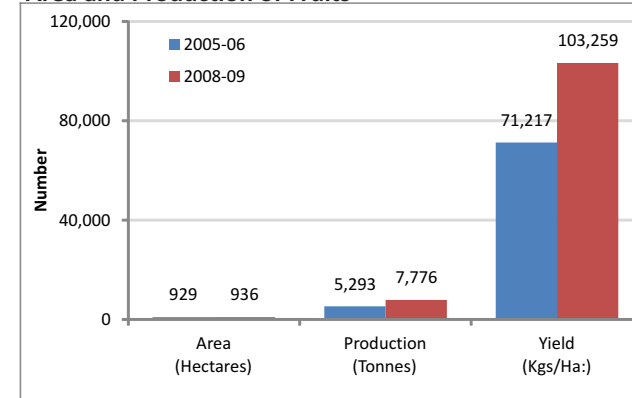
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Arable Land of the district is 29%

Growth Rate Comparison (%)



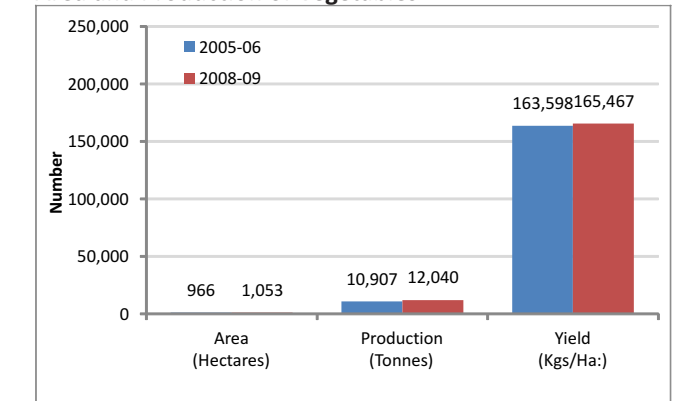
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Fruits



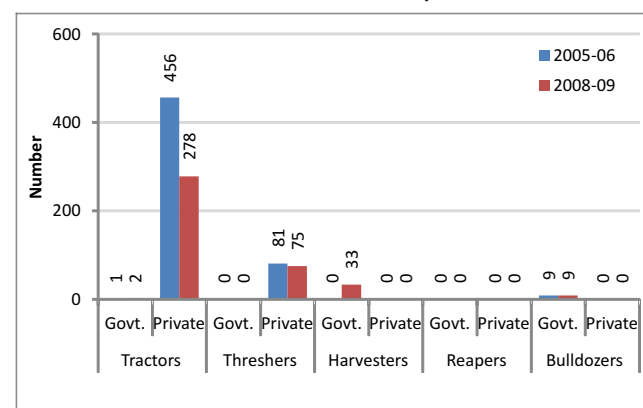
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2005-06 & 2008-09)
The fruits production immensely increased in 2008-09

Area and Production of Vegetables



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

Government and Private Owned Farm Implements



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Sector Highlights

- Potential Area available for cultivation was 78,698 of the total geographical area reported (Agricultural Statistics 2009).
- Current Fallow Land has reduced from 23.4% to 0% between 2005 and 2009, which means no area was made available for cultivation and Net Sown Area was increased from 76.6% to 100% between 2005 and 2009.
- Major Rabi crop was Wheat followed by Fodder sharing 88.4% and 3.7% of the total Rabi crop area respectively.
- Major Kharif crop was Cotton followed by Mung bean sharing 39.6% and 18.5% of the total Kharif crop area respectively.
- Wheat production was 28,225 tons remained the highest for the year 2008-09 followed by Fodder at 16,966 tons
- Among the fruits, Pomegranate produce was the highest with 13,208 yield kg per hectare.
- Other major fruit produce was Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pomegranate, Dates, Mangoes, Citrus, Guava and Loquat.
- Major irrigation sources included canals (36.5%) and tube wells (62.8%).
- There are 25 tube wells, installed by government and 137 installed privately.

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. Agro-Ecological Zone

Sibi falls in the tropical agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 78,698 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 8.2% of the total geographical area of District Sibi. The recommended crops for the district according to its ecological zone are given in the table below:

Table 7.1: Agro-Ecological Zone and Recommended Crops

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

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2. Land Utilization

The share of land used for agriculture in District Sibi is gradually increasing every year. The overall land utilization of District Sibi is given in the table below:

Table 7.2: Land Utilization by Year

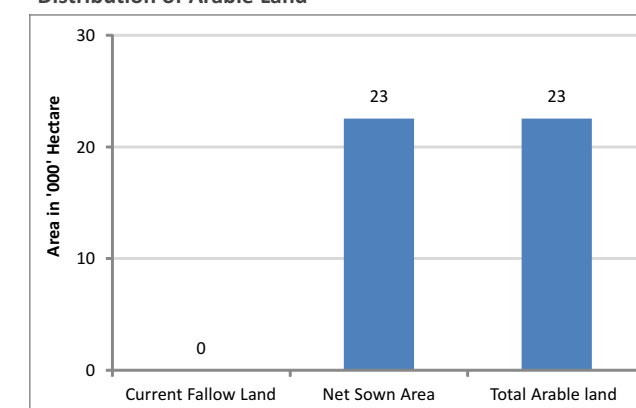
Land Utilization	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total Geographical Area	961	961	961	961	961
Total Arable land	21 (27%)	39 (45%)	32 (37%)	31 (35%)	39 (45%)
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	77 (8%)	86 (9%)	86 (9%)	86 (9%)	79 (8%)
Net Sown Area	21 (100%)	31 (82%)	24 (77%)	31 (100%)	32 (100%)
Current Fallow Land	0 (0%)	7 (18%)	7 (23%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Culturable Waste	56 (73%)	48 (55%)	55 (63%)	56 (65%)	56 (71%)
Forest	270 (28%)	270 (28%)	270 (28%)	270 (28%)	270 (28%)
Area Unavailable for Cultivation	37 (4%)	37 (4%)	37 (4%)	37 (4%)	37 (4%)

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.1. Land Classification

The geographical area of District Sibi is 961 thousand hectares out of which 3.8% (36,984 hectares) is not available for cultivation. The potential area of 8.2% available for agricultural crops cultivation is 78,698 hectares. For future growth and development lots of advancement possibilities are available in the district. However, if flood water is properly conserved for irrigation and recharge of the existing water resources, the uncultivable area can be brought into cultivation for increasing the cropping area of District Sibi. The number of tube wells, installed by the government (25) is 15.4% as

Distribution of Arable Land



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

against the private installations of 137 having a share of 84.6%. From the given data, it is quite evident that the trend of Mean Fallow Land has been at 20.9% for the last two years period. Similarly the trend of Mean Net Sown Area had been 91.7%.

The area under Culturable Waste Land decreased during 2004-05 to 2008-09 from 73.26% to 71.4%; this most probably indicates the unavailability of irrigation water. The Culturable Waste Land figures were 47,936 hectares and 56,175 hectares in the years 2004-05 and 2008-09, respectively.

Out of total Potential Area for cultivation (78,698 hectares), the data on total Arable Land for five years (2004–2009) ranged from 20,508 (26.7%) to 38,553 (44.6%). At the availability of Arable Land, the share of Current Fallow Land for the last two years decreased at percent height of 20.9%. However, for a good crop raising and earning, focus on horizontal crop yield increase is made possible within the framework of available farm resources, not only the farm and farmers' community income is increased, rather the overall economy of the country also flourishes. Therefore, each year in both Rabi and Kharif cropping season, more and more area needs to be brought under cultivation. Net Sown Area during 2008-09 had an increase of 5% against the year 2007-08. The area under total Arable Land increased almost 28.6% during the last five years. Moreover, the increased mean ratio of the current fallow land at 20.9% indicates towards the substantial decrease in the production of both Rabi and Kharif crops. Now if the ratio of fallow land from the entire province in general aggregates then its economic pressure in terms of production gap converges into agro-economic losses across the board.

Crops

Sibi has two cropping seasons:

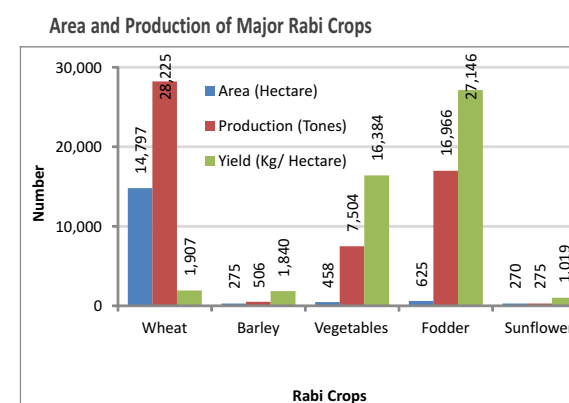
1. *Rabi Crops*: Rabi crops include; Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed/Mustard, Gram, Lentil (*Masoor*), Vegetables, Fodder and Sunflower. These crops are sown in winter or during early summer and harvested in the late summer. For further details, please see table C1 Annexure C.
2. *Kharif Crops*: Kharif crops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

7.2.2. Major Crops, Area and Production

Under the area of major Rabi crops, wheat occupied the maximum area of 14,797 hectares which is 88.4% of the total area (16,735 hectares), followed by Fodder having shared 3.7% of the area. More than 89% of irrigated area is under Wheat cultivation in District Sibi. The area under Barley and Rapeseed/Mustard remained at 1.6% and 1.4%. Among the Rabi crops Chickpea/Gram (55 hectares) followed by Lentil (*Masoor*) with 20 hectares contributed at 0.3% and 0.1%, respectively during 2008-09. Technically Chickpea/Gram (especially desi varieties) is fit for cultivation in District Sibi as compared to Lentil (*Masoor*).

The production (28,225 tons) of Wheat crop at 1,907 Kg/hectares for the year 2008-09 remained topmost followed by Fodder with (16,966 tons). The production of vegetables stood 3rd with (7,504 tons). Wheat is 100% cultivated under irrigated condition at District Sibi. Data shows that the yield of (1,907 Kg/hectares) in Wheat crop at Sibi is not very good, it is 80% less than the average yield of high yielding Wheat genotypes for irrigated wheat in Balochistan is (2,368 Kg/hectares).

Under the area of major Kharif crops, Cotton occupied the maximum area of 5,900 hectares, this is 39.6% of the total area (14,889 hectares) followed by Mung bean having shared 18.5% of the area. The area under vegetables and Fodder remained at 3.7% and 2.6%. Data from the list of major Kharif crops revealed that contribution of fruits for the year 2008-09 remained at 6.29% area (936 hectares). However, Among the Kharif crops Melons contributed to 3.1% (455 hectares)



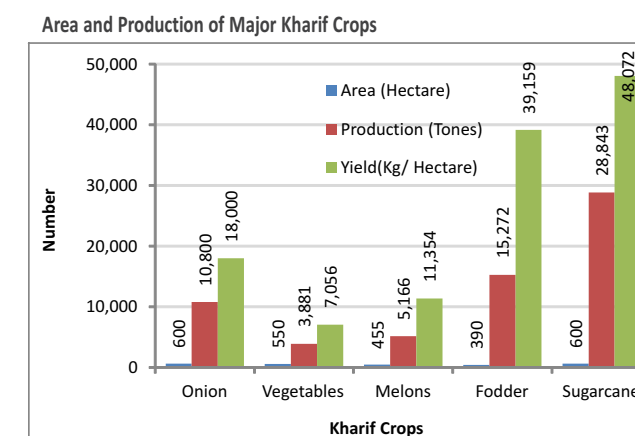
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

followed by Guar seed having (223 hectares) 1.5% contribution in the cultivable soils of District Sibi.

Sugarcane production (28,843 tons) is very important and dominant in District Sibi. 5.1% of the irrigated area was under Sugarcane production. Fruit production occupied 8% of the total irrigated area and if we add the area under Melon production, then the proportion of fruit area comes to 11.83%. Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pomegranate, Dates, Citrus, Mangoes, Guava and Loquat are the leading fruit of District Sibi. Maize had production of 1,000 Kg/hectares, Sorghum (*Jowar*) 1,001 Kg/hectares, Mung bean 548 kg/hectares, Moth 882 kg/hectares, Cotton 1,373 kg/hectares, Rice 2,600 kg/hectares, Guar seed 453 Kg/hectares

It seems that the Kharif crop varieties being grown are either not certified seed or may be following the agronomic practices like; sowing time, balanced fertilizer application plus type of fertilizer to be applied, seed bed preparation, irrigation intervals, hoeing and weeding operations, and proper insect and disease control measures, may not be fully and properly implemented. It is therefore, recommended that improved genotypes of Sorghum (*Jowar*), Maize, Mung bean, Moth, Cotton, Guar seed and Rice crops may be introduced in the district, in order to replace the existing low yielding and susceptible varieties with a high yielding and resistant/tolerant newly developed varieties. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

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



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

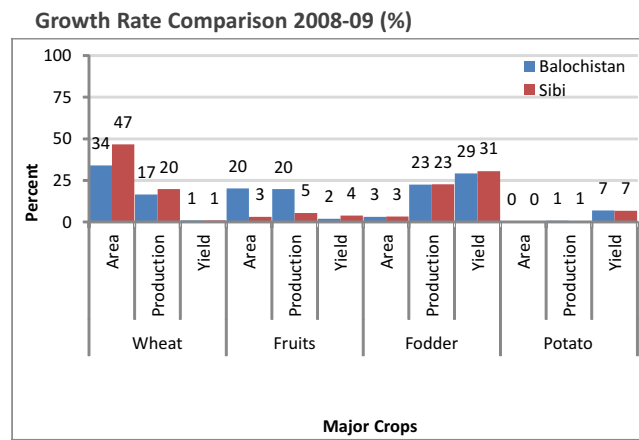
7.2.3. Discussion on Production Trends

a) Wheat: At the district level, Wheat contributed to 88.4% of the area under Rabi crops. 100% of Wheat was grown under irrigated condition during the year 2008-09. Wheat being the staple food of the District Sibi contributed to 46.7% of the total Wheat area in Balochistan at (33.9%) having a production ratio of 19.7% out of 16.5% with a yield Kg/hectares. having a growth rate at 0.9% against 1.0% at provincial level. Hence the Wheat cultivation is capable of continuing in the existing cropping system.

b) Fruit: At the district level, fruits contributed to 6.3% of the area under the Kharif crops. The area growth rate of 3.0% < 20.1% and production growth rate of 5.4% < 19.7% for fruit remained as low as compared to Wheat crop. However, the growth yield Kg/hectares was recorded at 3.8% as against the 2.0% at the provincial level.

c) Potato: At the district level, Potato contributed to 0.3% of the area under Kharif crops. However, the area growth rate of 0.1 > 0.2% and production growth rate of 0.5 > 0.7 % for Potato remained lower than Wheat and fruits at the district level. However, the growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 6.7% as against the 6.9% of the provincial level.

Fodder: At the district level, Fodder contributed to 3.2% of the area under both the Rabi and Kharif crops. However, the area growth rate of 3.2 > 3.1% and production growth rate of 22.6 > 22.5 for Fodder remained high as compared to Potato and Fruits at the district level. The growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 30.6% as against the 29.1% of the provincial level. For further details, please see table C3 Annexure C.



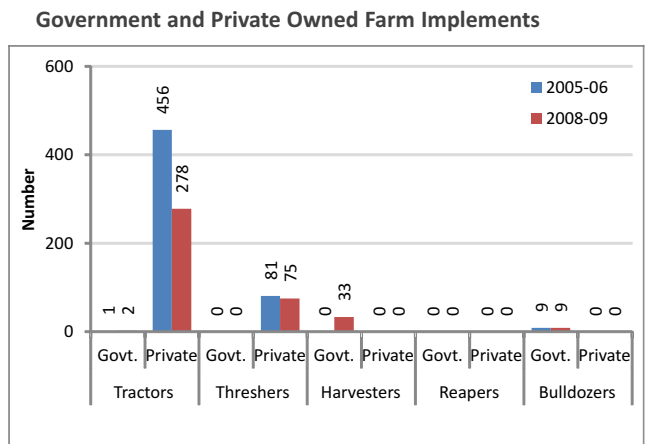
(Agriculture Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.4. Discussion of Cropping Patterns

In District Sibi, single cropping pattern is practiced to cultivate Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed/Mustard, Gram, Lentil (Masoor), Sunflower, Rice, Sorghum (Jowar), Maize, Sesame, Mung bean, Moth, fruits, Onion, Potato, vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Coriander, Garlic, Guar Seed, Sugarcane and Cotton. Fodders like; Lucern, Berseem or Shaftal and some vegetables like; Peas, Tinda, Bitter Gourd, Pumpkin or Cucumber are inter-cropped in the fruit orchards of Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pomegranate, Dates, Citrus, Mangoes, Guava, Loquat etc. However, the inter-cropping does not take place on larger scale in some of the areas of the district. The seeds of Mung bean, Mash bean or Moth are mixed with the seeds of Sorghum, Maize or Millet (Bajra) and mostly cultivated under the broadcast method of sowing. As the Mung bean is a short duration and fertility maintaining crop, it matures earlier than Sorghum etc. This practice is more common in those areas where rain fed, un-irrigated and "khushk aba" agriculture is prevailing. Crop rotation is another practice being followed in which the crop harvested for a year is not sown on the same field or plot the following year, rather some other crop(s) is raised instead of the previous crop. This practice is also very helpful in maintaining and enhancing the soil fertility status. Some of the fields/plots remain uncultivated as a fallow land with the objective to maintain the soil fertility status that might have been exhausted in the under crop husbandry.

7.3. Farm Implements and Inputs

According to the statistics, most of the farm implements were owned by the private sector. Provision of farm implements by the government to the small land holders and poor farmers will only help boost the agriculture production in the district but will also help reduce poverty in areas where there is water. For further details, please see table C4 Annexure C.

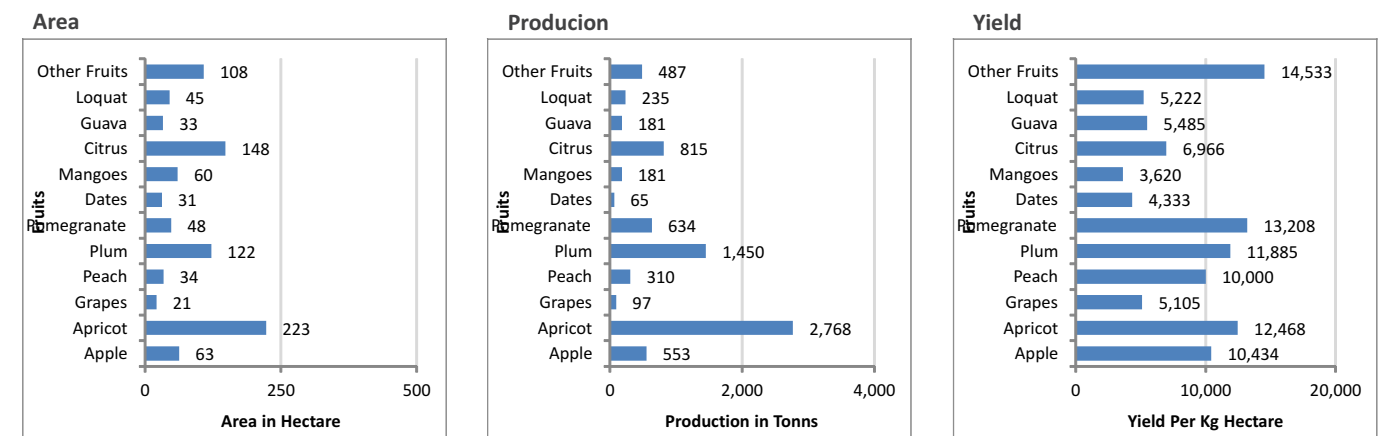


(Agriculture Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.4. Horticulture Inputs

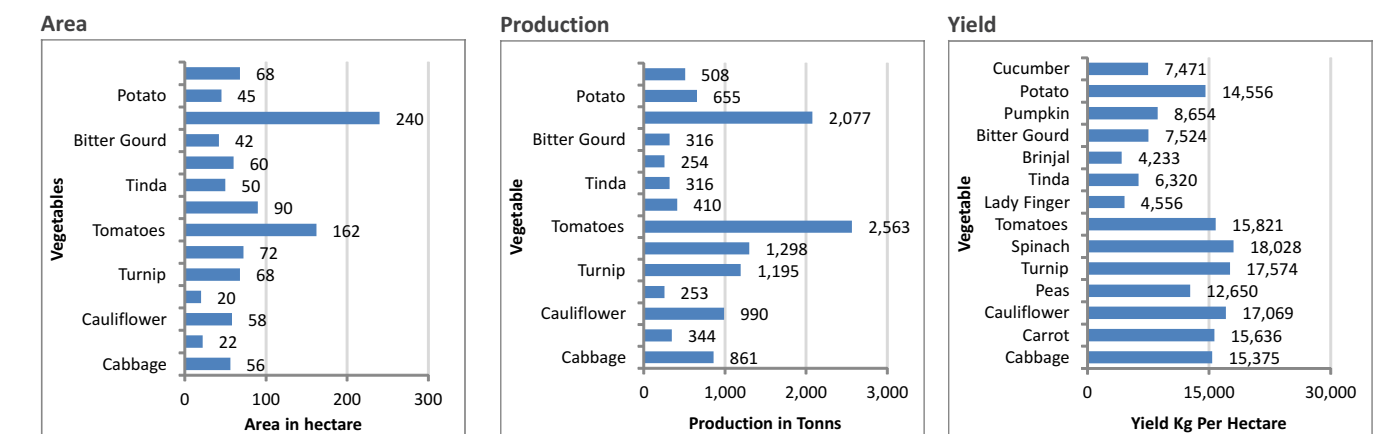
7.4.1. Area and Production of Fruits and Vegetables

The district has great potential for fruit farming. Presently, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pomegranate, Dates, Mangoes, Citrus, Guava and Loquat are the major fruits produced in the area. For further details, please see table C5 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Pumpkins occupied the maximum area of 240 hectares, followed by Tomatoes having shared 162 hectares of the area in the district. However, Lady Fingers remained 3rd with 90 hectares area sharing. The lowest area of 22 hectares and 20 hectares were recorded in Carrot and Peas respectively, among all the vegetables grown at the district level. For further details, please see table C6 Annexure C.



(Agriculture Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.5. Land Ownership and Tenure System

The total Arable Land (28.6%) recorded for the year 2008-09 is 22,523 hectares. This land comes under the ownership of the growers in District Sibi. The Culturable Waste Land is at 71.4% for the year 2008-09. However, during cropping season labor is engaged by the owners for cultivation activities either on cash payment or by sharing crop produce in an agricultural year whatever the decision of percentage of crop produce is made.

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

Shared Tenancy	Under this system the cost of land preparation, expenditure on seed, fertilizer and pesticides, irrigation expenses, harvesting and threshing charges are to be met by the owner of the land. However, the crop produce is then divided between the owner and the tenant based on a set formula.
Cash Tenancy	Land from the owner on lump-sum basis is undertaken for an agricultural year and all the expenses right from land preparation to harvesting and threshing are to be met by the tenant
Crop Sharing System	This is almost the reverse form of the cash tenancy. The land owner gives his land to the cultivator and all cost of production must be met by him. Normally 20% of the production is given to the landowner.

7.6. Agriculture Marketing

The proclivity of farm producers is divided to marketing system at varying angles. As the prices fixed for different agricultural commodities by the government do not seem to be effectively implemented throughout the province. This is one of the basic reasons of varying prices across Balochistan, that majority of the farm produce is directly sold into the hands of brokers (*local terms are dalal and beopari*), contractors or intermediaries and so on so forth. It is the same category of person with different nomenclatures at different locations. Normally the following options are available for selling the produce by the growers and these options are available for all the growers:

- Sale of produce at the farm gate and this kind of sale obviously does not bring a lot income for the growers.
- Sale of produce to the nearest market -if available-at the district level: This kind of sale has certain transportation charges to be met by the growers. In the market, again there is a hold of intermediaries. They buy the farm produce on the spot and resell to the whole sellers at their own income interest. The wholesaler's resell it to merchandisers, dealers, brokers or retailers. Then it comes to shopkeepers from where the end user is able to purchase these commodities. Every entity involved in this sale cycle sets its profit margins. There is no check against these price fixers, they are in total control.
- Sale of produce across the boundaries of district or province. Onwards same intermediaries are to be faced by the producers/growers.
- There is another way of earning more money/profit that the produce purchased from the growers is hoarded in ware houses and stores time when the prices go high and the profit is maximum.

7.6.1. Share of Population Employed in Major Agricultural Activities

Agricultural production decision are made by the male members of the household. During peak season when the need for casual labor arises, labourers are hired on daily wages or on a special contract for the entire time as negotiated. In the district, most of the agricultural work is done through mechanization: for instance, tractors are used for the plowing of land. Therefore, the need for manual labourers is reduced to a great extent.

7.6.2. Role of Women in Agricultural Activities

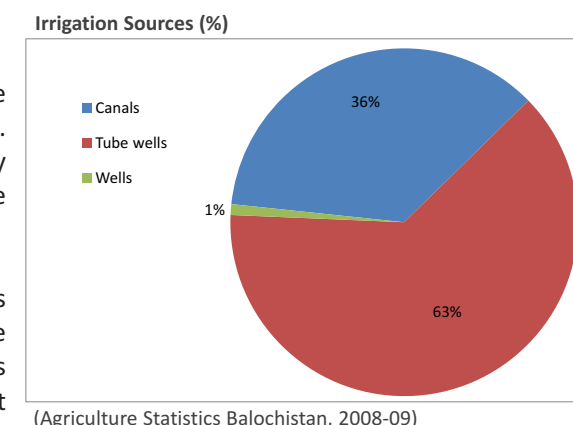
Female labor involvement in the agriculture/ horticulture sector is negligible. Due to the tribal set-up, female labour is involved at a small scale both during *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons.

7.7. Irrigation

7.7.1. Irrigation System and Sources

There are three main sources of irrigation in Sibi District. Tube wells, canals and wells are commonly used for irrigation purposes. Most of the tube wells are privately owned and are maintained by the community. Whereas, government installed tube wells are maintained by the Irrigation Department.

Majority of the crop cultivation area of (14,608 hectares) is irrigated by means of tube wells, encompassing the 62.8% of the total irrigation sources followed by canal irrigation which covers (5,329 hectares) at 36.5% of the total irrigation sources in District Sibi. However, there is no Karez/spring irrigation system in District Sibi. There are certain numbers of wells which are spread at (101 hectares) area contributing to the source of irrigation at 0.7%. Looking at the total number of tube wells (25) installed by the government at 15.4% as against the privately installed of (137) at 84.6%, is very low. For further details, please see table C7 Annexure C.



(Agriculture Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.8. Structure and Functions of the Agriculture Department

Table 7.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Number of Agriculture Extension Departments
Number of Sub Offices	6
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	129
Actual Filled Posts	125
Vacant Posts	5

(Agriculture Department)

7.9. Some Development Projects

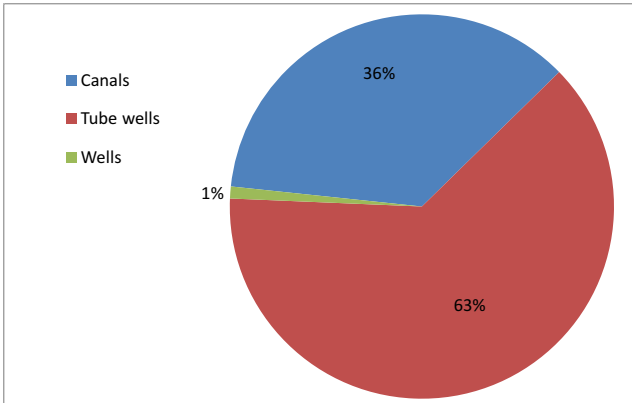
According to PSDP 2009, following were the projects in the Agriculture Sector:

- Construction of Weir on Mi Wah River near Tunia Village.
- Improvement of State Feeder Lehri area Sibi.

7.10. Some Key Findings

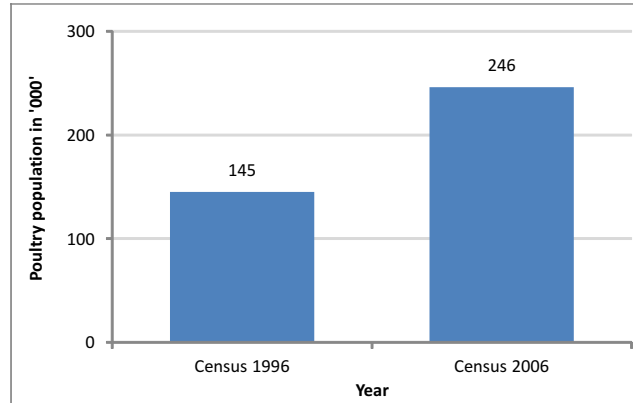
- Water sources should be developed by the government for high potential agriculture areas.
- Supply of certified seeds of all major crops at subsidized rates can enhance productivity.
- Agricultural loans on easy installments for purchase of farm implements can increase employment.
- Arrangements for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

Livestock Population



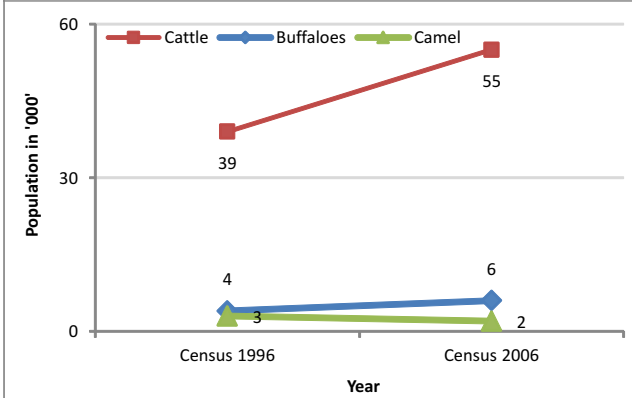
(Livestock Census, 2006)
Livestock Census comparison indicates that the population of livestock in the district has increased by a large percentage.

Poultry Population



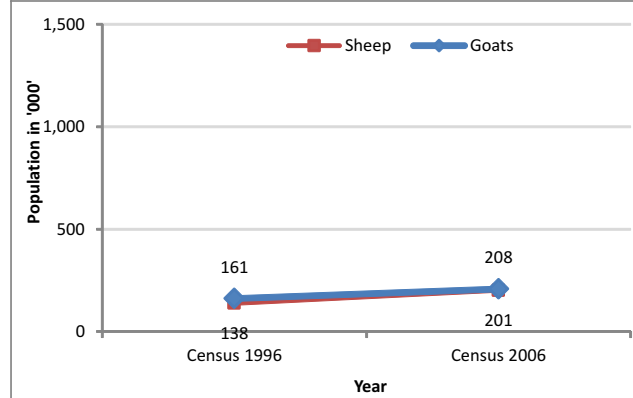
(Livestock Census, 1996 & 2006)
No major increase in Poultry Population

Large Ruminants Population



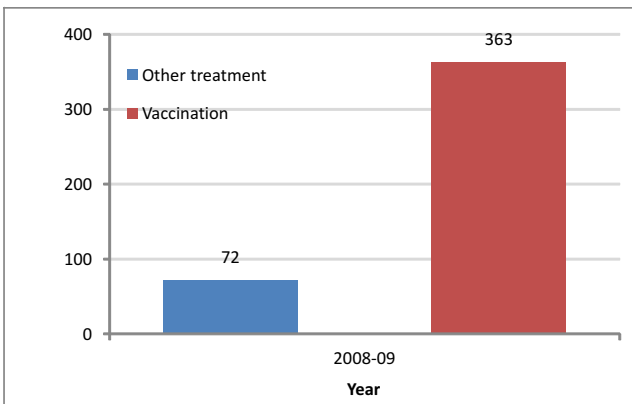
(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)
Quite a few numbers of Buffaloes and camels are present.

Small Ruminants Population



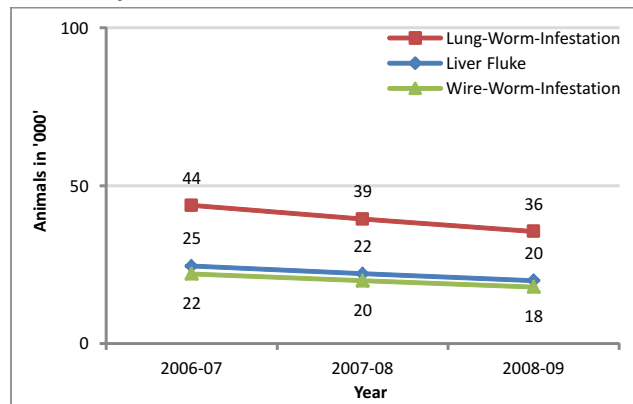
(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)
Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district

Animals Treated and Vaccinated in 2008-09

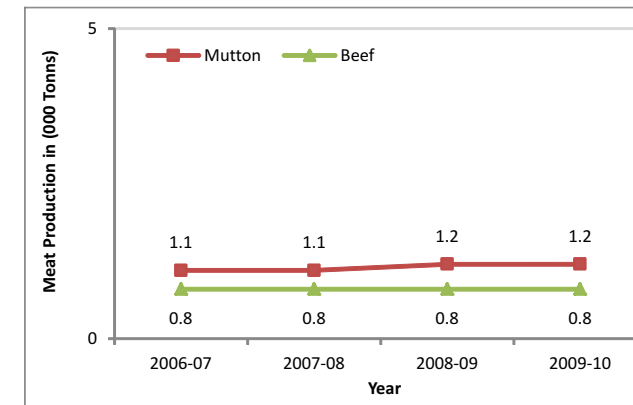


(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Three Major Animal Diseases in the District

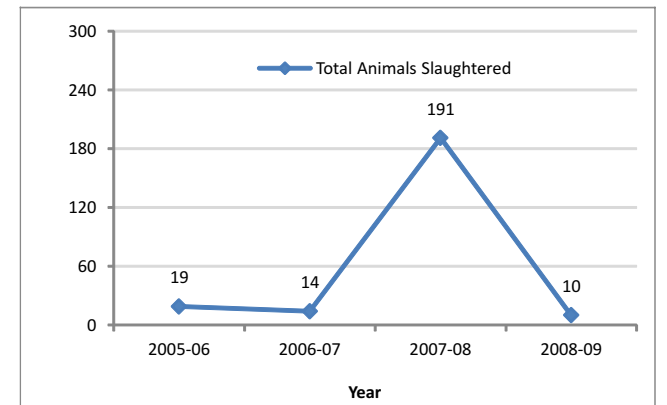


Meat Production in the District



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

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



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

Sector Highlights

- Livestock Census comparison indicates that the population of livestock in the district has increased by a large percentage.
- Goats and sheep had almost equal population in 2006 and constituted major share of livestock population in the district.
- Among large ruminants, cattle had the highest population (2006 Livestock Census)
- There is reasonable network of veterinary facilities
- Long worm infestation is major disease affecting livestock in the district

8.1. Introduction

Mostly the nomadic population depends on livestock, who resides in the northern part of the district. Livestock farming is a traditional activity in the district and comprises mostly Goats, Sheep, Cows, Buffaloes, Cattle, Camels and Asses. Goat and sheep constitute the major portion of the livestock population in District Sibi. In livestock management, the entire family participates. Those keeping large herds employ wage paid workers as well, but normally it is a family managed enterprise. Within the family, main participants are women and to a lesser extent children. Women do the entire or most of the work in respect of cattle shed cleaning, feeding the animals and milking, etc. As it is a family enterprise, household members, whether men or women, attending to their own animals are not paid for the work.

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

8.2. Livestock Population

The highest reported population among all the ruminants was 208 thousand of goats (Livestock Census, 2006). This shows goats are the preferred farm animals that people like to keep and rear as compared to any other livestock species probably due to the suitable weather conditions. Livestock population reported over the last two decades of all categories is presented in the table below:

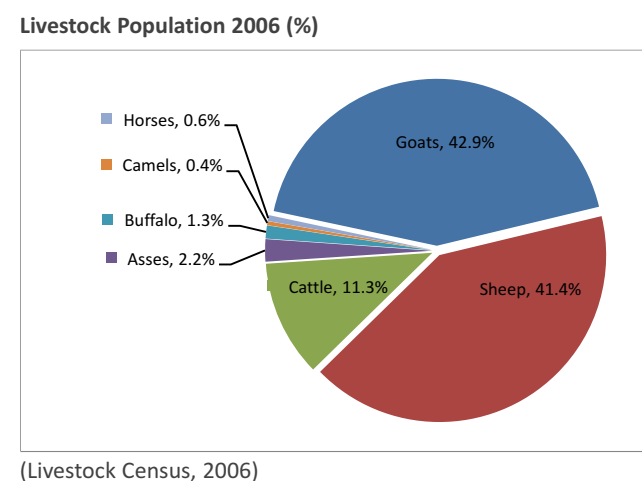
Table 8.1: Number of Livestock ('000' Numbers)

Livestock	1996	2006
Sheep	138	201
Goats	161	208
Cattle	39	55
Buffaloes	4	6
Camel	3	2
Poultry	145	246

(Livestock Census, 1996 & 2006)

8.3. Large Ruminants

Large ruminants found in the district include: Cattle, Buffaloes and Camels. The Cattle are 11% followed by Camels' share of 0.4%, whereas Buffaloes are only 1.3% of the total livestock of District Sibi. The male cattle are mostly slaughtered and their beef is sold to fulfill food purpose.



8.4. Small Ruminants

More than 80% of the livestock population comprises small ruminants, which shows that people prefer small ruminants as compared to large ruminants. This may be because of small scale agricultural activity in the district and availability of fodder. Household women and children usually look after the small ruminants. Small livestock farmers usually have herd size up to 8-12 small ruminants, which are raised mostly in un-irrigated areas where rangeland provides pasture. Sheep and goats are raised for multiple purposes like milk, mutton and reselling of male small ruminants in the market for economic gain, whereas females are kept for reproduction and growth of herd population. The small ruminants are excellent converters of unconsumable grasses into highly efficient animal protein.

8.5. Poultry

Poultry farming on a commercial scale taking root in the private sector. The solitary government poultry farm at Sibi has both layers and broilers breeds. Broilers are available in the market in abundance. Since local poultry farming cannot fulfil demands of the district, most supply comes from outside the district. Poultry keeping is, however, fairly popular at domestic level. Both local and improved types are found in the district. At domestic level, women look after poultry, and manage to an extent the sale of eggs. Exact nature and extent of women's participation in sale of chicks and hens could not be ascertained. It is there, but not on a large scale.

8.6. Livestock Population Growth Rate

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

Table 8.2: Projected Livestock Population (Numbers)

Livestock Category	Growth rate (%)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cattle	6.8	54,709	58,424	62,392	66,629	71,154
Buffalo	9.9	6,133	6,739	7,404	8,135	8,939
Sheep	1.8	200,946	204,557	208,234	211,976	215,786
Goats	2.6	208,133	213,514	219,035	224,698	230,507
Camels	1.5	1,866	1,894	1,923	1,952	3,280
Horses	4.3	2,776	2,894	3,018	3,146	78
Mules	10.7	52	58	64	70	78
Asses	2.4	10,473	10,727	10,986	11,252	11,525
Poultry	2.6	252,604	261,159	267,882	247,779	281,853

(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.7. Veterinary Institutions

There is a network of five (5) veterinary hospitals, twenty (24) veterinary dispensaries, one (1) artificial insemination center, one (1) slaughter house, one (1) poultry farm and 1 dairy farm owned by the Government. Under a Federal Project "Fight against Congo Virus" dipping stations were established where animals are dipped for medication of external ticks and ecto-parasites. The artificial inseminations are also being experimented particularly for such breeds that can gain maximum milk yield. An extended coverage of veterinary services would lead to rapid progress in milk and meat yields and would add substantial income for livestock farmers.

The physical condition of the government veterinary institution's building and equipment are not promising. There is an

immediate need to renovate the buildings and provide latest equipment for appropriate health services. Number of veterinary institutions in District Sibi is presented in the table 8.3:

Table 8.3: Veterinary Institutions (Numbers)

Name of Health Services	2009-10
Veterinary Hospitals	5
Veterinary Dispensaries	24
Artificial Insemination Centre	1
Slaughter Houses	1
Dairy Farm	1
Government Poultry Farm	1

(Directorate of Animal Husbandry)

8.8. Livestock Diseases

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

8.8.1. Major Diseases

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

- a) Worm infestations
- b) Ticks

Internal worm infestation and Ticks are the commonly found diseases in the livestock of District Sibi. The ecto-parasites causing these diseases not only reduce the re-productivity and breeding efficiency of the animals but also affect the animal's skin, which then cannot be sold at market price. Various reported diseases among livestock are presented in the table 8.4:

Table 8.4: Major Livestock Diseases (Numbers)

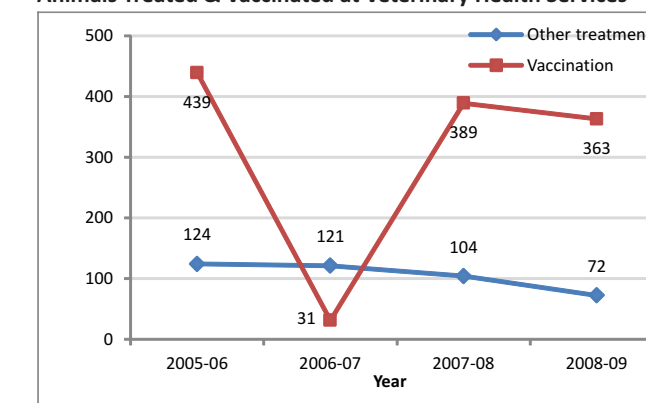
Name of Diseases	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Lung-Worm-Infestation	48,580	43,766	39,428	35,521
Wire-Worm-Infestation	24,494	22,067	19,880	17,910
Liver Fluke	27,242	24,542	22,110	19,919
Mange/Mites	6,716	6,050	5,451	4,911
Ticks	11,571	10,424	9,391	8,460
Contagious	20	9	4	n.a
Non-Contagious	16,023	14,435	13,005	11,716
Systematic	4,137	3,727	3,357	3,025
Metabolic	291	263	237	213
Others	3,908	3,520	3,171	2,857

(Civil Veterinary Hospital)

8.8.2. Disease Control Activities and Mortality

The Livestock Department is continuously involved in animal convenient health coverage activities and usually performs the vaccination and medication in order to save the animal lives. The most number of livestock treated and vaccinated during the last five years were reported in the year 2007-08, whereas after that the trend was on the lower side, which could be due to many reasons. For further details, please see table D1 Annexure D.

Animals Treated & Vaccinated at Veterinary Health Services



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

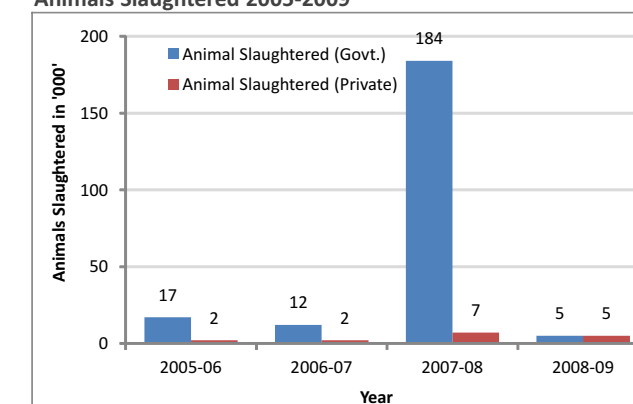
8.9. Meat and Dairy Production

Mutton production in the district is on a rise after 2007-08, there was a significant rise from 1,100 tons to 1,200 tons. Beef production has remained constant at 800 tons in the last five years. Milk production has risen gradually along with the increase in population of large ruminants. Similarly, poultry meat and egg production has also gradually increased, as there was no significant change seen in the last five years. For further detail, please see table D2 Annexure D.

8.10. Slaughtering

The most number of animal slaughtering was performed in the year 2007-08.

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

8.11. Functions and Structure of Livestock Department

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

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

Table 8.5: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	20
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	102
Actual Filled Posts	102
Vacant Posts	0

(Livestock Department)

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

Government Livestock Department can play a leading role in District Sibi, provided the Provincial Livestock Department functions to deliver services including animal husbandry, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, artificial insemination, input supplies and dairy development.

8.13. Some Development Projects

Some of the projects funded by different sources are:

Table 8.6: Livestock Projects

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

(Directorate of Livestock Planning, 2010)

8.14. Some Key Findings

- Sibi has, historically, shown good prospects of livestock development. Rural population has substantially relied on livestock income to support itself, but fruits of livestock research and health services have not been fully realized.
- Existing government livestock main facilities live civil veterinary hospital, artificial insemination center, beef production research center need proper maintenance for effective service delivery
- Evaluation of performance of government poultry farm can help developing plan to run the farm on sustainable basis.
- Livestock department should from the front to promote livestock development in the district so that poverty can be reduced
- Coordination between Livestock and Forest departments will have better prospects for livestock development
- Awareness regarding timely vaccination of livestock needs advocacy.
- Marketing and transportation in the district are the major issues to be addressed.

9 FISHERIES

Sector Highlights

- Fish is brought from Sukker and Karachi for local consumption.
- Fishery activity is non-commercialized in Sibi therefore no industry regarding fisheries has been developed in the area.
- The only source of fish production in the area is Nari River. Establishing small fish ponds in private sector can promote the fish farming. Some private fish ponds were reported to be available in the district, though at a very small scale.

9.1. Introduction

Inland fishery in Balochistan is not common primarily due to scarcity of water and lack of awareness among people to use inland fisheries, wherever possible, as means of income. There is possibility of small scale fisheries development in Sibi along Nari River but it requires a lot of government support.

9.2. Annual Production

Fish farming culture has not been developed in Sibi *Tehsil* and most of it is brought from Sukker and Karachi. Fresh water fish is caught in the Nari River; a small perennial river over which dam has been built. Therefore, fish selling on small scale is seen in the winter season. Production figures are not known.

9.3. Structure and Functions of Balochistan Coastal Department Authority

In District Sibi, the department is headed by Assistant Director of Fisheries along with 25 members of staff to look after the affairs of the department, handle the issuance of license and impose penalty or fine on fishermen involved in illegal fishing.

Table 9.1: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	25
Actual Filled Posts	25
Vacant Posts	0

(Fisheries Department)

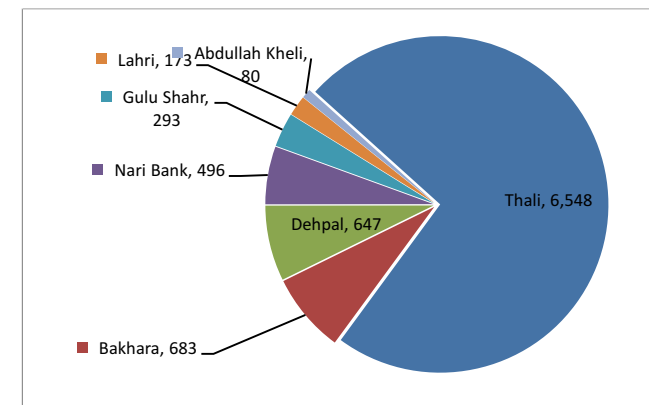
9.4. Major Development Issues

Fishing is non-commercialized activity in the district, which exists on a small scale only in winter season. Fresh water in small canals of Nari River is the only source but by establishing small fish ponds in private sector can promote the fish farming culture in Sibi. The Fisheries department can establish a model farm and introduce this potential avenue by campaigning. Provision of fish lings free of cost, soft loans, dozer hours for development of big ponds and construction of farm to market road can induce the small landowners to this source of livelihood.

10 FORESTRY

Total Forest Area	8,920 ha
Number of Sub Offices	1
Total Sanctioned Posts	98
Filled Posts	98

Notified Forest Area (Hectares)



(Forest Department)

Sector Highlights

The district has a limited area under forest and a small area has been conserved as State Forest. However, the overall tree cover in and around Sibi town is good, which could be found either in the form of linear roadside / canal side plantations, trees in and around habitations, or trees on farmlands.

There are seven (7) Notified natural forests which include; Nari Bank, Bakhara, Lehri, Gulu Shahr, Dehpal, Abdullah Kheli, and Thali, measuring as 8,920 hectare in total. Moreover, the tree density, on farmlands and around habitations, is good. Agro- pastoral practices in areas, where Nari River debouches into Sibi plains, are significant. It continues on either banks of the river to the tail end with Kiring (*Setaria italica*), a palatable dominating grass cover.

The district is located on confluence of two distinct vegetation zones; therefore, the flora of Sibi district is diversified. The area adjoining Harnai district contains flora like: Olive (*Olea ferrugenea*), *Gymnosporia spinosa*, *Zizyphus nummularia*, and Mazri (*Nannorrhops ritchiana*), also known as dwarf palm. Whereas, the flora of Sibi plain is Kandi (*Prosopis cineraria*) and its associates like: Kareer (*Capparis aphylla*), Peelu (*Salvadora oleoides*), Gaz/Farash (*Tamarix articulata*), and Ber (*Zizyphus mauritiana*).

There is no Protected Area for wildlife conservation in Sibi District. But in recent years, for reintroduction of extinct Chinkara deer, the Forest & Wildlife Department has developed a deer breeding facility on 200 acres with the cooperation of Member Provincial Assembly, Mir Bakhtiar Khan Domki, which is a good conservation example of Public Private Partnership.

There is one small scale forest nursery in the district at Gulu Shahr; which provides plants to farmers, general public and other organizations on nominal charges and generates revenue.

10.1. Introduction

Forests play an important role in the maintenance of environmental balance. It is a well established fact that life on earth is a function of a number of direct, indirect, tangible and intangible naturally active forestry factors; these may include emission of life-sustaining oxygen and absorption of poisonous carbon-di-oxide. 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. It should be noted that forests are instrumental in the rehabilitation and development of rangelands, watershed management, wildlife management and soil conservation. In view of their multitasking function, we should protect and rehabilitate forests for our own existence.

The representative forest type in the area is Tropical Thorn Forest with major tree species like Kandi (*Prosopis cineraria*), Kareer (*Capparis aphylla*), Peelu (*Salvadora oleoides*), Gaz/Farash (*Tamarix aphylla*), and Ber (*Zizyphus mauritiana*). Moreover, some part of the district, adjoining Harnai district, contains vegetation belonging to Sub-tropical Forests like: Olive (*Olea ferruginea*), *Gymnosporia spinosa*, *Zizyphus nummularia*, and Mazri (*Nannorrhops ritchiana*).

10.2. Major Vegetation

The common tree species found in the district (either local or exotic) are: *Acacia nilotica* (Babul), *Dalbergia sissoo* (Shisham), *Zizyphus mauritiana* (Ber), *Accacia jecqomantii*, *Accacia senegal*, *Zizyphus nummularia* (jangli Ber), *Tamarix aphylla* (Farash), *Capparis aphylla* (Kareer), *Salvadora oleoides* (Peelu), *Albizia lebbek* (Black Siris), *Albizia procera* (White Siris), *Azadirachta indica* (Neem), *Prosopis cineraria* (Kandi), Olive (*Olea ferruginea*) and *Eucalyptus sp.* The shrubs include *Prosopis juliflora* (Mesquite), *Sesbania bispinosa*, Mazri (*Nannorrhops ritchiana*), *Calotropis procera* (Aak), *Haloxylon sp.*, and *Alhagae camalorum*. The ground cover is constituted mainly by grasses like: *Aristida depressa*, *Eleusine compressa*, *Panicum antidotale*, *Saccharum munja*, *Typha angustifolia*, *Chrysopogon aucheri* and *Cymbopogon sp.* Out of the above mentioned flora, *Dalbergia sissoo* (Shisham) and *Acacia nilotica* (Babul) are major planted timber species; whereas fuel wood could be obtained from any wooded species.

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

Table 10.1: Vegetation Zones

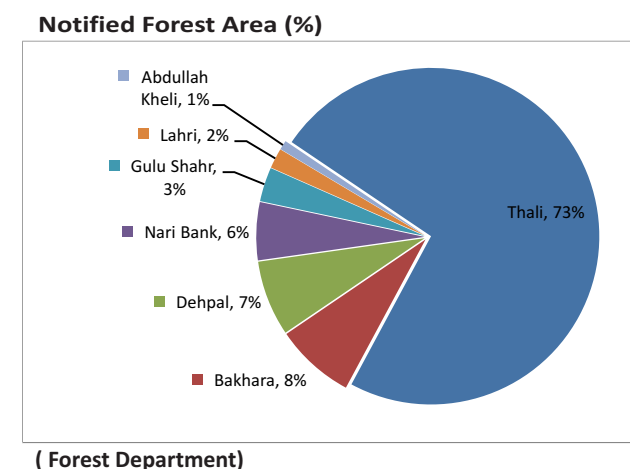
Vegetation Zone	Brief description
Farmlands, canal side, roadside, etc.	The common tree species are <i>Acacia nilotica</i> (Babul), <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> (Shisham), <i>Zizyphus nummularia</i> (Ber), <i>Tamarix aphylla</i> (Farash), <i>Albizia lebbek</i> (Black Siris), <i>Albizia procera</i> (White Siris), <i>Azadirachta indica</i> (Neem), and <i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>
Plains (Pats)	The vegetation in Pats mainly comprises of shrubs like <i>Tamarix troupii</i> , <i>Suaeda fruticosa</i> , and <i>Capparis decidua</i> ; the main grass species is <i>Panicum antidotale</i> .
Rivers, Nullahs, etc.	The vegetation in rivers and nullahs mainly comprise of trees/ shrubs like <i>Tamarix dioica</i> , <i>Populus euphratica</i> , and <i>Acacia nilotica</i> ; the main grasses are <i>Saccharum munja</i> , <i>Typha angustifolia</i> and <i>Panicum antidotale</i> .
Foothills and Mountains	The vegetation in foothills is trees/ shrubs like <i>Prosopis cineraria</i> (Kandi), <i>Salvadora oleoides</i> (Peelu), <i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i> (Ber), and <i>Calotropis procera</i> (Aak). Whereas, on hills adjoining Harnai district, Jangli Zaitoon (<i>Olea ferruginea</i>) and Mazri (<i>Nannorrhops ritchieana</i>) are also present.

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

10.3. Forestry Land use

10.3.1. Notified Forests

There are seven (7) Notified natural forests which include; Nari Bank, Bakhara, Lehri, Gulu Shahr, Dehpal, Abdullah Kheli, and Thali, measuring as 8,920 hectare in total for details, please see table E1 Annexure E.



10.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

There are no notified protected areas in this district. But in recent years, for reintroduction of extinct Chinkara Deer, the Forest & Wildlife Department has developed a deer breeding facility on 200 acres with the cooperation of Member Provincial Assembly, Mir Bakhtiar Khan Domki, which is a good conservation example of Public Private Partnership.

10.3.3. Rangelands

Most of the waste lands in the district are rangelands and grazing rights 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 plain areas. There is no limit on the number, type, season and period/duration of grazing. This free access to range resource by everyone and absence of responsibility on management side has led to what could be termed as the "Tragedy of Commons", which has resulted in overgrazing and uprooting of bushes/shrubs from rangelands beyond their carrying capacities. As a consequence, most of the rangelands in the district are being degraded. The overall rangeland productive capacity is up to the threshold of 160 kg/hectare.

Moreover, from the arable / agricultural lands, the feed / forage requirement of sedentary / local livestock is also met from agriculture produce (crop residues / fodder). Since the district is on route of traditional nomadic and transhumant herders who spend part of winter in the district. Their livestock feeds on agricultural crop residues or some time the herders purchase planted fodder from local farmers.

There are two types of rangeland vegetation zones. The overall rangeland type in the plains of the district can be classified as Eastern and Southern Balochistan Ranges. The important grass species are: *Aristida depressa*, *Eleusine compressa*, *Panicum antidotale*, *Saccharum munja*, and *Typha angustifolia*. Some parts of the districts, mostly hills adjoining Harnai district belong to Central Balochistan Range type. It has species like: *Achillea santolina*, *Alhagi camalorum*, *Peganum harmala*, *Stipa pennata*, *Pennisetum orientale*, *Cymbopogon jawarancusa*, *Pennisetum annulatum*, etc.

There is a Gulu shaher plantation and nursery at Sibi.

10.4. Forest Production

Although the district is partially irrigated district but it has the potential for agro-forestry and farm forestry practices but somehow these have not been adopted by majority of local farmers, and only adopted by progressive farmers / large land holders. The plantations may benefit the farmers in more than one way:

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

10.5. Non-Timber Forest Produce

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

- Kaneer (*Nerrium oleander*).
- Oxalis corniculata.
- Periploca aphylla.
- Rani Phool (*Polygonum plebeium*).
- Rhazya stricta.
- Til (*Sesamum indicum*).
- Bhakra (*Tribulus longipetalus*).
- Panir-band (*Withania coagulans*).
- Bhang (*Cannabis sativa*).
- Karir (*Capparis decidua*).
- Neem (*Azadirachta indica*).
- Peelu (*Salvadora oleoides*).
- Ber (*Zizyphus mauritiana*) and (*Zizyphus nummularia*).
- Aak (*Calotropis procera*)

10.6. Wildlife

The overall Wildlife habitat type is Indus Plain Habitat of Tropical Thorn Forests. There are no historical bench marks to determine the status of wildlife in the area. However, according to the local population, the number of wildlife species has declined; which could be aptly attributed to casual attitude for hunting and habitat degradation. Among key species include:

Table 10.2: Wildlife Common Species

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

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

10.6.1. Wildlife Statistics

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

10.7. Wetlands

There is no wetland of national or international importance located in the district. However, the Bolan and Nari rivers, despite their limited flow, provide habitat for waterfowls.

10.8. Commercial Forestry (Plantations)

Tree species planted for amenity and farm forestry purpose are included in this category which are mostly planted along water channels, water storage ponds, around farmlands and household compounds. The common species are Acacia nilotica (Babul), Dalbergia sissoo (Shisham), Zizyphus mauritiana (Ber), Zizyphus nummularia (Ber), Tamarix articulata (Farash), Albizzia lebbek (Black Siris), Albizzia procera (White Siris), Azadirachta indica (Neem), Prosopis cineraria (Kandi), Eucalyptus sp., and Sesbania bispinosa.

10.9. Bee Keeping

Though Sibi district is one of the most important horticulture areas of Balochistan. Bee-keeping, however, is not exercised as an economic activity in the district.

10.10. Marketing and Processing

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

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

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

Table 10.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	98
Actual Filled Posts	98
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 District Government, Provincial PSDP/ADP development project in forestry sector is under implementation in the district. However, one Federal PSDP project namely “Development of Forestry Sector Resources for Carbon Sequestration in Balochistan” was initiated but after devolution of environment subject to the provinces, it is suffering from lack of funding as provincial government did not reflect devolved projects in the provincial PSDP. Its scope is mainly focused on raising linear plantations along canal side and farm forestry activities on farm lands involving farmers.

10.13. Some Key Findings

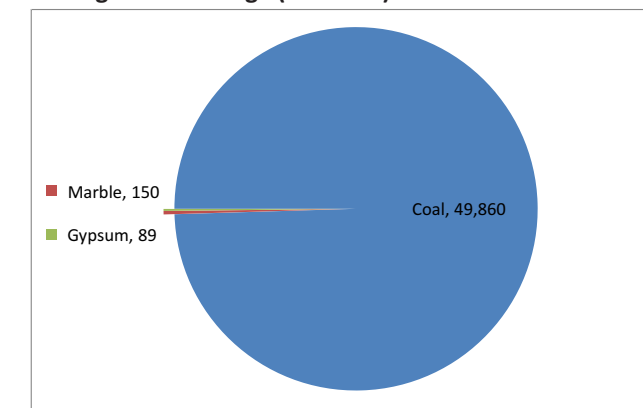
- There is negligible area under forest reserves in District Sibi.
- There is considerable tree cover on farmlands.
- There is no notified protected area in the district.
- Female involvement in forestry activities is rare and limited to fuel wood collection. Increased women participation in the sector is needed to be encouraged.
- The farm forestry and agro forestry activities are gaining attention among farmers, mainly large land holders.
- Wildlife is being hunted for fun, food and also for status and prestige.
- The institutional capacity of Forestry Department needs strengthening through establishment of more nurseries and the departmental focus should be concentrated more on farmers for farm and agro forestry activities.
- Low development investment in the forestry sector should be avoided.
- Re-introduction of Chinkara deer in the plains of Sibi is challenging task; but could be achieved through involvement of tribal leaders and communities.
- Considerable waste land is available where tree planting activities could be initiated to optimally use such lands.
- Farm forestry activities have potential in the district but there is need for providing subsidy to spur the interest of farmers.

11 MINING

Name of the Mineral	Acreage
Agglomerate	-
Amythest	-
Anarthosite	-
Antimony	-
Asbestos	-
Barite	-
Basalt	-
Calcite	-
Chromite	-
Coal	49,860
Diorite	-
Dolomite	-
Gabro	-
Granite	-
Gypsum	89
Hametite	-
Iron_Ore	-

Name of the Mineral	Acreage
Laterite	-
Lead_Zinc	-
Limestone	-
Magnesite	-
Manganese	-
Marble	150
Najri_Sand	-
Onyx_Marble	-
Ordinary_Stone	-
Pumice	-
Quartzite	-
Rhyollite	-
Rutile	-
Serpentine	-
Shale	-
Sulphur	-

Mining Lease Acreage (Hectares)



(Mines and Mineral Development, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- Scope of establishment of Thermal Plant in the district.
- Establishment of Stone Cutting Plants in the district.

11.1. Introduction

In Sibi District Marble, Gypsum, Limestone and occurrence of Sulphur and Talc is reported, but not explored commercially, while Spintangi Gypsum deposit occurs on the northern slopes of Mian Zard Ridge. The Spintangi railway Station is on the Sibi-Khost branch line at 72 Kilometer from Sibi railway station. Gypsum an important mineral occur as beds 30 cm to 2 meters thick, inter bedded with green shale and limestone. The Out crop of it can be traced from about 14 Km along the strike and reserves and are estimated to be 0.7 million metric tons. Khattan and Mamand are two other prospects wherein Gypsum beds are 3 meters in thickness.

Sibi and Harnai is famous for Khost-Shahrag-Harnai Coal fields located above 165 km south-east of Quetta where Coal is found at 150-200 Km south-east of Quetta, in narrow monocline and syncline structures. The coal bearing rocks namely Ghazig formation exposed along the eastern margin of the basin contains coal in its upper part. Here Coal is in three thin seams ranges in thickness of 0.3 - 2 meters, but each of the seams ranging usually from 2 - 0.9 meters. Total reserves are estimated 76 million tones with cooking properties. Mines are semi mechanized having depth of more than 600 meters at different places. All the production is transported to the domestic market by train and road, its consumers are brick kiln industry in the province of Punjab.

Wide range of district area is also covered with Lime Stone fossil ferrous Lime Stone (Dimension Stone) of late Eocene age (about 40 million years ago) cream to brownish color at different localities such as Sharigh, Harnai and Spintangai area. Lime Stones deposits are in bedding structure owing to which they are easily cuts in block shape average hardness range from 3 to 4 meter. Coal is major mineral produced in Sibi. Besides Coal, other mineral deposit in the area is Gypsum, which is not exploited on commercial basis. Mineral resources are listed below:

Table 11.1: Mineral Resources of the District

Name of the Mineral	Quality	Deposit
Coal	Sub Bituminous	76 million tons
Marble (Ordinary)	Good	Huge
Gypsum	Good	0.7 million tons
Limestone	Good	Large

(Mines and Minerals Department)

11.2. Major Minerals Production and Leases

In District Sibi, 55 prospecting licenses and 89 mining leases have been granted for Coal, Marble, Gypsum and limestone over an area of 89,098 acres mineral to the private sector. The average production of Coal reported during the last five years was 411,641 metric tons per annum. Detail of leases and the production reported in the district is as under.

Table 11.2: Major Minerals and Production

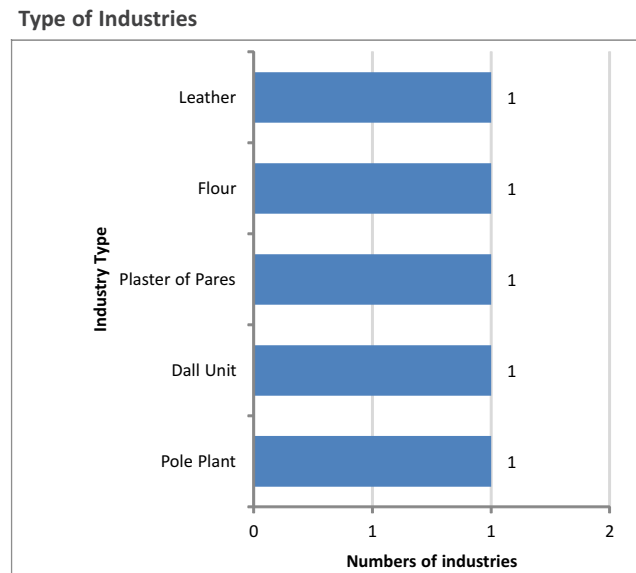
Name of Minerals	No of Prospecting Licenses 2009-10		No of Mining Leases 2009-10		Production (In Metric Tons)				
	Number	Average	Number	Average	2005-2006	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Coal	46	34,725	86	49,860	506,197	420,849	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marble	8	3,441	1	150	24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gypsum	n/a	n/a	2	89	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lime Stone	1	833	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

11.3. Some Key Findings

- There is a considerable potential for further development of the mineral sector in the district. These minerals are serving in provision of income means to the laborers engaged in mining. New projects and intentions could increase population engagement in mining. The main hurdles for exploitation and development of minerals are lack of infrastructure, like roads, water, power and gas, and other impediment is the high cost of estimating the proven reserves and preparation of feasibility reports.
- Most of the minerals are exported in raw form and no value-added processing is done at the provincial level. Therefore, the employment and income generation is limited.

12 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING



(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

12.1. Introduction

In Balochistan, industrial development was started after 1970 when Provincial Government took keen interest in development of industrial estates, because of availability of raw material such as minerals, agricultural crops, fruits, vegetables and fish. Sibi District is not industrialized yet. The district is lacking in raw materials and in manpower which largely contributed to the fact that industrial investors are still hesitant to supply here. Despite the reasons of underdevelopment, it cannot be said that the district has no potential for industry and manufacturing units. A prominent skill of the district is its handicrafts. The area is famous for its annual festival of animals also. The district needs added consideration of the government as well as of the private sector in order to flourish at its best.

12.2. Manufacturing Units and Employees

There are five manufacturing units working in Sibi District and one woolen mill (closed from last more than 10 years) at Thesil Hernai of Sibi District.

Table 12.1: Type of Industries

Type of Industries	Workers		
	0-10	10-35	Total
Pole Plant	1	n/a	1
Dall Unit	1	n/a	1
Plaster of Paris	1	n/a	1
Flour	1	n/a	1
Leather	1	n/a	1

(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)
n/a : Data not available

Manufacturing units show that the number of their workers less than ten (10). By this way they avoid to register their units under the registration Act of the Labor Department.

12.3. Department of Small and Medium Enterprise and Industrial Development

The Directorate of Small Industries has a Carpet and Tailoring Centre in Sibi District. The centre was established in 1978. It provides training in carpet weaving to the trainees. Similarly, the tailoring centre teaches students the art of tailoring. Trainees are given stipend for the training.

12.3.1. Handicrafts

In Sibi District, handicrafts include embroidery work on women's dresses. It is a common practice of women and girls at home and they do this for living. The district is very well known for this intricate art. Nonetheless, women are not given their deserved income for their effort and time, they consume on this excellent craft. No other handicrafts are reported in the agency.

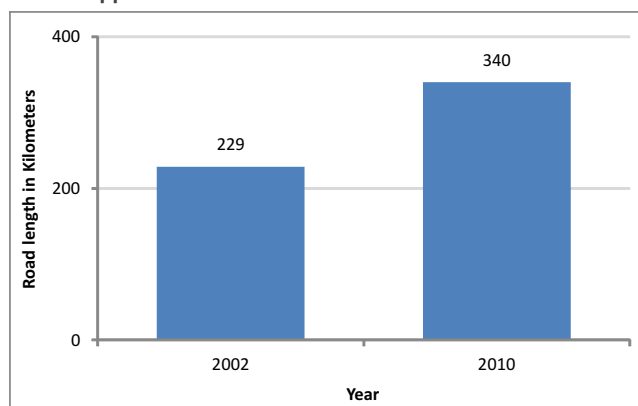
12.4. Development Issues

District Sibi is comparatively at a disadvantageous position as far as the industrial sector is concerned. Non existence of Infrastructure, marketing facilities, trained staff and financial institutions are the major reasons behind the under development of the area. Government should start some manufacturing units to encourage the investors to invest in the district. Women's handicrafts are not properly promoted because of lack of marketing facilities and exhibition centre's are at the women's disadvantage, while they possess such fine skills on which they spend a lot of time and effort. There is scope for home industry in this regard.

13 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

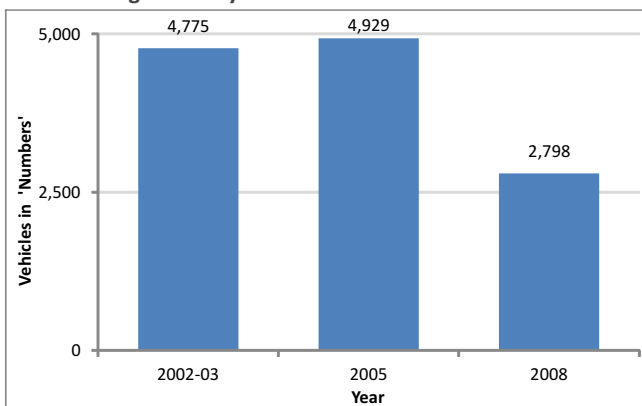
Economic Infrastructure and Communications	
Total Length of metalled roads	340 Km
Total Length of shingle roads	282 Km
Number of Telephone connections	2,115
Internet Users	350
Mobile phone providers/ connections	n/a
Number of post offices	24
Hotels	6
Motels	n/a
Guest Houses	2
Rest Houses	4
Public Banks	3
Private Banks	7

Black Topped Roads



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

Vehicles Registered by Year



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

13.1. Introduction

Economic development is one of the key elements required for the well-being and prosperity of the region and its people. Infrastructure plays an instrumental role in economic development by contributing towards welfare of the masses. The district is linked with Karachi and with the provincial capital Quetta. The state of economic infrastructure and communications is in general adequate and further development is underway. The district is moderately connected with black topped and shingle roads. The district is also linked with other parts of the country through air and railway. Most parts of the district are accessible by link roads which are mostly shingled. Rapid urban development has taken place in the district during last decade. Black topped road density per square kilometer is 0.06 and that of shingle road is 0.05.

13.2. Roads and Highways with Surface Classification and Length

The total length of roads in Sibi is 622 km, out of which, 340 km is black topped road (metalled road). All urban and rural areas can be reached throughout the year with this available road network. The provincial roads and sections of the national highways passing through the district are maintained by the C&W Department.

Table 13.1: Road Type and Length (Kilometer)

Length by Surface Type:	Black Topped	Shingle	Total Length
2002	228.5	248.4	476.9
2010	340	282	622

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan)

13.3. Transport

Department of Excise and Taxation is responsible for collection of registration fees for vehicles in District Sibi. Please see table F1, Annexure F for the number of registered vehicle under various categories in the district since 2003. This data gives an impression that a sufficient number of vehicles are being registered every year in Sibi. According to the Balochistan Development Statistics, the total number of registered vehicles was 2798 in the year 2008. Buses, mini buses and motorbikes are the main means of transport in urban areas of the district, while in the rural area, bicycles, motor bikes, pick-ups, and delivery vans are used for transportation. Camels and donkey carts are still in use in the rural areas. There are also a number of unregistered vehicles. Several hundred donkey carts are operating in the district, but these are not shown in official statistics as they are not registered.

13.4. Railway, Harbor and Airports

Sibi District is connected with Quetta and Sukkur by railway line. In Sibi, the line branches to Harnai. The train service to Harnai is not regular. The district has a small airport as well, which is located at a few kilometers from Sibi town. However, it is not in regular use.

13.5. Radio and Television Stations

There was a Radio Station in Sibi town but it was closed down as soon as it was commissioned. Most households in the town, and many in the villages, have radios. The number of households with radios, however, cannot be ascertained. The number of radio licenses issued by the post office is not a good indicator in this respect, as hardly anyone obtains a radio license.

Television is commonly possessed by households in town and also villages. Most households in the town are reported to have possession of TV, and quite a few have dish antennas to receive satellite transmission.

13.6. Telecommunication and IT Services

Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation (PTC) has established a network of telephones in the district. The data given in the table below shows a gradual decrease in number of telephone exchanges and telephone lines in the district. There are six telephone exchanges in Sibi. Fax and internet facilities are also available in the district. Number of internet users has increased in the district.

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

Category	2005	2009
Telephone Lines /connections	2,947	2,115
Exchange and Tele-density	9	6
Internet users	n/a	350

(Pakistan Telecom Authority)

13.7. Post Offices / Courier Services

There are two (2) post offices and twenty two (22) sub post offices. In Sibi town, there are branches of two (2) nationally known private couriers.

13.8. Banking and Financial Institutions

The Development Financing Institutions (DFI) and commercial banks have branch offices in the district. There are five branches of commercial banks in the district. Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) has a branch office. The main function of ADBP is to provide loans to farmers and land owners to promote agricultural activities on easy installments. Commercial banks also provide loans for small business activities. Small Business Finance Corporation also has branch office in Sibi town. The Cooperative Department has an office in Sibi. Its functions include provision of credit to farmers, but presently this facility has been suspended due to large scale defaults of borrowers. There is no women bank in the district.

13.9. Energy

13.9.1. Electricity (Supply and Demand)

Electricity is provided by WAPDA with three grid stations in the district. Besides Sibi town, electricity is available in different villages. The officially reported number of electricity consumers is 7,159 (for 1995-96).

13.9.2. Gas (Supply and Demand)

Gas is provided only to Sibi town. The total number of consumers is 2,452; out of which 50 are domestic connections.

13.10. Hotels and Resorts

The total number of rest houses in the district is 4. The district has a circuit house. There are a large number of hotels and restaurants in the private sector. Hotels facilities are poor. The circuit house and three of the four rest houses are located in Sibi town. All have electricity and cooking facilities. The circuit house has provision for eleven air-conditioners, but presently only two rooms have these, and even these two are not operational due to low voltage.

13.11. Some Development Projects

According to PSDP 2009, the following projects were under implementation in the communication sector:

- Black top road from Lehri to Tehri Brahimani Viatreehar village 19 KM.
- Black top road from National Highway to village Khaiwa via village Band and Golawah 14 KM.
- Black topped Road from Shahrag to Narwar via Gumbati (10 KM), (Minerals).
- Construction of black topped Road from Gullu Shahr to Davi village link Luni-Sibi Road length 2.20 KM.
- Construction/Widening/Reconditioning Bakhtiyarabad to Lehri Road-Phase-1
- Construction of black topped Road, village Gullan Verh to village Khair Vah, Phase-1
- Construction of black topped Road Lehri Sangsila Road to village Kach Jia.
- Construction/Reconditioning Sibi to Mall Road.

13.12. Some Key Findings

- The district has progressed in telecommunication, postal service, banking facilities, electricity and gas supply; however, more investments are needed in construction and maintenance of roads.
- More link roads are required to interconnect the villages.
- Quality and maintenance of roads are areas requiring attention
- Public transport in the area is not enough to meet demand. More buses and wagons are needed. Still more pressing is the need for improving the standard of transport services.
- Electricity coverage needs to be extended to more villages. Electricity shortfall may be met by development of alternate energy solution
- Internet coverage, if extended, can play positive role in promotion of education



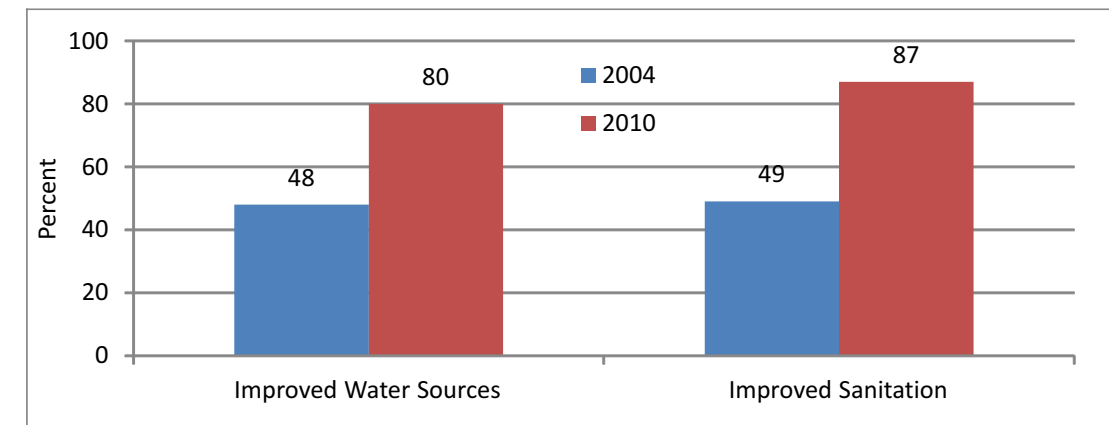
SECTION III Social Infrastructure

- 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	80%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	87%

Water Supply Schemes (numbers)		Purification Plants	
Functional	9	Functional	9
Non-functional	0	Non-functional	3
Total	9	Total	12
Water sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	10	Latrines	n/a
Spring	n/a	Sewerage Schemes	n/a
Open Sources	n/a	Solid waste Management	n/a
Canal	n/a	Others	n/a



Sector Highlights

- Provision of drinking water has improved in the recent years while quality and quantity of drinking water remains an issue yet to be addressed.
- PHED, under its Clean Drinking Water for All (CDWA) program, is the only role player in water supply schemes.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, 12 water filtration plants have been installed at various locations, of which 9 are functional.
- There has been significant improvement in the use of sanitary toilets by households.

14.1. Introduction

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

Situation in District Sibi is relatively better when compared to many districts of the province. Recent surveys have shown marked increase in the use of drinking water and sanitation facilities in the recent years. A profile of the water and sanitation situation in the district is shown in the table below:

Indicator	2004	2010
Use of Improved water sources	48	80
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	49	87

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

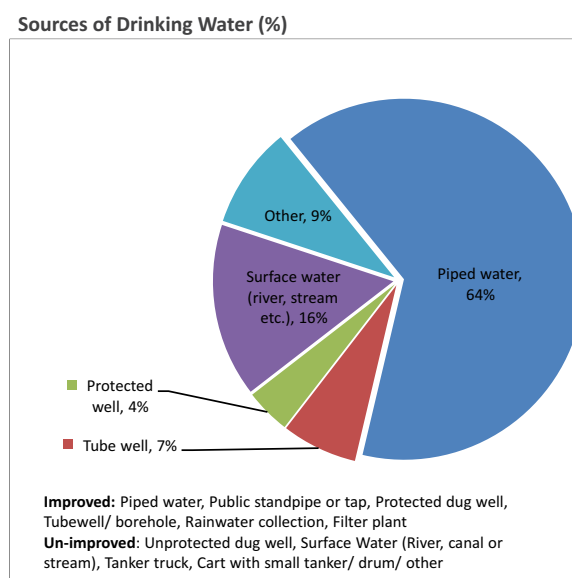
Sibi ranks 6th with regard to having improved water source and improved sanitation (MICS Balochistan 2010).

14.2. Drinking Water

A recent household survey² conducted in 2010, has shown that 80% population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, piped water (64%) constitutes the major source followed by tube wells or boreholes (7%) and protected dug well (4%). Whereas, other minor improved sources include: public stand pipe (2%) and rain water collection (1%) The major unimproved sources are surface water (15%), Tanker trucks (2%) and approximately 1% of unimproved water source belonged to other categories as mentioned in the graph. For details see table G1 Annexure G.

About 28% of the households have no water on their premises and have to travel distances to fetch water.

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



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.3. Water Supply Schemes

Overall use of improved drinking water sources has improved since 2003-04, when access to improved water sources was 48%. The table below shows the number of schemes implemented by PHED and other institutions:

Table 14.2: Schemes Established by Institutions

Type of Agency	Total Schemes
PHED	11

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

All of these schemes were implemented by PHED, of which, as per recent information, 9 schemes were reported as functional. The types of schemes implemented by PHED are shown in the table below:

Table 14.3: Type of Water Schemes

Type of Schemes	Total Schemes
Tube Well	10
Wahi	1

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The sources of the schemes are mentioned in the table below:

Table 14.4: Distribution of Schemes by Sources

Type of Sources	Total Schemes
Groundwater Tank	1
Overhead Tank	1
Gravity	1
Other	8

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The above mentioned schemes are being run by using various energy sources. Out of total 11 PHED schemes, 10 are being run using electricity, whereas, in electricity shortage areas one scheme is being run on diesel pumps.

14.4. Water Purification Plants

PHED is implementing "Clean Drinking Water for All" program that aims to install water purification plant in every Union Council and some *Tehsils* of the district. So far 12 water purification plants have been installed, out of which 3 are not functioning as shown in the table below:

Table 14.5: Number of Water Purification Plants

Water Purification Plants	Status		
	Functional	Non-Functional	Total
Water Purification Plants Established by CDWA-PHED	9	3	12
Water Purification Plants Established by NGOs	n/a	n/a	n/a
Water Purification Plants Established by Others	n/a	n/a	n/a

(CDWA)

n/a: Data not available

14.5. Sanitation

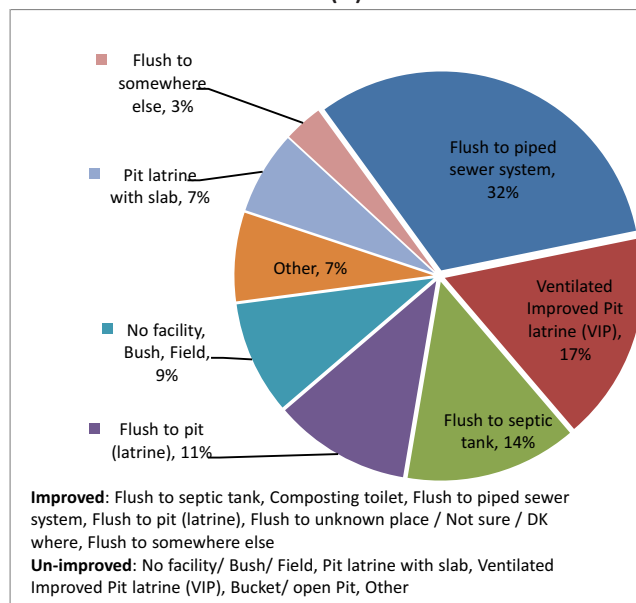
According to WHO and UNICEF, sanitation facilities interrupt the transmission of much fecal-oral disease at its most important source by preventing human fecal contamination of water and soil. Epidemiological evidence suggests that sanitation is at least as effective in preventing disease as improved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

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

14.5.1. Use of Sanitary Means of Excreta Disposal

About 87% households in the districts are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those, 63% has any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 9% have no toilet facility and defecate in the open fields/bushes, which raises the risk of disease transmission through air, insects/fly or other means. For details, see table G2 Annexure G.

Sources of Sanitation Facilities (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.6. Some Development Projects

In Balochistan. Projects relating to sanitation are rarely part of the Public Sector Development Programs. Except Quetta, rest of Balochistan could not get any sanitation project during past decades.

15 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	54%
TT2 Vaccination	30%
Vaccination (BCG:37%, Fully: 12%)	
Institutional deliveries	46%
Skilled attendants at birth	47%
Diseases(MICS 2010)	
Suspected pneumonia <5 yrs	4%
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks<5 yrs	22%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	1
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	3
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	16
Dispensaries	18
MCH Centers	5
TBC	1
Others	1
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	21
Nurses	14
Paramedics	171

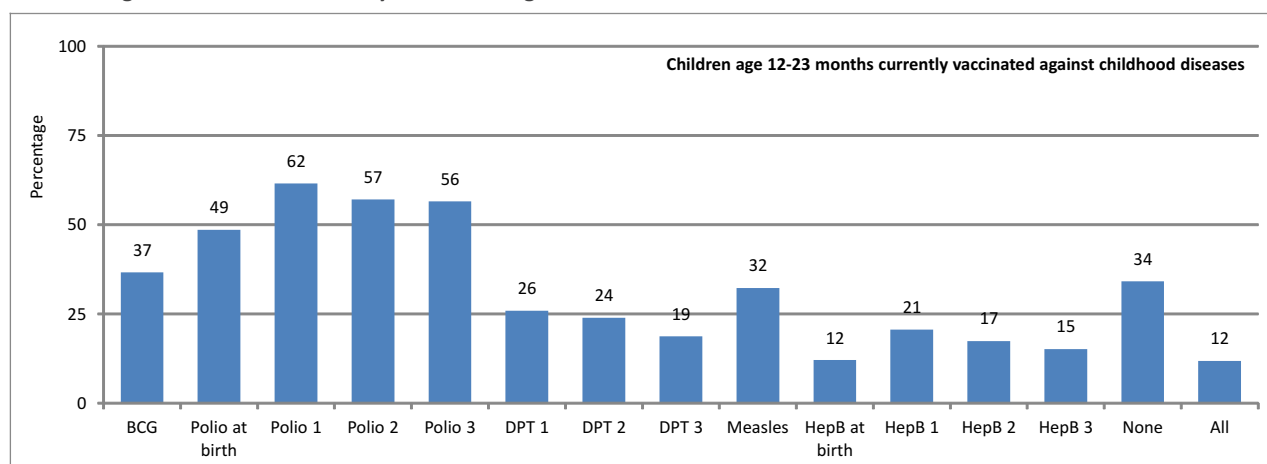
((MNCH and diseases indicators, MICS, 2010) & (Health Facilities and Human Resources, 2010)

MDG Indicators	
<u>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</u>	
1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs): 29%	(2004)
<u>Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality</u>	
4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (Sibi Division): 71	
4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (Sibi Division): 59	
4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage: 32%	(2010)
<u>Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health</u>	
5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth: 47%	(2010)
5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: 15%	(2010)
5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate: 17%	
5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage: 54%	(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): 10%	(2010)
6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN: 0.2%	
6.8: Children treated with Anti-malarial Drugs: 31.1%	(2009)
6.9: TB Case Detection Rate: 17%	(2009)
6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate: 98%	(2008)

(Infant and Under-five Mortality estimates are regional)

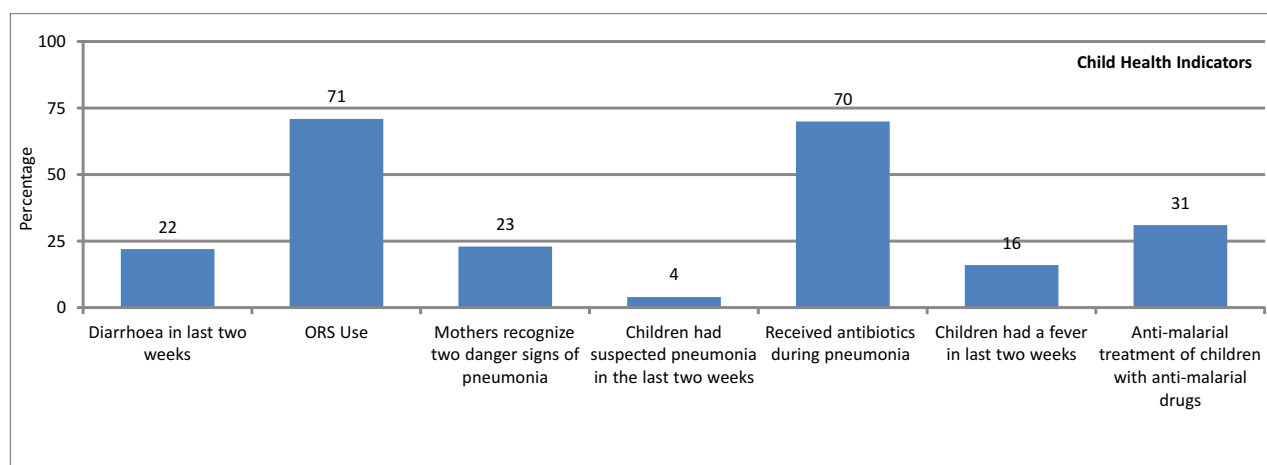
The following are the MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators

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:

- For every 1,000 live births, 59 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 12 die before reaching the age of 5 years.
- A total of 133,537 new cases of common illnesses, visited the government health facilities during 2009-10.
- There is one doctor for 9,992 persons and only 14 nurses and 3 dentists posted in the health facilities of the district.
- Health institutions / facilities generally suffer from governance, funding, staffing and resource limitation issues.
- EPI vaccination coverage is relatively better.
- TB Control Program has made significant achievement under its TB-DOTS strategy with an achievement of Case Detection Rate (CDR) 17% and Treatment Success Rate (TSR) 98%.
- Hepatitis B&C prevalence is alarmingly high in the district indicating need for immediate intervention and health awareness campaign.

15.1. Health Needs

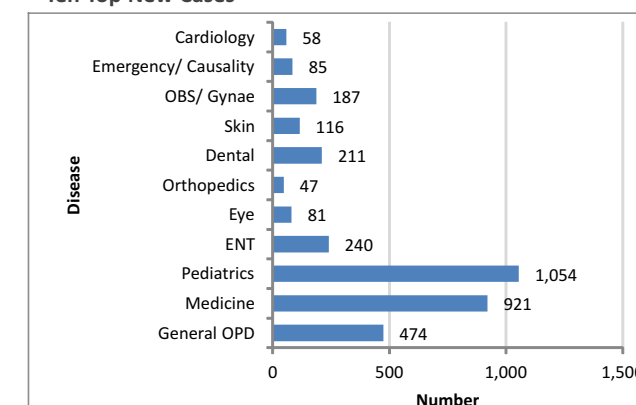
Due to insufficient health coverage and poor quality of services, the vulnerable groups including women and children are particularly at health risk. For every 1,000 live births, 59 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 12 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women,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

According to District Health Information System reports, a total of 133,537 new cases of common illnesses, visited the government health facilities during 2009-10. Acute Respiratory Infections, Pneumonia, Diarrhea/Dysentery, Suspected Malaria were the most common diseases reported from health facilities. Other communicable diseases included Malaria, Meningitis, Fever and Scabies. Top ten new priority health problems are presented in chart ahead:

Another 6,345 new cases of common illnesses visited outpatient departments of the secondary hospitals. The distribution of top 10 disease cases is presented in the chart ahead:

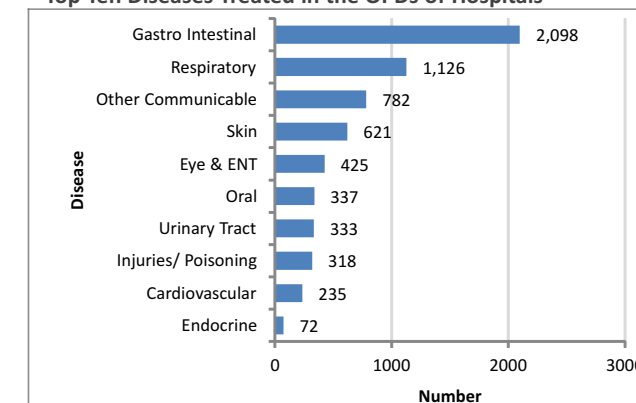
There have been 965 patients hospitalized during the year 2009-10. The distribution of indoor admission by disease category is presented in the chart ahead:

Ten Top New Cases



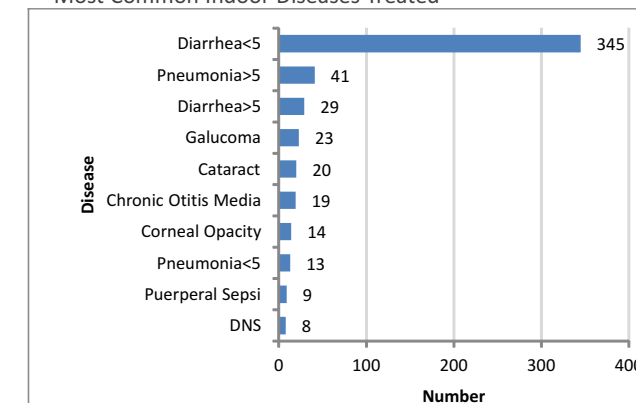
(DHIS, 2009-10)

Top Ten Diseases Treated in the OPDs of Hospitals



(DHIS, 2009-10)

Most Common Indoor Diseases Treated



(DHIS, 2009-10)

15.2. Health System and Resources

15.2.1. Health Facilities

The highly subsidized public healthcare system is major provider of curative and preventive care services to the local population. The health infrastructure includes: 1 Hospitals, 3 Rural Health Centers (RHCs), 16 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 18 Civil Dispensaries (CDs), 4 Maternal & Child Health Centers (MCHCs), 1 School Health Unit and 1 TB Clinic. There are 130 beds out of which 30 are situated in RHCs.

Apart from the above health facilities there is one (1) Hospital with 20 beds, one (1) MCH Center of Pakistan Railway Department and a jail dispensary functioning in the district. The public-sector healthcare system suffers from governance, funding, staffing and resource limitations. A number of health facilities lack essential staff and are highly under-utilized.

15.2.2. Human Resources

There are 21 doctors for a population of about 155,500 i.e. one doctor for 7,405 persons and only 14 nurses and 3 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
Hospitals	6/6	14/-	27/1	100	1
RHCs	6/2	n/a	19/2	30	3
BHUs	n/a	n/a	45/10	n/a	16
CDs	n/a	n/a	23/-	n/a	18
MCH Centers	n/a	n/a	-/4	n/a	4
TB Clinic	1/-	n/a	-/1	n/a	1
Other	n/a	n/a	-/1	n/a	1
Total	21	14	133+38=171	130	44
Unit/population ratio	7,405	11,107	909	1,196	3,534

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

15.2.3. In Service Training

There is no information available regarding training sessions for capacity building of health personnel (medics and paramedics) arranged in the district.

15.2.4. Administration of Health Department

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

15.2.5. Reporting and Surveillance Systems

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

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

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

15.3. Health Services / Activities

According to the DHIS report the overall utilization of health facilities during the reporting year was 636 new cases per thousand of population. On the whole 500 pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), whereas 282 deliveries were assisted by trained personnel in the district. Similarly 46 family planning visits were recorded during the year. The data further shows that 202 of the women who had delivered, had one or more post natal care visit. In total 831 under five year children were found to be malnourished.

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: 91%, Penta-3: 78%, Measles: 58% and TT-2+: 30%.

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:

Year	No. of TB Patients Registered
2006	202
2007	240
2008	99
2009	189
2010 (up to 3 rd qtr)	184
Total	914

(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 17% and 98% respectively.

15.4.3. Malaria Control Program

District Malaria staff is under the control of Executive District Officer Health. The Objective of this program is to keep the Annual Parasite Incidence (API) at 0.5 cases per 1000 population, Falciparum rate below 40% of all the Malaria infections, increase Passive Case Detection (PCD) more than 70% of all slides collected. During 2009 Annual Parasite Incidence was 5.4 and Falciparum Rate was 44.9.

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 been launched in 2005 and providing Hepatitis B vaccination and treatment of Hepatitis B & C through a sentinel site established at DHQ Hospital. The numbers of patients registered during 2009-10 were as under:

Table 15.3: Number of Hepatitis Cases Registered During 2009-10

	Registered	Therapy Completed	Under Treatment
Hepatitis B	38	15	35
Hepatitis C	13	25	0

(Blochistan Health Department)

According to a survey⁴ conducted in 2008, the prevalence of Hepatitis B in the district was estimated at 7.3% and of Hepatitis C to be 0%. This level of prevalence may be attributed to unsafe use of syringes/needles, blood transfusion or unsafe use of razors at barber shops. This indicates need for raising public awareness about prevention of Hepatitis B and C.

15.4.5. AIDS Control Program

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

15.4.6. National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care

National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care addresses the missing link between health care outlets and health services users through a network of community-based Lady Health Workers (LHWs). These health workers are especially trained in primary health care, family planning and community organization and deployed in their neighborhood catering to a thousand of population each. There were 147 LHWs working under supervision of 6 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) in the district covering 32% of the population of the district.

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

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

- Improve accessibility of quality health services.

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

15.5. Nutritional Status

The situation with regards to nutritional status among children under-five years is not very promising, as the MICS 2003-04 has reported 29% children under-five as moderately or severely malnourished. According to MICS 2010, only 84% infants were on breast milk while just 21% were exclusively breastfed.

In micro-nutrition, the situation is also not very encouraging. Vitamin A supplementation during Polio immunization drives could hardly reach half of the target children population of 6-59 months age. Similarly, only 18% households were found consuming adequately iodized salt.

15.6. Some Development Projects

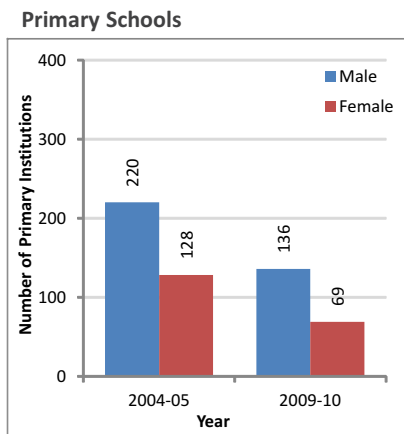
Whether the projects are not planned or the data was not available.

15.7. Some Key Findings

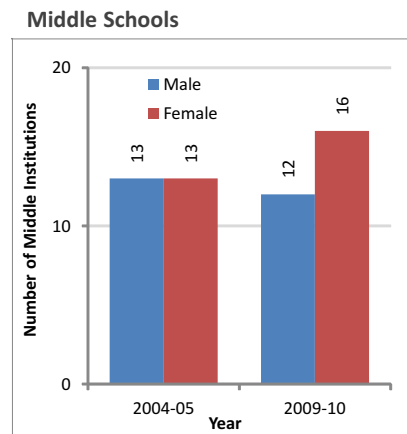
- Quality and outreach of health services need improvement, particularly in keeping in view children and women
- Improved health sector governance will have positive impact on health services
- There is need to post more doctors and other health staff
- District headquarter hospital should be fully equipped in all respects to provide satisfactory health services to the population of the district. This will save people going out of district for health problems treatment.
- Ensured supply of medicine to health facilities will benefit poor people.

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

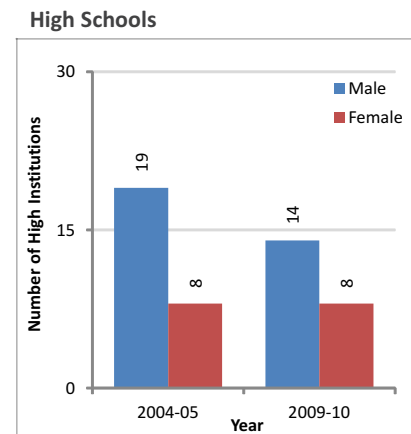
16 EDUCATION



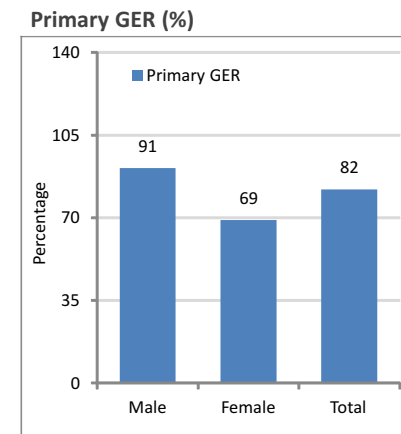
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



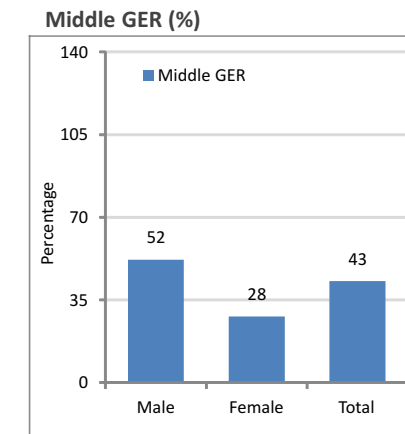
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



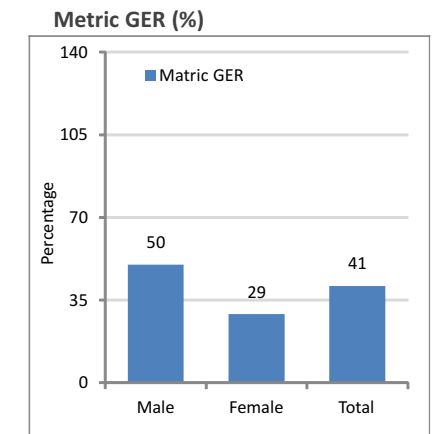
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



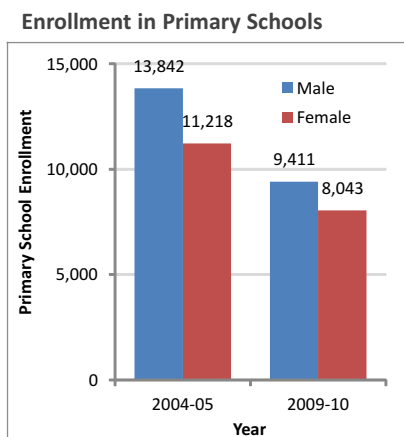
(PSLM, 2008-09)



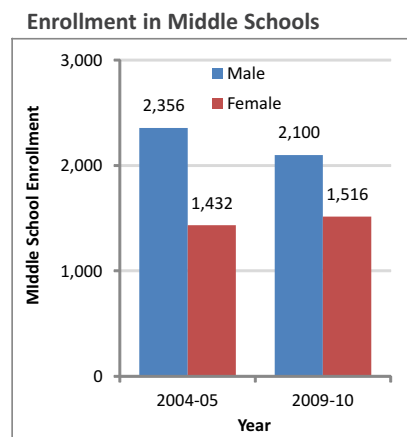
(PSLM, 2008-09)



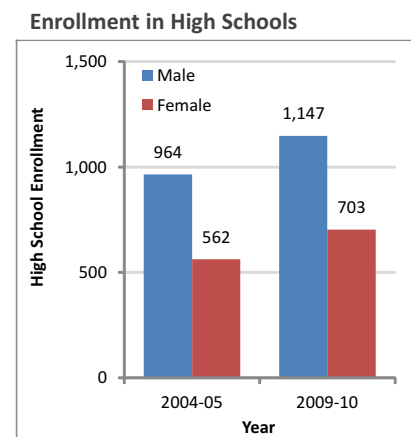
(PSLM, 2008-09)



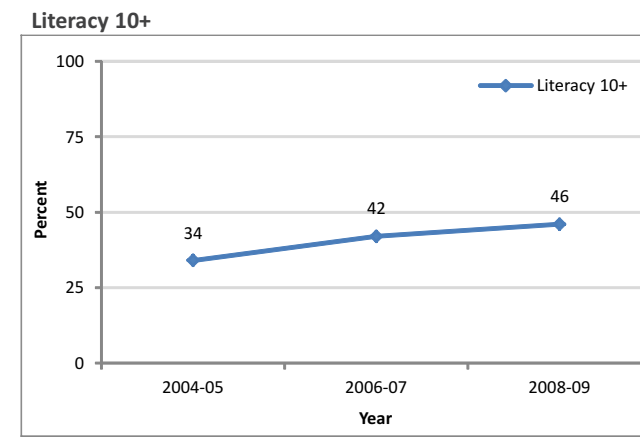
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



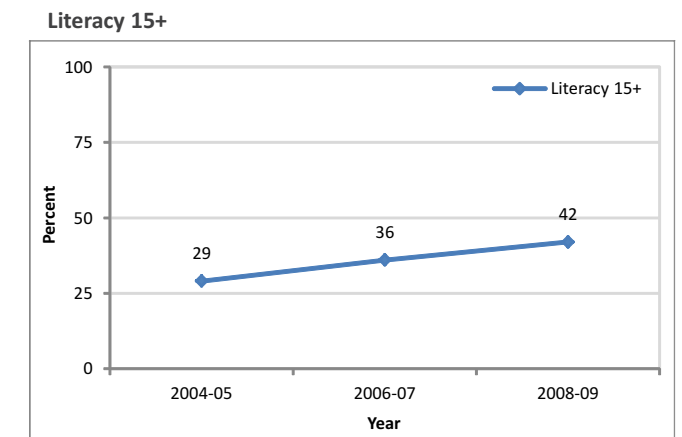
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



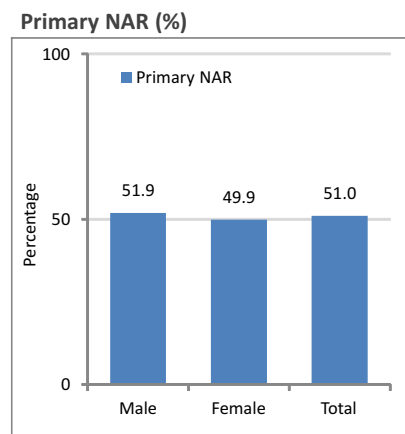
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



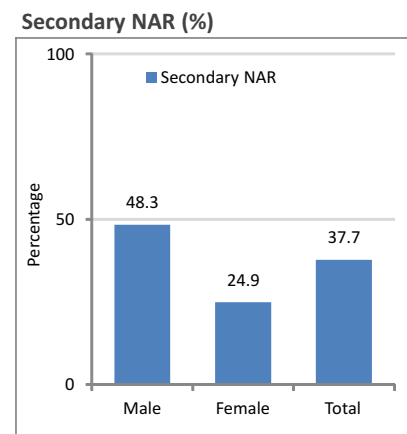
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



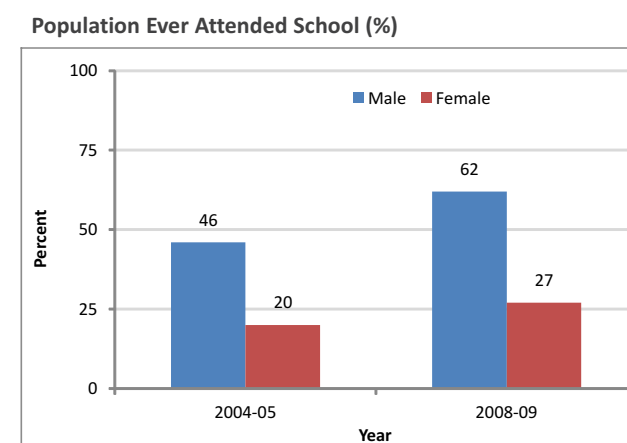
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



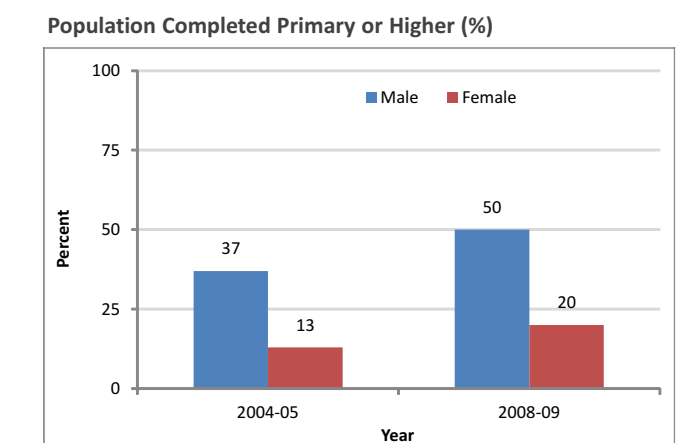
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

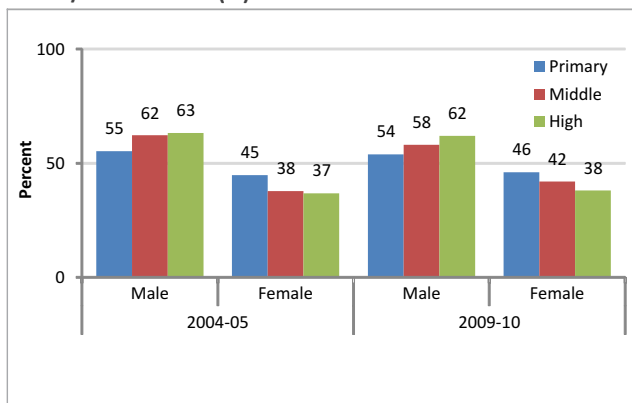


(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



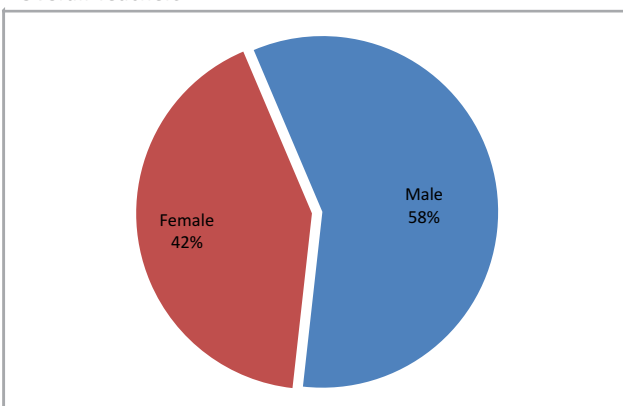
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Male/Female Ratio (%)



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

Overall Teachers



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

MDG Indicators

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- 2.1: Net primary enrolment ratio – 51% (2010)
- 2.2: Primary Completion rate – 63% (2010)
- 2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs) – 46% (2009)

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development

- 3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary – 0.96 (2010)
- 3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary – 0.51 (2010)
- 3.3: Youth Literacy GPI – n/a

Sector Highlights

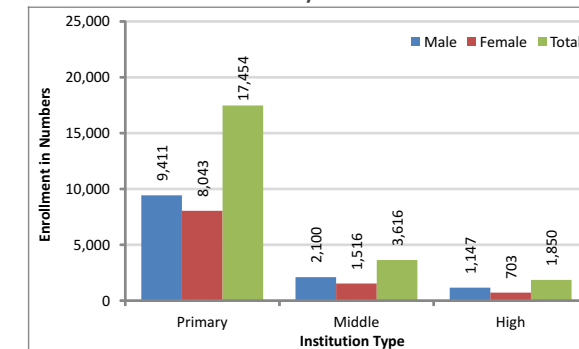
- Gender disparity is low in primary education but very high in secondary education.
- Female literacy is very low as compared to male literacy
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment in secondary levels is unavailability of schools. Against 205 primary schools in the district, there are only 28 middle and 22 high schools.
- On average there is only one primary teacher per 21 pupils.
- Primary school completion is also low (63%).

16.1. Introduction

16.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates

According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 255 public primary, middle and high schools is 22,920, whereas, 1,130 students were enrolled in colleges, of which 706 were boys and 424 were girls.

Enrollment in Public Schools by Gender and Level

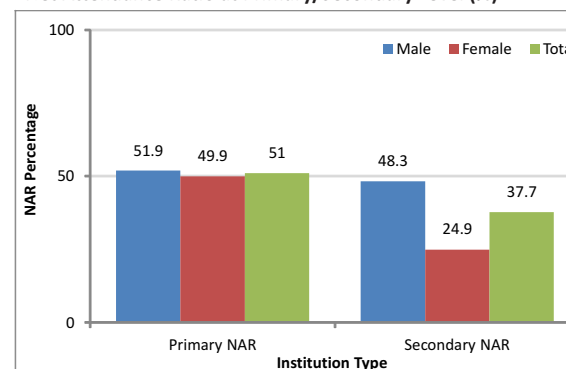


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.3. Enrollment Rates

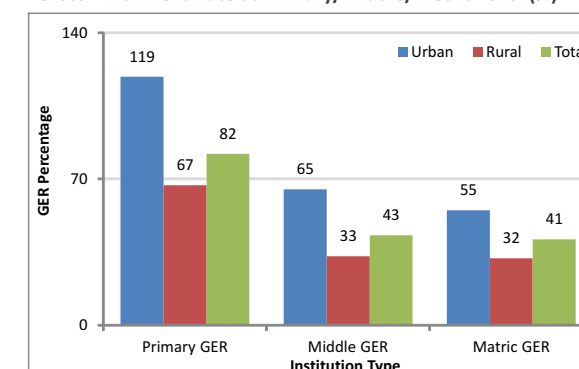
MICS Balochistan 2010 has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 51% with girls significantly lower than boys (50% versus 52%). This indicates that 49% children were still out of school, which will either join late, or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in secondary school NAR (total: 38%, boys: 48%, girls: 25%) 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 82% and 43% respectively). For details, please see tables I3 and I4 Annexure I.

Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

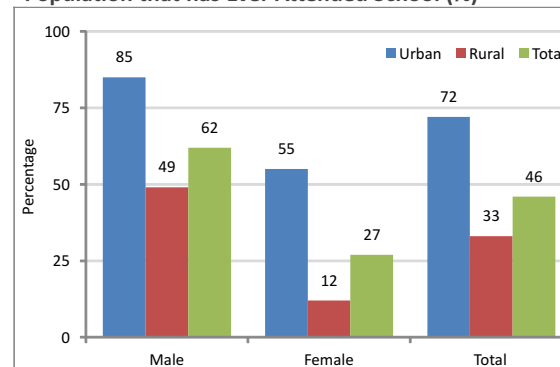


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.4. Educational Attainment

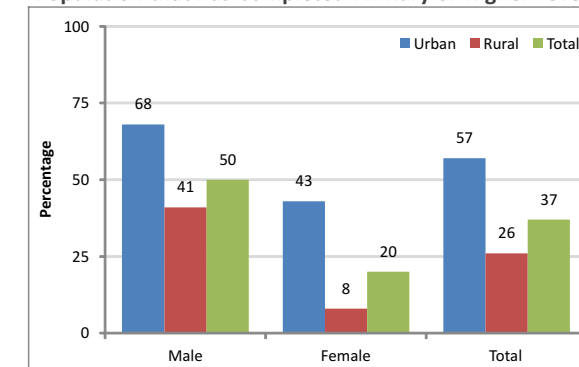
Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 54% population aged 10 years and above never attended any school while only 37% reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 12% had ever-attended any school and only 8% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with urban males, where nearly 85% ever attend and 68% complete primary levels. For details, please see tables I5 and I6 Annexure I.

Population that has Ever Attended School (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

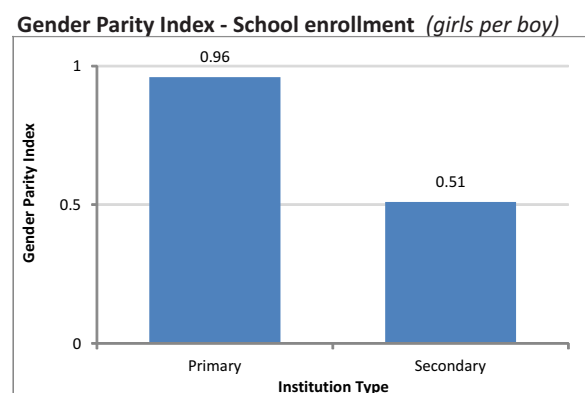
Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level



(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.5. Gender Disparities

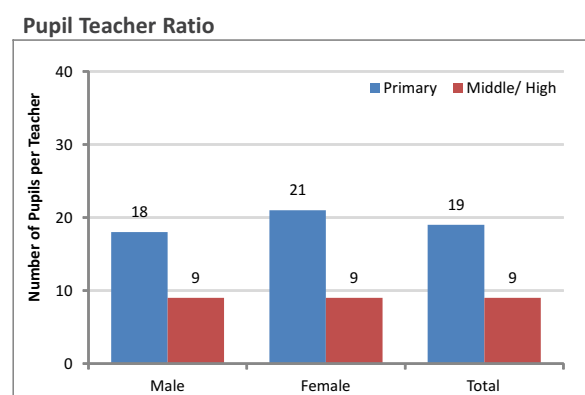
This graph shows the percentage of male and female students by school level, which shows that the gender gap is increasing with years of schooling. Most girls drop out or discontinue education beyond primary and/or middle levels.



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

16.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 18 primary school boys and 21 primary school girls. Similarly, there are sufficient teachers per students for middle level. For details, see table I7 Annexure I.

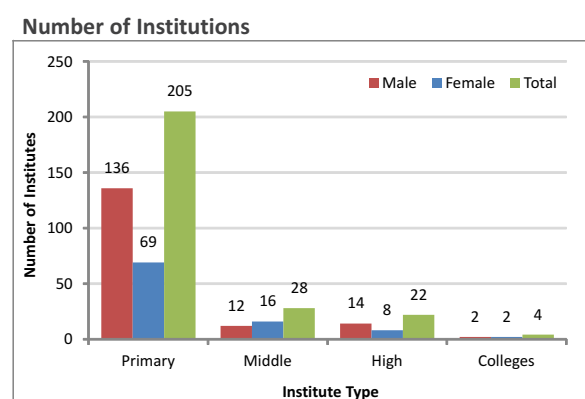


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7. Institutions

16.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school census 2009-10, there are 205 primary schools (136 male and 69 female), 28 middle schools (12 male and 16 female), 22 high schools (14 male and 8 female), 1 Inter college and 1 elementary college for females, 1 polytechnic institute and 1 degree college (male only). For details please see table I8 Annexure I.



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7.2. Primary Schools

Primary schools comprise of sixth classes. In 2009 there were 205 Primary schools in Sibi, 136 are for boys and 69 for girls. The total enrollment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 17,454, of which 9,411 were boys and 8,043 girls, which means that 53.9% of primary school students were boys. In each primary school, a senior Junior Vernacular Teacher (JVT) is assigned the charge of Head Master or Head Mistress. The costs of primary schools are borne by government in the case of government run schools. They have a uniform curriculum and examination system.

As per Government of Pakistan's National Education Policy (NEP), now redundant after 18th Constitutional Amendment, the primary education will be provided to all the children in the age group of 4-9 years. School facilities will be provided to every child within a radius of 1.5kilometer, so that no child is deprived of basic education. Promotion of girls' education will be assigned high priority. However, considering the geographic spread, this policy (though ineffective after 18th Constitutional Amendment) may not be applicable in letter and spirit as it would require 5,197 instead of 205 schools to cover the district map. Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 17 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 schools⁵.

Budget -Establish New Primary Schools					
Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	24	24	24	24	24
Activate NF Schools	3	2	2	2	2
Establish New Primary Schools	21	22	22	22	22
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	44.646	46.772	46.772	46.772	46.772
New Schools-Teachers Salary	7.560	15.480	23.400	31.320	39.240
Total (Rs. in millions)	52.206	62.252	70.172	78.092	86.012
Girls' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	20	20	20	20	20
Activate NF Schools	3	3	2	2	2
Establish New Primary Schools	17	17	18	18	18
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	36.142	36.142	38.268	38.268	38.268
New Schools-Teachers Sa lary	6.120	12.240	18.720	25.200	31.680
Total (Rs. in millions)	42.262	48.382	56.988	63.468	69.948

16.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8, with the primary section included. In 2009, there were 28middle schools in Sibi, of which 12for boys and 16 for girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 3,616, which included 2,100 boys and 1,516 girls. This means that 58% of middle school students were 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 28 middle schools functioning against 205 primary schools, meaning thereby that 7 primary schools feed into one middle school, which also explains reasons for the low continuation rates.

16.7.4. High Schools

High schools comprise of grades up to 10 classes with primary and middle classes included. Humanities and sciences are taught in these schools. When a middle school is upgraded from middle level to high level, more staff is sanctioned as one Head Master or Head Mistress, a secondary school teacher (general science), a junior English teacher, a Junior Clerk and a class IV employee. In 2009, there were 22 high schools in Sibi, 14 for boys and 8 for girls. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 1,850, of which 703were girls and 1,147 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 for females is functioning in the district. There were 424 female students enrolled in the Inter College.

⁵ District EFA Plan, Sibi 2011-2015, NCHD

16.7.6. Degree Colleges

According to Directorate of Education Colleges, 1 Degree College (Male) is functioning properly. In Degree College, 706 male students were enrolled.

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.

16.7.8. Technical and Vocational Education

By 2015, the Government of Balochistan, with the assistance of Federal Government, will ensure access and equity to vocational and technical education in order to promote technical educational excellence throughout the province. The scope will introduce vocational education to students of class 6 - 10 and technical education to class 11 and onwards. The vocational and technical education shall be on the basis of demand driven in order to develop effective human resource and effectively contribute towards reducing poverty rate of the province. At present, 22 middle schools are functional in the district and by the year 2015, the estimated number of middle schools will rise up to 35 (by minimum projection @ 10% per year). With the provision of Vocational Education at middle level, the Government of Balochistan intends to empower the graduates for self employment/ income generation and to support the technical stream at class 9th, 10th and onward. With provision of Vocational Education at middle level the drop-out rate will also decrease.

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

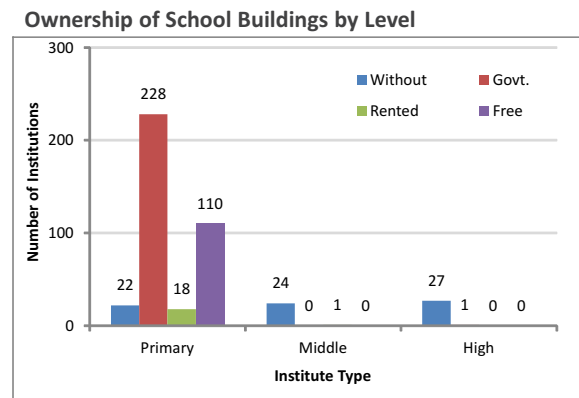
16.7.9. Polytechnic Institute

Recently the Government of Balochistan has established a Polytechnic Institute in district and the building was under construction. Almost 60% civil work was completed. But staff for Polytechnic Institute had not yet appointed so, it was not functional.

16.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

16.8.1. School Buildings

According to BEMIS 2009-10, 7% 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.



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Almost 67 % of primary schools are without boundary wall which indicates a worse situation in District Sibi.

About 74% of primary schools are functioning without Electricity, this situation is also worse in middle and high schools (24% and 11%) respectively.

Similarly, the same situation is with the toilet facility. 75% of primary schools are without basic toilet facility. This situation is almost same in middle and high schools.

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

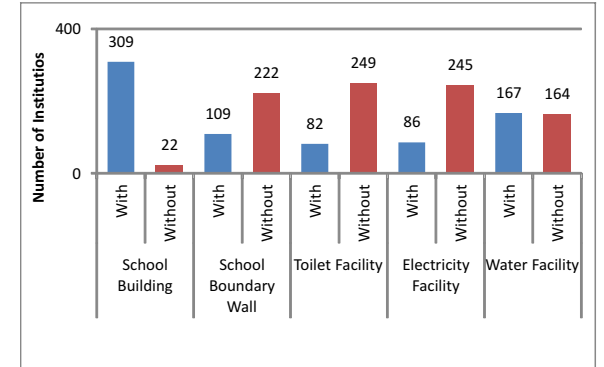
According to a previous survey, most of the schools were deprived of basic needs i.e. boundary wall, toilets for students, class rooms, science labs, library, science equipment, furniture, reading writing material, computers and water facilities. The missing facilities are one of the major reasons why students drop out of schools and parents also do not value the education. Nearly 60% of primary school buildings are owned by the Government.

16.9. Literacy

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

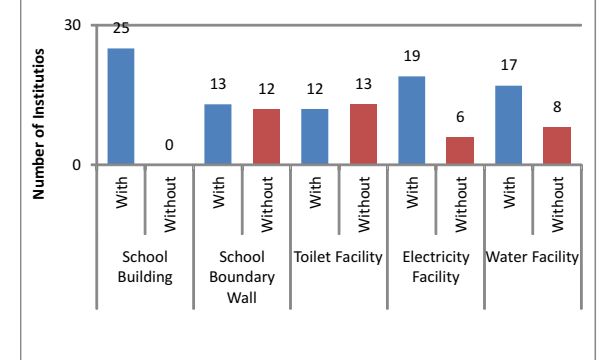
According to Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, the literacy rate of age 10+ in Sibi District was 62% among males and 27% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 46%. The definition of literacy has been relaxed in this survey that asks only for stated ability to read and write with understanding.

Basic Facilities in Primary Schools



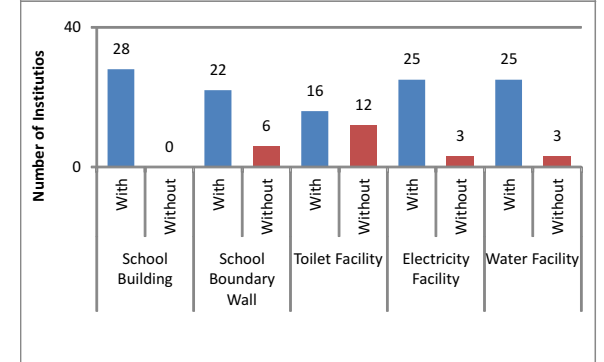
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Middle Schools



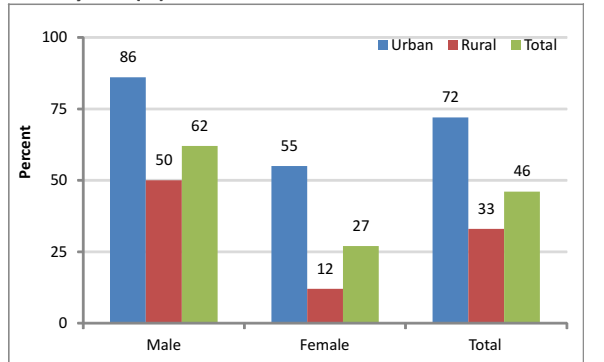
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in High Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Literacy 10+ (%)

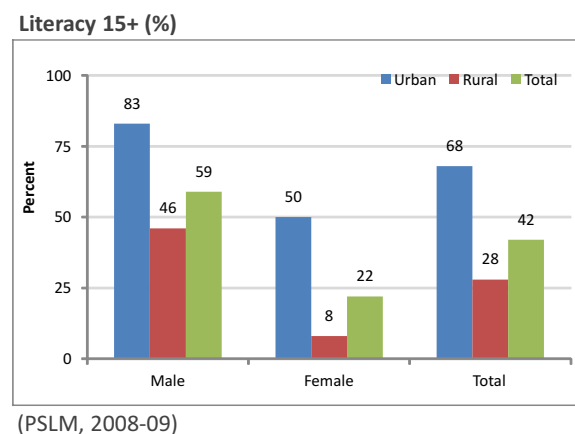


(PSLM, 2008-09)

The literacy rate, if measured on international standards, would be even lower than this level. For details please see table I9 Annexure I.

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

Currently, 114 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for males and females by the Directorate of Literacy and NFBE(non-Formal Basic Education) and NCHD for over 2,700 beneficiaries. Most of the adult literacy centers are providing services for females⁶.



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

Description	Centers	Enrolment
Male Centers		
Literacy Centers-NCHD	26	606
Literacy Centers-Dir of Lit/NFBE	10	250
Sub-total Male	36	856
Female Centers		
Literacy Centers-NCHD	58	1,361
Literacy Centers-Dir of Lit/NFBE	20	500
Sub-total Female	78	1,861
Total	114	2,717

16.10. Non-Formal Education

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

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

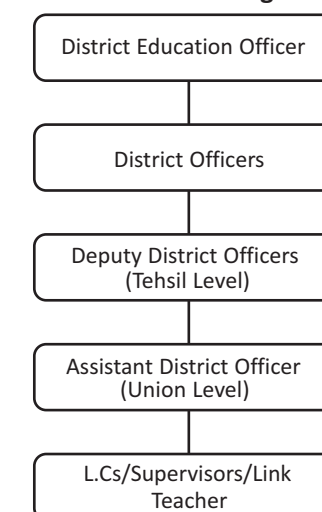
In the fiscal year 2007-2009, the Balochistan Education Foundation, with coordination of World Bank, established 17 community schools in Sibi District through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. ROOT WORK. The enrollment was 576 of which 342 were girls and 234 boys. These schools have been established in urban and semi-urban areas of the district. The criterion for selection of the subject schools was 50 school children in urban areas and 40 school children in semi urban area. According to an approved agreement, the following criteria were followed by BEF authority:

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

16.11. Education Department

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

District Education Management Structure



16.12. Donors/NGOs Involvement

Many international donors and non-governmental organizations are involved for improving education related indicators in the district. The degree of their involvement varies according to the nature of the institution. For example, UNICEF and other NGOs have been assisting in increase primary school participation in rural areas, particularly for girls.

16.13. Some Development Projects

No development project in the education sector was under implementation in district Sibi (PSDP 2011-12).

16.14. Some Key Findings

- Level of female literacy need to be raised to bring it at par with male literacy
- Gaps in education facilities at different levels be reduced by investing more in education. PSDP 2011-12 has no project of education in Sibi district though education sector got reasonable development funds allocation
- Facilities of non-formal education are the options to accelerate pace of literacy increase
- MICS Balochistan 2010 dataset should further be analyzed to get more information about education indicators in Sibi
- Education sector governance require improvement
- Priorities be set about provision of missing facilities in education institutions so that meager resources are put the best use.

⁶ District EFA Plan, Sibi 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

Sibi District offers all major sports like Cricket, Hockey, Football, Volleyball etc. However, Cricket remains the most popular. Teams from Sibi participate in all major tournaments in Balochistan and national tournaments too. Youngsters in Sibi town as well as rural areas are very fond of sports. Club sports activity is, however, concentrated in Sibi town only. Both formal and informal playing fields exist in the district.

There is a sports complex of the army, which includes a big stadium. There are three (3) regular cricket grounds, nine (9) other play grounds, and a big recreational park in town. There are also a few Snooker Clubs in Sibi town. Cards, Carom board, Chess, etc. are also played but not on a large scale. Girl's schools and colleges provide limited sports facilities for girls.

17.1. Some Development Projects

No projects was being implemented under PSDP 2011-12.

17.2. Some Key Findings

Sports never remained the development preference of any government as the major portion of Provincial Budget is always designated for other priority issues such as infrastructure, health and education. Most of the NGOs are also working for similar issues and have ignored encouraging sports and development of the related infrastructure. There is a need to pay attention to sports to encourage young talent 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.

The projects and tasks of Social Welfare Department were devolved to Community Development Departments at districts level during the tenure of Local Government structure, which is currently at the hiatus status. Therefore, presently these Community Development Departments are known as Social Welfare Departments at districts levels.

In Balochistan region, certain developmental schemes were initiated by the Social Welfare Department aiming at the improvement of social environment by providing the opportunities to underprivileged strata through policies, programs and projects in order to alleviate poverty and dependency. These projects included community development centers, community halls, income support programs and registration of the marginalized persons etc. For the purpose budget allocated to Social Welfare Department, Sibi was Rs. 4,376,484/- in fiscal year 2009-10 while this amount decreased to Rs. 5,196,000/- in the year 2010-11.

18.2. Community Development Centers

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

Table 18.1: Community Development Centers

Community Center	Year of Establishment	Purpose	Achievements
Urban community center, sibi	Unavailable	To provide living skill to women such as stitching & cutting.	This center is working as community center as well as industrial home in which 8 females are facilitated in one time
Rural community center	-	To provide living skill to women such as stitching & cutting.	Records on number of beneficiaries and course duration was not available
Training & Rehabilitation Centre	-	To provide tailoring skills to both men and women	60 male and females being provided tailoring skills under the supervision of trainers
Medical Center	-	To provide medical facilities to the deserving persons	Records on number of beneficiaries and staff was not available
Baby Day care center	-	To provide facility and assistance to working women	The center has capacity to look after 15 children at a time

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table 18.2: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	4
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	46
Actual Filled Posts	42
Vacant Posts	4

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table 18.3: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in Social Welfare Office, Urban Community

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

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table 18.4: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in Social Welfare Office, RHC

Total posts & bps.	No. of posts.	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	2	1	1
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	8	8	0
Total Posts.	10	9	1

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table 18.5: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in Social Welfare Office, Training and Rehabilitation Centre

Total posts & bps.	No. of posts.	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	2	0	2
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	5	5	0
Total Posts.	7	5	2

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table 18.6: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in Social Welfare Office, Medical Project

Total posts & bps.	No. of posts.	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	5	5	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

18.3. Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)

BISP was commenced by the Government of Pakistan with initial allocation of Rs.34 billion (US \$ 425 million approximately) for the fiscal year 2008-09. This project was started across Pakistan with the objective of poverty alleviation and women empowerment among the deprived segments of Pakistani society those include 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, in poor health and other needy persons with emphasis on rehabilitation.

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

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

18.5. Community Halls

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

18.6. 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.

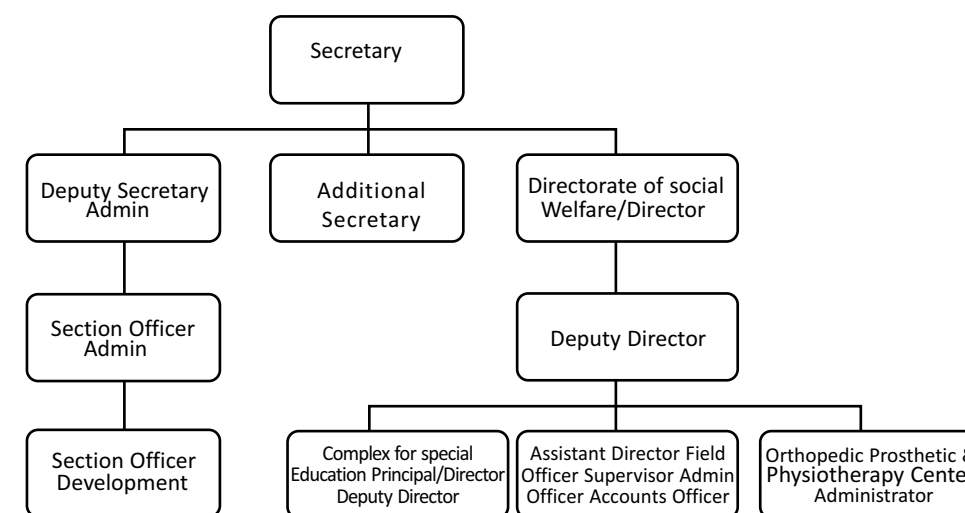
The Department of Social Welfare, District Sibi has one (1) post of BPS-17 which is filled and seven (7) posts of BPS-16, of which one (1) was vacant. The detail of staff is given below:

Table 18.7: 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	6	1
Total Posts.	8	7	1

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Social Welfare Department Organogram



18.7. Some Development Projects

According to PSDP 2009, the following project was under implementation:

- Construction of Boundary Wall, Two Quarters (Grade 1-4) and Duty Room at Sibi Check Post Sibi Bypass (Minerals).

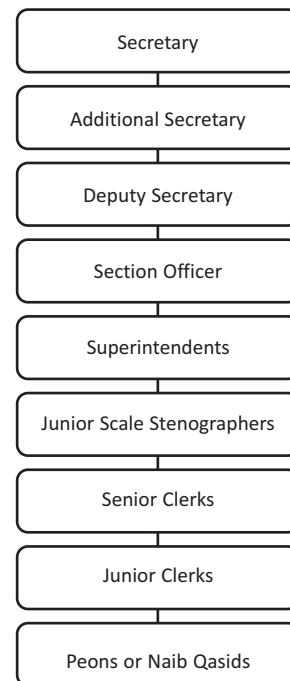
18.8. Some Key Findings:

- Use of data will facilitate in informed decision making thus leading to better utilization of scarce financial resources. Community development activities involve people to become aware of their problems and contribute in solutions that may last longer as compared to those proposed by any other party.
- Social welfare department need to play active role in social welfare activities
- Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal needs to expand its role to acquire improvement and growth of community.
- Sufficient budget allocation is required to fulfill the requirements of community development schemes and projects.
- 10 CCBs and 63 NGOs were registered with Social Welfare Department. Appropriate liability and monitoring of CCBs and NGOs working is essential for community development.
- Safety net plans in Sibi are required for the well-being of aged persons, orphans and rehabilitation of the drug addicts as well.

19.1. Structure of Women Development Department

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

**Structure of Provincial
Woman Development Department**



19.2. Situation of Women

Women were 46% of the overall population and 57% of them were above 15 years of age. Their economic dependency over males persists high due to the patriarchal norms.

According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls is lower than boys (50% compared to 52%). 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 38% in total, out of which boys dominate with 48% and girls stand at mere 25%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was also very low, 82% and 43% respectively.

There were 8 lady doctors, 147 LHWs and 6 LHSs in the district, but still many women have poor access to skilled attendants for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. In the year 2010, only 282 were assisted by the professionals in 500 registered pregnancies.

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 raises the need of women police station and women police in the district. So, it could ensure protection of women and their access to justice

There are many women employed in education and health sector. Overall female teachers employed in the district were 631. Whereas women employed in the health sector were 8 doctors while 19 paramedic staff in the district. Other than that National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care employed 147 LHWs and 6 LHSs for the betterment of maternal health in Sibi. However, data on women employment in the development and public sector is inadequate. Women recruitment in the development and productive arena is further needed to be focused to attain gender equality in the district.

19.3. Available Facilities

Under 18th Constitutional Amendment many subjects, including health, were devolved to the provinces. It was decided afterwards that the provincial governments would fund programs / projects of devolved subjects from their own resources; however exception has been granted to health sector national level programs which are being funded under Federal PSDP. Some of such health sector programs are:

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

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

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

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

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

19.4. Vocational Trainings

One (1) vocational training center existed in the district with the motive to train female in basic living skills so that they are able to generate income.

19.5. Recreational Facilities

No recreational facilities, especially meant for women, existed in the district.

19.6. Women Development Initiatives

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

19.7. Some Key Findings

- Education and health infrastructure need expansion and improvement at the same time.
- Gender mainstreaming programs targeting women can improve socio-economic indicators related to women.
- District hospitals are needed to 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.
- Community awareness is obligatory to curtail girls drop out and increase female literacy in the district.

20 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

No detailed data could be obtained on disaster risk reduction though Sibi is prone earthquakes of damaging intensity (in 1997, 2000 and 2004, there were earthquakes measuring 6.2, 6 and 5.5 respectively on Richter scale). There can also be spell of drought of low intensity. Similarly, crises situation with regard to security may also come up.

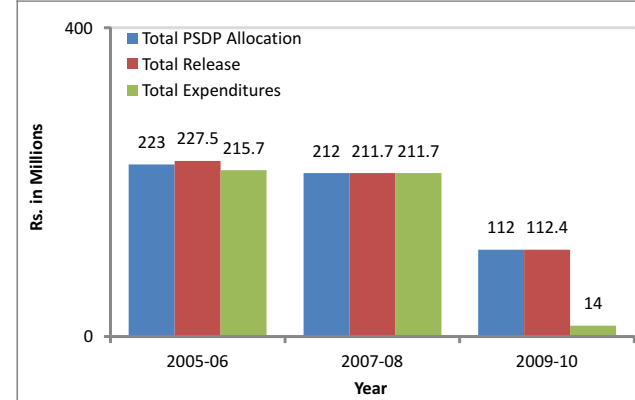
S. No	DISTRICT	Hazard												
		Drought	Floods	Earthquake	Landslides	Communicable diseases	Fire	Locusts / Pests	Crisis Situation	Industrial & Mines Accidents	Transport Accidents	Cyclones	Tsunami	Refugees & IDPs
1.	Awaran	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Bolan	3	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
3.	Barkhan	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Chagai	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
5.	Dera-Bugti	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Gwadar	-	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	-	-	-	-	-	-

SCORING KEYS		NB: Ranking based on deliberations with staff from Relief Commissioner's Office and Livestock Department.
Very High	5	
High	4	
Medium	3	
Low	2	
Very Low	1	
None	-	

⁷ Balochistan Provincial Disaster Risk Management Plan

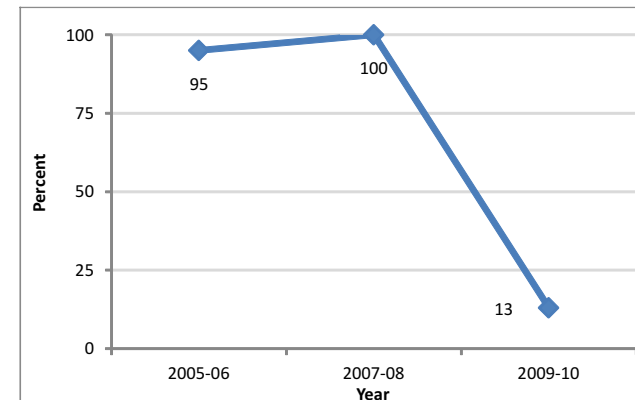
21 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

District Accounts Budget



(PSDP, 2010)

Budget Utilization (%)



(PSDP, 2010)

Note: expenditure figures would go high in 2009-10 as financial year has not ended when data was collected.

21.1. Introduction

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

21.2. District Accounts - Budgetary Allocations/Expenditures

The following table presents the expenditure summary for year fiscal year 2009 & fiscal year 2010. The District Government of Sibi has witnessed a huge increase in its current expenditures of almost 984 percent owing to equivalent increases in expenditures under various heads of expenditure including education, health, housing and community amenities, and social protection. These heads are related to provision of public goods to the people living in the district. So, based on this information, we can safely assume that benefits of increased spending, specifically under above mentioned functions, will translate into improved living standard for the masses.

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

	Budget 2008-09	Budget 2009-10	G. Rate %
Current Revenue Expenditure	51,055,491	553,799,870	984.7
General Public Service	1,481,578	94,215,060	6,259.1
Executive & legislative organs, financial	1,481,578	72,976,060	4,825.6
Transfers	n/a	21,239,000	n/a
Economic Affairs	16,710,825	148,564,300	789.0
Agriculture, Food, Irrigation, Forestry & Fishing	6,115,118	57,714,270	843.8
Construction and Transport	10,595,707	90,850,030	757.4
Housing and Community Amenities	2,319,799	31,958,279	1,277.6
Housing development	n/a	11,635,000	n/a
Water supply	2,319,799	20,323,279	776.1
Health	4,380,365	63,425,114	1,347.9
Hospital Services	1,685,593	19,230,744	1,040.9
Health Administration	2,694,772	44,194,370	1,540.0
Recreational, Culture and Religion	120,211	1,700,800	1,314.8
Recreational and sporting services	52,262	387,809	642.0
Admin of Info., Recreation & Culture	67,949	1,312,991	1,832.3
Education Affairs and Services	25,416,704	206,660,670	713.1
Pre. & primary education affairs & services	12,255,335	106,612,646	769.9
Secondary education affairs and services	6,149,456	73,918,010	1,102.0
Administration	7,011,913	26,130,014	272.7
Social Protection	626,009	7,275,647	1,062.2
Administration	626,009	6,940,190	1,008.6

(PSDP, 2010)

n/a: Data not available

21.3. Development Funds

Economic policies, in Balochistan, are guided by the white paper of the annual budget and to provide the financial outlays for development spending at district level the most important source is the Provincial Public Sector Development Program

(PSDP). The PSDP is essentially financed by funds from the provincial development budget and by contributions from donor agencies-to some extent. The Planning and Development Department compiles the PSDP each year. The PSDP is approved by the Government and the Provincial Assembly.

Historically, due to paucity of resources in Balochistan, the Government had no option but to opt for Revenue Deficit Budgeting to finance PSDP relying mainly on the budgetary support provided by the Federal Government.

Table 21.2: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

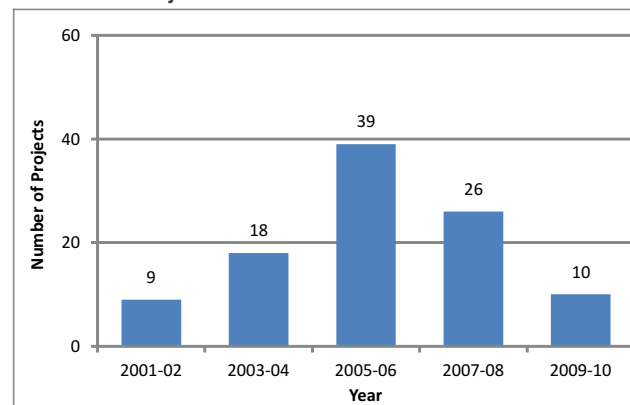
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total PSDP Allocation GOB	108	210	181	223	230	212	173	112
Total Release	120	107	140	228	n/a	212	168	112
Total Expenditures	120	107	127	216	n/a	212	56	14
Percentage Utilizations	100%	100%	91%	95%	n/a	100%	33%	*13%

(PSDP, 2010)

*at time when data was being collected

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

Number of Projects Executed Under PSDP



(PSDP, 2010)



ANNEXURE TABLES

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

Annexure A: DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Table A1: Provincial/National Assembly Seats

	Constituency No	Number of Seats
Provincial	PB 22	1
National	NA 265	1
<i>Total</i>		2

(Provincial and District Election Commission of Pakistan)

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

	Urban	Rural	Total
Male	-	-	141
Female	-	-	129
<i>Total</i>	-	-	280

(Provincial and District Election Commission of Pakistan)

Table A3: 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	2	2	4
Education	7	0	1	1
	1	1	0	1
	7	2	2	4
Health	1	2	0	2
	7	0	1	1
	17	0	1	1
PHE	1	0	1	1
	7	1	1	2
	1	0	2	2
Forest/ Wildlife	3	1	0	1
	7	1	0	1
Community Development	1	1	0	1
	5	0	1	1
	7	1	2	3
Agriculture	1	2	0	2
	7	2	1	3
Construction and Works	1	0	1	1
	5	1	0	1
	7	0	2	2
Tehsil Municipal Administration	16	2	0	2
<i>Total</i>		19	18	37

(District Accounts)

Annexure B: LAW AND ORDER

Table A4: Licensing Facilities

Licenses Type (include name)	Number of Licenses Issued (2009-2010)	Fees Per License(include rates for 2009-2010)	Revenue generated during financial Year 2009-2010	Issuing Authority
Pistol / Rev	300	1000	300000	n/a
Rifle	19	1000	19000	n/a
Short Gun	115	600	69000	n/a
Total	434	n/a	388000	n/a

(District Revenue Office)
n/a: Data not available

Table B1: Type of Law Enforcement Agencies and Geographical Coverage

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Police Station / Thana / Chowki	Geographical Coverage
Police	2	5 Sq Mtrs
Levies	4	Almost remaining area

(DPO/ DCO/Provincial Home Department/IG Police office/Provincial and District FIA office)

Table B2: Strength of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Available Human Resource							Total
	SSP(s)/ Tehsildar Subaidar	SP(s)/ Hawaldar	DSP(s)/ Jamadar	SHO(s)/ Sipai	SI(s)	ASI(s)/ Dafedar	Constable(s)	
Police	1	1	5	2	36	59	381	485
Levies Provincial	4	74	2	118	0	4	0	202

(District Police office/District Commissioner Office/Provincial Home Dept. /IG Police office)

Table B3: Available Resources of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Agencies	Available Resources						Total
	Vehicles	Arms	Ammunition	Mob Control Equipment			
				Tear Gas	Rubber Sticks	Armored Suits	
Police	39	686	102,763	2,834	n/a	609	106,931
Levies Provincial	10	150	7,800	n/a	n/a	n/a	7,960
Total	49	836	110,563	2,834	n/a	609	114,891

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

Table B4: Major Cognizable Crimes Reported Year Wise

Category of Crimes	Number of Incidents					Total
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Explosion Incidents	2	18	5	3	1	29
Rioting	1	n/a	n/a	3	2	6
Kidnapping for Ransom	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	1	3
Blasphemy	2	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	3
Total	5	19	7	6	4	41

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

Table B5: Number of Courts and Benches

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

(Registrar High Court/District & Session Judge)

Annexure C: AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

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

Major Rabi Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare) Average
Wheat	14,797	28,225	1,907
Barley	275	506	1,840
Rapeseed/Mustard	235	86	366
Gram	55	41	745
Lentil (Masoor)	20	11	550
Vegetables	458	7,504	16,384
Fodder	625	16,966	27,146
Sunflower	270	275	1,019
Total	16,735	53,614	49,957

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Major Kharif Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare) Average
Rice	5	13	2,600
Sorghum (Jowar)	800	801	1,001
Maize	5	5	1,000
Sesame	72	64	889
Moong bean	2,761	1,512	548
Moth	900	794	882
Fruits	936	7,776	8,308
Onion	600	10,800	18,000
Potato	45	655	14,556
Vegetables	550	3,881	7,056
Melons	455	5,166	11,354
Chilies	8	13	1,625
Fodder	390	15,272	39,159
Coriander	21	12	571
Garlic	618	5,525	8,940
Guar Seed	223	101	453
Sugarcane	600	28,843	48,072
Cotton	5,900	8,101	1,373
Total	14,889	89,334	166,387

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

	Wheat	Fruits	Fodder	Potato
Sibi				
Area	46.7	3.0	3.2	0.1
Production	19.7	5.4	22.6	0.5
Yield	0.9	3.8	30.6	6.7
Balochistan				
Area	33.9	20.1	3.1	0.2
Production	16.5	19.7	22.5	0.7
Yield	1.0	2.0	29.1	6.9

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Owner	Tractors	Threshers	Harvesters	Bulldozers
Govt.	2	0	33	9
Private	278	75	0	0
Total	280	75	33	9

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Fruits	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Apple	63	553	10,434
Apricot	223	2,768	12,468
Grapes	21	97	5,105
Peach	34	310	10,000
Plum	122	1,450	11,885
Pear	5	35	7,000
Pomegranate	48	634	13,208
Dates	31	65	4,333
Mangoes	60	181	3,620
Citrus	148	815	6,966
Guava	33	181	5,485
Loquat	45	235	5,222
Other Fruits	103	452	7,533
Total	936	7,776	103,259

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Annexure D: LIVESTOCK

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

Vegetables	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Cabbage	56	861	15,375
Carrot	22	344	15,636
Cauliflower	58	990	17,069
Peas	20	253	12,650
Turnip	68	1,195	17,574
Spinach	72	1,298	18,028
Tomatoes	162	2,563	15,821
Lady Finger	90	410	4,556
Tinda	50	316	6,320
Brinjal	60	254	4,233
Bitter Gourd	42	316	7,524
Pumpkin	240	2,077	8,654
Potato	45	655	14,556
Cucumber	68	508	7,471
Total	1,053	12,040	165,467

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C7: Area Irrigated by Different Source of Irrigation

Sources of Irrigation	Area (Hectare)	Percent (%)	Total No. of Tube Wells	
			Govt.	Private
Canals	5,329	36	0	0
Tube wells	9,178	63	25	137
Wells	101	1	0	0
Total	14,608	100		162

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table D1: Health Services Activities (Number)

Activities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Vaccination	438,668	31,265	388,592	362,508
Treatment	123,593	121,246	104,149	72,252
Animals Castrated	4,869	4,416	4,519	2,708
Animal Slaughtered (Govt.)	17,415	12,234	184,158	5,380
Animal Slaughtered (Private)	1,696	2,460	7,154	4,550

(Director Animal Health Balochistan)

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

Total Meat Production	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Mutton	(000) Tones	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Beef	(000) Tones	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Milk	(000) Liters	25.2	25.7	26.2	26.7	27.3
Poultry	(000) Tones	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7
Eggs	Million Numbers	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.2

(Directorate General Livestock and Livestock Census, 2006)

Annexure E: FORESTRY

Table E1: Notified Forests Areas (hectares)

Forest Name	Area (Hectares)	Status
Nari Bank	496	Almost entirely encroached
Bakhara	683	-do-
Lahri	173	-do-
Gulu Shahr	293	About 120 ha transferred to Agriculture Department and the remaining is under the control of Forest Department.
Dehpal	647	The entire area is under the control of Forest Department
Abdullah Kheli	80	Partially encroached
Thali	6,548	The entire area is under the control of Forest Department
Total	8,920	

(Forest Department)

Table E2: 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	1
Assistant	14	2
Deputy Ranger Forest	9	3
Senior Clerk	9	1
Forester	7	10
Junior Clerk	7	2
Deputy Ranger Wildlife	5	1
Forest Guard	5	33
Tube-well Operator	5	4
Tractor Driver	5	1
Jeep Driver	4	1
Truck Tanker Driver	4	1
Game Watcher	1	21
Mali	1	1
Cleaner	1	1
Naib Qasid	1	7
Chowkidar	1	5
Sweeper	1	1
Total		98

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

Annexure F: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATION

Table F1: Vehicles Registered by Year (Number)

Vehicle Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Motorcycle	1,548	1,567	1,604	n/a	1,809	n/a
Car	408	411	415	n/a	446	n/a
Jeep	554	564	582	n/a	662	447
Station Wagon	95	96	99	n/a	105	92
Tractor	315	328	357	n/a	405	639
Mini Bus	364	385	412	n/a	471	312
Truck	1,176	1,197	1,106	n/a	1,302	1,008
Pickup	315	336	354	n/a	425	300
Total	4,775	4,884	4,929	n/a	5,625	2,798

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table F2: Number of Post Offices and Courier Services

Services Category	1998	2009
Post Offices	26	24
Courier Services OCS, TCS, TNT, Speede- X	n/a	n/a

(Post Master General)

Annexure G: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

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

Type and Source of Drinking Water	MICS 2010
Improved Sources	79.7
Piped water	64.5
Public standpipe or tap	1.8
Hand pump	0
Donkey pump/turbine	0
Protected dug well	4.0
Tube well/ borehole	6.8
Protected pond/ Tank	0
Protected spring	0.4
Rainwater collection	1.2
Filter plant	0.9
Un-Improved Sources	20.3
Unprotected dug well	1.3
Unprotected Spring	0.4
Unprotected Pond	0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	15.5
vendor provided	0
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	0
Tanker truck	1.6
Cart with small tanker/ drum	0
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0.1
Other	1.4

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

Access of water sources	MICS 2010
Improved sanitation facilities	87.4
Flush to piped sewer system	31.8
Flush to septic tank	13.9
Flush to pit (latrine)	11.1
Flush to somewhere else	3.1
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	2.9
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	16.9
Pit latrine with slab	6.7
Composting toilet	0.9
Un-Improved sanitation facilities	12.5%
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	1.6
Bucket	0.4
Public/ communal latrine	0.4
Other	0.0
Missing	0.9
No facility, Bush, Field	9.2

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Annexure H: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Table H1: OPD Attendance at THQ & DHQ Hospital

Category/ Department	THQ Hospital			DHQ Hospital		
	New Cases	Follow-up Cases	Total	New Cases	Follow-up Cases	Total
General OPD	n/a	n/a	n/a	450	24	474
Medicine	n/a	n/a	n/a	877	44	921
Pediatrics	n/a	n/a	n/a	839	215	1,054
ENT	n/a	n/a	n/a	192	48	240
Eye	n/a	n/a	n/a	61	20	81
Orthopedics	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	12	47
Dental	n/a	n/a	n/a	166	45	211
Skin	n/a	n/a	n/a	103	13	116
OBS/ Gynae	n/a	n/a	n/a	150	37	187
Emergency/ Casualty	n/a	n/a	n/a	85	0	85
Cardiology	n/a	n/a	n/a	33	25	58
Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,991	483	3,474

(Balochistan Health Department)

Table H2: Outdoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Vaccine Preventable	20
Neuro-Psychiatric	68
Endocrine	72
Cardiovascular	235
Injuries/ Poisoning	318
Urinary Tract	333
Oral	337
Eye & ENT	425
Skin	621
Other Communicable	782
Respiratory	1,126
Gastro Intestinal	2,098

(Balochistan Health Department)

Table H3: Indoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Acute Appendicitis	1
Burns	1
Complications of Abortion	1
Pre-Eclampsia/Eclampsia	1
Typhoid	2
Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	2
Neonatal Tetanus	2
Chronic Obstructive Airways	3
Hypertension	4
Malaria	7
DNS	8
Puerperal Sepsis	9
Pneumonia<5	13
Corneal Opacity	14
Chronic Otitis Media	19
Cataract	20
Galucoma	23
Diarrhea>5	29
Pneumonia>5	41
Diarrhea<5	345

(Balochistan Health Department)

Annexure I: EDUCATION

Table I1: Enrollment in Government Schools by Gender and Level Year wise (Number)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Section	13,842	11,218	25,060	9,411	8,043	17,454
Middle Section	2,356	1,432	3,788	2,100	1,516	3,616
High Section	964	562	1,526	1,147	703	1,850
Inter Colleges	0	295	295	0	424	424
Degree Colleges	568	0	568	706	0	706
Total	17,730	13,507	31,237	13,364	10,686	24,050

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

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

	Urban			Rural			Total			Percentage of
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	77	81	79	82	78	81	80	79	80	Total
	77	79	78	83	78	81	80	78	80	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	51.9	49.9	51.0
Secondary	48.3	24.9	37.7

((Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table I4: Gross Enrollment Rate at the Primary/Middle/Metric Level (Percent)

Age	Urban			Rural			Total			Kachi Class
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
4-9	115	101	109	72	44	59	85	59	74	Including
5-9	121	116	119	78	52	67	91	69	82	Excluding
6-10	109	112	110	80	62	73	89	78	84	Excluding
10-12	62	69	65	47	8	33	52	28	43	-
11-13	83	74	79	59	10	42	67	33	54	-
13-14	61	50	55	44	12	32	50	29	41	-
14-15	50	44	47	37	11	28	41	25	35	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table I5: Population that has Ever Attended School (Percent)

Male	Urban		Total	Rural		Total	Male		Total
	Female	Total		Female	Total				
85	55	72	49	12	33	62	27	46	

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table I6: Percent Distribution of Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level (Percent)

Male	Urban		Total	Rural		Total	Male		Total
	Female	Total		Female	Total				
68	43	57	41	8	26	50	20	37	

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table I7: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	18	21	19
Middle and High Level	9	9	9

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Table I8: Type and Number of Institutions Year wise (Number)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	220	128	348	136	69	205
Middle Schools	13	13	26	12	16	28
High Schools	19	8	27	14	8	22
Inter Colleges	0	1	1	0	1	1
Degree Colleges	1	0	1	1	0	1
Elementary Colleges	0	1	1	0	1	1
Polytechnic Institute	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	253	151	404	164	79	259

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

Table I9: Literacy Rate by Urban and Rural (Percent)

Literacy	Gender	Urban	Rural	Total
Literacy 10+	Male	86	50	62
	Female	55	12	27
	Total	72	33	46
Literacy 15+	Male	83	46	59
	Female	50	8	22
	Total	68	28	42

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table I10: Male/Female Ratio of Students (Percent)

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	54	58	62
Female	46	42	38

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Annexure J: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

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

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
EDO(CD), (B-17).	1.	1	0
Assistant.(B-14.).	1	0	1
Junior Scale Stenographer.(B-12).	1	1	0
Junior Clerk.(B-07).	1	1	0
Driver.(B-04).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid.(B-02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar.(B-02),	1	1	0
Sweeper (Part-Time).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table J2: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in Social Welfare Office, Urban Community

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

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table J3: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in Social Welfare Office, RHC

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer.(Male). (B-17).	1	1	0
Social Welfare Officer.(Female). (B-17).	1	0	1
Multi-Purpose Worker.(Male). (B-08).	2	2	0
Multi-Purpose Worker. (Female). (B-08).	2	2	0
Junior Clerk(B-07).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid(B-02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar.(B-02),	1	1	0
Sweeper.	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table J4: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in Social Welfare Office, Training and Rehabilitation Centre

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer.(Male). (B-17).	1	0	1
Social Welfare Officer.(Female). (B-17).	1	0	1
Multi-Purpose Worker.(Male). (B-08).	2	2	0
Multi-Purpose Worker.(Female). (B-08).	2	2	0
Junior Clerk(B-07).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table J5: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in Social Welfare Office, Medical Project

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Auxiliary Worker.(Male). (B-06).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Worker.(Female). (B-06).	1	1	0
Junior Clerk(B-07).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid(B-02).	1	1	0
Sweeper.	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Annexure K: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table K1: Projects executed under PSDP

Year	Projects in Numbers
2001-02	9
2002-03	13
2003-04	18
2004-05	23
2005-06	39
2006-07	34
2007-08	26
2008-09	14
2009-10	10

(PSDP, 2010)

Annexure L: LIST OF VILLAGES (RURAL)

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	SIBI	KOT	915	225
2	SIBI	MANDAI	3495	602
3	SIBI	TOKHI AQAL SHAH	2511	148
4	SIBI	TOKHI MADAT SHAH	217	43
5	SIBI	GALAKHI	202	43
6	SIBI	GAMBOLI	170	39
7	SIBI	NILI	319	66
8	SIBI	SMACH	228	48
9	SIBI	LAKHI	570	127
10	SIBI	PIR ISMAIL	213	60
11	SIBI	SANGAN	2241	484
12	SIBI	KHOSHKABA KHAJAK	352	54
13	SIBI	LUNI	1875	302
14	SIBI	VEHALE KHAJAK	3484	555
15	SIBI	DAWI	308	45
16	SIBI	GULLU SHEHR	1146	166
17	SIBI	KURAK	1740	191
18	SIBI	MARGHZANI	974	107
19	SIBI	MIRZI	254	61
20	SIBI	SAFI ABDUL WAHAB	168	28
21	SIBI	USMANI	187	19
22	SIBI	CHACHAR	632	51
23	SIBI	CHANDIA	609	114
24	SIBI	MACHI KAHWA	2531	321
25	SIBI	QAISAR	1077	187
26	SIBI	RAZA	1298	134
27	SIBI	TALLI	6642	759
28	SIBI	BASTI WALHARI KHAN	230	25
29	SIBI	DRUG	0	0
30	SIBI	GISHKORI	2079	180
31	SIBI	GORGAGE	797	125
32	SIBI	HARA	570	53
33	SIBI	IZZAT WAH	74	11
34	SIBI	KHAROTA	0	0
35	SIBI	MULL	376	42
36	SIBI	TALWAR	0	0
37	SIBI	BADRAH	2154	456
38	SIBI	BAKHARA GHULAM BOLAK	1197	270
39	SIBI	BAKHARA SHAKARKHAN	1105	165
40	SIBI	BOSTAN	325	58
41	SIBI	DIPAL	5189	487
42	SIBI	JANGLE SARKAR	1650	216
43	SIBI	KACH WALHARI KHAN	3204	288
44	SIBI	SAFI PIRAK	1180	152
45	SIBI	TALRAKHMEN	791	140

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
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