

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

Washuk



Washuk - 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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Provincial Office
Balochistan, Quetta

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Message

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

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

Foreword

The Balochistan District Development Profile 2010 is a landmark exercise of Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan, to update the district profile data that was first compiled in 1998. The profiles have been updated to provide a concise landmark intended for development planning, monitoring and management purposes. These district 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 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. 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 provision 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. Zamuran Marri, Research Officer also reviewed and edited outputs.

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

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

Aslam Shakir Baloch
Joint Chief Economist

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

GRAP	Gender Reforms Action Plan
ha	Hectares
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HIV/STIs	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Sexually Transmitted Infections
IT	Information Technology
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA/SCC	Japan International Cooperation Agency/State Customs Committee
JVT	Junior Vernacular Teacher
K.M	Kilo Meter
KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LG	Local Government
LHW-MIS	Lady Health Worker - Management Information System
LIEDA	Lasbela Industrial Estate Development Authority
M.C.C.	Metallurgical Corp of China Ltd
MCB	Muslim Commercial Bank
MCHCs	Maternal & Child Health Centers
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MHI	Muslim Hands International
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
MNA	Member National Assembly
MPA	Member Provincial Assembly
MS	Medical Superintendent
MSA	Maritime Security Agency
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
NCHD	National Commission for Human Development
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NEP	National Education Policy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHA	National Highway Authority
NOC	National Occupational Classification
OPD	Outpatient Department
PCD	Passive Case Detection
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PEC	Pakistan Engineering Council
PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regularity Authority
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PSDP	Public Sector Development Program
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
PTA	Pakistan Telecom Authority
PTC	Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
RHC	Rural Health Center
SHO	Station House Officer
SI	Sub-Inspector
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SP	Superintendent of Police
SSP	Senior Superintendent of Police
TB	Tuberculosis
TB DOTS	Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course
TMA	Tehsil Municipal Administration
U/C, UCs	Union Councils
UBL	United Bank Limited
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Major Facts

District Status	2005
Geographical Area	33, 093 Sq. KM
Geographical Points Longitudes	62°48'28" – 65°58'35" East Longitudes and 26°04'25.5" – 28°39'57.5" North
Administrative Units	3 <i>Tehsils</i> and 9 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Archaeological Sites	Data could not be found
Shrines	Malik Deenar at DHQ Washuk
Major Ethnic Group	Baloch
Languages	Balochi, Brahvi and Urdu
Climate	Mainly dry; in summer very hot during day and pleasant at night. Dust storms are common throughout the year. Maximum temperature crosses 40° Celcius in summer.

Demography

District Population in 1998	90,368 Total, 47,821 Male, 42,547 Female (Census 1998)
Projected Population in 2010	129,747
Population Annual Growth Rate	3.06% (Census 1998)
Household Size	5.3 (Census 1998)
Housing Units	20,384 (Census 1998)

Law & Order	2 Thanas, 2 <i>Qazi Courts</i> , No Jail
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Productive Sector

Agriculture Ecological Zone	Temperate
Land Area Used for Agriculture	Washuk was carved out of Kharan, separate data is not available. Please refer to District Development Profile of Kharan
Major Crops	Please refer to District Development Profile of Kharan
Major Fruits	Please refer to District Development Profile of Kharan

Total Livestock Population	Please refer to Kharan district development for livestock data.
Veterinary Institutions insemiation center	13 civil veterinary dispensaries, no civil veterinary hospital or artificial
Major Diseases in Animals	Please refer to District Development Profile of Kharan

Total Forest Area	Data is not available
Wild Life	<p>Mammals: Sindh Ibex, Wild Sheep, Desert Fox (<i>Vulpes cana</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Cape Hare (<i>Lepus capensis</i>), Porcupine (<i>Hystrix indica</i>), Afghan Hedgehog (<i>Hemiechinus auritus megalotis</i>), etc. The area is also the habitat of threatened Desert Deer, Goitered Gazelle, Honey badger, etc.</p> <p>Birds: Houbara Bustard (<i>Chlamydotis undulate</i>), See-see Partridge (<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>), a number of Sparrows, Finches, Buntings, Seasonal/migratory Waterfowls, Hawks, and Sand grouse etc.</p> <p>Reptiles: Turkestan Rock Gecko (<i>Cyrtodactylus fedtschenkoi</i>), Sharp-tailed Spider Gecko (<i>Agamura femoralis</i>), Lumsdeni Gecko (<i>Stenodactylus lumsdeni</i>), Whip-tailed Sand Gecko (<i>Stenodactylus maynardi</i>), Baloch Spiny-tailed Lizard (<i>Uromastix asmussi</i>), Mountain Dwarf Gecko, Short-toed Sand Swimmer (<i>Ophiomorus brevipes</i>), Easter Dwarf Skink (<i>Ablepharus pannonicus</i>), Indian Desert Monitor, Reticulate Desert Lacerta (<i>Eremias acutirostris</i>), Caspian Desert Lacerta (<i>Eremias scripta</i>), Chagai Desert Lacert, Dark-headed Dwarf Racer (<i>Eirenis persica walteri</i>), Tartary Sand Boa (<i>Eryx tataricus speciosus</i>), Spotted Desert Racer (<i>Coluber karelini karelini</i>), Dark-headed Gamma Snake (<i>Boiga trigonata melanocephalus</i>), Maynard's Awl-headed Snake (<i>Lytorhynchus maynardi</i>), Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agriemys horsfieldii</i>), Indian Cobra (<i>Naja naja</i>), Leaf Nose Viper (<i>Eristicophis macmahonii</i>), and Lizards like <i>Agamura femoralis</i>, <i>Stenodactylus maynardi</i>, etc.</p>

Major Mineral deposits	Chromite, Manganese, Copper, Antimony
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Major Mineral Production	Chromite: 1 M tons (2008-09)
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No. of Industries by Type	Data is not available
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Handicrafts	Data is not available
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Roads' Length	Blacktopped: 235 KM, Shingle: 495 KM
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Tele-density	Data is not available
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Post Office / Courier Services	Three post offices: one each at Washuk, Besima and Mashkel
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Banks	Data is not available.
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Social Sector

Drinking Water Sources	82% Improved, 18% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
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Sanitation Facilities	67% Improved, 33% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
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Health Facilities	1 Hospital (Public Sector), 1 RHCs, 19 BHUs, 15 CDs, 1 MCH centers
Health Facilities Staff	7 Doctors, 2 Nurses, 284 Para-medical staff
Antenatal Care (ANC)	29% (MICS 2010)
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)	11% (MICS 2010)
Deliveries at Home	89% (PSLM 2008-09)
Major Priority Diseases	ARI, Diarrhea/Dysentery and Fever (Clinical Malaria), Gastro Intestinal
Special Health Programs / Initiatives	Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), TB Control Program, Malaria Control Program, Hepatitis Prevention and Control Program, AIDS Control Program, National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care, MNCH Program
Reporting and Surveillance Systems	HMIS and DHIS, LHW-MIS, Disease Early Warning System (DEWS)

Education	Literacy (10+): 35%, Literacy (15+): 27%, Primary GER: 78%, Middle GER: 33%, Metric GER: 15%, Population Ever Attended School: 35%, Completed Primary or Higher Level: 27% (PSLM 2008-09)
Number of Schools	Primary NAR: 18%, Secondary NAR: 13% (MICS 2010) Primary: 141, Middle: 12, High: 7 (BEMIS 2009-10).

Disasters	Data is not available
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District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation: Rs. 171 million, Budget release: Rs. 171 million, Total expenditure: Rs. 10 million, *Percentage utilization 6%
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* when data was being collected

DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Washuk is the 3rd largest district in Balochistan and has an area 33, 093 sq. KM. Washuk District lies between 62°48'28" – 65°58'35" East Longitudes and 26°04'25.5" – 28°39'57.5" North Longitudes consisting of 3 *Tehsils* and 9 Union Councils. Location of Washuk is at 1,020 km (aerial distance) south-west (234 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City, Islamabad and 300 km south-west (221 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

Washuk was notified as separate district status in 2005. Formerly, it was a *Tehsil* of District Kharan. The district is located in the south west of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries in the south-west with Panjgur and Khuzdar in the east. District Chaghai is in the north and Iran is in the west of the district.

Similar to Kharan, Washuk is comprised of sand dunes and ridges of hills and mountains. The ridges sweep in south-west to north-east and which are separated by lower valleys.

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Washuk

Tehsil	Union Council
Mashkhel	Ladgasht, Sotgan
Basima	Basima, Nag
Washuk	Garang, Jangian, Palantak, Shinger, Soldan

There are total 3 Tehsils and 9 Union Councils in the district

(Local Government, Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

The earliest history of Washuk is similar to that of Kharan. However, it is mainly a record of fights and forays, in which the chiefs and inhabitants were continuously engaged. Being poor and barren area, it did not tempt any conquering nation. It is believed that when *Nausherwanis* were in power in north-east of Iran, at that time chaotic conditions prevailed in Iran and Iranian rulers considered them responsible. Accordingly, they were compelled to migrate towards Sistan, bordering the present Kharan District. It is also said that the first man who entered into Kharan from this tribe was Mir Abbas Khan. *Nausherwanis* spread over the entire area and selected Rakhshan (present Basima) as their settlement. Prior to the entry of *Nausherwanis*, the Rakhshan area was dominated by Peerakzais. Mir Abbas entered into matrimonial relations with this tribe and afterwards gained control over Peerakzai tribe. Later on, Mir Azad Khan surrendered his sovereignty to the British Government in 1884.

1.2. Tribes, Ethnic Groups and Languages

Main tribes in the district are Nausherwani, Rakhshani, Muhammad Hasni, Peerakzai, Siapad, Kubdani, Mulazai and Mazzai.

Main ethnic group in the district is Baloch. The people predominantly speak Balochi and Brahvi while the official language is Urdu.

1.3. Climate

The district falls into second ecological zone (625-1,250 meters above sea level), as the district is 700 m above sea level. The climate of Washuk is mainly dry, which in summer remains very hot during daylight and pleasant in night. Dust storms are common throughout the year and become severe during the months of June–September and during these months travelling becomes impossible. These scorching and destructive storms are locally known as “*Livar*”.

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

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

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

1.4. Topography

Geographically, District Washuk is mountainous in the south bounded by Siah Range, separating it from the Rakhshan valley and Panjgur District. Eastern mountainous region is known as Ras-Koh Range and separates Washuk from Gidar Surab, Rodenjo and Dasht-i-Goran valleys in Kalat and Besima in Awaran District.

The district is mainly deserted occupied by alluvial accumulations. The important features of the district are the accumulations of wind-borne sand, in large masses, which are formed into crescent shaped dunes. Along the hilly areas, gravel plains are found; subject to occasional heavy showers in the hills, causing floods and carrying many of the boulders into the lower plains. These floods have spread pebbles over large area in the desert. The desert area occupies north and central parts of the district and runs from Hamun-i-Mashkel on the west to the Carr Hills in the east. It is bisected in the centre by the line of Boddo River and chains of "Nawars" at its extremity. The general name of the tract is "Registan" or "Hit" (desert). The deepest sand lies between Humagai and Washuk made this part of the district almost impassable.

The plain area, irregularly quadrilateral in shape is about 160 km in length and 40 to 60 km in width. It varies in elevation from 700 meters in the north-east to 492 meters in the south-west.

There are few streams or rather mountain torrents, whose water is used for cultivation. There are only two small rivers in the district i.e. Boddo with its tributaries in the north-east and Maskhel in the south west. The main stream flows to the north west of Magas valley in the Iranian Makran where it turns east towards Pir Shah Imam and then towards north-west.

2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

The social organization in the district is tribal and the social structure is patriarchal. Being a male dominated society, women are given very limited choice in family and social affairs.

The chief of each tribe is known as Sardar while the particular tribe, to which the sardar belongs, forms a small aristocracy taking special precedence in the tribe. Baloch as ethnic group is dominant and have a very strong sectional or biradri affections among them. The decision of family head is final in all domestic affairs and the tribal chiefs enjoy the power of decision-making at community and tribal level, however, the tribal chief takes any decision in the Jirga meetings and he does not take any major decision independently.

The people are predominantly dependent on agriculture and livestock. However, some people are engaged in industries, public services, petty trades and the informal sector.

Tribal affiliation is strong which sometimes even results into tribal feuds. This could be due to enhanced association with their respective tribes. In the culture various norms are still predominant and practiced like to avenge blood, refrain from killing women, pardon an offence on the intercession of women of offender's family and in response each of them is given a dress as a token of honor, punish an adulterer with death and to cease conflict when a Mullah, a Syed or a woman bearing the Holy Quran on his or her head intervenes between the parties.

2.2. Food

The eating habits in Washuk are similar to other areas of the division. Majority of the people take two meals in a day. Sawara, is first meal of the day taken between 10am to 12noon, the second meal is called Sham, which is taken at sunset. Mostly, the affluent people take *Nihari* (breakfast) in the morning while in summer the breakfast is consisted of bread with curd and in winter with dates and butter. Leavened (khamiri) and unleavened (patiri) bread baked on a stone griddle (tafu) are made of wheat in which unleavened bread is more common. Travelers and shepherds eat *kurnu* made by wrapping dough around a heated stone and putting it in the embers. They also use *shiti* which is baked by putting the dough under hot ashes and embers or heated sand.

2.3. Dress

The people's dress consists of shirt (qameez), trousers (shalwar) and leather shoes or sandals (Balochi Chapal). The dress of women slightly differs from that of men. It includes loose trousers but the shirt is much longer and has Balochi embroidery. Women also wear gold and silver ornaments.

2.4. The Family

The people in district Washuk in urban as well rural areas live in joint families. The eldest male member takes care of all the family members. His decision is usually considered final in family affairs. The family institution is very important, as it provides social security during un-employment and financial crisis. It also plays an important role in social interaction and conflicts.

2.5. Marriage

In District Washuk, the parents usually arrange the marriages when their children attain the puberty. The father of the

boy accompanied by a few relatives and elder members of the family pay a visit to the girl's family. If their proposal is accepted, all the people raise hands and read verses from the holy Quran, called Dua, for the success of new couple. The boy's parents are congratulated and then the betrothal ceremony takes place. It is considered binding for both parties. The marriage date is fixed with the consent of girl's parents. Certain ceremonies, which are more of social than a religious nature, are performed. On the marriage day, the bridegroom with his relatives and friends proceeds to the bride's house or at the place where arrangements for the wedding have been made and Nikah is performed.

Maal (The amount paid for procurement of goods, clothes and articles used during the marriage function to the bride's parents) is a common practice in the area paid by the bridegroom, his parents or guardians. The amount of maal is usually settled between the parents of bride and bridegroom before proposal acceptance, which is paid before or after the marriage. Maal varies according to the status of concerned parties, age, beauty and qualities of the girl. Majority of girls have no say in their marriages, while in urban areas, educated girls may express their willingness or unwillingness for a match. After the marriage, parents generally become indifferent to their daughter's welfare because then it becomes the responsibility of her husband and in-laws.

Similarly, another tradition, though not common but occasionally practised is Char Pa Chari or Badlior Sarri (exchange marriages) in which a girl is married in exchange for a bride, most probably her proposed husband's sister, for her brother. It is mostly in vogue in rural areas, where people are poor and cannot afford to pay maal and this way they save a significant money. Under the Char Pa Chari or Badlior Sarri system, the choice for matrimony is normally imposed to the females and even sometimes males also cannot deny the decision which in numerous cases has resulted to younger bridegrooms than brides.

2.6. Social Organization

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

The political organization is built upon two principles, authority and tribal identity. The society is formed on the authoritarian structure of sardari. However, the Sardar's role has been transformed over the years from a defender of tribal independence to the mediator between the tribe and state and also among the tribes. The hierarchical system of authority is vertical, with downward flow from the Sardar to the youth in the clan and family while the Sardar's position is supreme and prestigious.

2.7. Customs of Co-operation

The people of Washuk co-operate and assist each other at the time of marriage by giving gifts and cash to the groom. People also assist the family of the deceased by providing them with food for three days till *Soyem*. People also pay some money at the time of *Fatiha*. People co-operate in case of any emergency in the area, or at the time of harvesting and sowing, entailing construction of minor earth filled dams and flood irrigation systems and *Karez* management. The community is involved in co-operation with the government for management of water supply schemes for the community. Six water supply schemes completed by PHE Department and handed over to the community for operation and maintenance, which is an emerging form of cooperation. The customs of cooperation is now transforming over time and people look for government funds and cooperation.

2.8. Religious Beliefs

The majority of the people of the area are *Sunni* Muslim. They are regular in their prayers and a number of them fast in the

month of *Ramazan*. *Mullahs* are most influential in the community. People pay high respect to them and discuss problems with them. *Eid-ul-Fitar* and *Eid-ul-Azha* are the main festivals which Muslims celebrate with a lot of fervour.

2.9. Conflict Resolution

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

The government system functions through civil and *Qazi* courts. The people file suit in courts to resolve their disputes. The *Qazi* court is very effective and popular, as it consumes relatively less time and cost. However there is no proper implementation of the decisions of the *Qazi* court.

People prefer *biradri* (brotherhood) or *Jirga* system, where they take their issues to a senior and influential person of the community, after a lengthy discussion their disputes get settled amicably.

2.10. Arms

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

2.11. Role, Position and Status of Women

According to 1973 constitution passed by the National Assembly, all citizens have equal rights without any gender discrimination. The state may, however, make special provisions for protection of the right of women and children. The labor law ensures full participation of women in all socio-economic sectors of life. According to the law, women have the right to vote and to hold office. There are seats reserved in the National and Provincial Assemblies and local bodies. But constitutional guarantee of quality are often superseded. In practice it is very difficult for women to uphold their legal and social rights because local customs and traditions do not encourage these rights. The position of women in District Washuk is same as in other areas of Balochistan, where men usually hold economic and social power. The tribal chiefs are always males.

The literacy rate among females is very low due to socio-cultural values in the area. However, in urban areas the trend it is encouraging where parents take interest in their daughters' education. Consequently, the number of girl students had increased during the last five years.

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

A few NGOs are working in the women welfare sectors, but these are all headed by men. There are no women's NGOs specifically aimed at enhancing the social and political participatory role of women.

2.12. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

"Pakistan has made slow progress in implementing laws on child protection. The 2009 observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on Pakistan's third and fourth periodic reports called for harmonization of laws with the CRC,

improved monitoring of child rights and implementation of measures on violence against children, child abuse (including pervasive child sexual abuse and exploitation), child labour, child marriage and sub-standard norms of juvenile justice.

MICS Balochistan 2010 reported that 17 per cent of children aged 5-11 and 14 per cent of children aged 12-14 were involved in child labour. Boys are bonded for work in the province's coal mines, usually around the age of 13, and work in the mines until they are about thirty years old. Balochistan MICS 2010 reported that the proportion of children working in the province was 17.3 per cent. This was based on a definition of child labour that considers one hour of economic work per week for children aged 5-11 years and 14 hours of economic work per week for children aged 12-14 or 28 hours of domestic work per week for 5-14 year-olds.¹

District level data on child labor is not available in MICS 2010 report but SPSS data is available (www.childinfo.org) for getting district based data and doing further research. In Kalat Division (Washuk is in Kalat Division) incidence of child labor is 25%.

2.13. Some Key Findings

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

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; however, in some urbanized areas educated girls may express their will for the match. Bride price is common practice as well as 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.

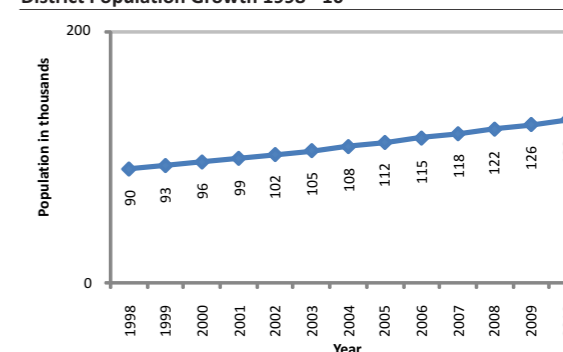
Mass media can play an imperative role in promoting awareness among the masses of the area. Child labor in the area is a social as well as an economic issue. Poor parents send their children for work to earn and assist the family.

3

DEMOGRAPHY AND HOUSING

Projected Population 2010	
Total Population (in thousands)	130
-Male	69 (53%)
-Female	61 (47%)
-Urban	0 (0%)
-Rural	130 (100%)
Sex Ratio (males/ 100 females)	112
Dependency Ratio	100
Population Density (person per sq. km)	4
Average Annual Growth Rate	3.06%
Census 1998	
Total Population	90,783
Population Density (person per sq. km)	3
Average Household Size	6
Housing Units & Rooms	
Housing Units in thousands	n/a
Rooms per housing unit	n/a
Housing Tenure	
Owned	98%
Rented	1%
Rent Free	1%
Marital Status, Census 1998	
Never married (15 year and above, both sexes)	23.76%
Married	70%
Widowed/ Divorced	5.24%
Other	
N.I. Card Obtained	n/a
Muslim	99.6%
Non-Muslim/others	0.4%

District Population Growth 1998 - 10



(Census, 1998)

¹ Situation Analysis of Children and Women in Pakistan, BALOCHISTAN PROVINCE (2011)

3.1. Population

Since independence, five population Censuses have been conducted in the years 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981 and 1998 but data for Washuk is available only for the census of 1998 List of villages (rural area) with population and number of households is given in annexure K.

	Population (in '000')	
	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population	91	130
Male Population	48	69 (53%)
Female Population	43	61 (47%)
Urban Population	0	0
Rural Population	91	130
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	112	112
Number of households (in '000')	5	n/a

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

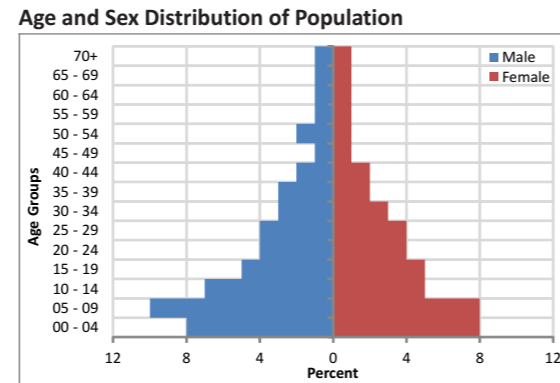
3.2. Population Growth Pattern

According to the census of 1998 the reported population of District Washuk (previously Tehsil of District Kharan) is 91,000 and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to 3.06%. The population growth, in the past, was to a higher side in the district in contrast to some other districts of Balochistan. By applying the annual growth rate (3.06%) of census 1998 the projected population in 2010 is estimated to 1,30,000

3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

The population is characterized by high growth rate (3.06% per annum) with 47% population under 15 years and one-half (50%) is working age (15-64 years) while the elderly age group shares a very low proportion, about 3.1%.

Sex distribution is not equal: male population is 53% while that of female is 47%.- for every 100 females, there are 112 males.

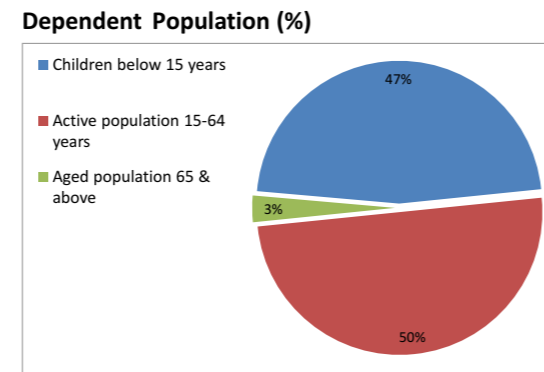


(Census, 1998)

3.3. Dependent Population

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 (50%) of the population in the district was dependent including youth (<15) dependency of approximately 47% and old age dependency at 3%, with no information of dependent population of widowed or divorced women.

The dependent population in the district is quite high due to joint family system, large size of families and lack of family planning facilities in the remote areas.



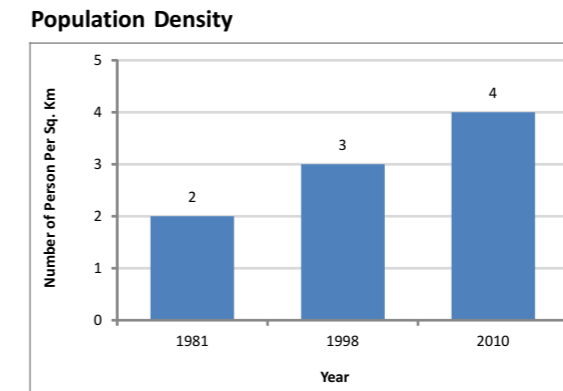
(Census, 1998)

3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

Over the period of time, no urban area exists in the district and the entire population lives in rural areas. In rural area it was 112:100. Females are usually underreported. Reluctance to register new born female babies, tribal set-up, favoring male child, lack of proper record keeping system of births and deaths especially in the rural areas might be the causes of female underreporting.

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 and Washuk is also one of them. In 1998, approximately 3 people lived in per square kilometer area whereas in 2010 only about 4 persons lived per square kilometer, which means merely 1 person increased per square kilometer in the past 12 years.



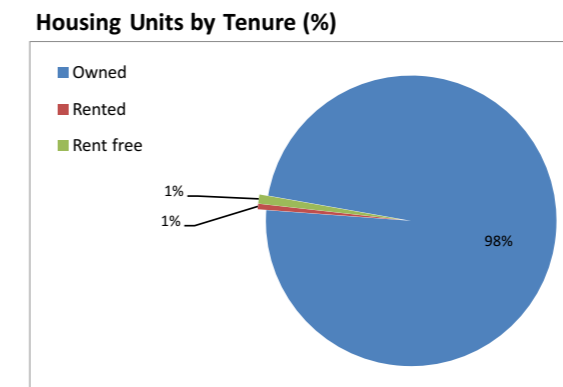
(Census, 1998)

3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size was 6 persons per household according to the censuses of 1998.

3.7. House Tenure

According to 1998 census, most of the houses (98%) were owned by the residents. The percentage of rented and rent-free were 0.6% and 1% respectively.



(Census, 1998)

4.1. Administrative Division

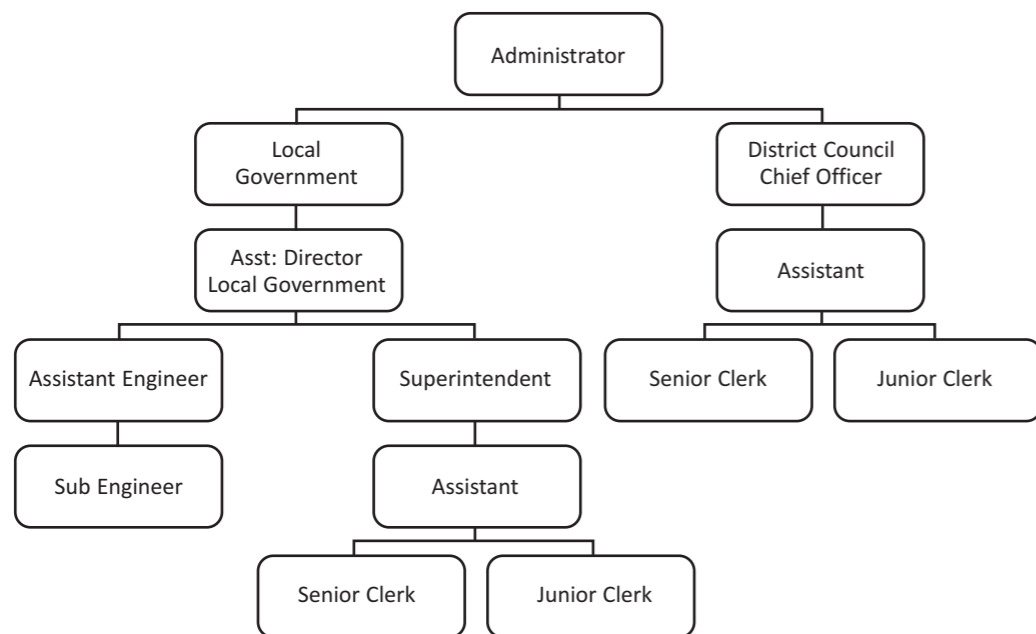
Washuk was notified as a district on 4th June 2005. The district under Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) 2001 consisted three *Tehsils* viz. Washuk, Basima and Mashkhel.

4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

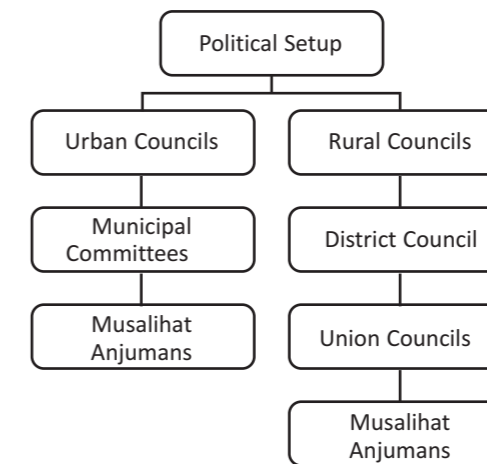
After the division of the Sub-Continent, the System of Local Government inherited from the British Empire continued in Balochistan. Over the period of time, the system was restructured in 1962, through a change in the structure and functions of local bodies. The Local Government Institutions were re-organized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

The Local Government System was introduced in 1979 by following the establishment of department, with the aim to provide the local population full involvement in their development schemes. Thereafter, Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) of 1980 was executed which was further replaced by BLGO 2001 with the concept of district government. Under BLGO 2001 District Washuk had 3 *Tehsils* and 9 Union Councils. The district was administrated from a single line of administration covering both rural as well as urban areas. The system remained intact for two tenures and later was modified through the approval of BLGA 2010. The present system under Local Government Act 2010 is similar to BLGO 1980 and stresses upon the rural-urban division.

Local Government Administration Organogram (Administrative Setup)



Local Government Organogram(Political Setup)



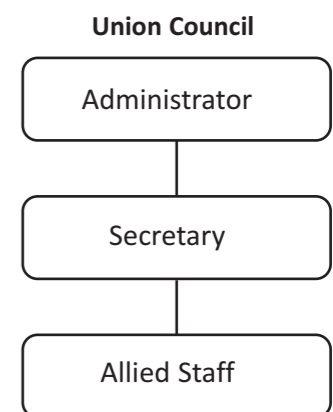
4.3. Local Government Administration

There are no Local Government Institutions in urban areas of Washuk. According to BLGA 2010, there are 9 Union councils in the district. The Union Councils constitute a District Council, in which each Union Council is represented by one member in the District Council. In addition, there is special representation of women (33%) and workers and peasants (5%).

4.4. Functions of Local Government

4.4.1. Union Council

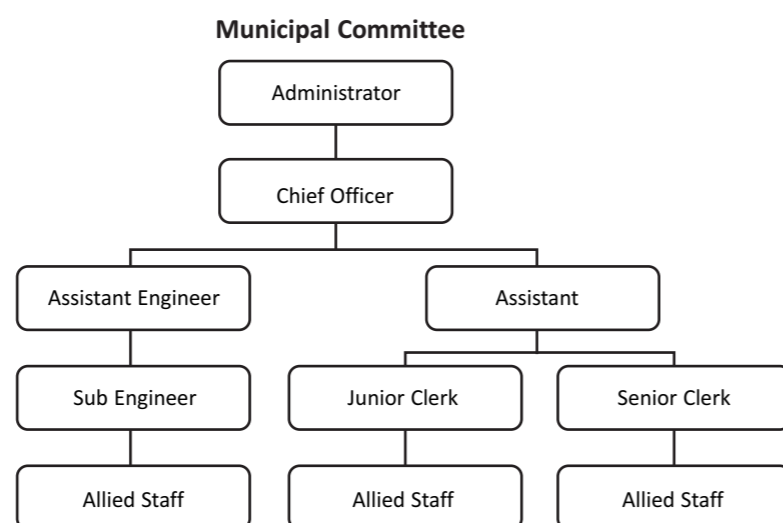
There are 9 Union Councils in the district where each Union council serves a population ranging from 10000 to 15000 persons. Women representation, in each Union Council, is 33% and that of peasant/worker is 5%. The Union Councils are supposed to undertake the development works related to public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink, issuance of birth and death certificates. At present, they are not functioning as Local Government elections have not been held under BLGA 2010. Every Union Council is allowed to generate its own sources of revenue by levying duty taxes and fee as specified in the second schedule of the BLGA 2010. They also resolve conflicts among the villagers through *Musalihat Anjumans* and are independent to make decisions within their jurisdiction. However, some of the decisions pertaining to finances have to be formally approved by the District Council. The administrative structure of Union Council is given in right:



4.4.2. Municipal Committee

The only Municipal committee working in District Washuk is Washuk Municipal Committee. According to the rules of BLGA, Municipal Committees have been constituted in the areas where population ranges from 20000 to 25000. Women (33%) and workers/peasants (5%) have representation in this regard. The minorities' representation is determined

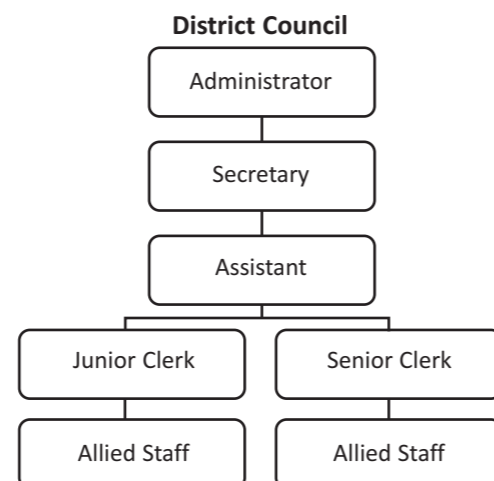
through government's notification, based on the population of minorities living in the area. The Municipal Committees are responsible to provide services related to public health, water supply, drains, articles of food and drink, animals and cattle, education, public safety, town planning, building control, streets and arboriculture. The Municipal Committees collect taxes and the rates are determined under part III of the second schedule of BLGA 2010. The administrative setup of Municipal Committee is given ahead:



4.4.3. District Council

There are 9 Union Councils in District Council of Washuk, one from each Union Council. Special seats are allocated to representatives of workers/peasants (5%), women (33%) and minorities' representation is notified by the government on the basis of population. The elected chairman of the Municipal Committee is also member of the District Council.

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



4.5. Local Government in Washuk

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

4.6. Electoral System

4.6.1. Elections

The total number of registered voters as per Local Government elections 2005 list was 63,933. The number of male registered voters was 32,655 whereas the female registered voters were 31,278. The figures reflect a negligible gender gap in the number of registered voters at the district level.

4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district has one Provincial Assembly seat PB-47. The National Assembly NA-271 representation is through the combined constituency of Kharan, Panjgur and Washuk.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

161 polling stations were established at the district level to facilitate the voters for casting their votes in their nearest vicinity during the last Local Government elections. Number of polling booths for male and female was almost same as joint polling booths are established for males and females to facilitate the females' mobility.

4.7. Federal and Provincial Government Services

The only departments functioning at the district level are Election Commission, Revenue, Police, Levies, PHE, Health, Education, Population Welfare, Zakat and Postal Service. All other departments do not have their services at the district level.

Table 4.1: Federal and Provincial Government Services

Departments/ Services	Number of Outlets/ Offices	Location of Offices (District H.Q, Tehsil or Union Council)
Federal		
Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS)	n/a	
Election Commission (EC)	1	Quetta road near zakat office kharan
Post Office	n/a	Basima, Washuk, Musakhail
Provincial		
Zakat	n/a	Near election commission office, Kharan
Population Welfare	1	Near model high school Kharan

(DC office, Election Commission of Pakistan, 2010)
n/a: Data not available

4.8. Complaints and Accountability Mechanism

The district has no complaints and accountability mechanism. The office of Ombudsman has not been devolved to provide services at the district level. Similarly, District Public safety and police complaints commission, to be established under Police Order, have also not been notified. The district does not have any complaints mechanism to effectively address the grievances of public with regard to provision of public 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 also suffered some limitations. The findings are presented in the following sections:

5.1. Administration of Municipal Services and Assets

5.1.1. Assets

The assets of Municipal Administration of District Washuk were not reported. Therefore, revenue generated in the year, 2009-10, has also not been reported.

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. However, only outlet facility of sanitation is available, 2 in urban and 1 in rural areas of the district with 5 vehicles and 14 staff members. No other information regarding public health facility is available in the district.

5.1.3. Water Supply

Clean drinking water supply is another necessary and important mandate of the municipal services, working under Water Regulatory Authority.

5.1.4. Articles of Food and Drink

Information on facilities of food and drink articles could not be collected.

5.1.5. Public Safety

No pertinent data with regard to facilities of public safety could be collected.

5.2. Town Planning

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

5.3. Building Control

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

5.4. Streets

One of the major responsibilities of Municipal Administration is to look after the street issues such as streets' provision & maintenance, measures for prevention of encroachments, proper street lighting, communication and regulation of traffic. No data could be traced about street maintenance in the district.

5.5. Other Municipal Services

The display and hoarding, car parking, bus stands, graveyard maintenance, fumigation, control over dangerous animals, development and maintenance of community parks are also important responsibilities of municipality services. No data could be collected about all these municipal services.

5.6. Revenue Generation

The municipal office has also generated some revenue through property transfer fee, licensing fee, birth and death certificates, parking fee, slaughter house tax and various other types of fines. However, the revenue generated in the year 2009-10 was not reported.

5.7. Some Development Projects

The municipal administration was implementing the following project of PSDP, 2010-2011, funded by Government of Balochistan.

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

The following paragraphs will discuss the law enforcement agencies' resources, major cognizable crimes, judicial services, prison and jail facilities and development schemes.

6.1. Geographical Coverage

In District Washuk, there are two main law enforcement agencies: regular police and *levies*. There are 2 reported *Thanas* (police stations) in the district which cover 23 kms area while the rest of the district is controlled by the levies force. 7 *Chowkis/Thanas* cover an area of 19,797 km for maintaining law and order which is controlled by levies. For further details, please see table B1 Annexure B

6.2. Human Resource

There are 136 police personnel including 1 SP, 2 DSPs, 2 SHOs, 7 SIs, 4 ASIs and 120 Constables. Regarding levies force, there are 5 *Tehsildars*, 32 *Hawaldars*, 1 *Jamadar* and 102 *Sipais*. The total strength reported is 140. For further details, please see table B2 Annexure B.

6.3. Resources

The police force in the district is equipped with 15 vehicles, 107 arms, 2,950 ammunitions, 60 rubber sticks and 35 armored suits. The Provincial Levies are equipped with 8 vehicles, 52 arms, 5,062 ammunitions and 40 rubber sticks. For further details please see table B3 Annexure B

6.4. Major Cognizable Crimes

In the last five years, the reported cases of explosions were 6, murder case 1, kidnapping 2 and 2 cases of terrorism. The cases of rioting, blasphemy and smuggling remained unknown. For further details please see table B4 Annexure B

6.5. Judicial Services

The judicial services available are being rendered through 01 Judicial Magistrate and 2 *Qazi* courts. The High Court bench, district and session judge, Anti-terrorism court, *Majlis-e-Shoora*, Juvenile court and Banking court are not available. There is 1 reported Bar Association with 8 members -all registered lawyers. For further details, please see table B5 Annexure B.

6.6. Jails and Prisons

There is no such central jail; however, district jails and prisoner cells are available. The prisoners are usually brought to District Kharan police station lockup and released from there.



SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

7

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

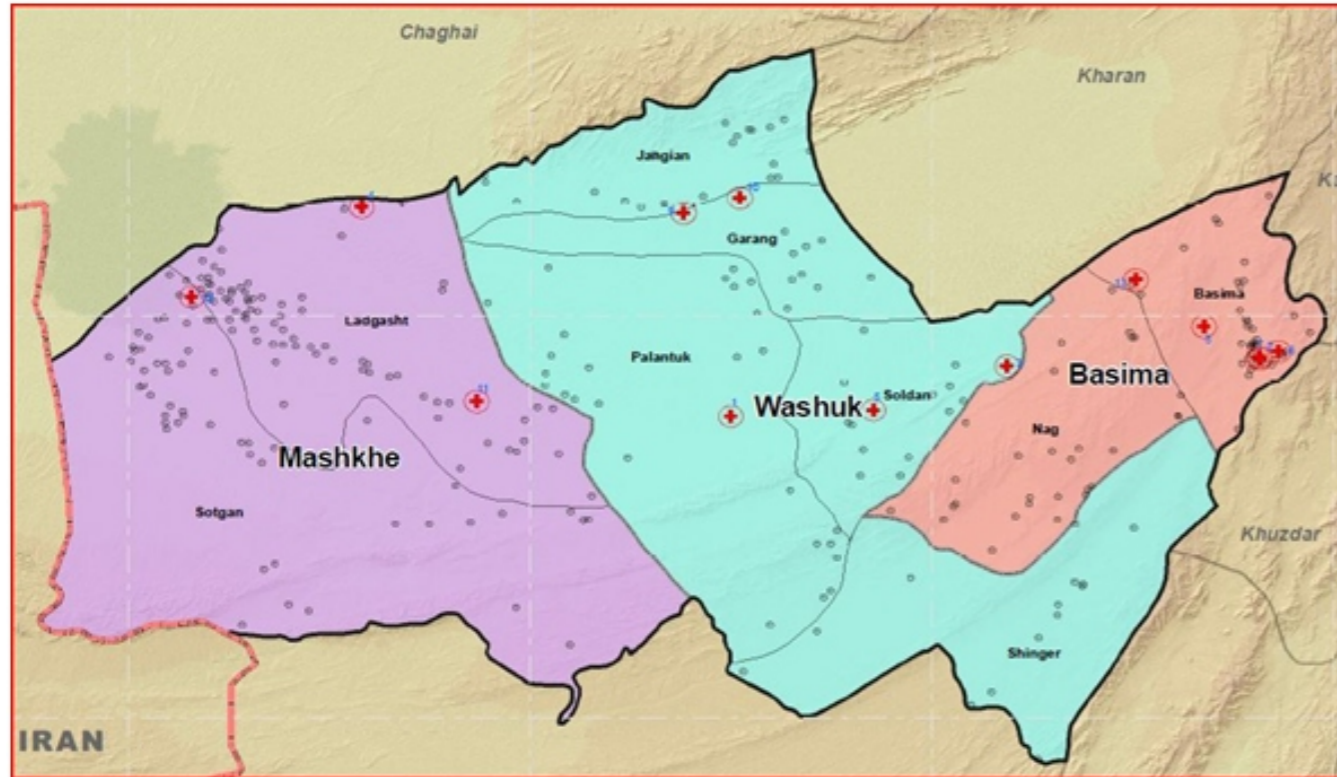
Washuk has been carved out of Kharan district. Separate data for this sector is not available: kindly refer to District Development Profile of Kharan.

8 LIVESTOCK

Washuk has been carved out of Kharan district. Separate data on livestock population for Washuk is not available: kindly refer to District Development Profile of Kharan. Some information about livestock facilities infrastructure is as under.

1. Civil Veterinary Dispensary Washuk
2. Civil Veterinary Dispensary Kharmai Nala
3. Civil Veterinary Dispensary Jangal
4. Civil Veterinary Dispensary Dad Karim
5. Civil Veterinary Dispensary Shimshi
6. Civil Veterinary Dispensary Khurmagai
7. Civil Veterinary Dispensary Mashkel
8. Civil Veterinary Dispensary Budu Reg
9. Civil Veterinary Dispensary Garuk
10. Civil Veterinary Dispensary Talo
11. Civil Veterinary Dispensary Zaik 1
12. Civil Veterinary Dispensary Jogian Kaur
13. Civil Veterinary Dispensary Besima

Location of the dispensaries is marked + on the map below.



Livestock proposes construction of civil veterinary hospital and artificial insemination center in the district to promote livestock activities. Like other districts of Balochistan, Washuk is also facing serious funding constraints to carry out its activities: provision of medicine, besides mobility, remains problems requiring immediate attention.

9 FISHERIES

There are no activities of inland fisheries in the district: there are no suitable water reservoirs (dams, ponds and streams etc.) for fisheries.

Total Forest Area	n/a
Number of Sub Offices	1
Total Sanctioned Posts	31
Filled Posts	31

Sector Highlights

Almost entire area of the district comes under the “Tropical Thorn Forest and Sand Dune Desert” forest type with groves of date palm as the most common tree species. Majority of the species are xerophytes. No area has been conserved as State Forest or Wildlife Protected Area. Natural vegetation, including shrubs, bushes and grasses can be defined as poor and degraded rangelands which are contributing to the ecological stability of important ecosystems in the district. Desert extending from Kharan to the South-west towards Washuk town contains groves of Date Palm with occasional occurrence of *Ghaz (Tamarix Spp.)* and *Taghaz (Haloxylonammmodendron)*.

By virtue of occurrence, sparse vegetation, if it could be defined as forest, in Washuk district, is grouped into natural ones only. Date Palm groves around Washuk are numerous and extensive.

The characteristic species are *Haloxylonammmodendron* which is locally known as Taghaz. *Peganumharmala*, *Phoenixdactylifera*, *Alhajicamelorum*, *Calotropiceprocera*, *Rhazyasiricta*, *alonj* (generic name not known), *Filagoarvensis (Burako)*, *Apo (a salsolaceousplant, bush)*, *Perplocaaphylla*, *caparisaphylla*, *Calligonumcomosum (pogh)*, *Zizyphoraclinopodioides (Purchink)*, *Shirakah* (a fodder eaten by sheep, not identified), *Simsur* (a fodder eaten by sheep, not identified), *Gailloniaeriantha (Sohrpul)*, are generally spread almost over the entire district. Similarly, *Tamarix articulate (Ghaz)*, *Tamarixmacrocarpa*, and other large shrubby species are also present sparsely.

Water scarcity has been the main limiting factor for adequate vegetation cover. Due to irregular and scanty rainfall, weather is mostly hot and seldom cold; therefore, most of the district area does not support a potential rangeland. Desert loving camel is the most common animal which thrives mainly on shrubby vegetation. Population of small ruminants, due to this reason, is not proportionate with extensive landmass.

Same is the case with wildlife. Mountain sheep, Gazelle (deer) at the skirts of hills, Sindh Ibex, once found fairly numerous, are now endangered due to over hunting. Other wildlife includes Wolves, Hyenas, foxes, jackals, Hares, Honey badgers etc. The birds include See-see partridges. Amongst migratory birds the precious and most wanted by Arab dignitaries are Houbara bustard and Sand-grouse. Leopards and bears were also reported to be present in the district; however, their status at present is doubtful as no one reports their presence.

10.1. Introduction

Forests, undoubtedly, play an important role in the maintenance of environmental balance. In fact life on earth is a function of a number of direct, indirect, tangible and intangible naturally active forestry factors. These may include emission of life-sustaining oxygen and absorption of poisonous carbon dioxide. Forests are the main source of food, timber, firewood, shelter and a variety of medicinal herbs and also serve as baseline for food-web, thereby sustaining life on earth. It should be noted that forests are instrumental in the rehabilitation and development of rangelands, water management, wildlife management and soil conservation. In view of their multitasking function, we should protect and rehabilitate forests for our own existence.

The type of forest found in the area is “Tropical Thorn Forest and Sand Dune Desert”. Historically, the district is home for Xerophytes. Groves of date palm are found in the plains, *Haloxylonammmodendron (Taghaz)* is found on the sand dunes and inter-dune spaces whereas *Tamarix articulate (Ghaz)*, also known as *ashakargaz*, grows in ravines and along stream beds. *Pistaciakhinjjak* is reported to be present on hills.

10.2. Major Vegetation

Main vegetation types in the area generally represent xerophytic plant community. The tree species include *Haloxylonammmodendron* which is locally known as Taghaz. *Peganumharmala*, *Alhajicamelorum*, *Calotropiceprocera*, *Rhazyasiricta*, *alonj* (generic name not known), *Filagoarvensis (Burako)*, *Apo (a salsolaceousplant, bush)*, *Perplocaaphylla*, *caparisaphylla*, *Calligonumcomosum (pogh)*, *Zizyphoraclinopodioides (Purchink)*, *Shirakah* (a fodder eaten by sheep, not identified), *Simsur* (a fodder eaten by sheep, not identified), *Gailloniaeriantha (Sohrpul)*, are generally spread almost over the entire district. Similarly, *Tamarix articulate (Ghaz)*, *Tamarixmacrocarpa*, *Phoenix dactylifera*, *Pistaciakhinjjak* can be grouped into major tree species.

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

Table 10.1: Vegetation Zones

Vegetation Zone	Brief description
Hills and steep slopes	<i>Pistacia khinjjak (Gawan)</i> is occasionally seen in this zone mixed with grasses and fodders like <i>Pennisetum dichotomum</i> (Barshonk), <i>sorag</i> (generic name not known), <i>Stocksia brahuica</i> (Kotor) and <i>Eragrostis cynosuroides</i> (drug).
Foot hills	In this zone, both Xerophytic and non-Xerophytic plants could be seen. Main plant species are <i>Tamarix macrocarpa</i> , <i>Tamarix articulata (Ghaz)</i> , <i>Haloxylon ammmodendron (Taghaz)</i> , <i>Perploca aphylla</i> , <i>Zizyphora clinopodioides (Purchink)</i> , <i>Shirakah</i> (a fodder eaten by sheep, not identified), <i>Simsur</i> (a fodder eaten by sheep, not identified), <i>Gaillonia eriantha (Sohrpul)</i> . The dominant shrubs in the region includes <i>Zygophyllum atriplicoides</i> , <i>Tamarix gallica (Kiri)</i> , <i>Calligonum comosom</i> , <i>Peganam harmala</i> , <i>Nareum odorum (Jaur)</i> , <i>Salsola kali</i> , <i>Rhazya str icta</i> , <i>Alhaji camelorum</i> , <i>Salsola foetida</i> , <i>Haloxylon salicornicum</i> and <i>H. Grifithii</i> .
Sand dunes, stream beds and plains	<i>Phoenix dactylifera (a species of date palm)</i> is seen in groves almost in the entire district. In addition, <i>Tamarix macrocarpa</i> , <i>Tamarix articulata (Ghaz)</i> , <i>Haloxylon ammmodendron (Taghaz)</i> , <i>Perploca aphylla</i> , <i>Zizyphora clinopodioides (Purchink)</i> , <i>Shirakah</i> (a fodder eaten by sheep, not identified), <i>Simsur</i> (a fodder eaten by sheep, not identified) and <i>Gaillonia eriantha (Sohrpul)</i> , are also associated in this zone.

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

10.3. Forestry Land Use

10.3.1. Notified Forests

There is no notified forest area in the district

10.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

There are no notified protected areas in this district.

10.3.3. Rangelands

The rangeland type in the district is classified as Western Balochistan Ranges, which represents a poor range condition. In general terms, these rangelands fall in degraded and depleted category. Rangeland support livestock production by providing vegetation cover: native and palatable species including both herbs and shrubs.

Most of the rangelands in the district belong to communities living around them. Due to communal ownership, usually these are accessible to all members of the community. On the management side, no one assumes the responsibility for undertaking any activity aimed either at restoration of depleted areas or for improvement to increase the forage production and other tangible and intangible benefits. There is no limit on the number, type, season and period/duration of grazing. This free access to range resource by everyone and absence of responsibility on management side has led to what could be termed as the “Tragedy of Commons”, which has resulted in overgrazing and uprooting of bushes/shrubs from the already degraded rangelands beyond their carrying capacities. As a consequence, most of the rangelands in the district are becoming degraded. Drought is another factor that limits improvement of rangelands. Recently, there had been years-long drought that reduced the potential/carrying capacity of these rangelands at large; hundreds of animals, including camels, sheep and goats died. Massive shifting of human population in search of potential grazing grounds, took place. It was, in fact an environmental tragedy experienced once over decades.

10.4. Forest Production

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

10.5. Non-Timber Forest Produce

Resident communities 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.

10.6. Wildlife

Wildlife habitat type is “Tropical Thorn Forest and Sand Dune Desert”. There was no authentic information available, on the historical as well as the present status of wildlife in the district. According to the information provided by the local community and district gazetteers, wildlife population has drastically declined over the last few decades; even some species like black bear and goitered gazelles have either become extinct or are endangered. It could be attributed to various environmental factors and over utilization of the resources. Common species found in the district are:

Table10.2: Wildlife Common Species

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

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

10.6.1. Wildlife Statistics

There was no data available on wildlife for the district.

10.7. Wetlands

There is no wetland of national or international importance located in the district; however, when flooded, *Hamun-i-Mashkhail* (an inland water basin) provides refuge to migratory birds.

10.8. Commercial Forestry (Plantations)

Groves of date palm are numerous around Washuk, which are a source of revenue for the district.

10.9. Bee Keeping

Bee keeping is not practiced in the district.

10.10. Marketing and Processing

In the district, wood obtained from the forests is mainly used for fuel purposes, because other sources of fuel are either unavailable or if available, are too expensive. There is no data available about the quantity of wood exploited.

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

The Forest Department in the district is under administrative control of Deputy Conservator of Forests, who reports to the Chief Conservator of Forest in the province. The table given below reflects details of administration of the Forest Department in Washuk District:

Table 10.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in Various Categories (Total)	31
Actual Filled Posts	31
Vacant Posts	0

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

Functions of the Balochistan Forests and Wildlife Department in the district are listed as under:

- Forest conservation and management.
- Rangeland development.
- Wildlife conservation and protected areas management.
- Watershed management.
- Soil conservation and desertification control.

10.12. Development Projects

A Federal Government funded project “Integrated Natural Resource Management with the involvement of Pastoral Communities in Rakhshan valley, District Washuk, Balochistan” in six cluster villages on pilot basis, was under implementation when data was being collected. The project covers a total duration of 18 months. In addition, a project of sand dunes stabilization was implemented by the Forest Department at Mashkail over an area of 500 acres. In view of the success of the project, local communities have persistently been approaching the Government of Balochistan for an extension phase of the program.

10.13. Some Key Findings

- Area under forest reserves in District Washuk is very small. The proportion of the planted forest vis-à-vis natural forest is even lower.
- Female involvement in the forestry activities is rare and limited to some jobs like collecting herbs, bushes and shrubs. Sometimes they also collect fuel wood.
- In the development of forestry, the participation of Local and Federal Government and NGOs is very low.
- Forest reserves have depleted due to unavailability of cheap sources of alternate fuel energy.
- Wildlife management is very poor and needs substantial improvement.
- The environmental and ecological balance is impaired due to soil erosion, depletion of rangeland and population pressure.
- The institutional capacity of Forestry Department needs restructuring. Management needs vigor, so that effective control on the degradation of environment will be possible.
- Lack of awareness and aptitude towards conservation of forests, rangelands and wildlife.
- Climate change.
- Low development investment.
- For immediate financial gains, unplanned agricultural activities have subsided the natural vegetation.
- No community system in place for management of wastelands.
- Deficiency of alternate sources of forage for livestock feeding.

11 MINING

11.1. Introduction

Washuk, a small town, is situated at 464 kilometers to the south-west from Quetta, connected by shingle road with Surab on Quetta – Khuzdar section of RCD highway. It is also approachable via Nushki and Kharan. Hunting Survey Corporation limited carried out reconnaissance study in 1960, which contains basic geological data of the district and found that the area is mostly comes under Erinaceous Zone and in north under Eruptive Zone. In Washuk, Quartz veins are associated with Antimony, Gold, Lead and Zinc, which occur discontinuously at Laddi and Miami located at 7 km to the east and 30 km to the south-west of the town. The veins occupy the fractures and shear zone and have produced a reddish brown coloration zone on either side apart from antimony; Quartz of bluish color can also be used as Semiprecious Gemstone. Some parts of the district are covered by ultra-basic igneous rocks containing Chromite, Manganese and Copper. Chromite deposits are in pod form possessing Cr₂O₃ up to 40% while Manganese quality is moderate having Manganese percentage ranging from 25% to 30%. Prospects of Copper resources are good and require detailed exploration.

Table 11.1: Mineral Resources of the District

Name of the Mineral	Quality	Deposit
Chromite	30-40%	Not Known
Manganese	25-30%	Not Known
Copper	Not determined	Not Known

(Mines and Mineral Department, 2010)

11.2. Major Minerals Production and Leases

5 prospecting licenses overing an area of 5,728 acres for Chromite, Manganese and Copper and only one mining lease for an area of 279 acres have been granted to the private sector for exploitation of these mineral. In the past five years 2005-10, the production of Chromite has remained unknown.

Table 11.2: Major Minerals and Production

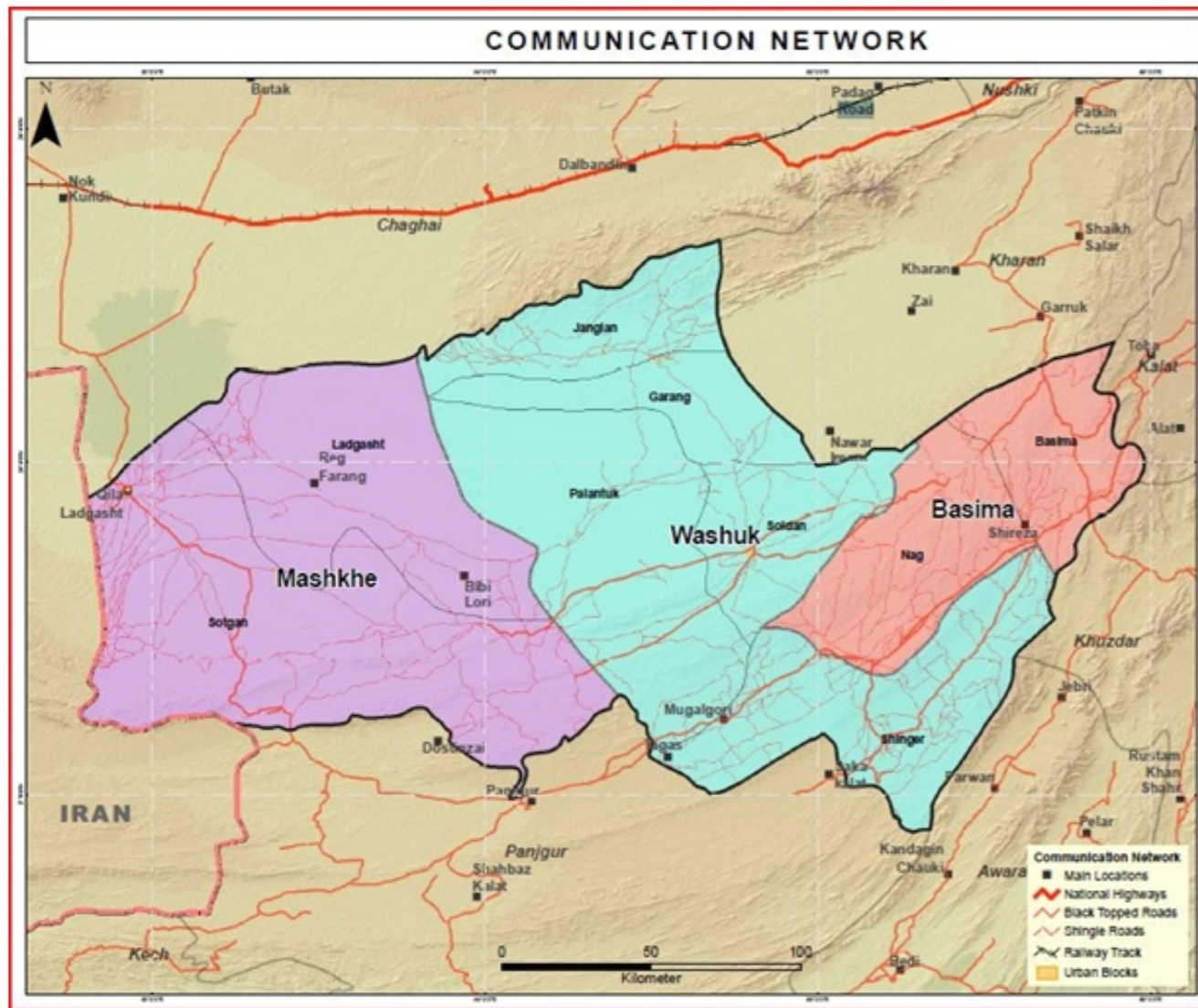
Name of Minerals	No of Prospecting Licenses 2009-10		No of Mining Leases 2009-10		Production (In Metric Tons)				
	Number	Acreage	Number	Acreage	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Chromite	2	2,255.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	1	-
Manganese	3	2,205.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Copper	1	1,546.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

11.3. Some Key Findings

At present, it is not found economical to exploit mineral resources of the district on large scale. The Limestone deposits can be utilized in the production of cement. Several prospecting and mining leases have been granted to the private sector but no significant results achieved so far. Provision of support facilities like access roads, power, water and technology guidance supported by feasibility studies can produce better results.

Washuk is the 3rd largest district of Balochistan with a population density of just 4 persons per square kilometer. Road density is very low: black topped density is just 0.007 while shingle road density is 0.015.



Washuk is not connected with railway line and there is no airport. There are three post offices: one each at Washuk, Basima and Mashkel. Information regarding telephone / mobile users and other courier services could not be obtained.

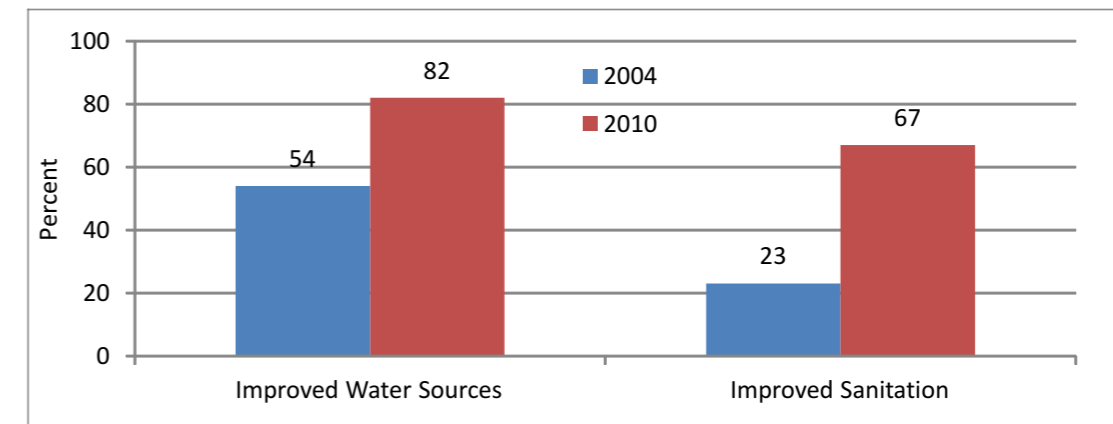


SECTION III Social Infrastructure

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

MDG Indicators	
Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability	
7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source	82%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	67%

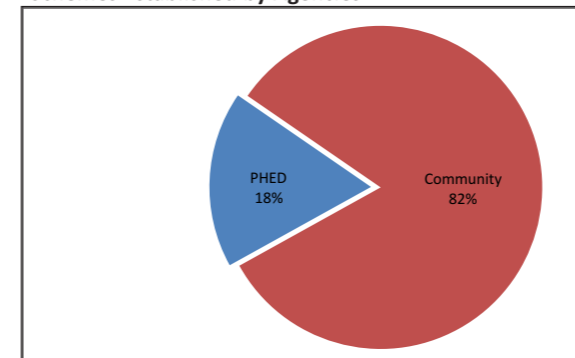
Water Schemes (numbers)		Purification Plants	
Functional	44	Functional	2
Non-functional	7	Non-functional	1
Total	51	Total	3
Water sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube wells	49	Latrines	62
Spring	n/a	Sewerage Schemes	-
Open Sources	2	Solid waste Management	-
Canal	-	Others	2



Data for 2004 reflects the combined values for Kharan and Washuk, whereas, the data for 2010 particularly reflects the values for Washuk.

Sector Highlights

Schemes Established by Agencies



(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

- Provision of drinking water has improved in the recent years while quality and quantity of drinking water remains an issue yet to be uncovered and addressed.
- 45.1% of households do not have water on their premises
- Piped water constitute 11% of the improved water sources
- PHED, under its CDWA program, is the major role player in water supply schemes.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, 3 water filtration plants have been installed, of which 2 are functional.
- 89.2% of households are not using any method of water treatment (boiling, straining, solar disinfection etc)
- There has been significant improvement in the use of sanitary toilets by households.

13.1. 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 the responsibility of state to provide these facilities by enforcing comprehensive policies and good governance. Provision of safe water and sanitation services are effective interventions that help reduce the mortality caused by water-borne diseases by an average of 65% and the related morbidity by 26%. Inadequate sanitation and water result not only in more sickness and deaths but also in higher health costs, lower worker productivity and lower school enrolment.

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

Table 13.1: Water and Sanitation Indicators (Percent)

Indicator	2004	2010
Use of Improved water sources	54	82
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	23	67

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

Note: MICS 2004 result is combined result of Washuk and Kharan.

13.2. Drinking Water

A household survey² conducted in 2010, has shown that 82% population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, protected dug wells (56%) constitute the major source followed by piped water (11%), tube well/ boreholes (10%), and protected springs (5%). Major unimproved sources are unprotected dug well (9%). Approximately 7% of unimproved water sources belonged to other categories and unprotected springs (2%) as shown in the graph. For details, see table D1 Annexure D.

About 45% household population has no water on their premises and the people travel long 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 through pipe leakages and underground arsenic. Therefore, there is an immense need to carry out water quality testing for bacteriological and chemical contamination in drinking water sources.

13.3. Water Supply Schemes

The use of improved drinking water has increased since 2003-04, when the improved water sources were 54%. The table below shows the number of schemes implemented by PHED and other institutions:

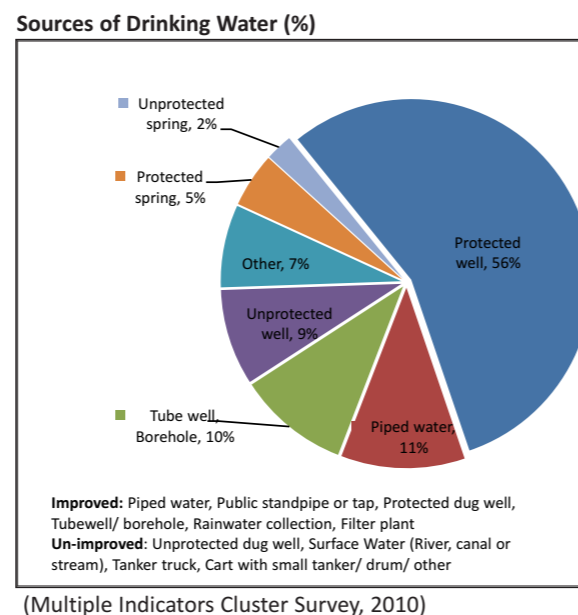


Table 13.2: Schemes Established by Institutions

Type of Agency	Total Schemes
PHED	9
Community	42

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Majority of these schemes were implemented by community, of which, as per recent information, 7 schemes were reported as non-functional. The types of schemes implemented are shown in the table below:

Table 13.3: Type of water schemes

Type of Schemes	Total Schemes
Tube Well	49
Open Surface	2

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The sources of the schemes are mainly dependent on ground water tank followed by overhead tanks as mentioned in the table below:

Table 13.4: Distribution of Schemes by Sources

Type of Sources	Total Schemes
Groundwater Tank	48
Overhead Tank	3

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The above mentioned schemes are being run using various energy sources. Out of 51 PHED schemes, 2 are being run on electricity, 47 schemes on diesel pumps and 2 by generators.

13.4. 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 3 water purification plants have been installed, out of which 1 is not functioning as shown in the table below:

Table 13.5: Number of Water Purification Plants

Water Purification Plants	Status		Total
	Functional	Non-Functional	
Water Purification Plants Established by CDWA-PHED	2	1	3
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

13.5. Development Projects

The development project in PSDP 2009 was:

- New Water Supply Schemes in different Killies of District Washuk.

13.6. Sanitation

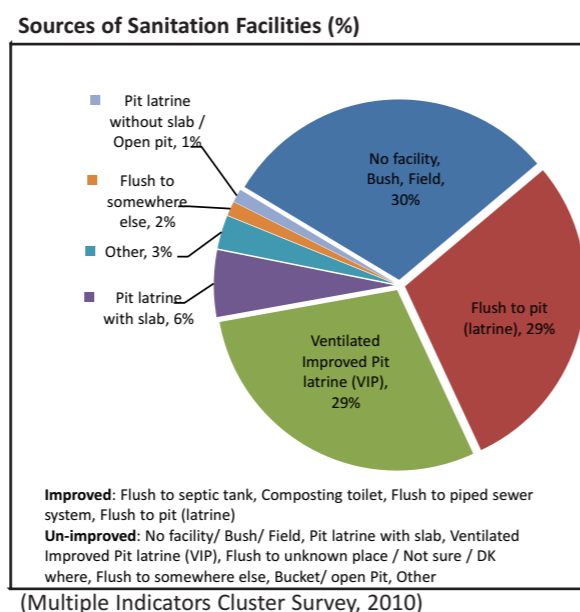
According to WHO and UNICEF, sanitation facilities interrupt the transmission of faecal disease at its most important source by preventing human faecal contamination of water and soil. Epidemiological evidence suggests that sanitation is as effective in preventing disease as improved water supply. It often involves major behavioral change and significant

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

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 sewerage system, septic tank or latrine, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab and composting toilet.

13.6.1. Use of Sanitary Means of Excreta Disposal

About 67% households in the district are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those, only 30% has any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 30% have no toilet facility they defecate in open fields/bushes, raising the risk of disease transmission through air, insects/fly or other means. For details, see table D2 Annexure D.



13.6.2. Available Facilities / Schemes Established in Sanitation Sectors

The Non-Government Organizations have established 62 public latrines and 2 other type of schemes. There is no solid waste management scheme reported in the district.

Table 13.6: Number of schemes established in sanitation sector

Type of Scheme	Number of Schemes Established by					Total
	LG Dept.	TMA	PHE Dept.	NGOs	Others (if Any)	
Latrines	n/a	n/a	n/a	62	n/a	62
Others	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	2

(Local Governments, TMAs, LG Department, PHE Department and NGOs)
n/a: Data not available

14 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

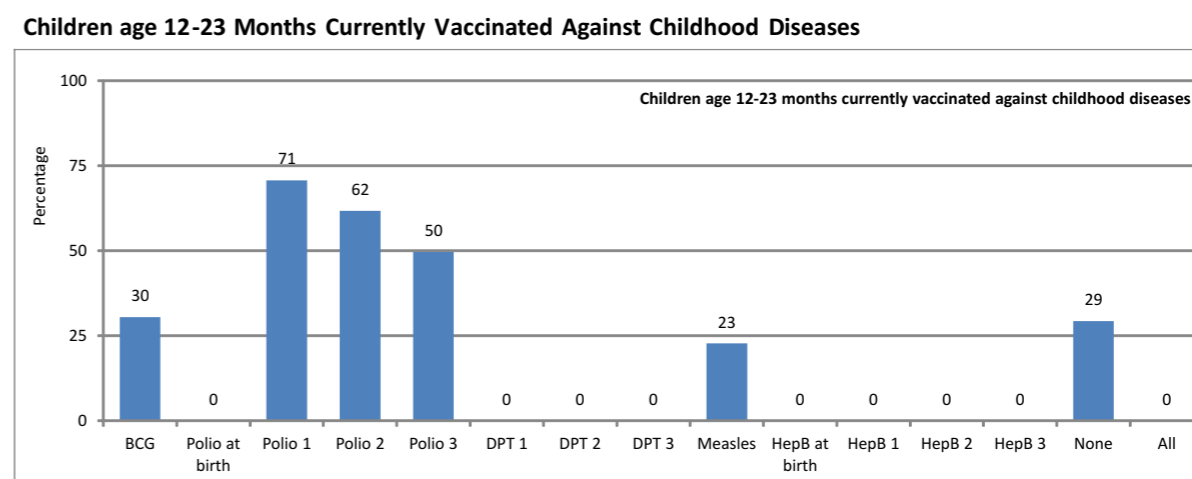
Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	29%
TT2 Vaccination	1%
Vaccination (BCG, Fully)	31%,0%
Institutional deliveries	11%
Skilled attendants at birth	11%
Diseases (MICS 2010)	
Suspected pneumonia (<5 years of age)	8%
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks (<5 years of age)	17%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	1
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	1
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	19
Dispensaries	15
MCH Centers	1
TBC	0
Others	n/a
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	7
Nurses	2
Paramedics	284

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

MDG Indicators	
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	
1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs) – 8%	(2004)
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	
4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (Quetta Division) – 71	
4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (Quetta Division) – 59	(2010)
4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage – 23%	(2010)
Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health	
5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth – 11%	(2010)
5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate – 5%	(2010)
5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate – 15%	
5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage – 29%	(2010)
5.6: Unmet need for FP – n/a	
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases	
6.3: Correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS among young women (15 -24y) – 8%	(2010)
6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN – 0%	
6.8: Children treated with Anti-malarial Drugs – 0%	
6.9: TB Case Detection Rate – 82%	(2009)
6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate – 86%	(2008)

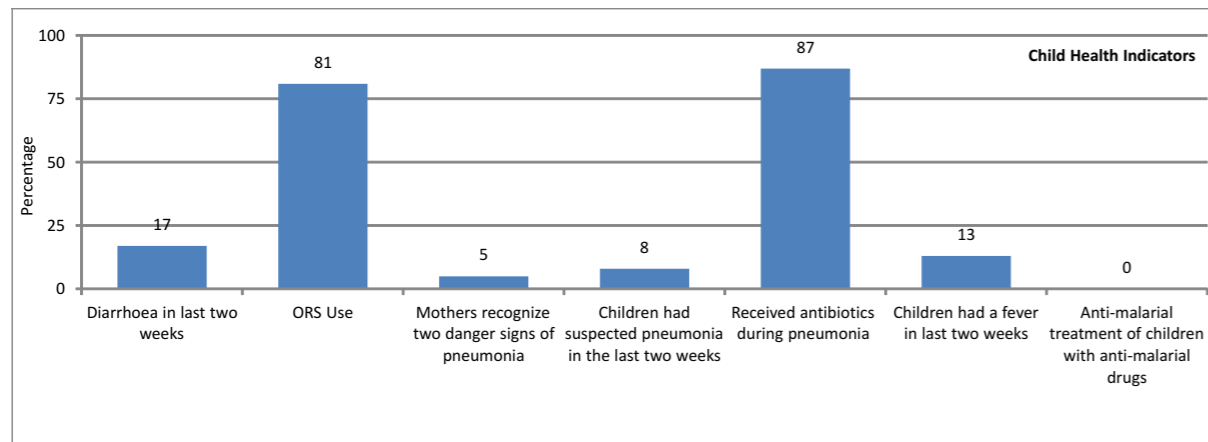
(Infant Mortality and Under-five Mortality estimates are regional)

Following are the MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Child Health Indicators



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Sector Highlights:

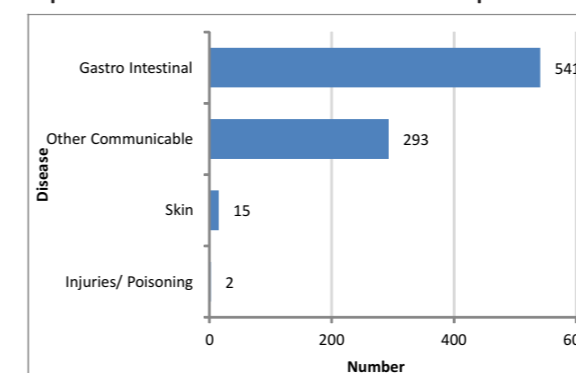
- The status of public healthcare system presents a dismal picture and generally suffers from governance, funding, staffing and resource limitation issues.
- 124,057 new cases of common illness visited the government health facilities during 2009-10.
- 297 patients were hospitalized during the year 2009-10.
- There are only 7 doctors for a population of about 129,747
- Only 7.2% households were found consuming adequate iodized salt
- EPI vaccination coverage is significantly low.
- TB Control Program has made significant achievement under its TB-DOTS strategy with an overall achievement of 82% and 86% Case Detection Rate (CDR) and Treatment Success Rate (TSR) respectively.

14.1. Health Needs

For every 1,000 live births, 88 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 24 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women, who experience a fertility rate of (TFR: 1.1), 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*, by neighbors or relatives. There is no ambulance facility and people have to make their own arrangements in case of medical and obstetric emergencies. In Washuk, like rest of the province, community social structures and belief systems are dominated by men and this contributes to poor outcomes in fertility behavior.

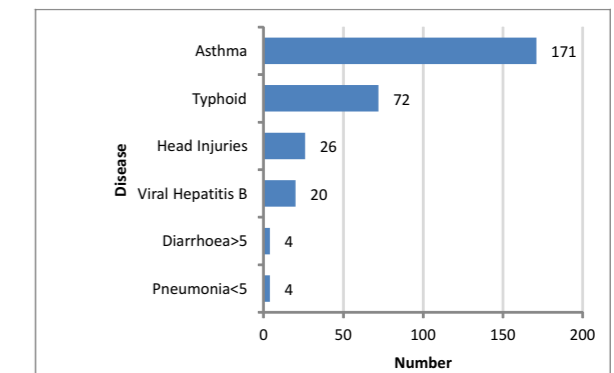
According to Health Management Information System's reports, 124,057 new cases of common illness visited the government health facilities during 2009-10. Acute Respiratory infections, Gastro Intestinal, Diarrhea/Dysentery and

Top Ten Diseases Treated in the OPD's of Hospitals



(DHIS, 2009-10)

Most Common Indoor Diseases Treated



(DHIS, 2009-10)

Fever (Clinical Malaria) were the most common diseases reported from health facilities. Other communicable diseases included Malaria, Meningitis, Fever and Scabies.

Another 851 new cases of common illnesses visited outpatient departments of the secondary hospitals. The distribution of top 10 disease cases is presented in the chart in right:

297 patients were hospitalized during the year 2009-10. The distribution of indoor admission by disease category is presented in the chart in bottom right:

14.2. Health System and Resources

14.2.1. Health Facilities

The highly subsidized public healthcare system is major provider of curative and preventive care services to the local population. The health facility infrastructure includes 1 Hospital, 1 Rural Health Centre (RHC), 19 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 15 Civil Dispensaries (CDs), and 1 Maternal & Child Health Centre (MCHC).

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.

14.2.2. Human Resource

There were 7 doctors for a population of about 129,747 which means 1 doctor for 18,535 persons and only 2 nurses posted in health facilities of the district. The post of dental surgeon is vacant at THQ Hospital and Rural Health Centre. The ratio of bed/population and staff has been calculated in the following table:

Table 14.1: 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	7/-	-/2	16/2	25	1
CDs	n/a	n/a	17/-	n/a	15
RHCs	n/a	n/a	8/1	10	1
BHUs	n/a	n/a	46/12	n/a	19
MCH Centers	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
Total	7	2	102+182= 284	35	37
Unit/population ratio	18,535	64,874	457	3,707	3,507

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

14.2.3. In Service Training

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

Table 14.2: Training of PHC Staff

Topic	Participant NOs	Organized by
Zinc Sulphate & MIS tools	15	National program for family planning & primary health care.
Malaria Training	22	Human Resource Development
Nutrition Training	20	Human Resource Development

(Balochistan Health Department)

14.2.4. Administration of Health Department

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

14.2.5. Reporting and Surveillance Systems

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

In addition, the National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care (NPPFP&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 it and send to the management hierarchy.

14.3. Health Services / Activities

According to the HMIS report, the health facility utilization pattern varies amongst the 36 reporting facilities throughout the district. The aggregated average of new patients for whole district was 12.8/day, while only in fifteen facilities (42% of total 36) average daily OPD was less than 10 patients per day.

Similarly 18% of the delivered women had one or more post natal visits. The data also reveals that out of 65 family planning visits, 3% were new clients. Growth monitoring services have been extended to 4% children out of the district target (4338 < 1 year population).

14.4. Special Health Programs / Initiatives

14.4.1. Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

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

BCG: 48%, Penta-3: 38%, Measles: 35% and TT-2+: 8%.

14.4.2. TB Control Program

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

Table 14.3: Number of Registered TB Patients

Year	No. of TB Patients Registered
2006	35
2007	91
2008	577
2009	83
2010 (up to 3 rd qtr)	25
Total	811

(Balochistan Health Department)

The success of program is measured through two indicators TB Case Detection Rate (CDR) and Treatment Success Rate (TSR). These are also MDG indicators of Goal 6. According to Program's reported data, the CDR and TSR during 2008-09 were 82% and 86% respectively.

14.4.3. Malaria Control Program

District Malaria staff is under the control of Executive District Officer Health. 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 4.3 and Falciparum Rate was 20.4.

14.4.4. Hepatitis Prevention Control Program

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

14.4.5. AIDS Control Program

AIDS Control Program started in Balochistan Province in 1994 to raise awareness, prevent and control HIV/AIDS among general population and vulnerable groups. Since then, many studies have been carried out for identification and location of vulnerable groups in different areas of the province. Being a relatively new district, no interventions have been carried out so far.

14.4.6. National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care

National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care provides the missing linkage between health care outlets and health services users through a network of community-based Lady Health Workers (LHWs). These health workers are especially trained in primary health care, family planning and community organization and deployed in their neighborhood catering to a thousand of population each. There were 140 LHWs working under the supervision of 4 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) covering 16% population of the district.

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

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

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

DHQ Hospital is providing Basic EmONC Services.

14.5. Nutritional Status

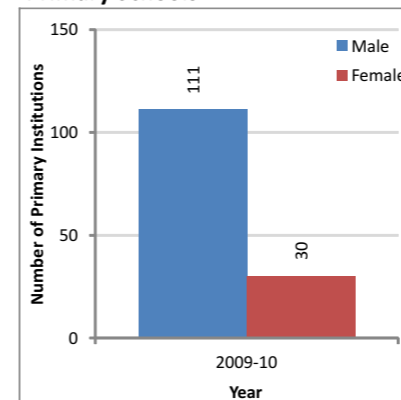
As Washuk has been separated from Kharan; so there is no information available about nutritional status among children under-five years for Washuk District in the MICS 2003-04; however, 39% children under-five were moderately or severely malnourished in Kharan District according to MICS 2003-04. According to MICS 2010, in Washuk District, 100% infants were on breast milk while 61% were exclusively breastfed. Similarly, only 7.2% households were found consuming adequate iodized salt.

14.6. Some Key Findings

- More doctors be posted in the district for better health services coverage
- All health facilities be used to their maximum capacity
- There is need to have more mother and child health care centers as there is only one such center in the district
- Sufficient number of female doctors and female health staff be posted in the district
- Supply of medicine to the district is not sufficient
- Presence of health personnel in the health facilities be ensured

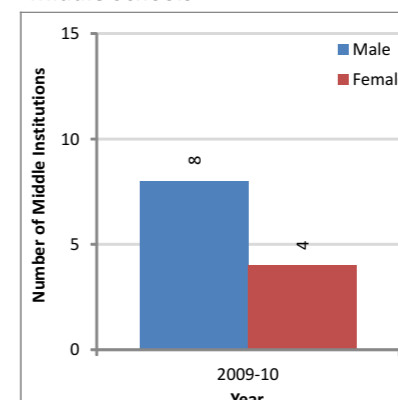
15 EDUCATION

Primary Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Middle Schools



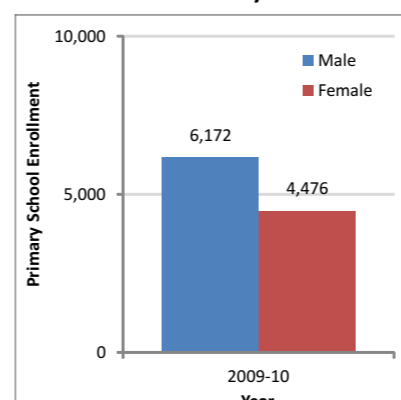
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

High Schools



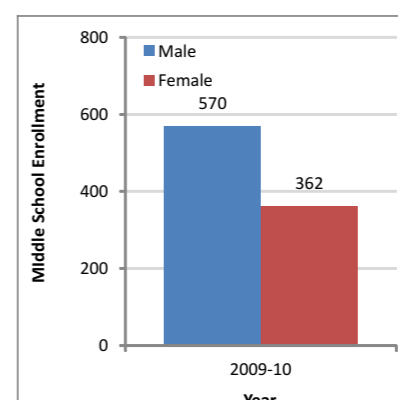
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Enrollment in Primary Schools



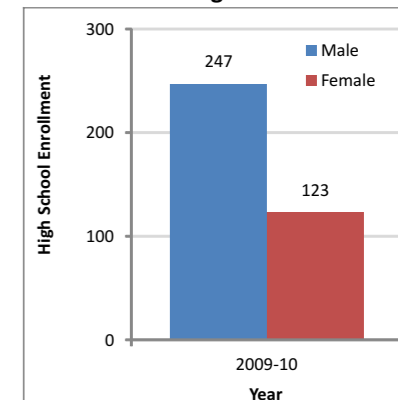
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Enrollment in Middle Schools



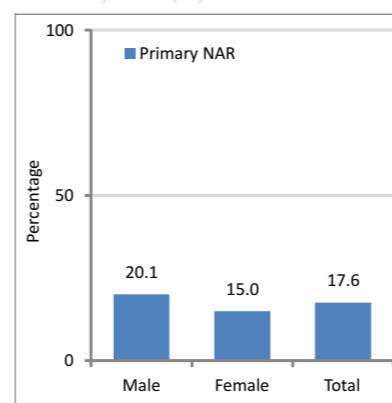
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Enrollment in High Schools



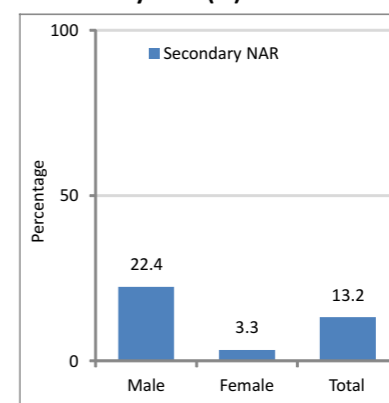
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Primary NAR (%)

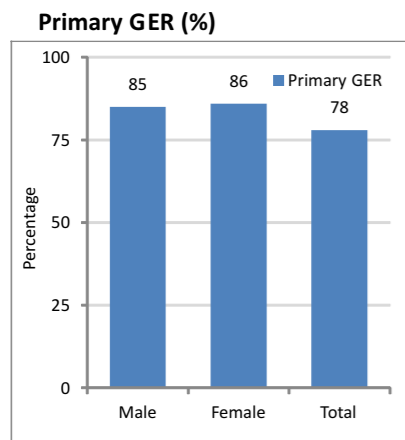


(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

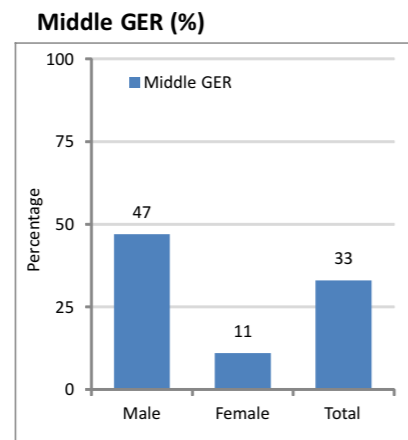
Secondary NAR (%)



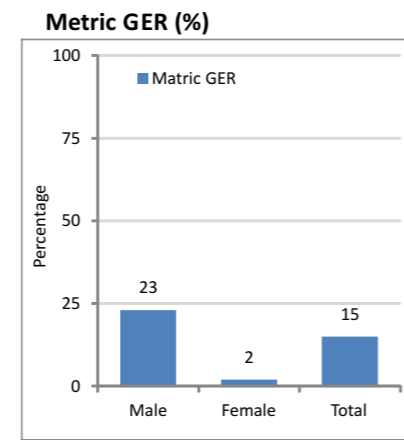
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)



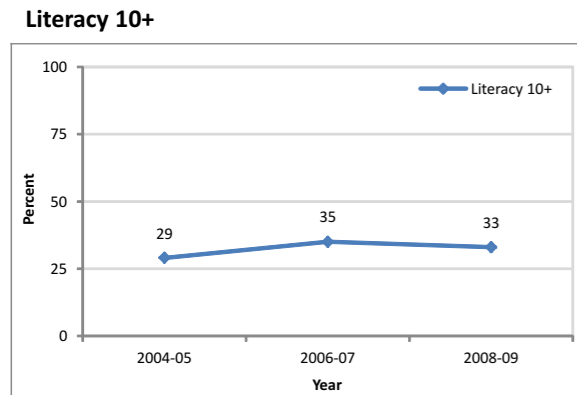
(PSLM, 2008-09)



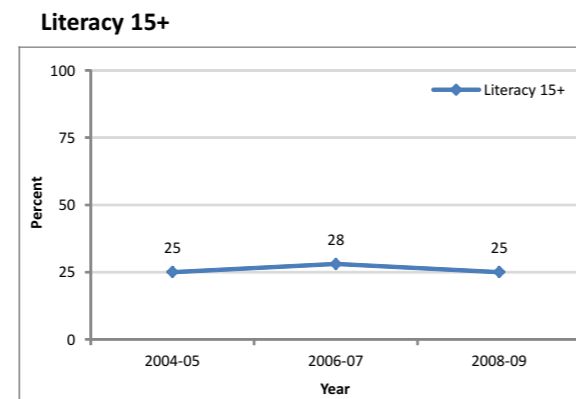
(PSLM, 2008-09)



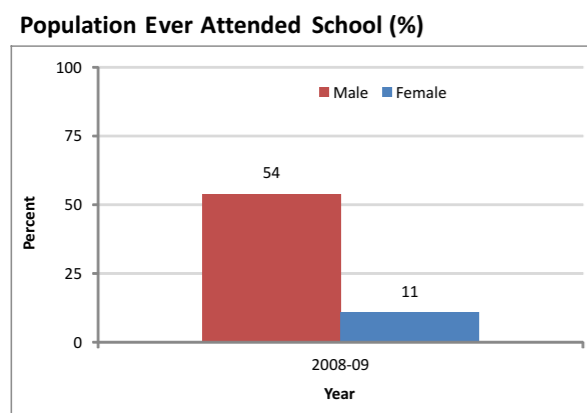
(PSLM, 2008-09)



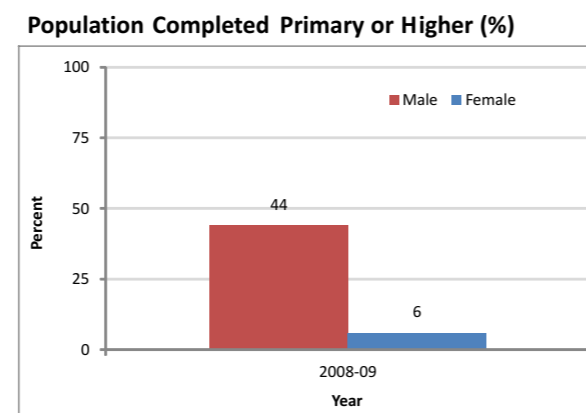
(PSLM, 2008-09)
Data of PSLM 2004-05 & 2006-07 refers to Kharan District



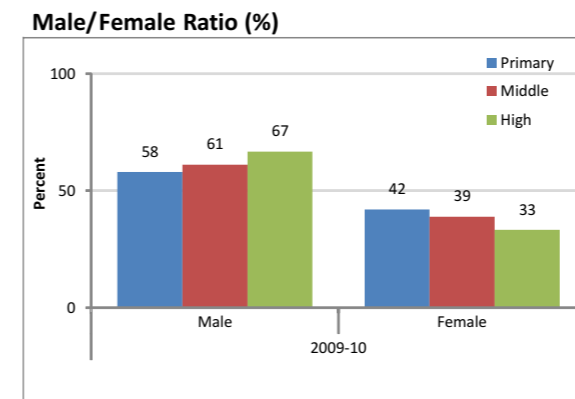
(PSLM, 2008-09)
Data of PSLM 2004-05 & 2006-07 refers to Kharan District



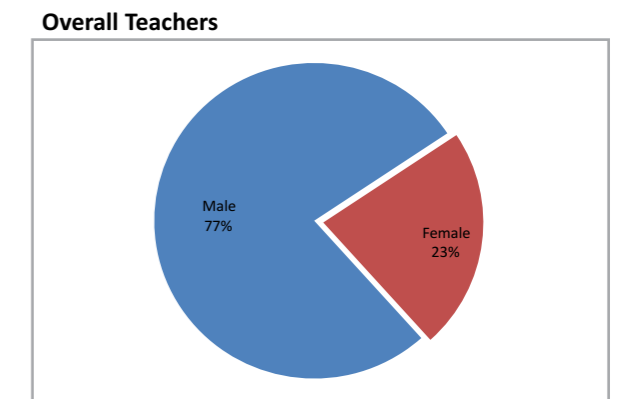
(PSLM, 2008-09)



(PSLM, 2008-09)



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

MDG Indicators		
<u>Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education</u>		
2.1: Net primary enrolment ratio – 18%		(2010)
2.2: Primary Completion rate – 40%		(2010)
2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs) – 35%		(2009)
<u>Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development</u>		
3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary - 0.74		(2010)
3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary - 0.27		(2010)

Sector Highlights

- Female literacy (15 years and above) is only 6.2% as compared to male literacy of 42.6%.
- 60 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for over 1,300 females by NCHD
- Significant decline in secondary school NAR (total: 13%, boys: 22%, girls: 3%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level
- 12% of primary schools are functioning without school buildings
- Most children do not continue education beyond primary and more pronounced in case of girls.
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment at secondary level is non-availability of schools. For 141 primary schools in the district, there are only 12 middle and 7 high schools.
- There is also general scarcity of female teachers as on average there is only one primary teacher for 76 pupils.
- Primary school completion is also very low (40%).

15.1. Introduction

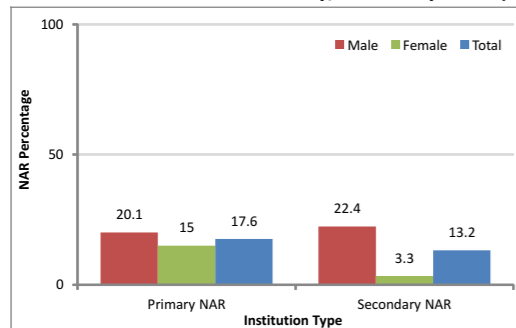
15.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rate

According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 160 public primary, middle and high schools is 11,950, whereas, 106 students were enrolled in College comprising 80 boys and 26 girls.

15.3. Enrollment Rate

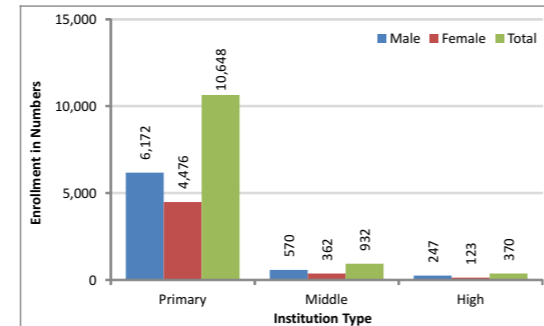
MICS Balochistan conducted in 2010 has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 18% with girls significantly lower than boys (15% versus 20%). This indicates that 82% children were still out of school, which will either join late or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in secondary school NAR (total: 13%, boys: 22%, girls: 3%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Similarly, Gross Enrollment Rate of primary and middle schools were also very low (at 78% and 33% respectively). For details, see tables F3 and F4 Annexure F.

Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (%)



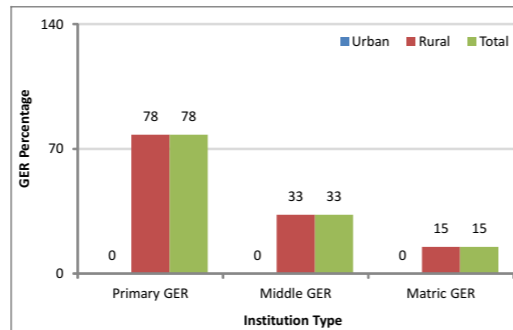
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Enrollment in Public Schools by Gender and Level



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

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

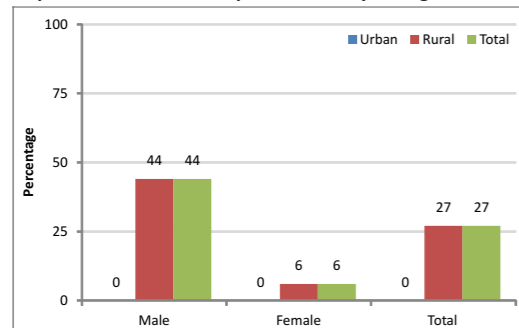


(PSLM, 2008-09)

15.4. Educational Attainment

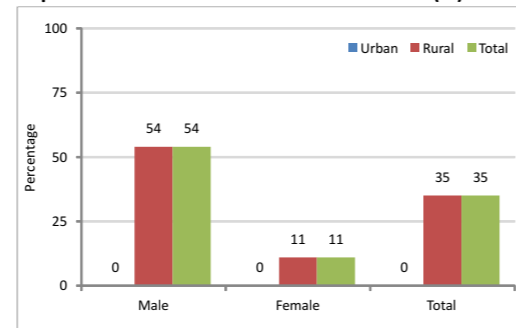
Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 65% population aged 10 years and older never attended any school while only 27% reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 11% had ever-attended any school and only 6% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with rural males, where nearly 54% ever attend and 44% completed primary levels. For details, see tables F5 and F6 Annexure F.

Population that has completed Primary or Higher Level



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Population that has Ever Attended School (%)

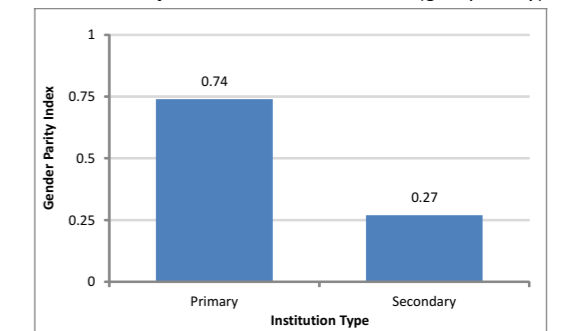


(PSLM, 2008-09)

15.5. Gender Disparities

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

Gender Parity Index - School enrollment (girls per boy)

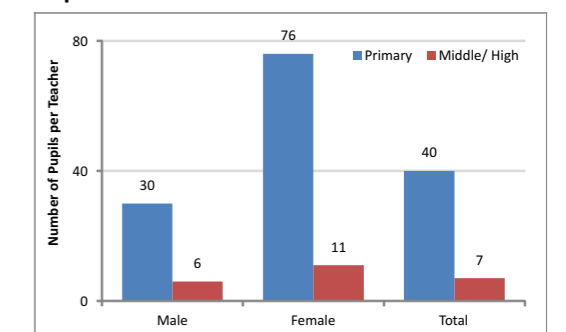


(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

15.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 30 Primary school boys and 76 Primary girls. Whereas, there are sufficient teachers per students for middle level. For details, see table F7 Annexure F.

Pupil Teacher Ratio



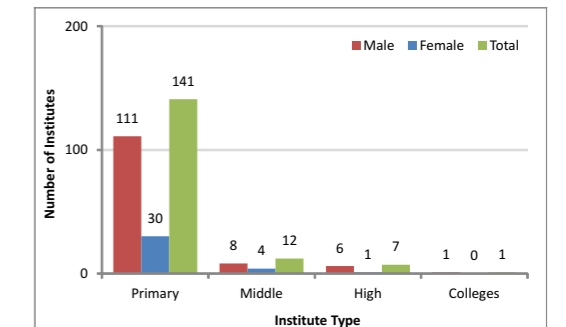
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

15.7. Institutions

15.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school census 2009-10, there were 141 primary schools (111 male and 30 female), 12 middle schools (8 male and 4 female), 7 high schools (6 male and 1 female) and 1 Inter College (male). For details, see table F8 Annexure F.

Number of Institutions



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

15.7.2. Primary Schools

The total enrollment for primary classes up to December 2009 was 10,648 including 6,172 boys and 4,476 girls, which means that 57.96% of Primary school students were boys. At each primary school, a senior Junior Vernacular Teacher (JVT) is usually assigned the charge of Head Master or Head Mistress. The costs of primary schools are borne by government for the government run schools. They have a uniform curriculum and examination system.

As per Government of Pakistan's National Education Policy (NEP), now redundant after 18th Amendment, the primary education will be provided to all the children of age group 4-9 years. School facilities will be provided to every child within a radius of 1.5 kilometer, so that no child is deprived of basic education. Promotion of girls' education will be assigned high priority. There are 141 primary schools in Washuk. Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 36 community schools to promote primary education.

The table on the following page computes the budget based on the information provided by the Provincial Education Department.³

³ District EFA Plan, Washuk 2011-2015, NCHD

Budget-Establish New Primary Schools

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys' Schools					
Establish New Primary Schools	5	5	5	5	5
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	10.630	10.630	10.630	10.630	10.630
New Schools-Teachers Salary	1.800	3.600	5.400	7.200	9.000
Total (Rs. in millions)	12.430	14.230	16.030	17.830	19.630
Girls' Schools					
Establish New Primary Schools	14	14	14	14	14
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	29.764	29.764	29.764	29.764	29.764
New Schools-Teachers Salary	5.040	10.080	15.120	20.160	25.200
Total (Rs. in millions)	34.804	39.844	44.884	49.924	54.964

15.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8, with the Primary section included. In 2009, there were 12 middle schools in Washuk, 8 for boys and 4 for girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 932 comprising 570 boys and 362 girls, which means 61.16% of middle school students were boys. The Government sanctioned 15 posts for each middle school including one post of SST (Gen), SST (Sc), JAT, PTI, D.M, M.Q, two post of JET, JVT and 4 posts of *Naib Qasid*. A senior Secondary School Teacher SST (Gen) is posted as Head Master/ Head Mistress of middle school. The district has 12 middle schools functioning for 141 primary schools, means, 12 primary schools feed into one middle school, which explains the low continuation rates.

15.7.4. High Schools

High schools comprise grades up to 10 classes with primary and middle classes included, humanities and science subjects are taught in these schools. When a middle school gets upgraded from middle level to high level, more staff is sanctioned including 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 7 high schools in Washuk, 6 for boys and 1 for girls. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 370 comprising 123 girls and 247 boys. The examining body for high school final assessment is Balochistan Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education Quetta.

15.7.5. Intermediate College

There is only one Inter College (Male) in the district. 106 students were enrolled in Inter College comprising 80 boys and 26 girls.

15.7.6. Degree Colleges

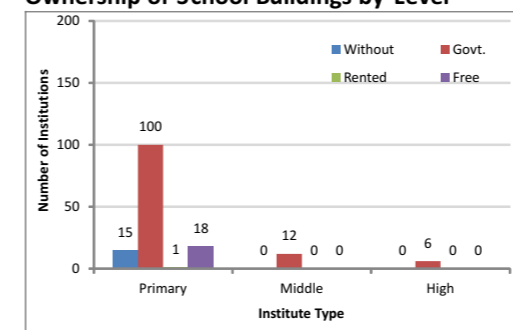
There is no Degree College in the district.

15.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

15.8.1. School Buildings

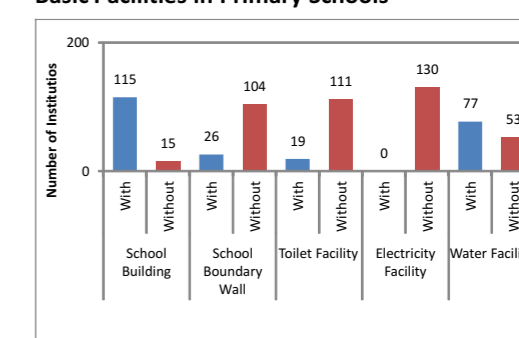
According to BEMIS 2009-10, 12% of primary schools are functioning without school buildings and some of them are even without shelter. This situation is better in middle and high schools.

Ownership of School Buildings by Level



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Primary Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

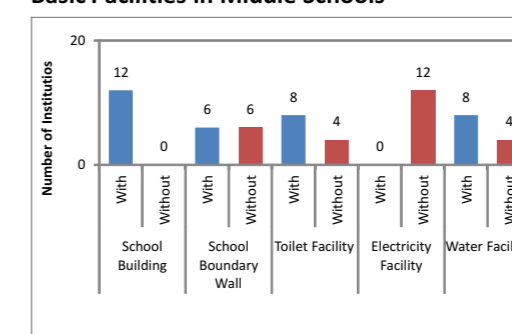
Almost 80% of primary schools are without boundary wall.

About 100% of primary schools are without electricity. This situation is almost same in middle and high schools (100% and 83%) respectively.

Most of the schools are without toilet facility: 85% of primary schools are without basic toilet facility and for middle and high schools the situation is almost similar.

Water is the basic necessity. Almost 41% of primary schools are without water facility and this situation is the same in middle and high schools.

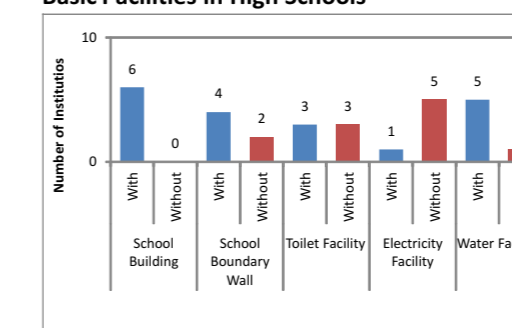
Basic Facilities in Middle Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

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

Basic Facilities in High Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

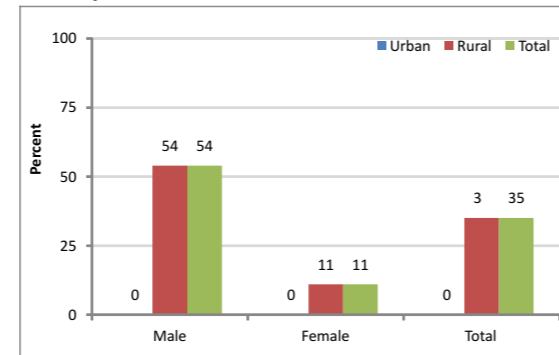
15.9. Literacy

Article 37(b) explicitly states that the State of Pakistan shall endeavour “to remove illiteracy and provide free and compulsory secondary education within minimum possible period”. Article 34 requires that “steps shall be taken to ensure full participation of women in all the spheres of national life”. It is in this perspective that Pakistan has made a commitment to achieve the six 'Education for All' (EFA) goals within the specified target dates.

According to Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, the literacy rate of age 10+ in Washuk District was 54% among males and 11% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 35%. The definition of literacy has been relaxed in this survey that asks only for stated ability to read and write with understanding. The literacy rate, if measured on international standards, would be even lower than this level. MICS Balochistan 2010 estimates literacy rate (15 years and above) for males at 42.6% and for females at 6.2% and for 10 years and above age groups male literacy is 40% and that of females is 10.3%. For details see table F9 Annexure F.

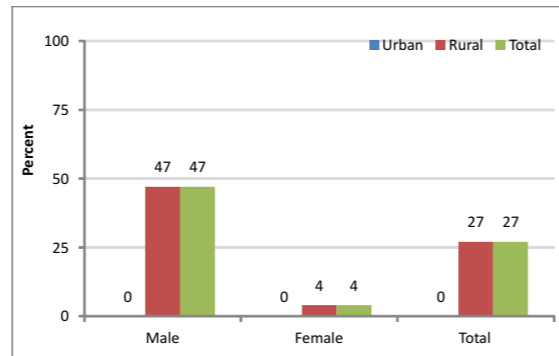
Currently, 60 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for over 1,300 females by NCHD.⁴

Literacy 10+



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 15+



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

Description	Centers	Enrolment
Female Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	60	1,341

15.10. Non-Formal Education

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

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

In the fiscal year 2007-2009, Balochistan Education Foundation, with coordination of World Bank, established 36 community schools in Washuk District through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. MHI. The enrollment was 1,320, of which, 667 were girls and 653 were boys. These schools have been established in urban and semi-urban areas of the district. According to an approved agreement, the following criteria were followed by BEF authority:

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

⁴ District EFA Plan, Washuk 2011-2015, NCHD

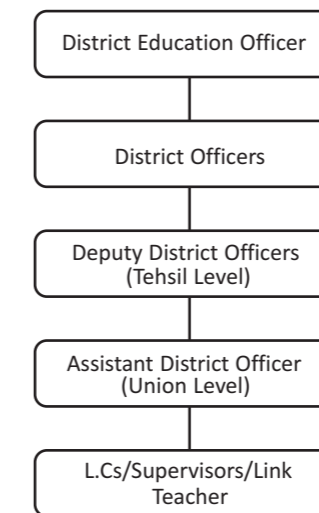
of 4 km.

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

15.11. Education Department

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

District Education Management Structure



15.12. Development Projects

No project relating to education could find its place in the PSDP 2011-12.

15.12. Some Key Findings

- The absence of data makes it difficult to compute the drop-out rates; however, Education Department estimates a very high drop-out in primary grades, especially for girls. There are a number of reasons for students to discontinue their schooling of which poverty is the major factor. Children usually take a late start, at the age of 8 or 9 years, and then within few years, parents consider them old enough to lend a hand in income earning activities, or in case of girls, household chores or even marriage. Low quality of education is another major reason for high primary school drop-out rate. Teachers are generally un-trained and under-paid and take no interest in taking classes or motivating children. Girls are particularly disadvantaged in terms of access to basic education. There are limited facilities (schools and female teachers) as well as low preference of families to get their daughters educated.
- Most of the school buildings have been located based on political influence instead of community needs. Rationalization of school construction is, therefore, needed to boost school participation rates.



SECTION IV

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

16 SPORTS

District specific data about sports facilities is not available. Both Kharan and Washuk are common from many respects. In District Washuk, people are fond of local traditional games besides international sports like Cricket and Football. Young people are very much interested in sports. They participate in local tournaments which attract a huge crowd as spectators for encouraging their respective teams. Nonetheless, enough playgrounds are not present in the district. Paucity of sports facilities and unavailability of proper coaching centers have hardly promoted sports and encouraged young people to excel in sports.

16.1. 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 the same issues and have neglected sports development. However, a burgeoning attention is needed to sports to encourage youth's talent and interest.

17 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

17.1. Introduction of Social Welfare

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

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

Various development schemes have been initiated by Social Welfare Department for 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.

17.2. Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)

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

17.3. 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, widows, orphan, & other needy persons with emphasis on rehabilitation.

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

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

17.4. Community Halls

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

17.5. Structure & Functions of the Department

Main functions of Social Welfare Department are as follows:

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

The Department of Social Welfare, District Washuk has established two offices in Washuk and Basima. Total posts of social welfare department were 19 in which BPS-16 posts were 17 and 1 post of BPS-17 was vacant. The detail of staff is given below:

Table 17.1: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Washuk

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

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 17.2: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Basima, District Washuk

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

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

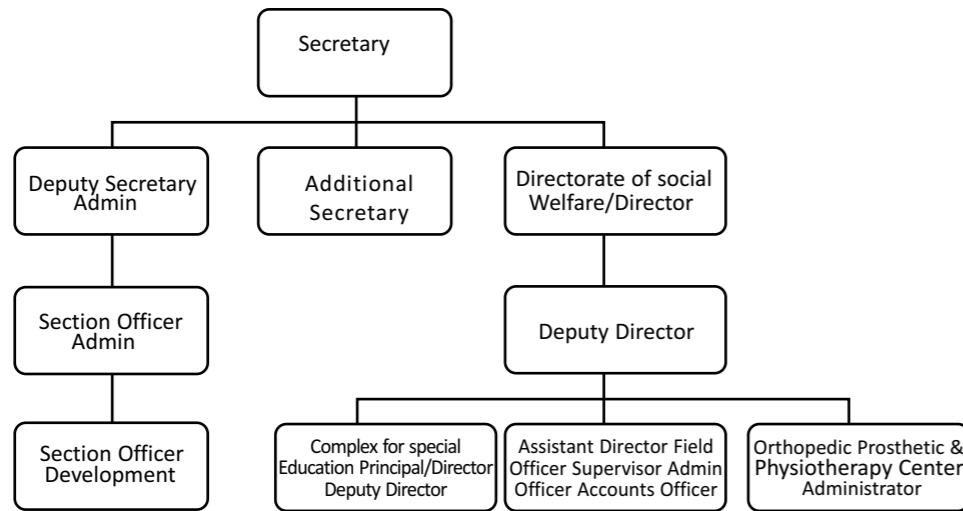
Table 17.3: Structure and Functions of the Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	2
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	20
Actual Filled Posts	18
Vacant Posts	2

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

18 WOMEN/GIRL CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Social Welfare Department Organogram



17.6. Development Projects

Some development projects in PSDP 2009 are:

- Construction of bachelors Hostel at Washuk.
- Construction of Rest House at new Jangian.

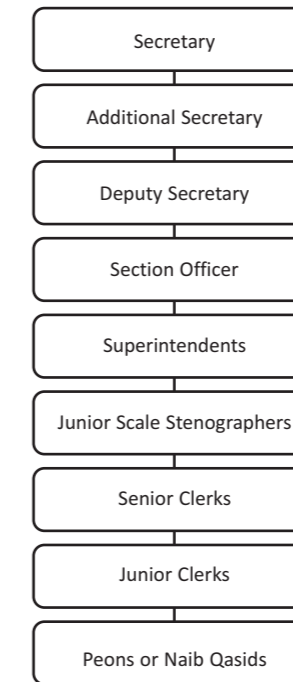
17.7. Some Key Findings

- The absence of data makes it difficult to compute the drop-out rates; however, Education Department estimates a very high drop-out in primary grades, especially for girls. There are a number of reasons for students to discontinue their schooling of which poverty is the major factor. Children usually take a late start, at the age of 8 or 9 years, and then within few years, parents consider them old enough to lend a hand in income earning activities, or in case of girls, household chores or even marriage. Low quality of education is another major reason for high primary school drop-out rate. Teachers are generally un-trained and under-paid and take no interest in taking classes or motivating children. Girls are particularly disadvantaged in terms of access to basic education. There are limited facilities (schools and female teachers) as well as low preference of families to get their daughters educated.
- Most of the school buildings have been located based on political influence instead of community needs. Rationalization of school construction is, therefore, needed to boost school participation rates.

18.1. Structure of Women Development Department

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

Structure of Provincial Women Development Department



18.2. Situation of Women

Women were 47% of the overall population and 54% 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 significantly lower than boys (15% compared to 20%). Traditionally girls' education is not much encouraged due to poverty and cultural issues. Girls, even if enrolled in schools have high possibility of dropout or they discontinue education after primary level. The secondary Net Attendance Ratio is 13% in total, out of which boys dominate with 22% and girls stand at mere 3%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was also very low, 78% and 33% respectively.

The data about lady doctors appointed in the district hospital was not available; however, there were 140 LHWs and 4 LHSs under National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care. Consequently, majority of women in the district have

poor access to skilled attendants for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. According to the DHIS report overall 1% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), and 1% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel. Similarly 18% of the delivered women had one or more post natal visits in the year 2010. Besides, insufficient number of lady doctors, lack of essential Primary Health Care equipment and services adjoins more in their problems particularly at the time of maternal emergencies.

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

The Federal Government has specified 33% female representation in the District Government structure but it is currently at hiatus until the next Local Government elections take place. In the year 2005, the registered women voters were 25,469 whereas registered men voters were 25,952 in the district but at the time of elections, women are hardly encouraged to cast their votes.

Women are employed mostly in education and health sectors. Overall female teachers employed in the district were 103. Whereas women employed in the health sector were 2 nurses and 15 paramedic staff. Besides, National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care employed 140 LHWs and 4 LHSs for the betterment of maternal health in Washuk.

18.3. Available Facilities

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

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

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

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

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

- 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 & Empowerment.
- The establishment of Gender Resource Centers & Career Development Centers at district level is also under way.
- Basic facilities like wash-rooms, rest-rooms have been provided at district level under Federal GRAP funds.

18.4. Recreational Facilities

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

18.5. Women Development Initiatives

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

18.6. Some Key Findings

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

- Women in District Washuk are unaware of their rights because of illiteracy and man dominancy over power and decisions.
- There is an immense need of women empowerment programs to be initiated by Government and NGOs.
- District hospitals are needed to be equipped with essential equipments for on time primary health care services particularly in emergencies.
- Lady Doctors are needed to be appointed in the hospitals for the betterment of maternal health.
- Establishment of women bank is needed for the promotion of micro credits for women in Washuk in order to improve their livelihoods and curtail economical dependency.
- Women representation is needed to raise their demands on the district level.
- SMEDA further needs to focus on role of women in industries.
- Community awareness is obligatory to curtail girls drop out and increase female literacy in the district.
- Women are not considered as farmers or the paid labor in agriculture and livestock endeavors. The payment of their work can help in the betterment of their livelihoods and economic empowerment.
- Certain gender equity programs are essential to involve women in the development sector to improve women empowerment.

19 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Main five hazards that pose potential threats to the population in Balochistan are:

- Drought
- Floods
- Earthquake
- Communicable diseases
- Landslides and mudslides

Washuk is one of the 13 districts that are frequently affected by drought⁵. Since population is mostly dependent on agriculture and livestock activities, impact of drought becomes more devastating. Development of alternate sources of income, afforestation, following water conservation practices, rainwater harvesting structures for drought mitigation, raising awareness about drought, flood and cyclone resistant crops and judicious planning can reduce risk of disasters. PDMA has assessed risk of floods as low in the district while moderate level cyclone may also hit. To respond to emergency situation whole district has only ambulance.

A ranking of districts is given in table below for various hazards encountered by Balochistan from time to time.

Relative Severity of Various Hazards Per District

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

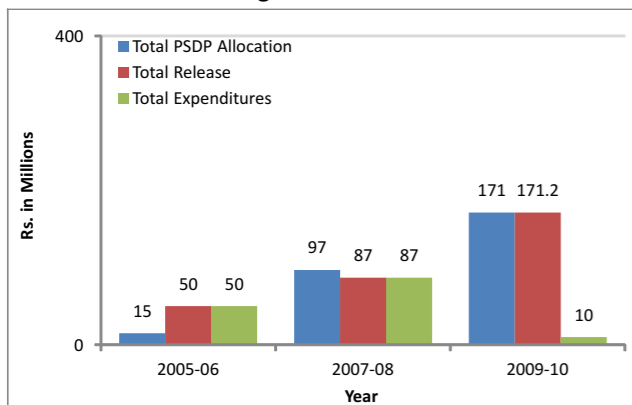
Vulnerability levels of various hazards per district in Balochistan province

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

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

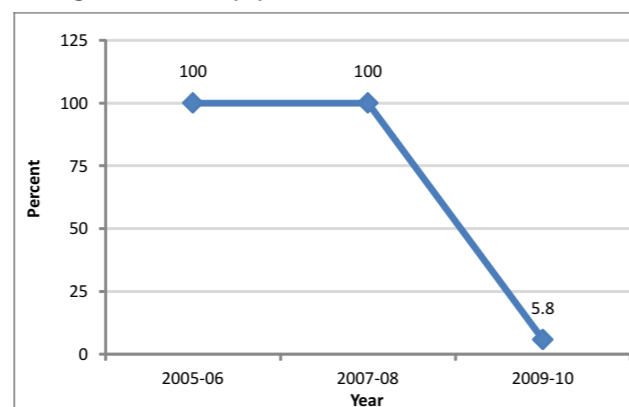
20 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

District Accounts Budget



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

Budget Utilization (%)



PSDPs 2005-06 to 2009-10

20.1. Introduction

Finance resource distribution among districts, especially in case of development expenditure, has not been on any set rational formula. Population, area, poverty, specific situation in a particular sector and revenue generating potentials are not taken into account while planning for development. Therefore, a visible impact of development spending is hardly noticed in some districts, especially.

20.2. District Accounts - Budgetary Allocations/Expenditures

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

20.3. Development Funds

Most of the development activities in the district are funded through the Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). Development funds from federal and provincial resources are only partly administered at the district level. Historically, due to paucity of resources in Balochistan, the Government had no option but to opt for Revenue Deficit Budgeting to finance PSDP, relying mainly on the budgetary support provided by the Federal Government. Moreover, in case of block allocation at the provincial level, accurate breakdown at the district level is not possible. The following table presents data on allocation, releases, and expenditure of PSDP in Washuk.

Table 20.1: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Provincial PSDP Allocation GOB	50	50	97	129	171
Total Release	50	50	87	121	171
Total Expenditures	50	50	87	88	10
Percentage Utilizations	100%	100%	100%	72%	*6%

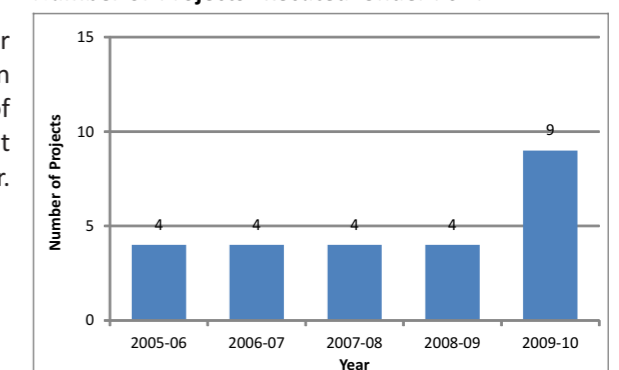
(PSDP, 2010) n/a: Data not available

* When data was being collected

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

The graph shows the number of projects reflected in the PSDP for Washuk. 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 H1 Annexure H.

Number of Projects Executed Under PSDP



(PSDP, 2010)



ANNEXURE TABLES

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

Annexure A: DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Table A1: Provincial/National Assembly Seats

	Constituency No	Number of Seats
Provincial	PB - 47	1
National	NA – 271, Kharan, Panjgur and Washuk	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	10	69	79
Female	10	72	82
<i>Total</i>	20	141	161

(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	7	0	2	2
PHE	2	0	4	4
	2	9	0	9
	4	4	0	4
Revenue	7	4	0	4
	9	9	0	9
	16	2	0	2
Construction and Works	4	3	0	3
	2	1	1	2
	9	1	1	2
District Accounts Department	11	3	3	6
	14	1	1	2
	16	1	1	2
	17	1	1	2
<i>Total</i>		39	14	53

(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	180	1,000	180,000	Deputy Commissioner
Revolver	180	1,000	180,000	Deputy Commissioner
Shotgun	180	600	7,200	Deputy Commissioner
Total	540	2,600	367,200	

(District Revenue Office)

Table B1: Type of Law Enforcement Agencies and Geographical Coverage

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Police Station / Thana / Chowki	Geographical Coverage
Police	2 Thana	23 Km
Levies	7 Chowkis	19,797 Km

(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 1	SP(s)/ Hawaldar	DSP(s)/ Risaldar	SHO(s)/ Naibrisaldar	SI(s)	ASI(s)	Constable(s)	
Police	n/a	1	2	2	7	4	120	136
Levies Provincial	5	32	1	102	n/a	n/a	n/a	140

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

Table B3: Available Resources of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Agencies	Available Resources						
	Vehicles	Arms	Ammunition	Mob Control Equipment			Total
				Tear Gas	Rubber Sticks	Armored Suits	
Police	15	107	2,950	560	60	35	3,727
Levies Provincial	8	52	5,062	n/a	40	n/a	5,162
Total	23	159	8,012	560	100	35	8,889

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

Annexure C: FORESTRY

Table B4: Major cognizable crimes reported year wise

Category of Crimes	Number of Incidents			Total
	2008	2009	2010	
Explosion Incidents	n/a	4	2	6
Brutal Murder & Manslaughter	n/a	1	n/a	1
Kidnapping for Ransom	1	1	n/a	2
Thefts reported as terrorism	1	n/a	1	2
Total	2	6	3	11

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

Table B5: Number of courts and benches

Type of Court/ Bench	Available Y/N	Numbers
High Court Bench	N	0
District & Session Court	N	0
Judicial Magistrate	Y	1
Anti-Terrorist Court	N	0
Qazi Court ¹²	Y	2
Majlis-e-Shoora	N	0
Juvenile Court ¹³	N	0
Banking Court	N	0

(Registrar High Court, District & Session Judge)

Table C1: Forest Department Designations and Posts

Designation	Grade (BPS)	Post (Number)
Deputy Conservator of Forests	18	1
Sub-Divisional Officer Wildlife	16	1
Range Forest Officer	16	2
Assistant	14	1
Senior Clerk	9	1
Forester	7	2
Forest Guard	5	5
Jeep Driver	4	1
Game Watcher	1	14
Naib Qasid	1	1
Chowkidar	1	1
Sweeper	1	1
Total		31

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

Annexure D: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Table D1: Improved & Un-improved Sources of Drinking Water (Percent)

Type and Source of Drinking Water	MICS 2010
Improved Sources	81.8
Piped water	11.1
Public standpipe or tap	0.1
Hand pump	0
Donkey pump/turbine	0
Protected dug well	55.6
Tube well/ borehole	10.0
Protected pond/ Tank	0
Protected spring	4.9
Rainwater collection	0
Filter plant	0
Un-Improved Sources	18.2
Unprotected dug well	8.6
Unprotected Spring	2.4
Unprotected Pond	0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	0
vendor provided	0
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	0
Tanker truck	0
Cart with small tanker/ drum	0
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0
Other	7.2

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table D2: Improved & Un - improved Sources of Sanitation Facilities (Percent)

Access of water sources	MICS 2010
Improved sanitation facilities	66.6
Flush to piped sewer system	0.0
Flush to septic tank	0.0
Flush to pit (latrine)	29.2
Flush to somewhere else	1.3
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	0.0
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	29.1
Pit latrine with slab	6.0
Composting toilet	1.1
Un-Improved sanitation facilities	
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	1.2
Bucket	0.0
Public/ communal latrine	0.5
Other	1.0
Missing	0.4
No facility, Bush, Field	30.2

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Annexure E: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Table E1: Outdoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Injuries/ Poisoning	2
Skin	15
Other Communicable	293
Gastro Intestinal	541

(Balochistan Health Department)

Table E2: Indoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Pneumonia<5	4
Diarrhea>5	4
Viral Hepatitis B	20
Head Injuries	26
Typhoid	72
Asthma	171

(Balochistan Health Department)

Annexure F: EDUCATION

Table F1: 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	n/a	n/a	n/a	6,172	4,476	10,648
Middle Section	n/a	n/a	n/a	570	362	932
High Section	n/a	n/a	n/a	247	123	370
Inter Colleges	n/a	n/a	n/a	80	26	106
Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	7,069	4,987	12,056

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

Table F2: 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	
-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total
-	-	-	-	93	100	95	93	100	95	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table F3: Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (Percent)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	20.1	15.0	17.6
Secondary	22.4	3.3	13.2

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table F4: 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	-	-	-	81	60	73	81	60	73	Including
5-9	-	-	-	85	66	78	85	66	78	Excluding
6-10	-	-	-	90	71	83	90	71	83	Excluding
10-12	-	-	-	47	11	33	47	11	33	-
11-13	-	-	-	60	16	44	60	16	44	-
13-14	-	-	-	23	2	15	23	2	15	-
14-15	-	-	-	23	1	14	23	1	14	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table F5: Population that has Ever Attended School (Percent)

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
-	-	-	-	54	11	35	54	11	35

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table F6: Percent Distribution of Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level (Percent)

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
-	-	-	-	44	6	27	44	6	27

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table F7: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	30	76	40
Middle and High Level	6	11	7

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Table F8: Type and Number of Institutions - Year Wise (Number)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	n/a	n/a	n/a	111	30	141
Middle Schools	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	4	12
High Schools	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	1	7
Inter Colleges	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	0	1
Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	126	35	161

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

Table F9: Literacy Rate by Urban and Rural (Percent)

Literacy	Gender	Urban	Rural	Total
Literacy 10+	Male	0	54	54
	Female	0	11	11
	Total	0	35	35
Literacy 15+	Male	0	47	47
	Female	0	4	4
	Total	0	27	27

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table F10: Male/Female Ratio of Students (Percent)

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	58	61	67
Female	42	39	33

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Annexure G: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

Table G1: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Washuk

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer (Male). (B-17).	1	1	0
Assistant . (B-14).	1	0	1
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Females). (B-08).	1	1	0
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Males). (B-08).	1	1	0
Part-Time Instructor. (B-09).	1	1	0
Junior Clerk. (B-07).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar. (B-02).	1	1	0
Part time Sweeper. (B-01).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table G2: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Basima, District Washuk

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer (Male). (B-17).	1	0	1
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Females). (B-08).	2	2	0
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Males). (B-08).	2	2	0
Part-time Instructor. (B-09).	1	1	0
Junior Clerk. (B-07).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar. (B-02).	1	1	0
Part-time Sweeper. (B-01).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Annexure H: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table H1: Projects Executed Under PSDP

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

(PSDP, 2010)

Annexure I:
LIST OF VILLAGES (RURAL), WASHUK, CENSUS 1998

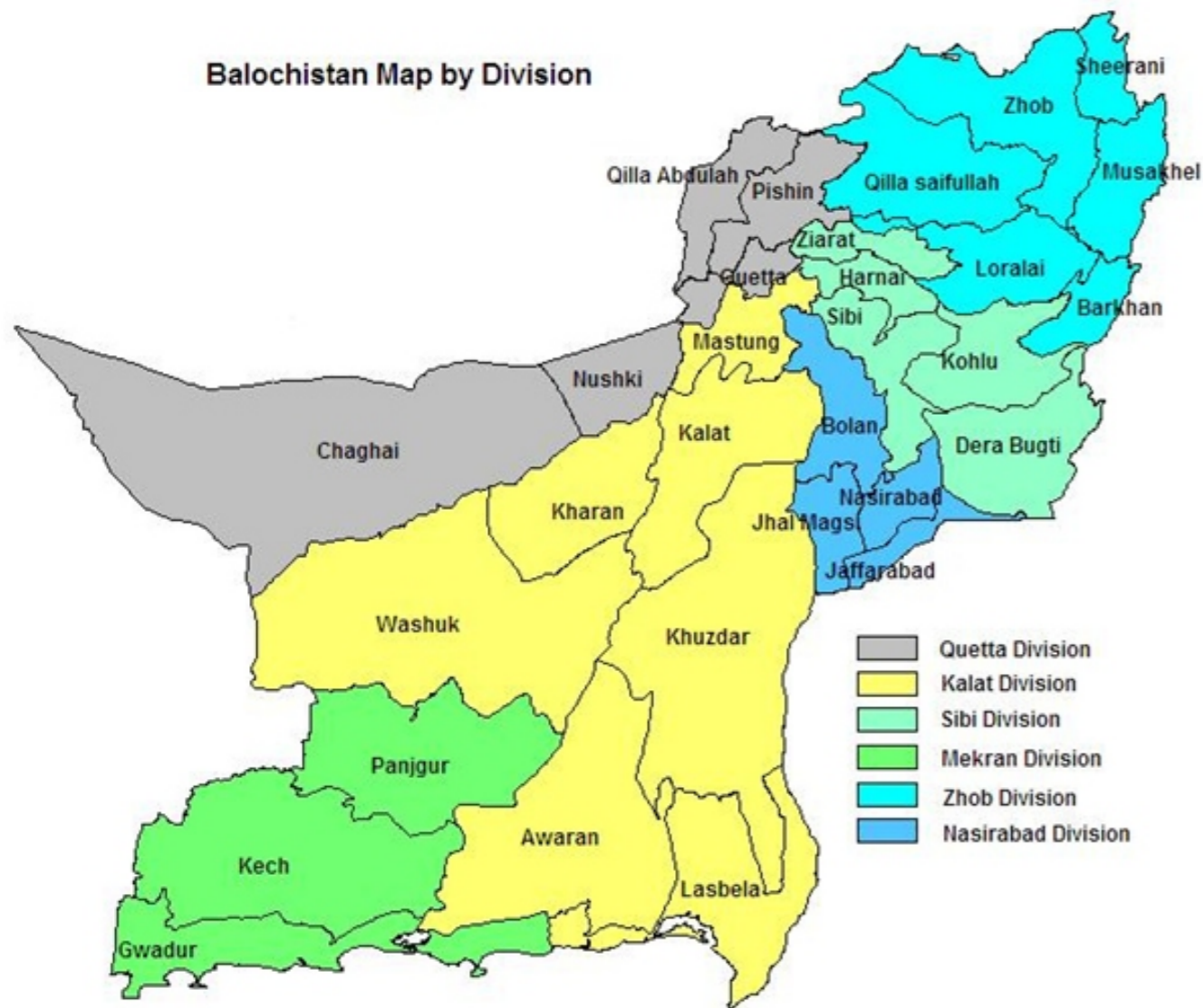
S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	MASHKHEL	ANALLO	270	77
2	MASHKHEL	CHAKAR WAL	168	26
3	MASHKHEL	CHALKI KEND	118	22
4	MASHKHEL	CHARKI ROAD	0	0
5	MASHKHEL	HOOKI	448	86
6	MASHKHEL	JOOZ IZAT	361	62
7	MASHKHEL	JOOZ LAL KHAN	368	86
8	MASHKHEL	JOZ E ABDULLAH	0	0
9	MASHKHEL	KABGO	177	40
10	MASHKHEL	KALAG	1565	368
11	MASHKHEL	KALLAGO	590	95
12	MASHKHEL	KARAK	0	0
13	MASHKHEL	KHURMAGAI	435	108
14	MASHKHEL	KITGI	1136	213
15	MASHKHEL	KUMMI	0	0
16	MASHKHEL	LADGASHT	2048	390
17	MASHKHEL	LOOTAK	263	51
18	MASHKHEL	MARRIUM	536	113
19	MASHKHEL	MASHRAQI ZAWAK	3602	646
20	MASHKHEL	MATTAN	329	70
21	MASHKHEL	MOSHODI	235	42
22	MASHKHEL	NAO TAGZ KHAND	871	145
23	MASHKHEL	PASI KHAIR MOHAMMAD	282	49
24	MASHKHEL	PASI SHER MOHAMMAD	210	34
25	MASHKHEL	PHUL ABAD	67	13
26	MASHKHEL	RAGOWAL	0	0
27	MASHKHEL	RAJAB	172	41
28	MASHKHEL	RAND MAKAN	76	19
29	MASHKHEL	RAND NAZROI	480	124
30	MASHKHEL	RAND PIR DIL KHAN	0	0
31	MASHKHEL	SARAGEE	671	173
32	MASHKHEL	SHAHIWALL	9	2
33	MASHKHEL	SORRO	116	17
34	MASHKHEL	TACHAPI	19	4
35	MASHKHEL	TAGAZ KAND	0	0
36	MASHKHEL	THULL	130	28
37	MASHKHEL	TUCHAP	512	118
38	MASHKHEL	AHOGOO	1167	165
39	MASHKHEL	ASKAN	23	6
40	MASHKHEL	BARAKI	0	0
41	MASHKHEL	CHAHOK	0	0
42	MASHKHEL	CHAKUL	397	66
43	MASHKHEL	DAD MOHAMMAD CHAH	0	0

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
44	MASHKHEL	DAMDAM	0	0
45	MASHKHEL	DAZI	338	51
46	MASHKHEL	GADDUK	590	105
47	MASHKHEL	GORAJ KALAG	175	41
48	MASHKHEL	HOLE	0	0
49	MASHKHEL	JODAR	269	57
50	MASHKHEL	JOE SHAH SALEEM	130	30
51	MASHKHEL	KAMAN RAOD	161	31
52	MASHKHEL	KO E SIABAN	641	106
53	MASHKHEL	KOSHKAN	36	7
54	MASHKHEL	LAKAR	476	122
55	MASHKHEL	MANJI	18	4
56	MASHKHEL	MATHA	0	0
57	MASHKHEL	MAZASAR	137	27
58	MASHKHEL	NEELAN	89	23
59	MASHKHEL	NOKCHAH	464	75
60	MASHKHEL	PANYAM	510	110
61	MASHKHEL	PATTKAN	176	45
62	MASHKHEL	PUSHTI SHANG	220	51
63	MASHKHEL	RAHI	159	32
64	MASHKHEL	REGI	259	75
65	MASHKHEL	SAQI CHAH	1068	128
66	MASHKHEL	SOHTGAN	1225	194
67	MASHKHEL	SORE REK	331	73
68	MASHKHEL	SULTAN CHAH	0	0
69	MASHKHEL	TANKZARATI	464	73
70	MASHKHEL	TUMB	293	71
71	MASHKHEL	YAKTA I	0	0
72	MASHKHEL	ZAWAG	3764	628
73	RAKSHAN (BESIMA)	BESIMA	1801	323
74	BESIMA	BORRKO	234	54
75	BESIMA	CHOT	251	47
76	BESIMA	DALI	485	103
77	BESIMA	DAMAG	664	122
78	BESIMA	DURG	1110	163
79	BESIMA	FAQEER ABAD SAJID	957	201
80	BESIMA	GAIDBAST	354	45
81	BESIMA	JANGLE	623	81
82	BESIMA	KORGI	1211	218
83	BESIMA	LOOCHO	1375	292
84	BESIMA	LOOP SAJID	793	159
85	BESIMA	MOMAI	361	51
86	BESIMA	POGI	735	151
87	BESIMA	RAZAK	644	125
88	BESIMA	SAJID	386	87
89	BESIMA	SAJID GEREEJ	671	139
90	BESIMA	SIAHOZAI	1439	204

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
91	BESIMA	ZAYAK	2272	290
92	BESIMA	ZIARAT	374	89
93	BESIMA	BAD RANG	184	31
94	BESIMA	BALOCH ABAD	589	131
95	BESIMA	BANSAR	483	81
96	BESIMA	BARONT	713	123
97	BESIMA	CHADD	756	155
98	BESIMA	DAMBUN	793	111
99	BESIMA	DHAN GATHRI	310	72
100	BESIMA	DOLARI	186	30
101	BESIMA	DUBNUMI	768	150
102	BESIMA	GARARI	1538	210
103	BESIMA	GARARI-RAGAH	262	64
104	BESIMA	GORGAJE	224	43
105	BESIMA	GOWARGAI	650	136
106	BESIMA	HUSSAINZAI	249	53
107	BESIMA	JHATT	401	88
108	BESIMA	JO-E-GUL MOHAMMAD	344	56
109	BESIMA	KAPAR	653	107
110	BESIMA	KIRECHI	1076	243
111	BESIMA	KOCHA NAG	459	80
112	BESIMA	LOPE	1303	242
113	BESIMA	NAG	1540	297
114	BESIMA	PARRA BIJJAR	251	35
115	BESIMA	PASHTAKE	225	55
116	BESIMA	PATTAK	627	107
117	BESIMA	PIZAG	406	78
118	BESIMA	SARAP	892	173
119	BESIMA	SARLOP	640	131
120	BESIMA	SHAMBNAL	272	60
121	BESIMA	SHINGIR	1038	216
122	BESIMA	SHIRANZA	578	82
123	BESIMA	SOLARE	291	61
124	BESIMA	SUB-ZAB	914	185
125	BESIMA	SUKHUN	727	148
126	BESIMA	SUNG KALAT	187	41
127	BESIMA	TANKI	580	110
128	BESIMA	TARBAP	706	133
129	BESIMA	AROUS	88	18
130	BESIMA	DARAP	392	75
131	BESIMA	GRESHA NO.1	175	42
132	BESIMA	GURANDI	461	87
133	BESIMA	HER-NAWAR	1312	195
134	BESIMA	JALAI	222	45
135	BESIMA	KAMBAR	317	80
136	BESIMA	MALHAN	148	29
137	BESIMA	MURGO	446	100
138	BESIMA	PALANTAK	1735	341

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
139	BESIMA	PEALIN	390	84
140	BESIMA	SALGTAR	136	31
141	BESIMA	BAGHDWAR	296	60
142	BESIMA	BAKAT	153	30
143	BESIMA	BANGAR	423	73
144	BESIMA	DARG DAP	1105	152
145	BESIMA	GORHI	637	131
146	BESIMA	GOWAR SHANK	2815	486
147	BESIMA	GREAHA NO.2	603	118
148	BESIMA	KHARASI	307	69
149	BESIMA	KHOI WAL	94	21
150	BESIMA	KOH BUL	176	26
151	BESIMA	KOH BUN	109	23
152	BESIMA	KOTAGI	780	116
153	BESIMA	KUMB	887	152
154	BESIMA	LANDOO	307	72
155	BESIMA	LUHRA	469	90
156	BESIMA	MADAL	28	5
157	BESIMA	MALHAN	952	193
158	BESIMA	MAREY NAWAR	25	6
159	BESIMA	MUSHKI	883	128
160	BESIMA	SEERAG	207	44
161	BESIMA	SHIMSHI	2527	424
162	BESIMA	SOLDAN	2240	443
163	BESIMA	SUGAP	82	20
164	BESIMA	ZAIRKI	42	10

Annexure J: BALOCHISTAN MAP BY DIVISIONS



SOME WEBSITES

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

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Provincial and District Election Commission. (2010).

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

Provincial Home Department, Inspector General Police Office & Provincial and District FIA Office. (2010)

Provincial and District Election Commission of Pakistan. (n.d.)

Public Health Engineering Department, (2010). Government of Balochistan.

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Social Welfare Department. (2010). Government of Balochistan

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