

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

Ziarat



Ziarat - 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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Department, Government
of Balochistan, Quetta

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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 districts profiles would be serving as a tool for experts, development practitioners and decision-makers/specialists by giving them vast information wrapping more than 18 dimensions from Balochistan's advancement extent. These profiles have been transformed into useful documents by extracting and summarizing up-to-date, vast and comprehensive information on socio-economic status and resources of each district.

Development planning in Balochistan has always been challenging for planners due to its difficult and rugged terrain, remote and sparsely populated regions. This generally inhibits an informed planning process due to limited knowledge of the areas targeted for development. An effort has been made to collate and present information regarding socio-cultural, economic and demographic status, status of productive & social sectors and district resources. This effort can be considered unique for 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. Zamran Marri, Research Officer also reviewed and edited outputs.

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

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

Aslam Shakir Baloch
Joint Chief Economist

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A. I.	Artificial Insemination
AD	Anno Domini after the traditional date of Christ's birth
ADBP	Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan
ADP	Association for the Development of Pakistan
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALCs	Adult Literary Centers
ANC	Antenatal Care
API	Annual Parasite Incidence
ASI	Assistant Sub-Inspector
ASPL	Agriculture Sector Program Loan
BC	Before Christ
BCDA	Balochistan Coastal Development Authority
BEF	Balochistan Education Foundation
BEMIS	Balochistan Education Management Information System
BHUs	Basic Health Units
BLGA	Balochistan Local Government Act
BLGO	Balochistan Local Government Ordinance
BOS	Bureau of Statistics
BPS	Basic Pay Scale
C&W	Communication and Works
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCB	Citizen Community Board
Cds	Civil Dispensaries
CDWA	Clean Drinking Water for All
CIPs	Community Implementation Partners
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DDRRP	District Disaster Risk Reduction Plan
DEWS	Diseases Early Warning System
DFI	Development Financing Institutions
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
DHIS	District Health Information System
DHQ	District Headquarter
DOH	District Officer Health
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRMP	Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan
DSP	Deputy Superintendent of Police
DSV	District Superintendent of Vaccination
EC	Election Commission
ECCE	Early Childhood Care Education
EDO	Executive District Officer
EFA	Education for All
EmONC	Emergency Obstetric Natal Care
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
FBS	Federal Bureau of Statistics
FLCFs	First Level Care Facilities
FP	Family Planning
GDA	Gwadar Development Authority
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GO	Governmental 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 Estates Development Authority
M.C.C.	Metallurgical Corp of China Ltd
MCB	Muslim Commercial Bank
MCHCs	Maternal & Child Health Centers
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MHI	Muslim Hands International
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MNA	Member National Assembly
MPA	Member Provincial Assembly
MS	Medical Superintendent
MSA	Maritime Security Agency
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
NCHD	National Commission for Human Development
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NEP	National Education Policy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHA	National Highway Authority
NOC	National Occupational Classification
OPD	Outpatient Department
PCD	Passive Case Detection
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PEC	Pakistan Engineering Council
PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PSDP	Public Sector Development Program
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
PTA	Pakistan Telecom Authority
PTC	Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
QESCO	Quetta Electric Supply Company
RHC	Rural Health Center
SHO	Station House Officer
SI	Sub-Inspector
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SP	Superintendent of Police
SSP	Senior Superintendent of Police
TB	Tuberculosis
TB DOTS	Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course
TMA	Tehsil Municipal Administration
U/C, UCs	Union Councils
UBL	United Bank Limited
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Major Facts

District Status	July 01, 1986
Geographical Area	1,487 Square kilometer (Census 1998)
Geographical Points	67°11'18"-68°36' East longitudes and 30°09'46"-30°35'56" North latitudes
Administrative Units	There are total 2 Tehsils and 7 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Shrines	Baba Kharwari, Nau Gaza Baba,
Major ethnic groups	Pathan (Tribes: Kakar, Ghilzai, Bruhi, Syeds), Bruhis
Languages	Pashto
Climate	Ziarat area is refreshingly cool in summer. Average monthly rainfall is 20.60 mm. The months of January - March in winter and July - August in summer receive most of the rainfall. In winter, the temperature often falls well below zero Celsius. The temperature ranges from -16° to 20°C.

Demography

District Population in 1998	33,340 Total, 17,304 Male, 16,036 Female (Census 1998)
Projected population in 2010	34,190 Total
Population annual growth rate	2.5% (Census 1998)
Household size	7.4 (Census 1998)
Housing units	4,503 (Census 1998)

Law & Order	2 Police Stations, 1 Jail (District Police Officer)
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Productive Sector

Agriculture Ecological Zone	Very Cold
Land area used for agriculture	Current Fallow 3,428 ha., Net Sown 3,080 ha., Arable Land 6,508 ha., Culturable Waste 1,507 ha., Potential Area 8,015 ha., (Agriculture Statistics 2008-09)
Major Crops	<i>Rabi</i> crops: Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed /Mustard, Vegetables and Fodder. <i>Kharif</i> Crops: Sorghum (<i>Jowar</i>), Millet (<i>Bajra</i>), Maize, <i>Mung</i> bean, Mash bean, Fruits, Onion, Potato, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies and Fodder
Major Fruits	Apples, Almond, Apricots, Grapes, Peach and Cherry

Total Livestock Population	261,516 (Livestock Census 2006) and 285,958 (Projected 2010)
Veterinary Institutions	6 Veterinary Hospitals, 41 Veterinary Dispensaries, 14 Artificial Insemination Centers, 1 Slaughter House, 1 Government Poultry Farm, 1 Government dairy Farm
Major diseases in Animals	Ticks, Mites, Worm infestation, Pneumonia

Total Forest Area	61,731 ha,
Wild Life	Mammals: Straight-horned Markhor (<i>Capra falconeri megaceros</i>), Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>), Hill Fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes griffithii</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>), Afghan Pica (<i>Ochotona rufescens</i>) and Stone Marten (<i>martes foina</i>). Birds: Chukar (<i>Alectoris chukar</i>), See-see Partridge (<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>), Kestrel (<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>), Rosy Starling (<i>Sturnus roseus</i>), Magpie (<i>Pica pica</i>), Golden Eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos daphanea</i>), a number of Sparrows, Finches, Buntings, seasonal/migratory Waterfowls, Hawks, Bustards and Sand Grouse. Reptiles : Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agrionemys horsfieldii</i>), Agama (<i>Laudakia caucasia</i>), Brown Cobra (<i>Naja oxiana</i>), Saw-scale Viper (<i>Echiscarinatus</i>), Dwarf Dark-headed Racer (<i>Eirenis persica walteri</i>) Levantine Viper (<i>Macrovipera lebetina</i>).

Major mineral deposits	Coal, Marble(Dimensional Stone), Laterite(titanium), Calcite
Major mineral Production	Marble 105 M/tons, Calcite 98 M/tons (2008-09)

Roads' Length by Type	Metalled/ Black Topped 327 Km, Shingle 334 Km
Tele-density	837 Telephone line connections users, 47 DSL Internet users (2009)
Courier services	15 Post Offices
Banks	2 Public banks

Social Sector

Drinking Water Sources	49% Improved, 51% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Sanitation Facilities	35% Improved, 65% Un-improved (MICS 2010)

Health Facilities	1 Hospital (Public Sector), 3 RHCs, 14 BHUs, 8 CDs, 1 MCH Centers, 1 TB Clinic
Health Facilities Staff	27 Doctors, 3 Nurses, 166 Para-medical staff
Antenatal Care (ANC)	29% (MICS-2010)
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)	14% (MICS-2010)
Deliveries at home	90% (PSLM 2008-09)
Major Priority Diseases	ARI, Diarrhea/Dysentery and Fever (Clinical Malaria), respiratory, gastro and Urinary tract diseases
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+): 71%, Literacy (15+): 65%, Primary GER: 124%, Middle GER: 74%, Matric GER: 80%, Population Ever Attended School: 69%, Completed Primary or Higher Level: 59% (PSLM 2008-09)
Number of Schools	Primary NAR: 41%, Secondary NAR: 32% (MICS 2010) Primary: 223, Middle: 20, High: 14 (BEMIS 2009-10)

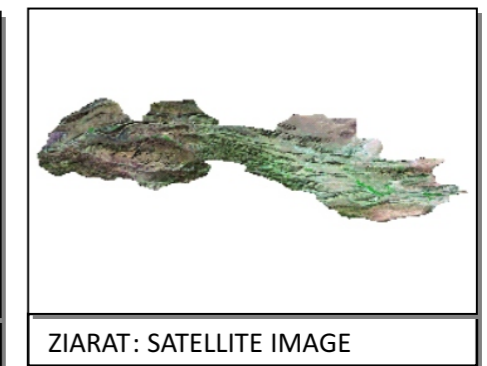
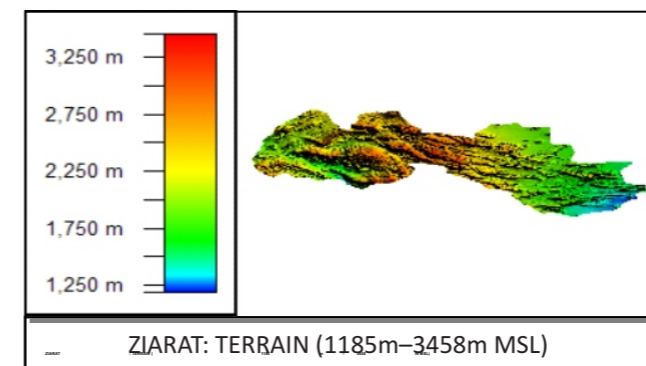
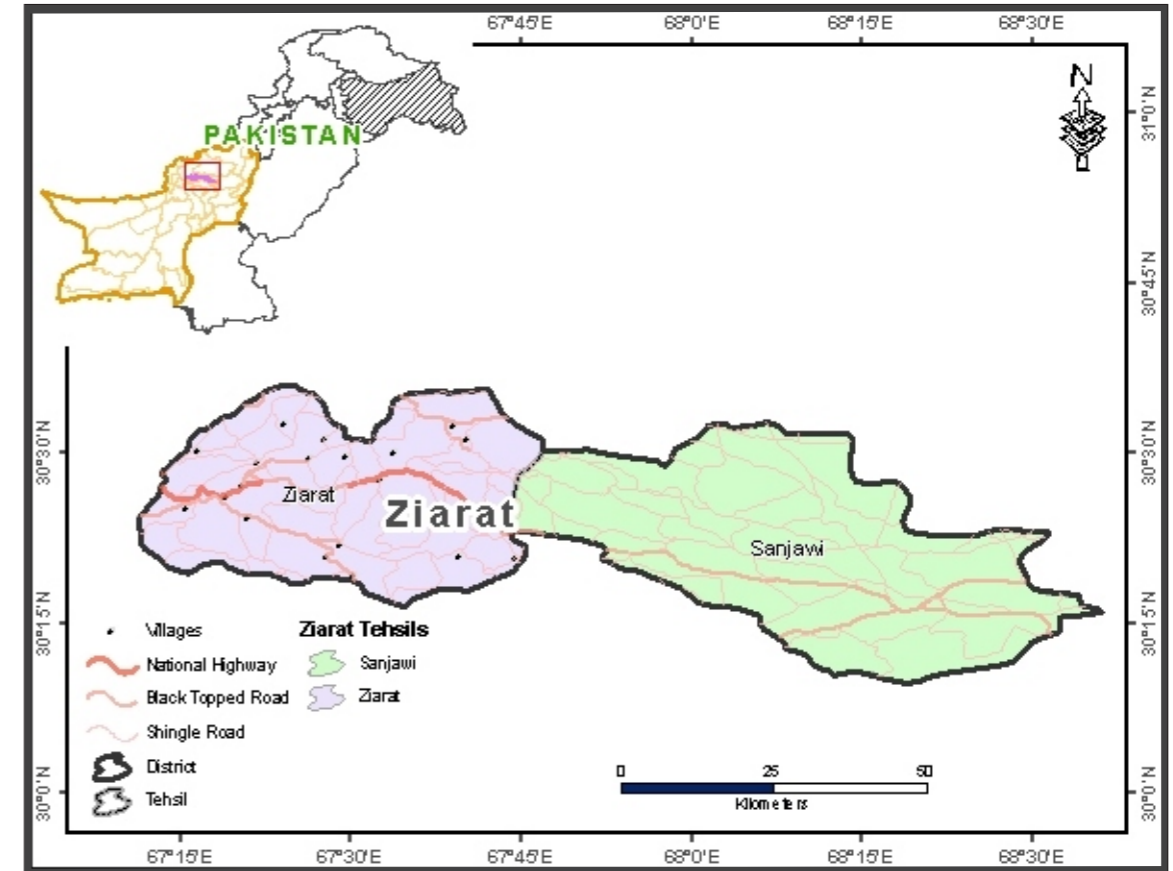
Disasters	Earthquake 29th Oct 2008: 169 Persons Killed, 154 Persons Injured, 2271 Houses Collapsed, 137 Education Buildings (PDMA)
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District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation (2009-10): 121.6 million, Budget Release: 121.6 million, Total Expenditures: 19.6 million, *Percentage Utilization: 16.11%.
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* when data was being collected.

DISTRICT MAP

Ziarat is the smallest district of Balochistan and has an area of 1487 square kilometers, Ziarat District lies between 67°11'18"- 68°36' East longitudes and 30°09'46"- 30°35'56" North latitudes consisting of 2 *Tehsils* and 7 Union Councils. Location of Ziarat is at 620 km (aerial distance) south-west (235 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 70 km east (75 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

Blessed with an enthralling beauty and custodian of a lush green vista, Ziarat Valley is the most significant part of Ziarat District. It is a tourist place, which is mostly visited in summer season. The name originates from Ziarat means "shrine" named after a Pushtoon saint, Kharwari Baba, is believed to have rested in the valley and blessed it with his virtues. He was buried here after his death. The district headquarter is in "Ziarat" town. The district is located in the north-east of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries with Pishin, Loralai, Sibi and Quetta Districts.

The terrain of the district comprise of hills, mountains and valleys with varied ground elevation of 1,800 - 3,488 meters above sea level. Ziarat is a holiday resort amidst one of the largest and oldest Juniper forests in the world. Some of the Juniper trees are as old as 5000 years. Honey is considered as the magic of Ziarat. Large-sized flowers, lush green grass and cool weather, even in the hottest months of summer, have deep pleasant touch. An exquisite lavender-like bush "*shinshoab*" appears beautiful in twilights. Over 4,400 acres in and around Ziarat consist of apple orchards. Black and Red "*kulu*" varieties of apple are delicious. A fair amount of black cherry is also grown in Ziarat. It is famous as Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, stayed there during the last few days of his life in September 1948.

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Ziarat

Tehsils	Union Councils
Sanjawi	Baghaw, Choutair, Poi, Saddar Samalan
Ziarat	Kach, Kawas, Ziarat

There are total 2 Tehsils and 7 Union councils in the district

(Local Government Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

Ziarat literally means a place for pilgrimage. Ziarat as a small dwelling existed long before the advent of the British Rule in the Sub-Continent. Its local name at that time was "*Gwuski*" or "*Kowashki*", it was changed to its present name of Ziarat in 1886. It derived its name from the neighboring shrine of famous Muslim Saint Mian Abdul Hakim, generally known as Mulla Tahir and Kharwari Baba. The shrine is situated in the valley, below the "Prospect Point", south of Ziarat town. According to a legend, the Saint came here from Khandhar in Afghanistan; He opposed the high handedness of Ghlizai King Hussain. Consequently, was forced to leave his native town and migrated to Ziarat. On arriving in the valley, he decided to reside on a hill top and prayed for this place saying: "This place shall flourish". Thereafter water started oozing from the spot which is still flowing and is regarded as holy and wholesome.

The history of Ziarat during the British colonial administration is the same as that of the Sibi district of which it was a part of until 1986. The area came under British Colonial influence by the middle of the last century; it was made a part of British India in 1887, like the rest of the old Sibi District. Two years earlier, in 1885, the British Government had acquired land for construction of a civil station (at present Ziarat Town), on payment of Rs. 1, 400,000 to the Saidzai sub section of the Sarangzai Tribe. Before the creation of Sibi District (in 1903), Ziarat used to be the summer headquarters of Thal and Chutiali District (Duki Sanjavi Sub Division). Later, when Sibi district was created in 1903, it became Sibi district's summer headquarters. It formed a part of Shahrigh *Tehsil* of Sibi district until 1974 when it was given the status of a sub-*tehsil*.

Before Independence, the camp offices of the Agent to the Governor General in Balochistan, the Revenue Commissioner, Balochistan, the Civil Surgeon, Balochistan, the Political Agent and the Colonization Officer, Nasirabad, used to reallocate to Ziarat for the summer. Following the creation of Sibi Division in 1974, the divisional offices shifted to Ziarat during the summer.

The founder of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, spent his last days at Ziarat Residency, which is now a National Monument. The local people believe that the Quaid-e-Azam had in fact breathed his last here in Ziarat, contrary to the official reports that he expired in Karachi on 11 September, 1948, the day he was shifted there from Ziarat. The Residency building is a majestic piece of architecture; people however, visit it primarily for its association with the Quaid-e-Azam.

i. Shrines

The main shrines are Baba Kharwari, tomb of Tahir (disciple of Nana Sahib) and Nau Gaza Baba (real name Kareem Daad), who was a member of Esakhail Sanerzai tribe. After his death, his body became large by nine (*Nau*) yards (*gaz*); therefore, people started calling him Nau Gaza Baba.



ii. The Heritage

Juniper Forest in District Ziarat is a heritage of the area. Junipers species *Juniperous macropoda*, *Juniperous polycarpus* or Pashtani Juniper are found in Ziarat district and Zarghoon Mount. These forests are the second largest Juniper forest in the world covering an area of about 247,000 acres. United Nations (UN) included this forest in the world heritage list.

There are many important species of animals and birds in this ecosystem. Local people use plants as indigenous treatments for a variety of diseases.

The valley has threes that are more than 5000 - 7000 years old. In Ziarat, a herb called *Ephedra Sinica* is found in abundance from which a chemical called ephedrine is extracted, an important constituent of various medicines, especially cough syrups. The juniper valley is most beautiful in the winter when the snow falls.

1.2. Tribes, Ethnic Groups and Languages

Dominating ethnic group of the district is Pushtoon, which has many tribes like Kakar, Ghilzai, Syed and Aheduni. These tribes are further divided in sub tribes including Sarangzai, Panezai, Yasinzai, Dumer, Sanzerbhee, Dohtani, Raisani and Taran. Every tribe is headed by *Nawab/ Sardar*. The classes within the tribe are headed by *Sardars*.

Kakar is dominant tribe of the area. Pushto is main language spoken in the district. According to the census of 1998, 99.53% of people speak Pashto.

1.3. Climate

The climate of Ziarat district is mostly pleasant in summers and cold to extremely cold in winters. The summer season remains pleasant from May to August. It begins getting wintry in the month of September and becomes extremely cold with heavy amount of snow fall during the months of November - March. Rainy season is mostly during January to March in winter and July to August in summer.

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	51.8	53.8	50.8	21.6	7.4	4.1	13.7	7.6	1.3	1.8	6.4	26.9	20.6	247
Maximum Temp.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
Minimum Temp.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-

(RMC Karachi, 1998)

1.4. Topography

Geographically, the district is mostly mountainous and roughly a rectangular piece of area comprising of several valleys. The principal valleys are: Kach, Kawas, Ziarat, Zandra, Mangi, Mana and Gogi Ahmadoon with the altitude ranges from 1,800 - 3,488 meters above Mean Sea Level.

The soil of the district is loamy on both sides of streams, and loamy stony in other places, varying in hardness according to proportion of clay and shingle. In most parts of Ziarat valley, the fields are in terraces, the faces of which are carefully riveted with stones. The hill torrents are kept within bounds by well-constructed spurs of timber and rush wood. In rainy seasons, the floodwater brought by hill torrents, is diverted on to the fields. The fertile mud is beneficial for the cultivation of valuable crops. (Ziarat District, 2005)

2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

The social organization in the district is tribal and the social structure is patriarchal.

The principal tribe of the district is Pushtoon. The majority of the people draw their normative structure from the Pushtoon culture. The *Sardars* are the privileged personalities; although, their influence over people is now transforming over time. The decision of the family head is final in all domestic affairs and the tribal chiefs enjoy the power of decision-making at community and tribal level.

The people are predominantly dependent on agriculture and livestock. In Ziarat town, small scale businesses of different types are found.

2.2. Food

The food eaten consists principally of wheat, rice, butter, milk and vegetables. Well-to-do families eat meat and fish as well. Mostly, people take meals twice a day. The use of tea, milk and butter is also common.

2.3. The Family

In urban areas, the nuclear family system is preferred to a joint family system, where people are residing for professional reasons. Having limited income they prefer to live independently, whereas in rural areas, the majority of the people live in joint families. The eldest male member takes care of all the family members. His decision is final in family affairs. In rural areas, nuclear families are very rare; however, the trend for nuclear family is rising in urban areas. 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.

The mode of living in the area varies according to the topographic characteristics. In upper mountainous parts, the settlements are small and scattered. The houses are built near the farmland and are wide apart from each other. In the valleys, there are large and small cluster of houses depending on the size of the plain tract. Big villages are mostly located at lower attitude along the Quetta-Ziarat Road in the Kach, Kawas and Zindra.

2.4. Marriage

In District Ziarat, Marriage generally takes place after puberty and when the bridegroom is able to pay the *Vulvar*. Marriages are arranged by the parents. 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, welfare prayers are said for welfare of the new couple two days before the marriage. The boy's parents are congratulated and considered as binding for both parties. The marriage date is fixed with the consent of girl's parents. Certain ceremonies which are more social than religious in nature are performed. On the marriage day, the bridegroom with his relatives and friends proceeds to the bride's house or at the place where the arrangements for the wedding have been made on the expense of bridegroom and the *Nikah* is performed.

Vulvar/ bride price is common practice in the area, and can be paid by the bridegroom, his parents, guardians or relatives. The amount of the bride price is usually settled between the parents of bride and bridegroom before proposal acceptance, which is paid before marriage, while the *Vulvar* varies according to the status of concerned parties, age, beauty and qualities of the girl. The bride price is seen as bridegrooms' assistance toward the marriage expenses. Majority of girls have no say in their marriages, while in urban areas, educated girls may express their willingness or unwillingness for a match.

2.5. Social Organization

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

The political organization is built upon two principles, hereditary authority and personal bonds of allegiance in which protection is exchanged for loyalty. Many elected representatives are tribal chiefs and *Maliks*. The headman of the village is called as *Killi Malik*. The hierarchical system of authority is vertical, with downward flow from the *Malik* to the younger men in the clan and family. The *Maliks'* position is supreme, with the exception of occupational groups, who enjoy higher status.

Decision making is the sole responsibility of the males, whatever the decision it is binding for the women. There are no social organisations which address the social needs and problems of the common man.

2.6. Customs of Co-operation

The people of co-operate and assist each other at the time of marriage by giving gifts and cash to the groom. People also assist the family of the deceased by providing them with food for three days till the *Soaum*. People also pay some money at the time of *Fatiha*. People co-operate in case of any emergency in the area, or at the time of harvesting and sowing, Flood irrigation systems, entailing construction of minor earth filled dams and Karez management.

2.7. Religious Beliefs

The majority of the people of the area are *Sunni* Muslims. They are regular in their prayers; however, a limited number of people fast in the month of *Ramazan*. The religious leaders (*Mullahs*) are the most influential people in rural areas; however, their popularity diminishes in the urban areas. The main festivals are *Eid-ul-Fitar* and *Eid-ul-Azha*, which Muslims celebrate with a lot of fervor.

2.8. 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 *Jirga* system.

The government system functions through Civil and *Qazi* Courts. The people file suit in courts to resolve their disputes. However, there is no proper implementation of the decisions of the *Qazi* Court.

People prefer the *Jirga* system, where they take their issues to a senior and influential person of the community, after a lengthy discussion they settle their disputes.

2.9. Arms

To possess arms is the part of culture of the area. Almost all of them hold licenses. Unlicensed arms are rare. The arms are not carried in public place.

2.10. Role, Position and Status of Women

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

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

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

Violence against women in the district has been observed, but it is never reported. Women think that men have the right to harass and beat them thus they do not seek any legal aid in this respect. In most of the social groups men hold a monopoly on power. All the political, religious and other social leaders are men. Denial of women's rights in matters of property and inheritance as recognized by Islam is due to the cultural code of honor, stemming from the male value system. It often entails subordination of women and seclusion of women from the social order. In some cases, especially in religious families, women's right of inheritance is practiced. Women are rarely allowed to own productive assets such as land or livestock. They are unpaid workers as their contribution is not only limited to the domestic activities but they also work in the field. Furthermore, their economic contribution is discounted in most official statistics.

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.

2.11. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

Child labor was almost non-observed in the district according to the government officials. No child (below 10 years of age) was seen working in shops, restaurants, workshops etc. The number of apprentices could not be ascertained. Apprentices are, however, reported to be found in artisan's shop, workshop, etc.

2.12. Major Development Issues

Ziarat 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.

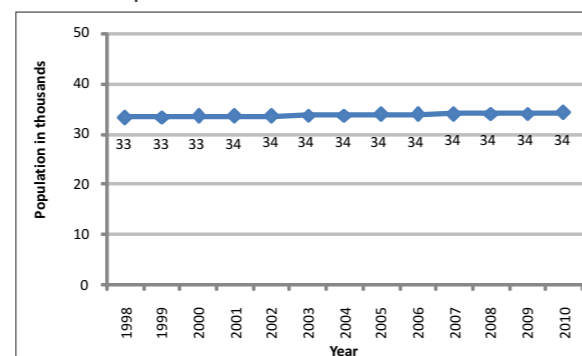
Inter-marriages between different ethnic groups will improve co-operation, understanding and socialization. Due to the developmental activities of the government and NGOs, the custom of co-operation is disappearing and is being replaced by the activities of the government institutions. Women have no say in their marriages. Bride price is a social evil, although

it is disappearing from the educated class and urban dwellers. Women are involved in their family and domestic activities, even though they have no major role and social status in the society. Their activities are limited to domestic affairs only. In town areas, some families allow their women to express their opinion in family affairs but to a very limited extent. The change can be brought about via education and communicational development in the area. Women are not allowed to play an important role in the society and it is not possible to exploit her full potential, as long as they are segregated and secluded from the society.

Mass media can play an imperative role in promoting awareness among the masses of the area. Child labor has not been observed in the district; however, apprenticeship was seen in the tailors' shops etc., which is a social as well as an economic issue. Poor parents send their children for work to earn and assist the family.

Projected Population 2010	
Total Population (in thousands)	34
-Male	18 (52%)
-Female	16 (48%)
-Urban	1 (2%)
-Rural	34 (98%)
Sex Ratio (males/ 100 females)	108
Dependency Ratio	99
Population Density (person per sq. km)	23
Average Annual Growth Rate	2.5%
Census 1998	
Total Population (in thousands)	33
Population Density (person per sq. km)	22
Average Household Size	7
Housing Units & Rooms	
Housing Units in thousands	5
Rooms per housing unit	2.9
Housing Tenure	
Owned	91%
Rented	1%
Rent Free	8%
Marital Status	
Never married	35%
Married	62%
Widowed/ Divorced	3%
Other	
N.I. Card Obtained	61%
Muslim	100%
Non-Muslim	0%

District Population Growth 1998 - 10



(Census, 1998)

3.1. Population

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

Table 3 .1: Census Wise Population

	Population (In '000')				
	1961	1972	1981	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population	n/a	n/a	32	33	34
Male Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	17 (52%)	18 (53%)
Female Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	16 (48%)	16 (47%)
Urban Population	n/a	n/a	Less than 1,000	Less than 1,000	Less than 1,000
Rural Population	n/a	n/a	32	33	34
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	n/a	n/a	102	108	108
Number of households (in '000')	n/a	n/a	3	3	n/a

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

3.2. Population Growth Pattern

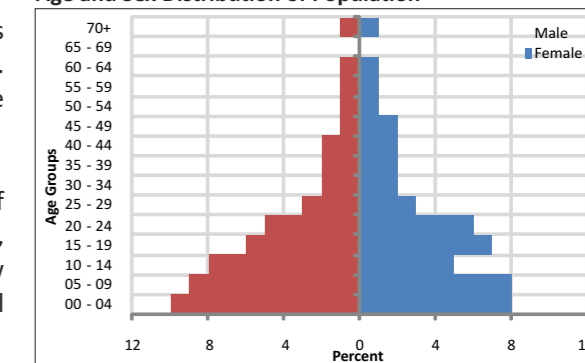
According to the Census of 1998 the reported population of district Ziarat was 33,340 and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to be 2.5%. Between the Censuses of 1981 and 1998, population increased by 3%. By applying the annual growth rate (2.5%) of Census 1998 the projected population in 2010 is estimated to be 34 thousand which is an increase of 2.5%.

3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

The population is characterized by low growth rate (2.5% per annum) with 47% population less than 15 years, one-half (50%) is working age (15-64 years) and those above 65 years old are (2.3%). Almost 62% of the women of reproductive age (15-49 years) were married, and of these married women, 88% had children.

Regarding sex ratio, female population accounted for nearly half (48.1%) of the total population, where for every 100 females, there were 108 males. The most plausible explanation of low female statistics could be under-reporting of females in the tribal setups and societies.

Age and Sex Distribution of Population



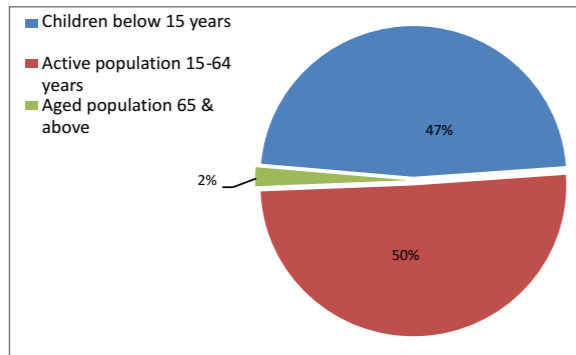
(Census, 1998)

3.3. Dependent Population

The economically dependent population is considered to be less than 15 years of age and 65 years and above. In addition, the widowed or divorced women are also considered dependent. According to the Census 1998, nearly half (49%) of the population in the district was dependent including youth (< 15) dependency of approximately 47% and old age dependency was at 2%, with 3% dependent population of widowed or divorced women.

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

Dependent Population (%)



(Census, 1998)

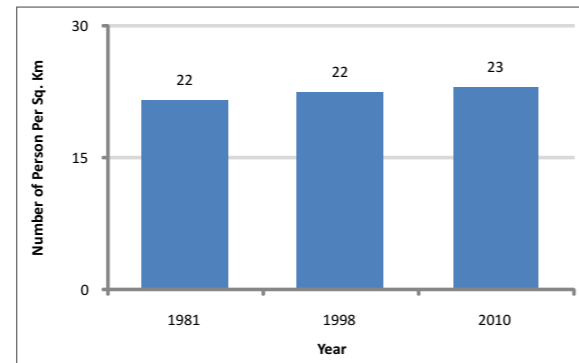
3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

Over the period of time, the proportion of urban population has been increase gradually. Majority of the population is reported to be in rural areas: the percent is98. The male to female ratio in urban areas was 108:100, whereas in rural area it was 109:100.

3.5. Population Density

In 1998, approximately 22 people resided per square kilometer area whereas in 2010 only about 23 persons lived per square kilometer, which means merely 1 person increased per square kilometer in the past 12 years.

Population Density



(Census, 1998)

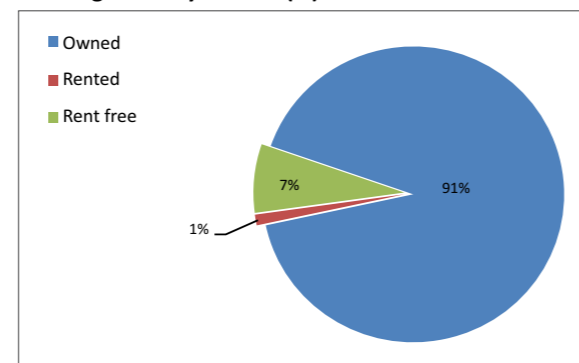
3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size was 7 persons per household according to the Census of 1998.

3.7. House Tenure

According to 1998 Census, most of the houses (91.4%) were owned by the residents. The percentages of rented and rent-free were 1% and 7.5% respectively. However, it has been observed that almost 9 percent of the houses are rented in the urban areas, since many families have shifted from rural to urban areas for education of their children and/or for better job opportunities.

Housing Units by Tenure (%)



(Census, 1998)

4

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

4.1. Administrative Division

Ziarat was given district status on July 01, 1986. The district had only one Sub-Division (Ziarat) and one *Tehsil* (Ziarat). Ziarat town was the headquarters of the district and of the Sub division, and also of the *Tehsil*.

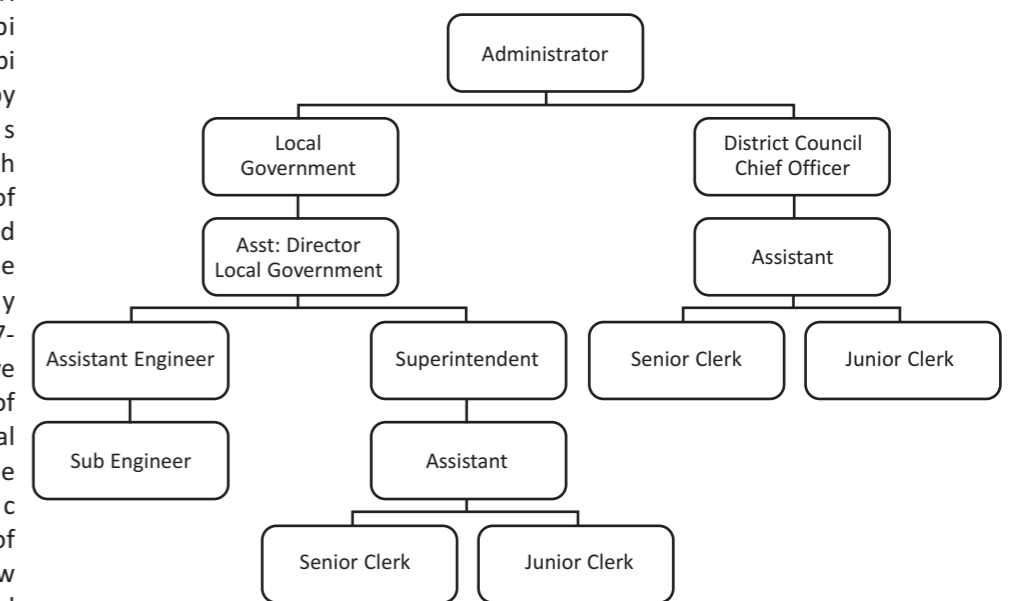
The district under Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) 2010 consists of two *Tehsils* viz. Ziarat and Sanjavi.

4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

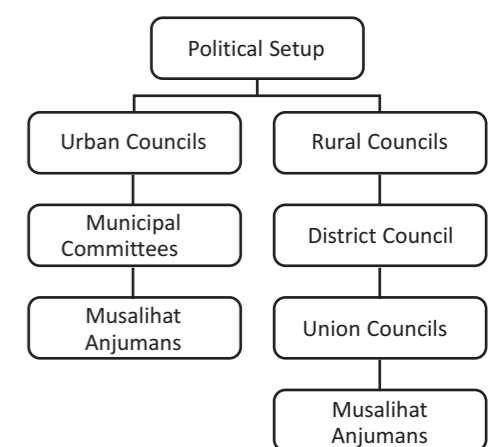
Before 1947, the Local Government system in Sibi district (Ziarat was part of Sibi district then) was governed by the Bazar Regulations introduced in 1910 by the British Government. The members of local bodies were nominated members and they were administrated by Deputy Commissioners. During 1947-58, local bodies stayed inactive in Sibi District like in the rest of the province. In 1958, local bodies were activated with the introduction of the Basic Democracies (B.D.) Order of 1959 issued by the martial law regime of General Muhammad Ayub Khan. The B.D. System had four tiers. These were 1) Union Council, *Tehsil* Council, District Council, Divisional Council, in the case of rural areas, and 2) Town Committee, Municipal Committee, District Council, and Divisional Council in the case of urban areas.

The Basic Democracies system was amended and superseded by the present system introduced through Balochistan Local Government Ordinance of 1980. It is a two tier system comprising Union Councils and District Councils for rural areas, and Town Committees/Municipal Committees and District Council for urban areas. Under BLGO 1980, Ziarat District had 1 District Council, 4 Union Councils and 1 Municipal Committee. Membership of a Union Council was by election, through universal adult franchise. The same applied to the Municipal Committee. The members of the District Council were drawn from elected members of Union Councils. The elected chairman of the Municipal Committee was ex-officio member of the District Council.

Local Government Administration Organogram (Administrative Setup)



Local Government Organogram(Political Setup)



The BLGO 1980 was replaced by BLGO 2001 with the concept of District Government. Under BLGO 2001, District Ziarat had 2 *Tehsils* and 7 Union Councils. The district was administrated from a single line of administration covering both the rural as well as the urban areas. The system remained intact for two tenures and later was modified through the approval of BLGA 2010. The present system under the Local Government Act 2010 is similar to BLGO 1980 and stresses upon the rural-urban division.

4.3. Local Government Administration

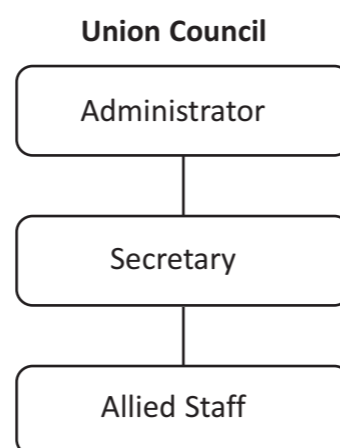
The local government institutions in urban areas of District Ziarat includes Municipal Committees, headed by chairman and ward members. Their size depends on the number of people living in the area. The Government is represented by one Chief Officer who assists the chairman and members in routine working.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

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

4.4. Functions of Local Government

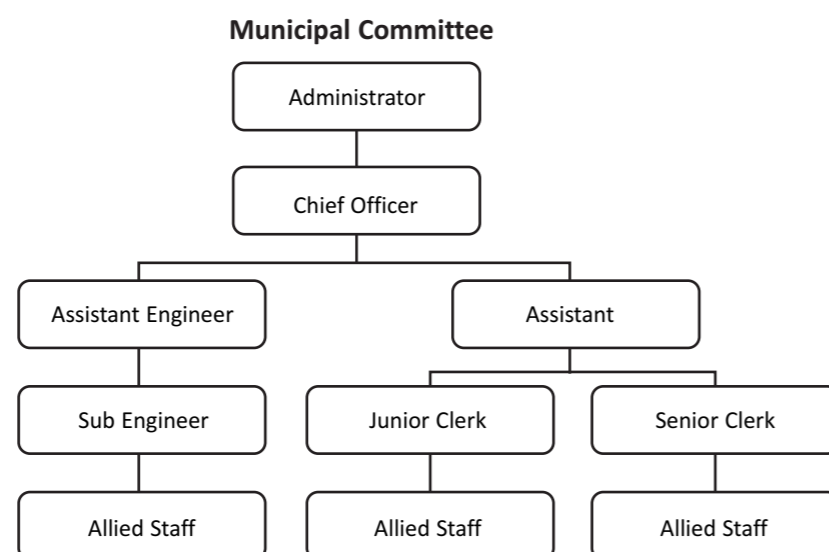
4.4.1. Union Council

There are 7 Union Councils in the district where each Union Council serves a population ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 persons. Women representation, in each Union Council, is 33% and that of peasant/worker is 5% The Union Councils are supposed to undertake the development works related to public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink, issuance of birth and death certificates. At present, they are not functioning as Local Government elections have not been held under BLGA 2010. Every Union Council is allowed to generate its own sources of revenue by levying duty / taxes and fee as specified in the second schedule of the BLGA 201. 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

Municipal Committee Ziarat is the only Municipal Committee working in the urban areas of Ziarat District. According to the rules of BLGA, Municipal Committees have been constituted in the areas where population ranges from 2,000 to 2,500. Women and workers/peasants have 33% and 5% representation respectively. The minorities' representation is determined through government's notification, based on the population of minorities living in the area. The Municipal Committees are responsible to provide services related to

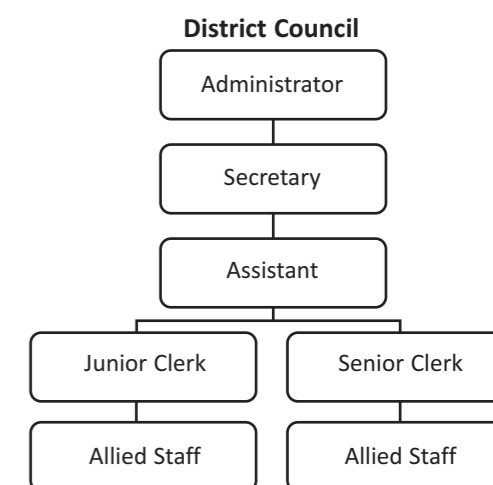


public health, water supply, drains, articles of food and drink, animals and cattle, education, public safety, town planning, building control, streets and arboriculture. The Municipal Committees collect taxes and rates as determined under part III of the second schedule of BLGA 2010. The administrative setup of Municipal Committee is given above:

4.4.3. District Council

There are 7 Union Councils in District Council of Ziarat, one from each Union Council. Special seats are allocated to representatives of worker/peasants (5%), women (33%) and minorities' representation is notified by the government on the basis of population. All elected chairmen of the Municipal Committees are also members of the District Council.

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



4.5. Local Government in Ziarat

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

4.6. Electoral System

4.6.1. Elections

The total number of registered voters as per Local Government elections 2005 list was 51,940. The number of male registered voters was 26,310 whereas the female registered voters were 25,630. The figure does not reflect a significant gender gap in the number of registered voters at the district level. The voter turnout during the Local Government elections was, however, low. Only 40.4% of the total registered voters came out to cast their vote that is almost less than half of the total.

4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district has one Provincial Assembly seat PB-7-ZT. The National Assembly representation is through the combined constituency of Pishin and Ziarat i.e. NA-261.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

A total of 123 polling stations were set up at the district level to provide facilitation to the voters for casting their votes in their nearest vicinity during the last Local Government elections. The number of polling booths for male and female is almost the same as joint polling booths are set-up for male and female in most instances to provide facilitation in mobility to the female population.

4.7. Federal and Provincial Government Services

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

Table 4.1: Federal and Provincial Government Services

Offices and Departments	Number of Offices	Location
Federal		
Election Commission (EC)	1	Liakat road, Ziarat town
NADRA ¹	1	Near DC Office Ziarat
Utility Stores	3	Ziarat Town, V/C sinjavi, V/C Zindra
Post Office	3	ZT Town, Sinjavi, Kawas
Gas Facility	1	Ziarat Town
Provincial		
Population Welfare	1	Tehsil Road Ziarat town
Zakat	1	Ziarat Quetta Road, Ziarat Town

(DC office, Election Commission of Pakistan, 2010)

4.8. Complaints and Accountability Mechanism

The district has no complaints and accountability mechanism. The office of Ombudsman is not devolved to provide services at the district level. Similarly District Public Safety and Police Complaints Commission to be established under police order have also not been notified yet.

¹NADRA: National Database and Registration Office

5

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

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

5.1. Administration of Municipal Services and Assets

5.1.1. Assets

The Municipal Administration of District Ziarat owns decent number of properties, which helps in generating some revenue for the Local Government. The Municipal Administration of District Ziarat possesses 34 shops and 1 canteen building.

5.1.2. Public Health

The most important duty of Municipal Committee is to provide services related to public health, proper sanitation system, supply of clean drinking water and control of infectious diseases, hygiene and building control facilities. The outlet facility of sanitation is available in District Ziarat, with 2 tractors and 39 staff members.

5.1.3. Water Supply

Clean drinking water supply is another necessary and important mandate of the Municipal Services, working under the Water Regulatory Authority. The water supply record could not be obtained at the district level.

5.2. Town Planning

Town planning has been a rare initiative in Balochistan. Only few towns in Balochistan have town plans: Ziarat has no town plan.

5.3. Building Control

The facilities of building control exist in the district.

5.4. Streets

One of the major responsibilities of Municipal administration is to look after the street issues such as streets provision and maintenance, measures for prevention of encroachments, proper street lighting, public communication and regulation of traffic. For street light maintenance, the Municipal Office keeps in its stock the necessary equipment and operates with 2 staff members. The annual budget reported was Rs. 40,000/-.

5.5. Other Municipal Services

Display and hoarding, car parking, bus stands, graveyard maintenance, fumigation, control over dangerous animals and development and maintenance of community parks are also some of the important responsibilities of Municipality Services. The display and hoarding, car parking, bus stands and graveyard maintenance are not being dealt by the Municipal office, presently. The facility of fumigation is available with 18 *bailcha* (spade) and 14 staff members. The facility of control over dangerous animals was reported with 300 gram poison and 2 staff members. Besides, there was a facility of park with 1 staff member to look after it.

5.6. Revenue Generation

The Municipal Office also generates some revenue through fees in respect of property transfer, licensing, issuance of birth and death certificates, parking, besides slaughter house tax and different types of fines. The revenue generated under these heads is given below:

- 1- Nikkah fee: In the fiscal year 2009-10, the fee fixed was Rs. 300. and revenue generated, when data was being collected, was Rs. 1,500/-
- 2- License fee: In the fiscal year 2009-10, the fee varied for different heads and revenue generated was Rs. 7000/- (when data was being collected)
- 3- Clean Tax: In the fiscal year 2009-10, the fee was Rs.30 to 60 per shop. In the year 2009-10, the revenue generated was Rs.18,000/-

6

LAW AND ORDER

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

6.1. Geographical Coverage

There are two main law enforcement agencies: regular police and a paramilitary police force named "levies". There are 2 reported police *stations* and 2 police *Chowkis*. City police station Ziarat has jurisdiction in 10 KM range while Sanjavi police station has jurisdiction in 15 KM range. The levies being bigger in human resource strength covers most part of the district. Levies force covers extending to several kilo meters. The areas covered include: the *Thana* Ziarat: 180 km, Ziarat Zindra: 160 km, Kawas: 200 km, Tach *Thana*: 260 km, Mangi: 160 km, Sir Magsi: 180 km, Spara Ragma: 280 km, SanfaraTana: 450 km and Chowtair: 1375 km. For further details, please see table B1 Annexure B.

6.2. Human Resource

There are a total of 134 policemen deputed, which includes 1 DC,5 AC, 03 IP,05 SIs,27 ASIs,27 Head Constables and 66 *Sipais*. The Provincial Levies force has the total strength of 123 personnel including 1 DPO, 2 DSPs, 1 *Tehsildar*, 3 *Naib-Tehsildars*, 5 *Risaldars*, 21 *Hawaldars* and 90 *Sipais*.

6.3. Resources

The police force in the district was equipped with 25 vehicles, 122 arms, 2270 ammunitions, and 12 motorcycles. As most part of the district is looked after and controlled by levies force, therefore, its strength is much larger than that of police. The Provincial Levies possess 16 vehicles, 430 arms, 7,194 ammunition and 8 motorcycles. 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 7 and those of rioting were 21. For further details please see table B4 Annexure B.

6.5. Judicial Services

The judicial services available in the district are being rendered through one Judicial Magistrate. The High Court Bench, District and Session Court, Anti-terrorist Court, *Qazi* Court, *Majlis-e-Shoora*, Juvenile court and Banking court do not exist in the district. There is one district Bar Association in the district with 10 members, all registered lawyers. For further details, please see table B5 Annexure B.

6.6. Jails and Prisons

There is a prison cell with a bathroom facility. It has one detainee when data was collected.

6.7. Development Projects

The Department of Community Development, in collaboration with district judiciary and police, is implementing a UNDP-funded project titled "Gender Justice through *Musalihat Anjuman* Project (GJTMAP)". The project started in 2007 and aims to provide alternate system of dispute resolution to the communities particularly for gender-related and domestic violence cases. Under this project a *Musalihat Anjuman* is formed in each Union Council of the district.



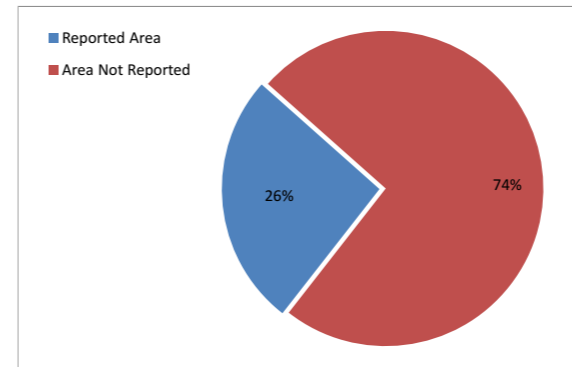
SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

7

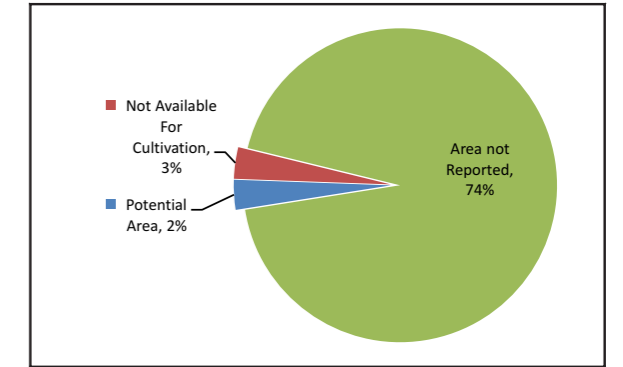
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Distribution of District Area (%)



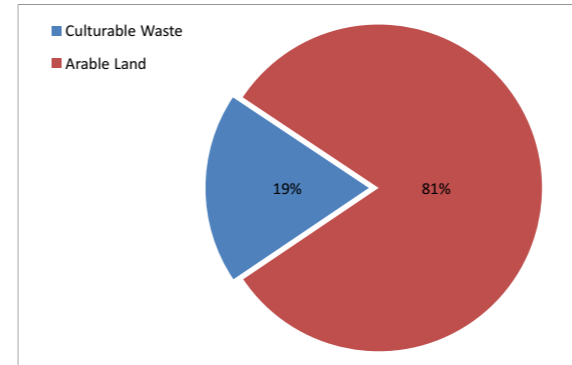
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total reported area of the district is 74%

Distribution of Reported Area (%)



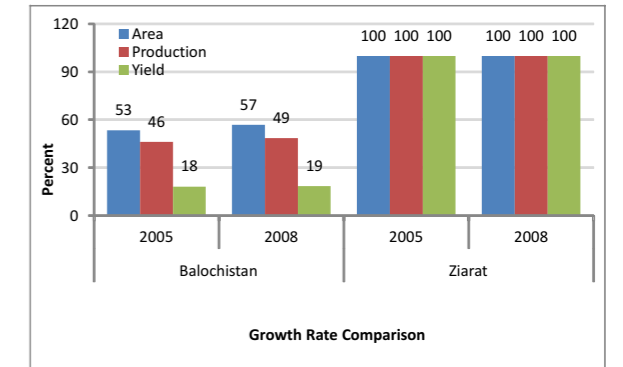
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Potential Area of the district is 2%

Distribution of Potential Area (%)



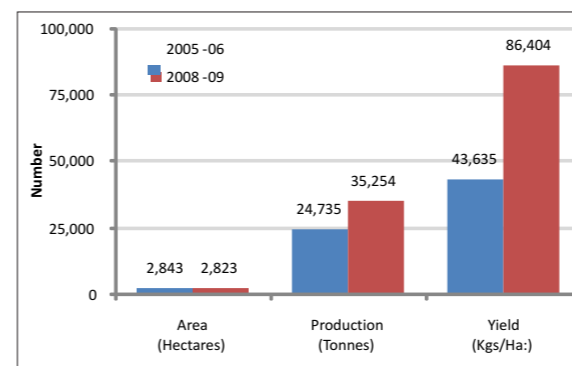
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Arable Land of the district is 81%

Growth Rate Comparison (%)



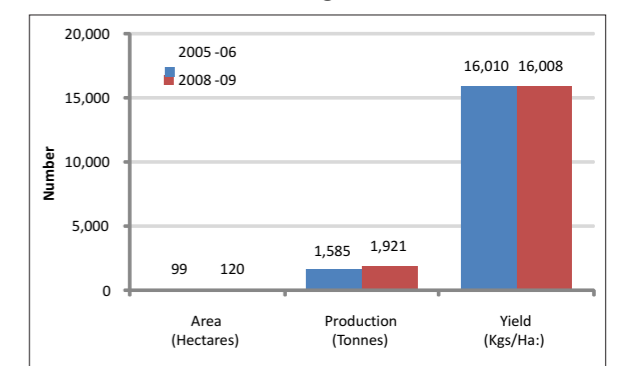
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Fruits



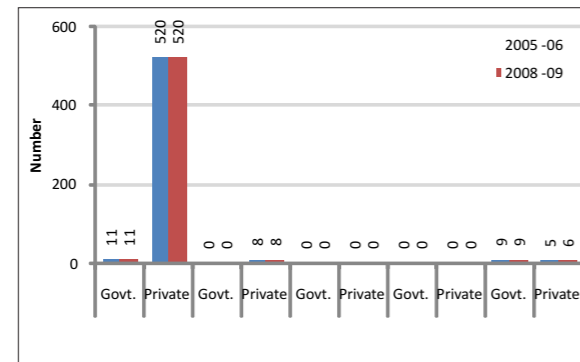
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2005-06 & 2008-09)
The fruits production increased in 2008-09

Area and Production of Vegetables



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

Government and Private Owned Farm Implements



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Sector Highlights

- Potential Area available for cultivation was 8,015 ha, of the total geographical area reported (Agricultural Statistics, 2009).
- The Current Fallow Land was increased from 36.6% to 52.7% between 2005 and 2009, which means more area was made available for cultivation and Net Sown Area was reduced from 63.4% to 47.3% between 2005 and 2009.
- Major Rabi crop was Wheat, sharing 100% of the total Rabi crop area.
- Major Kharif crop was fruits followed by Potato sharing 95.5% and 4.1% of the total Kharif crop area respectively.
- Wheat production was 261 tons.
- Among the fruits, Peach produce was the highest with 32,053 yield kg per hectare.
- Other major fruit produce included Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach and Cherry.
- Major irrigation sources included tube wells (15.5%) and dug Karezes / spring (84.5%).
- There are 80 tube wells, all installed privately.
- Cut flowers were grown on an area of 4.5 acres, in which Gladiolus cuttings were maintained during the year 2008-09.

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. Agro-Ecological Zone

Ziarat falls in the tropical agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 8,015 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 2.4% of the total geographical area of District Ziarat. The recommended crops for the district according to its ecological zone are given in the table below:

Table 7.1: Agro-Ecological Zone and Recommended Crops

Ecological Zones	Name of district	Altitude (Feet)	Recommended Crops
Very Cold	Ziarat, Kalat, Killa Abdullah and Killa Saifullah.	6000 & above	Wheat, Barley, Tobacco, Cumin, Masoor, Vegetables, Fodders, Sunflower, Safflower, Jowar, Maize, Pulses, Onion, Potato, Melons, Chilies, Coriander, Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peaches, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Cherry & Pistachio.

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2. Land Utilization

The share of land used for agriculture in District Ziarat is gradually increasing every year. Overall land utilization of District Ziarat is shown in the table below:

Table 7.2: Land Utilization by Year

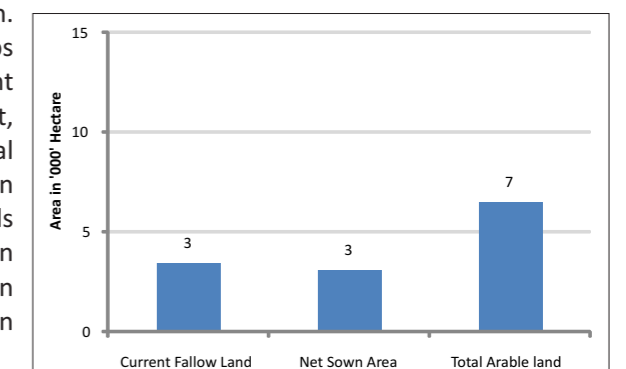
Land Utilization	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Mean
Total Geographical Area	330	330	330	330	
Total Arable land	5 (60%)	5 (62%)	5 (68%)	7 (81%)	66
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	8 (2%)	8 (2%)	8 (2%)	8 (2%)	2
Net Sown Area	3 (63%)	3 (63%)	3 (56%)	3 (47%)	58
Current Fallow Land	2 (37%)	2 (37%)	2 (44%)	3 (53%)	42
Culturable Waste	3 (40%)	3 (38%)	3 (32%)	2 (19%)	34
Forest	69 (21%)	69 (21%)	69 (21%)	69 (21%)	21
Area Unavailable for Cultivation	8 (3%)	8 (3%)	8 (3%)	8 (3%)	3

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.1. Land Classification

The geographical area of District Ziarat is 330 thousand hectares, out of which 2.6% (8,460 hectares) is unavailable for cultivation. The Potential Area of 2.4% available for agricultural crops cultivation is 8,015 hectares. For future growth and development lots of advancement possibilities are available in the district, although water scarcity is a major constraint to agricultural development. Harnessing flood water by constructing dams can help bring more uncultivable area under cultivation. Tube wells operating in the district are all installed privately. From the given data it is quite evident that the trend of Mean Fallow Land had been at 41.6% for a five year period while Mean Net Sown Area had been at 58.4%.

Distribution of Arable Land



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

The area under Culturable Waste Land has been decreasing since 2004-05 to 2008-09 from 39.6% to 18.8% respectively; this most probably indicates to the availability of irrigation water, that the ratio of cropping intensity increased during both the *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons. However, the difference of increase in the Culturable Waste Land ranged from 1,507 hectares to 3,177 hectares from the year 2004-05 to 2008-09.

Out of the total Potential Area for cultivation (8,015 hectares), the data on total Arable Land for five years (2004 – 2009) ranged from 4,837 (60.4%) to 6,508 (81.2%). At the availability of total Arable Land, the share of Current Fallow Land for the last five years increased from 36.6% to 52.7%. However, for a good crop raising and earning, focus on the practice of horizontal crop yield increase is made possible within the framework of available farm resources, not only the farm and the farmers' community income increases, but also the overall economy of a country is most likely to flourish. The Net Sown Area during 2008-09 decreased almost about 11.1% as compared to the previous four years' period. The area under total Arable Land increased almost 14.8%.

Crops

Ziarat has two cropping seasons:

- Rabi Crops:** *Rabi crops* include; Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed /Mustard, Vegetables and Fodder. These crops are sown in winter or during early summer and harvested in late summer. For further details, please see table C1 Annexure C.
- Kharif Crops:** *Kharif crops* include; Sorghum (*Jowar*), Millet (*Bajra*), Maize, *Mung* bean, Mash bean, fruits, Onion, Potato, Vegetables, Melons, Chillies and Fodder. All these crops come under cash crops and they are sown in summer and harvested in late summer or early winter. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

7.2.2. Major Crops, Area and Production

Under the area of major *Rabi crops*, Wheat occupied the maximum area of 165 hectares, which is 100% of the total area (165 hectares). More than 63% area of Wheat was under un-irrigated condition. The production (261 tons) with the average yield recorded in Wheat crop was at 1,582 Kg/hectares for the year 2008-09.

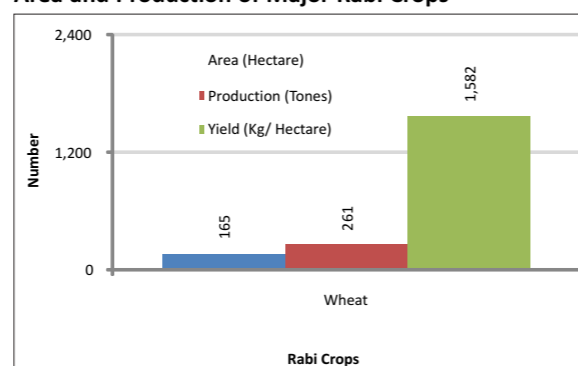
However, data shows that the average yield in Wheat crop at Ziarat is not very good as against the average yield of high yielding Wheat genotypes for irrigated Wheat in Balochistan (2,368 Kg/hectares).

Under the area of major *Kharif crops* fruits occupied a maximum area of 2,823 hectares which is 95.5% of the total area (2,955 hectares). The production of fruits recorded was (35,254 tons). Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach and Pomegranates are the fruits of District Ziarat.

Under the area of major *Kharif crops* Onion occupied the minimum area of (12 hectares), this is 0.4% of the total area (2,955 hectares). The production of Onion recorded was 162 tons at an average yield of 13,500 Kg/hectares. However, data shows that the average yield in Onion crop at Ziarat is not very good as against the average yield of high yielding Onion in Balochistan (18,658 Kg/hectares).

It seems that the Onion varieties being grown are either not certified seed or may be the following agronomic practices like sowing time, balanced fertilizer application plus type of fertilizer to be applied, seed bed preparation, irrigation intervals, hoeing and weeding operations, and proper insect and disease control measures, are not fully and properly implemented. It is therefore, recommended that improved genotypes of Onion may be introduced in the district in order to replace the existing low

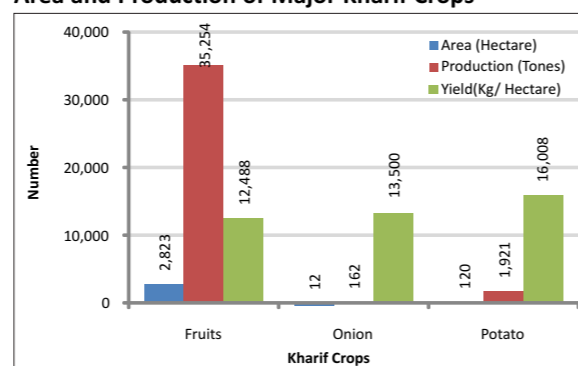
Area and Production of Major Rabi Crops



(Agriculture Statistics of Balochistan, 2008-09)

l e a d i n g

Area and Production of Major Kharif Crops



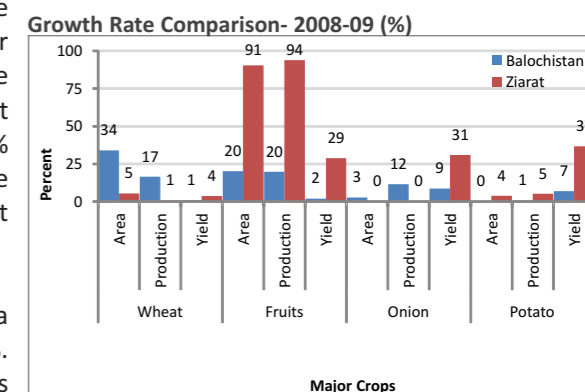
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008 09)

yielding and susceptible-to-disease varieties with a high yielding and disease resistant/tolerant newly developed varieties. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

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

7.2.3. Discussion on Production Trends

a) *Wheat:* At the district level, Wheat contributed to 100% of the area under *Rabi crops*. More than 36% of Wheat was grown under un-irrigated condition during the year 2008-09. Wheat being the staple food of District Ziarat contributed to 5.3% of the total Wheat area in Balochistan at 33.9% having a production ratio of 0.7% against the 16.5% with the yield Kg/hectares having a growth rate at 3.6% against 1.0% of the provincial level. Hence, the Wheat cultivation is capable of continuing in the existing cropping system.



(Agriculture Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

b) *Fruit:* At the district level, fruits contributed to 95.5% of the area under *Kharif crops* with an area growth rate of 90.5 > 20.1%. However, the production growth rate of 93.8 > 19.7 % for fruits remained higher at the district level as compared to Wheat. The growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 28.7% as against the 2.0% of the provincial level. Therefore, it is recommended that fruit cultivation should continue with the same spectrum at district level.

c) *Onion:* At the district level, Onion contributed to 0.4% of the area under the *Kharif* crop with an area growth rate of 0.4 < 2.7% remained lower than Wheat and fruits. However, production growth rate of 0.4 < 11.6% for Onion remained lower than Wheat and fruits at the district level. The growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 31.0% as against 8.6% of the provincial level. Therefore, it is apparent that Onion cultivation is not very economical in the district, as a whole against the Wheat, fruits and Potato cultivation. Therefore, vertical as well as horizontal yield increase in the shape of improved genotypes must be focused on in future by the farmers of the district.

d) *Potato:* At the district level, Potato contributed to 4.1% of the area under *Kharif crops*. The area growth rate of 3.8% > 0.2% and production growth rate of 5.1 > 0.7% for Potato remained high as compared to Onion followed by the growth yield of Kg/hectares at 36.7% against the 6.9% of the provincial level. Therefore, it is revealed that Potato production at district level is more economical than Onion. For further details, please see table C3 Annexure C.

7.2.4. Discussion of Cropping Patterns

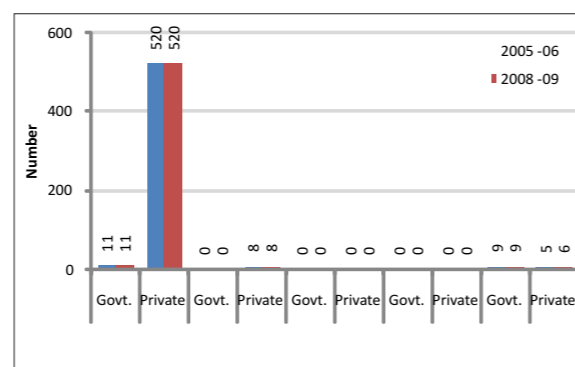
Single cropping pattern is practiced to cultivate Wheat, fruits, Onion, Potato, whereas inter cropping, mixed cropping and crop rotation are not practiced. Some of the fields/plots remained uncultivated as a Fallow Land with the reason to maintain the soil fertility status that might have been exhausted during the years in the past under crop husbandry.

7.3. Farm Implements and Inputs

According to the statistics, most of the farm implements were owned by the private sector. Government has provided

some tractors for land leveling. Provision of farm implements by the government to the deserving and the poor can help boost the agriculture production, provided irrigation water is available. For further details, please see table C4 Annexure C.

Government and Private Owned Farm Implements

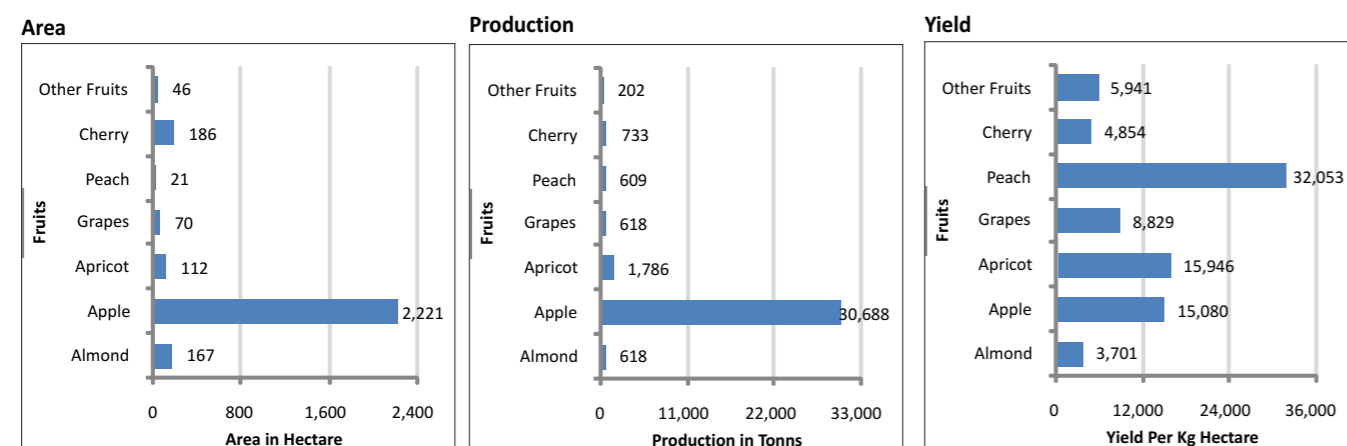


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.4. Horticulture Inputs

7.4.1. Area and Production of Fruits and Vegetables

The district has great potential for fruit farming. Presently, Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach and Cherry are the major fruits produced in the area. For further details, please see table C5 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Commercially, among all the vegetables as reported in the Agriculture Statistics Balochistan 2008-09 only Potato was cultivated, which occupied the maximum area of 120 hectares with a production and yield range of 1,921 tons/hectares and 16,008 Kg/hectares at the district level during 2008-09. For further details, please see table C6 Annexure C.

7.4.2. Area and Production of Floriculture

Total area reported under Cut Flowers is 4.5 acres, in which only Gladiolus was raised at Ziarat during the year 2008-09. Maximum number of sticks (335,000) was obtained from the Gladiolus. The price of the cut flowers per stick has not been reported in the Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09. However, the economic importance of cut flowers is not hidden. Its aesthetic and emotional value is acceptable round the globe.

7.5. Land Ownership and Tenure System

The total Arable Land recorded was (81.2%) 6,508 hectares. The Culturable Waste Land was 18.8% (1,507 hectares) during the year 2008-09. The last land settlement (in terms of ownership of the district's land) can be classified into:

- State land
- Private land

All private holdings have been measured and cadastral maps are available. Proper records are maintained by the revenue department showing the names of the owners and the land parcel owned by them. The system of individual proprietary holding is in practice. Fruits are the major crop of the district. Orchard owners lease their orchards out for cash to contractors when the fruit trees are in the flowering stage. The contractors are responsible for all the subsequent operations including packing, transportation and sale of the fruit.

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

Shared Tenancy	Does Not Exist.
Cash Tenancy	Land from the owner on lump-sum basis is undertaken for an agricultural year and all the expenses right from land preparation to harvesting and threshing are to be met by the tenant.
Crop Sharing System	Does Not Exist

7.6. Agriculture Marketing

The agricultural sector of Ziarat is nearly a single crop sector. The area under cultivation is almost entirely fruit producing with a dominating position for Apples (>78%). The remaining production (cereals etc.) is consumed locally. In case of fruits there is of course a marketable surplus. The fruit is sold to contractors visiting the villages. The price is paid in full when the orchard is leased out. The lease is mostly for one season. After the orchard is leased out it is managed by the contractor until the lease expires. The contractor looks after the fruit plants, arranges for picking, grading, packing, transportation and all the subsequent marketing operations. Marketing of all agricultural produce is done by the private sector. In case of fruits, the marketing process starts from the time when the orchards are still in blossom and the coming produce is sold to a contractor. The contractor manages the orchard till harvest. However, the proclivity of farm producers is divided to marketing system at varying angles. Because, the prices fixed for different agricultural commodities by the government do not seem to be effectively implemented throughout the province. This is one of the basic reasons of daily increase of prices, the majority of the farm produce is directly sold into the hands of brokers (other terms used for broker are *dalal/beopari*, contractors or intermediaries, which refer to the same category of person with different nomenclatures at different locations. Normally the following options are available for selling the produce to all the growers:

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

7.6.1. Share of Population Employed in Major Agricultural Activities

Farming is almost entirely a private enterprise and it is managed at domestic level. The family members and the hired workers participate in farming. Use of hired labor is more extensive in this district as compared to the neighboring Sibi

District. The entire cereal and vegetable production is consumed locally. The district's surplus is in fruit production which finds its way mostly to the markets in other provinces besides Quetta City.

Tractors are used for plowing the land and tube wells are used to irrigate the fields. Generally land owners themselves cultivate their land. Some landowners also hire labor on contract basis. The big land owners hire labor on permanent basis for sowing and harvesting the crops.

7.6.2. Role of Women in Agricultural Activities

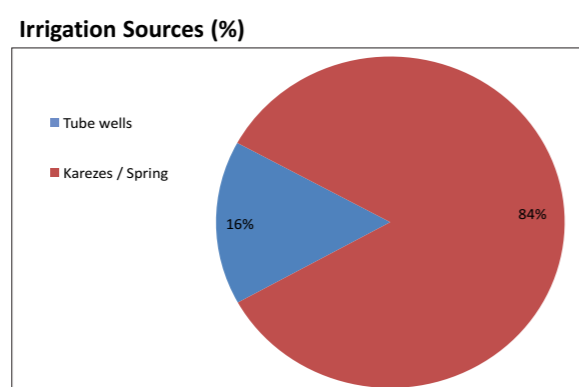
As far as family workers are concerned, they include both men and women. Women also participate in agriculture activities like cleaning of food grains.

7.7. Irrigation

7.7.1. Irrigation System and Sources

Two main sources of irrigation including tube wells and Karezes/ springs are commonly used in the district.

Majority of the crop cultivation on an area of 6,084 hectares is irrigated by means of Karezes/Spring, encompassing 84.5% of the total irrigation sources followed by tube well irrigation which covers 1,120 hectares at 15.5% of the total irrigation sources in District Ziarat. There are no canals and wells in the district as a source of crop irrigation. Potential to harness flood water exists. For further details, please see table C7 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008 09)

7.8. Number and Strength of the Agriculture Department Offices

Table 7.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Number of Agriculture Extension Departments
Number of Sub Offices	3
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	204
Actual Filled Posts	194
Vacant Posts	10

(Agriculture Department)

7.9. Currently in Progress Projects

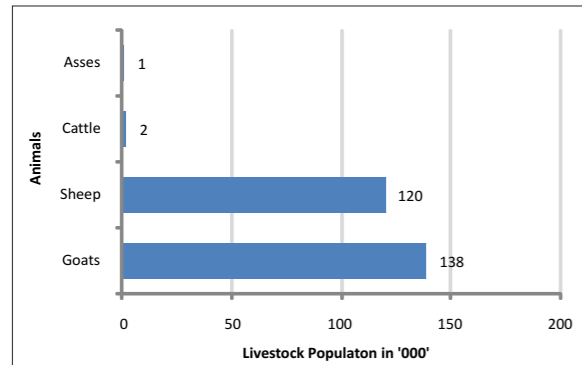
The following project was reflected in the PSDP 2009:

- Construction of small Irrigation and Flood Irrigation Schemes in Ziarat.

7.10. Major Development Issues

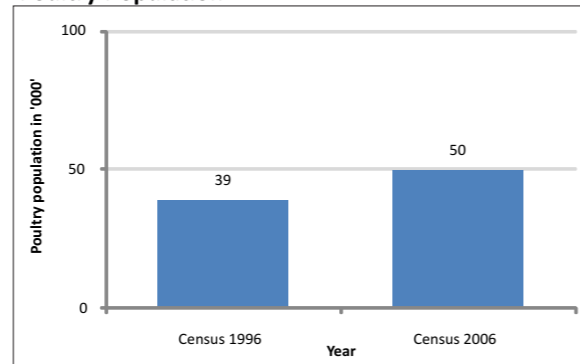
- High efficiency irrigation system should be introduced and managed with involvement of communities
- Best coping techniques should be introduced to maximize per acre yield
- Supply of certified seeds of all major crops at subsidized rates.
- Arrangements for field days, seminars, lecture on pest management and demonstration of improved package of technology plots by the concerned department will be useful.
- For sustainable agriculture, harnessing of flood water is necessary

Livestock Population



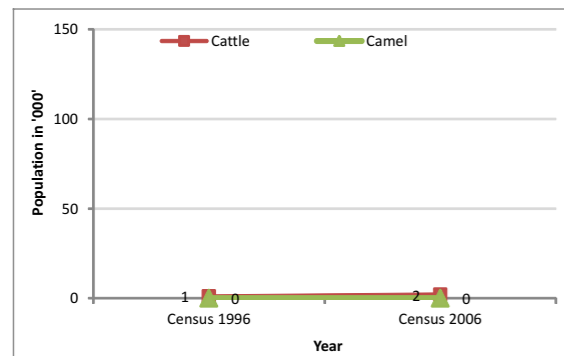
(Livestock Census, 2006)
Livestock Census comparison indicates that the population of livestock in the district has increased by a large percentage.

Poultry Population



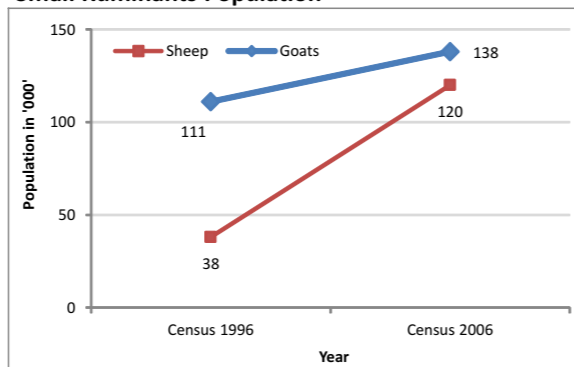
(Livestock Census, 1996 & 2006)
No major increase in poultry population.

Large Ruminants Population



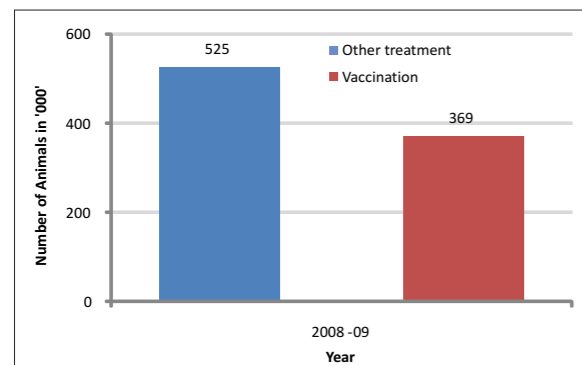
(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)
Quite a few numbers of Buffalos and camels are present.

Small Ruminants Population



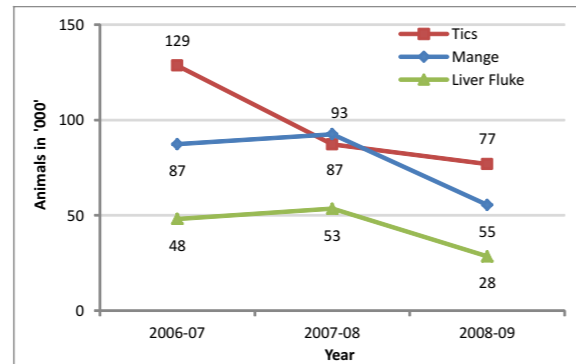
(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)
Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district.

Animals Treated and Vaccinated in 2008-09



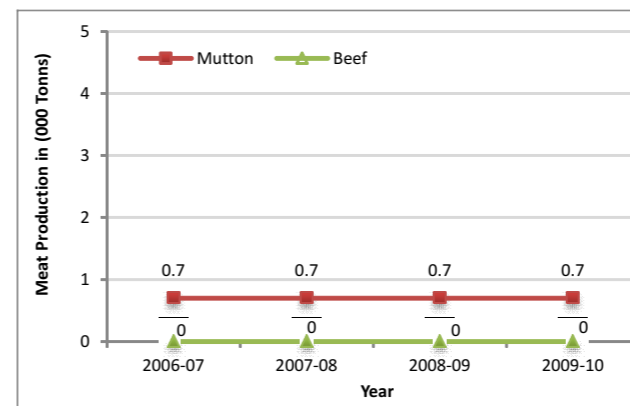
(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Three Major Animal Diseases in the District



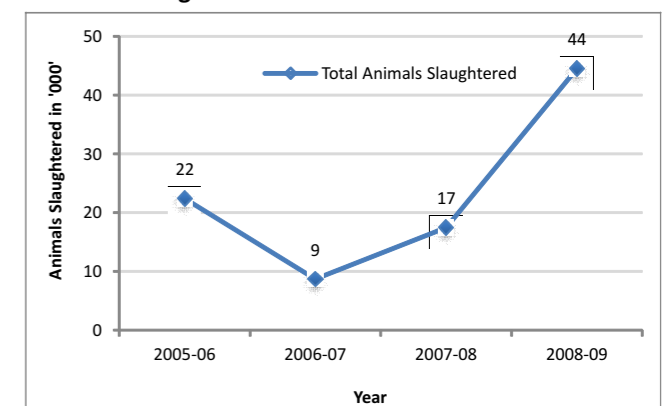
(District Statistics, 2008-09)
The incidence of major disease is declining

Meat Production in the District



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

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



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

Sector Highlights

- Livestock census comparison indicates that the population of livestock in the district has increased by a small percentage.
- Livestock census of 2006 reported population of goats at 138,000 and that of sheep at 120,000.
- A network of Public Sector Veterinary Institution comprising 6 veterinary hospitals, 41 veterinary dispensaries and 14 artificial insemination centers, is present in the district.
- Livestock services being provided by public sector are limited in operation and performance due to lack of funding

8.1. Introduction

Livestock earning has significantly contributed to family income of sizeable proportion of population. Traditionally, the whole families are involved in the livestock sector, especially women and children are engaged in supervision and management of livestock activities such as grazing, watering, feeding, cleaning the abodes and curing of livestock by traditional methods; however, children's involvement affects their schooling. Women are also involved in making home dairy products such as yogurt, butter and ghee which are mostly used within the family.

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

8.2. Livestock Population

In District Ziarat, the highest reported population among all the ruminants was 138 thousand of goats (Livestock Census, 2006). Both goats and sheep are the preferred farm animals that people like to keep and rear as compared to any other livestock species. Suitable weather conditions and relatively easy management make them preferable animals for family income. The livestock population reported over the last two decades of different categories is presented in the table below:

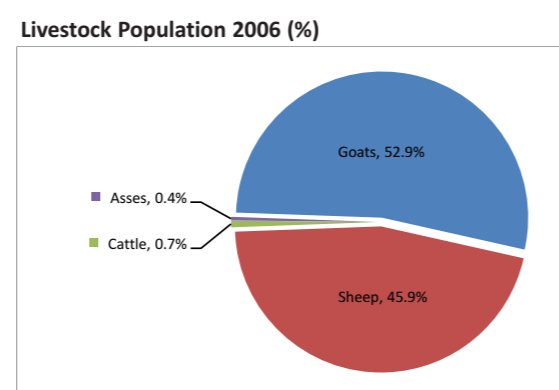
Table 8.1: Number of Livestock ('000' Numbers)

Livestock	1996	2006
Sheep	38	120
Goats	111	138
Cattle	1	2
Buffaloes	n/a	Less than 1000
Camel	n/a	Less than 1000
Poultry	39	50
Horses	n/a	Less than 1000
Mules	n/a	Less than 1000
Donkeys	1	1
Total Livestock Units (LU)	77	132

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

8.3. Large Ruminants

The Cattle are 0.7% of the total livestock of District Ziarat. The male cattle are mostly slaughtered and their beef is sold to fulfill food purpose. Some people prefer cattle for sacrifice on the occasion of *Eid-ul-Azha*. Low population of cattle in the district highlights the fact that small ruminants are preferred over large ruminant not only the district but also outside the district. In Balochistan, mutton is preferred over beef.



(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.4. Small Ruminants

More than 80% of the livestock population comprises small ruminants which show that people prefer small ruminants as compared to large ruminants, may be because of small scale agricultural activity in the district and availability of fodder. Household women and children usually look after the small ruminants. Small livestock farmer usually have herd size up to 15-20 small ruminants, which are raised mostly in un-irrigated areas where rangeland provides pasture. Sheep and goats are raised for multiple purposes like milk, mutton and reselling of male small ruminants in the market for economic gain,

whereas females are kept for reproduction and growth of herd population. The small ruminants are excellent converters of inconsumable grasses into highly efficient animal protein. Mutton is dried in the winter season with salt called *Landhi*, its high in protein and provides energy.

The livestock sector is a major source of producing leather and wool by providing required raw material such as wool, hides and skin to leather and wool industries. Wool is collected by the women of the household and sold to intermediaries, who finally send them to other provinces for industrial use, as no relevant industries exist in the district. Government does not own any sheep/goat farm for the conservation and propagation of pure breeds and it is a basic need for the development of small ruminants.

8.5. Poultry

There is one government poultry farm and small scale private/commercial poultry farms of broiler and layer breeds exist. Enormous potential has been observed in rural poultry where every household has 6-8 poultry birds in their homes. The eggs and poultry meat is usually consumed domestically. The department had launched a project "Development of Rural Poultry" in the year 2005-06 through which many of the poor families had been provided poultry birds at 80% subsidized rates. Rural poultry can be converted into commercial scale by improving the skills of the young rural women. In poultry farming, especially broiler breed is much preferred business over other breeds because it provides maximum return in very short time.

8.6. Livestock Population Growth Rate

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

Table 8.2: Projected Livestock Population (Numbers)

Livestock Category	G. Rate	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cattle	6.8	1,929	2,060	2,200	2,349	2,509
Buffalo	9.9	12	13	14	16	17
Sheep	1.8	120,054	122,212	124,408	126,644	128,920
Goats	2.6	138,440	142,019	145,691	149,458	153,322
Camels	1.5	34	35	35	36	36
Horses	4.3	13	14	14	15	15
Mules	10.7	5	6	6	7	7
Asses	2.4	1,029	1,054	1,079	1,106	1,132
Poultry	2.6	50,399	51,697	53,027	54,393	55,793

(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.7. Veterinary Institutions

There is a network of 6 veterinary hospitals, 41 veterinary dispensaries, 14 artificial insemination centers, 1 slaughter house, 1 poultry farm and 1 dairy farm - all owned by the government. Under a Federal Project "Fight against Congo Virus" dipping stations were established where animals are dipped for medication of external ticks and ectoparasites. The artificial inseminations are also being experimented particularly for such breeds that can gain maximum milk yield. An extended coverage of veterinary services would lead to rapid progress in milk and meat yields and would add substantially to the income of livestock farmers.

The physical condition of the government veterinary institution's buildings and equipment are not promising. There is an immediate need to renovate the buildings and provide latest equipment for appropriate health services.

8.8. Livestock Diseases

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

8.8.1. Major Diseases

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

- Ticks/Mites
- Worm infestations
- Pneumonia

Internal worm infestation, Ticks/Mites and Pneumonia are the commonly found diseases in the livestock of District Ziarat. The ectoparasites causing these diseases not only reduces the re-productivity and breeding efficiency of the animals but also affect the animal's skin, which then cannot be sold at market price. Various reported diseases among livestock are presented in the table 8.3:

Table 8.3: Major Livestock Diseases (Numbers)

Name of Diseases	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Mastitis	895	753	1,269	n/a	971
Foot & Mouth	1,042	1,780	2,297	1,455	1,180
Tics	109,214	128,511	87,220	76,867	144,366
Mange	75,241	87,308	92,571	55,456	77,125
Liver Fluke	37,251	48,099	53,481	28,484	43,074
Liver Work	65,621	78,951	102,271	16,321	70,951
CCP	15,245	188,713	116,971	12,817	n/a
New Castle Disease	4,253	3,788	2,851	3,800	2,900
Pneumonia	10,562	12,931	9,311	13,511	n/a
Hemorrhagic Septicaemia	16	1	85	13	74

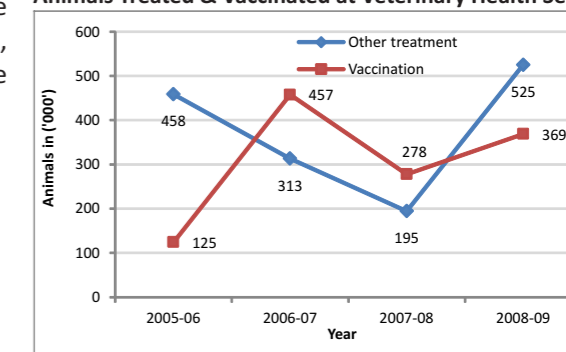
(Civil Veterinary Hospital)
n/a: Data not available

8.8.2. Disease Control Activities and Mortality

The Livestock Department is involved in animal convenient health coverage activities and usually performs vaccination and medication in order to save animal lives. The most number of livestock treated and vaccinated during the last five

years were reported in the year 2006-07, whereas after that the trend was on the lower and then again moved on the upper side, which could be due to many reasons. For further details, please see table D1 Annexure D.

Animals Treated & Vaccinated at Veterinary Health Services



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

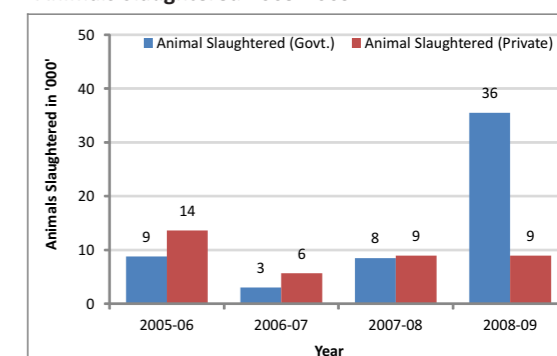
8.9. Meat and Dairy Production

The mutton production has remained constant in the district at 700 tons over the last five years. The data regarding beef production could not be obtained. However; milk production has risen gradually along with the increase in population of large ruminants. Similarly, poultry meat and egg production has also gradually increased, as there was no significant change in the last five years. For further detail please see table D2 Annexure D.

8.10. Slaughtering

The most number of animal slaughtering was performed by government in the year 2008-09.

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

8.11. Functions and Structure of Livestock Department

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

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

Table 8.4: Number and Strength of Livestock Offices

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	n/a
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	106
Actual Filled Posts	97
Vacant Posts	9

(Livestock Department)n/a: Data not available

8.12. Some Development Projects

The projects funded by sources are:

Table 8.5: Livestock Projects

Project	Funded By	Start Year	End Year
Development of Rural Poultry	ASPL-II	2004-05	2007-08
Mobile Animal Health Service	ASPL-II	2005-06	2007-08
Mobile Animal Health Service	ASPL-II	2005-06	2007-08
Fight Against Congo Virus	ASPL-II (Federal)	2005-06	2007-08
Strengthening of Livestock Services	Asian Dev. Bank	2004-05	2008-09
Up gradation of Dairy Farm Ziarat by providing 20 milking cows for Govt. Dairy Farm Ziarat	PSDP	2005-06	2006-07

(Directorate of Livestock Planning , 2010)

8.13. Major Development Issues

- Livestock sector has much potential in the district but infrastructure needs to be upgraded.
- Latest equipment needs to be instituted.
- Research is needed to be carried out over the breed and genetics potential of livestock's health and growth.
- Women are neglected in the development; however, they are playing their roles in livestock at house hold level.
- There is a need of computerized monitoring and evaluation system at district and provincial level for timely reporting and decision making.
- Marketing and transportation in the district are the major issues to be addressed.
- No any breed conservation program has yet started in the district.
- Livestock population has been increased but the productivity of livestock seems stagnant.
- Farmers need to be provided awareness regarding the disease control and livestock management.
- Rural poultry needs to be strengthening through awareness and capacity building of the young house hold ladies.

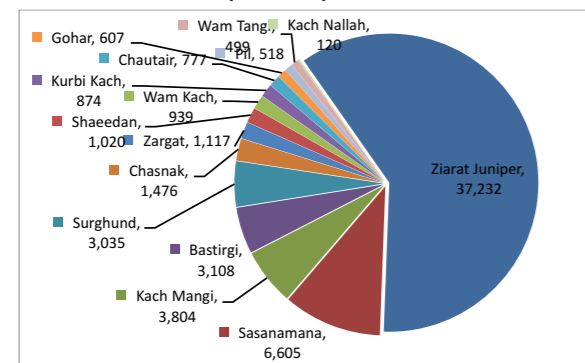
9 FISHERIES

There are no prospects of inland fisheries in the district.

10 FORESTRY

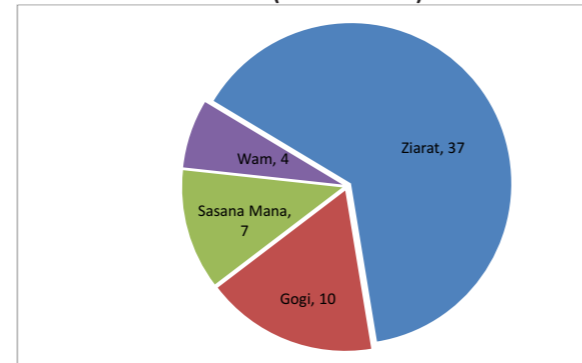
Total Forest Area	61,731 ha.
Number of Sub Offices	1
Total Sanctioned Posts	173
Filled Posts	173

Notified Forest Area (Hectares)



(Forest Department)

Notified Protected Areas ('000'Hectares)



(Forest Department)

Sector Highlights

The district has a reasonable area under forest and a considerable area has been conserved as State Forest or Wildlife Protected Area. The forests mainly comprise of Juniper with its associate species. Historically these forests have played a vital role in the survival of local communities and livelihood of the communities remained linked with these forests. The forest ecosystem was a source of forage for their livestock, wood to cook their food and fuel to warm them in hostile winters, construction material for huts and shelters, springs for potable and irrigation water and medicinal herbs for cure of ailments. The overall scenic beauty and pleasant summer weather attracted the attention of British era administrators to declare it a seasonal regional administrative headquarter; this was beginning of infrastructure development in the area. Due to its status as a Hill Station, the area hosted the ailing founder of Pakistan, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, in 1948 for a while and till today many eminent personalities feast their eyes on this picturesque mountain landscape but the crown jewel of the area, its forests, is degrading due to a host of factors. If these forests vanish, not only the area will lose its historic status of a hill station but also the dependent communities will suffer.

There are fifteen (15) notified natural forests which include Bastirgi, Gohar, Zargat, Sasanamana, Shaeedan, Pil, Wam Tangi, Wam Kach, Kach Mangi, Kach Nallah, Surghund, Ziarat Juniper, Chasnak, Chautair, and Kurbi Kach, measuring 61,731 hectare in total. Moreover, there are four (4) notified protected areas which include Sasanamana, Ziarat, Gogi, and Wam, measuring 58,105 hectare in total.

Forestry in the district is dominantly characterized by Juniper forests which are ecologically the climax species of the area.

It is generally believed that Juniper forests of Ziarat are the largest one in the world which is not true. It could possibly be one of the largest patches with regard to its species and old age, but not the largest juniper forest in the world. Juniper (*Juniperus excelsa polycarpus*) has a global significance because of its old age and utterly slow growth rate and it finds its place in the list of the oldest living creatures on earth. For that reason it is also termed as "living Fossil" by the professional community. According to a rough estimate, its age ranges from 2,000 to 2,500 years. Some of the associated plants of Junipers are of high medicinal value. Local population uses these plants as indigenous treatments for a variety of diseases. These forests are degrading due to its old age, lack of regeneration, climate change, demographic pressures, etc. As a result, it has been included in the list of 10 critically endangered ecosystems of Pakistan (Biological Diversity Plan for Pakistan).

The green valleys of Ziarat with their apple orchards make it the most sought after tourism destination in Balochistan. This potential could be tapped properly by development of recreational facilities. This would provide an alternative source of livelihood to the local population and may also prevent further degradation of these forests.

The linkage of economic benefits of horticulture (mainly from apple and cherry orchards) with water production from the catchments covered with juniper forests has not been established properly and as a result the importance of these forests is mainly quoted for biodiversity reasons. The failure of this understanding at policy level and lack of awareness among masses may fail any effort to conserve these forests from disappearing.

10.1. Introduction

Forests play an important role in the maintenance of environmental balance. It is a well established fact that life on earth is a function of a number of direct, indirect, tangible and intangible naturally active forestry factors. These may include emission of life-sustaining oxygen and absorption of poisonous carbon-di-oxide. Forests are 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 representative forest type in the area is Dry Temperate Forests (Dry Juniper Forests). The climax vegetation is Juniper (*Juniperus excelsa polycarpus*) with other associate species.

10.2. Major Vegetation

The major tree species found in the district are Obusht (*Juniperus excelsa polycarpus*), Wild Ash (*Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*) and Shina (*Pistacia khinjjak*), which occupy favorable sites. On lower hills Zaitoon (*Olea ferruginea*) and Mazri (*Nannorrhops ritchieana*) are also present. The main shrubs and bushes are Janglee Badaam/Wild Almond (*Prunus eberne*), Sparae (*Cotoneaster spp.*), Tharkha (*Artemisia maritime*), *Crataegus sp.*, Oman (*Ephedra nebrodensis* and *Ephedra intermedia*), Makhi (*Caragana ambigua*), Khakshir (*Sisymbrium sophia*), Zralg (*Berberis lyceum*), and Surae (*Rosa lacerans*). The ground cover is constituted mainly of grasses like *Stipa himalacia*, *Dichanthium annulatum*, *Chrysopogon aucheri* and *Cymbopogon spp.*

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

Table 10.1: Vegetation Zones

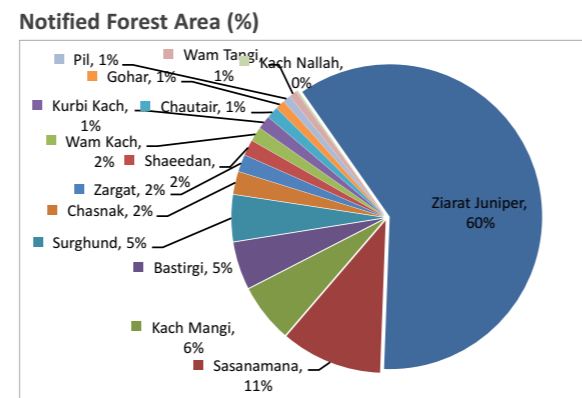
Vegetation Zone	Brief Description
Higher hills	On higher mountain areas <i>Juniperus Excelsa polycarpus</i> is the predominantly climax Species associated with <i>Pistacia khinjjak</i> , <i>Ephedra nebrodensis</i> , <i>Ephedra intermedia</i> and <i>Fraxinus xanthoxyloides</i> .
Foot hills	It comprises mostly of the fertile deep soil areas. It provides summer grazing land for both the local and nomadic graziers. It is dominated by a variety of shrubs like <i>Artimesia meritima</i> (Tharkha), <i>Prunus ebernea</i> (Wild almond), <i>Caragana ambigua</i> (Makhi), <i>Berberis lyceum</i> (Zralg) and <i>Sophora griffithii</i> (Ghuzaira) associated with herbs and grasses. On lower hills Zaitoon (<i>Olea ferruginea</i>) and Mazri (<i>Nannorrhops ritchieana</i>) are also present.
Piedmont plains/ valleys	Mostly modified by the local community for agriculture and other land uses. It consists of more or less flat to undulating plains. The wasteland contains mostly <i>Artimesia meritima</i> (Tharkha), <i>Haloxylon griffithii</i> with sporadic mixture of edible seasonal forage plants; thus supporting thousands of animals, both local and nomadic ones.
Dry stream beds	Commonly found in the entire district where lavender spp. is commonly seen.

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

10.3. Forestry Land use

10.3.1. Notified Forests

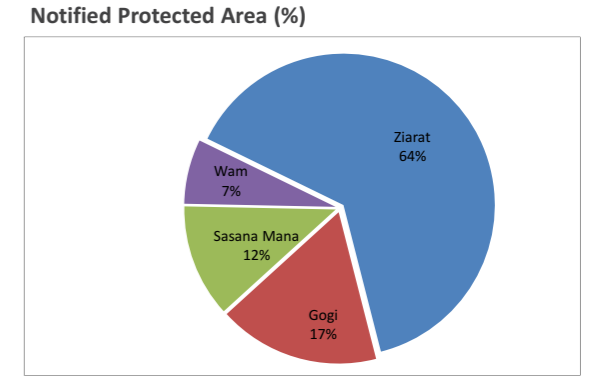
There are fifteen (15) notified natural forests which include Bastirgi, Gohar, Zargat, Sasanamana, Shaeedan, Pil, Wam Tangi, Wam Kach, Kach Mangi, Kach Nallah, Surghund, Ziarat Juniper, Chasnak, Chautair, and Kurbi Kach, measuring 61,731 hectare in total. For details, see table E1 Annexure E for details.



(Forest Department)

10.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

There are four (4) notified protected areas which include Sasanamana, Ziarat, Gogi, and Wam, measuring 58,105 hectare in total. For details, see table E2 Annexure E.



(Forest Department)

10.3.3. Rangelands

The type of rangeland present in the district is classified as Central Balochistan Ranges. It has species like: Gung (*Vitex agnus-castus*), Ghureza (*Sophora lopcurioides*), Tharkha (*Artemisia maritime*), Zawal (*Achillea santolina*), Zoz (*Alhagi camalorum*), Spanda (*Peganum harmala*), Washta (*Stipa pennata*), Weezh (*Pennisetum orientale*), Sargarai (*Cymbopogon jawarancusa*), Margha (*Pennisetum annulatum*) etc. The productivity is fair with average productive capacity of 160 kg /hectare. The rangelands have degraded due to overgrazing and fuel wood collection, and the only remnants are less palatable and poisonous plants like Ghuzera (*Sophora griffithii*). The degradation has been aggravated by the traditional nomadic migrants.

Most of the forest lands in the district are rangelands and grazing rights belong to communities living around them. Due to communal ownership, usually these are accessible to all members of the community and also to nomads passing through the area on their traditional routes of migration to new areas. There is no limit on the number, type, season and period/duration of grazing. This free access to range resource by everyone and absence of responsibility on management side has led to what could be termed as the "Tragedy of Commons", which has resulted in overgrazing and uprooting of bushes/shrubs from rangelands beyond their carrying capacities. As a consequence, most of the rangelands in the district are becoming degraded.

10.4. Forest Production

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

Ephedra was once a big source of revenue for the Balochistan Forest and Wildlife Department and it was mainly extracted from this district. M/S Marker Alkaloids, Quetta was the main consumer. After introduction of synthetic Ephedrine, the said company ceased its manufacturing and demolished the plant. The Balochistan Forest and Wildlife Department (BFWD) then explored another Consumer, M/S Alpha Chemicals limited at Lahore; it too ceased its production after a couple of years. Haphazard exploitation of the resource by unskilled labor also led to an accelerated environmental degradation, hence, its commercial exploitation was ultimately terminated in the year 2000.

Kala Zira (*Carum bulbocastanum*) is collected mainly from the Kach Mangi forest. It is auctioned for handful revenue during good rainy years.

10.5. Non-Timber Forest Produce

Information about the medicinal plants of Ziarat district is well documented. In a recent study carried out by the IUCN-Pakistan, some 25 species of plants having some sort of medicinal value are found in the district. Resident communities also make use of them for household consumption and sometimes also for sale in the local market. The important species are:

- Obusht (*Juniperus excelsa polycarpus*).
- Tarkha sperah (*Artemisia merittima*).
- Oman (*Ephedra nebrodensis*).
- Oman (*Ephedra intermedia*).
- Morae /Ajwain (*Thymus vulgaris*).
- Zralg (*Berberis lycium*).
- Surrae (*Rosa beggeriana*).
- Ghuzera (*Sophora mollis*).
- Komala /Sonf (*Foeniculum vulgare*).
- Shinshobae (*Perowskia abrotanoides*).
- Sursanda (*Hymenocrater sessilifolius*).
- Kala Zira (*Carum bulbocastanum*).
- Spandae (*Paganum hermala*).
- Valanae (*Mentha sylvestris*).
- Walaghunai (*Dephne oleoides*).
- Gung (*Vitex agnus-castus*).

10.6. Wildlife

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

Table 10.2: Wildlife Common Species

Wildlife Type	Common Species
Mammals	Straight-horned Markhor (<i>Capra falconeri megaceros</i>), Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>), Hill fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes griffithii</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>), Afghan Pica (<i>Ochotona rufescens</i>) and Stone Marten (<i>martes foina</i>) etc.
Birds	Chukar (<i>Alectoris chukar</i>), See partridge (<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>), Kestrel (<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>), Rosy Starling (<i>Sturnus roseus</i>), Magpie (<i>Pica pica</i>), Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos daphanea</i>), a number of sparrows, finches, buntings, seasonal/migratory waterfowls, hawks, bustards and sand grouse etc.
Reptiles	Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agriemys horsfieldii</i>), Agama (<i>Laudakia caucasia</i>), Brown Cobra (<i>Naja oxiana</i>), Saw-scale viper (<i>Echis carinatus</i>), Dwarf Dark-headed racer (<i>Eirenis persica walteri</i>) Levantine viper (<i>Macrovipera lebetina</i>), etc.

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

10.6.1. Wildlife Statistics

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

10.7. Wetlands

There is no wetland of national or international importance located in the district.

10.8. Commercial Forestry (Plantations)

Tree species planted for amenity and farm forestry purpose are included in this category which are mostly planted along water channels, water storage ponds, around farmlands and household compounds. The common species are Walnut (*Juglans regia*), Sinjit (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*), Sufeda (*Populus spp.*), Toot/Mulberry (*Morus alba*), Quetta pine or Persian pine (*Pinus halepensis*), Saru (*Cupressus sempervirens*), *Salix sp.*

10.9. Bee Keeping

Bee keeping is an economic activity in Ziarat district. A few make shift stalls selling locally produced honey are common, moreover, some local vendors also market the product. Despite potential for export, the product is only marketed for tourists visiting the area.

10.10. Marketing and Processing

In the district wood obtained from the forests is mainly used for construction of huts, fencing, and fuel purposes. Although, recently natural gas has been provided to the Ziarat town; still a large majority living in villages rely on wood as a fuel. There is no data available about the quantity of wood exploited. Moreover, nomads /Pawindas, visiting the area during summer, cut juniper trees for fuel wood and construction of temporary summer shelters.

Seed/berries of Juniper (*Juniperus excelsa polycarpus*), which is used for flavoring of gin, are obtained from the area for further export from the country. In addition, Oman (*Ephedra sp.*) and Khakshir (*Sisymbrium sophia*) are also found in large quantity and have medicinal value. A big chunk of these herbs is marketed.

Kala Zira (*Carum bulbocastanum*) is also harvested from Kach Mangi forest and fetches high value in the market. The permit for its collection is auctioned bi-annually by the Forest Department. In the year 2008-09 the forest department collected revenue of Rs. 0.025 million from this source.

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

The Forest Department in the district is under the administrative control of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, who comes under the Conservator of Forests, Juniper Ecosystem, and Quetta in the province. The table given below reflects details of administration of the Forest Department in Ziarat district:

Table 10.3: Structure and Strength of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	173
Actual Filled Posts	173
Vacant Posts	0

(Forest Department)

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 GEF (UNDP) project “Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Production System in Juniper Ecosystem” is under implementation in selected valleys of district; IUCN-Pakistan is the implementing Agency of the project. Moreover, one Federal PSDP project namely “Multi-sectoral Project for Conservation of Juniper Forests in Balochistan” was initiated,

which would cover the juniper bearing areas of the district. After devolution of subject of environment to the provinces, this project was deleted from the Federal PSDP. The provincial government did not reflect any devolved project in its provincial PSPD; hence, all devolved projects have stopped.

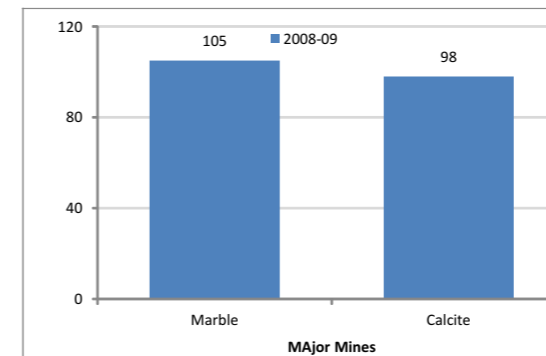
10.13. Some Key Findings

- Although natural gas has been provided to Ziarat town; still, during winter, use of junipers as firewood increases manifold. Apart from the local tribesmen, Afghan Pawidas/nomads also burden this resource.
- Due to poverty and absence of cheap construction material, local communities still use logs and wooden boards of juniper.
- Another threat to the Juniper forests is attack of a plant parasite which grows and flourishes on Junipers and destroys it within a short period; it is called "Mistletoe" or (*Arceuthobium oxycedri*). Fungal attack is another threat to Junipers which destroys it by 30% of its total volume. It is natural process and could not be controlled at all.
- Female involvement in the forest activities is rare and limited to some jobs like collecting herbs, bushes and shrubs. Sometimes they also collect fuel wood.
- The environmental and ecological balance is impaired due to soil erosion, depletion of range land and population pressure.
- The institutional capacity of Forestry Department needs restructuring. Management needs vigor, so that effective control on the degradation of overall environment will be possible.
- Lack of awareness and aptitude towards conservation of forests and rangelands.
- For immediate financial gains, unplanned agriculture activities have subsided the natural vegetation.
- Lack of alternate energy sources.
- Lack of cheap construction material.
- Irrational land use and its management.
- No community system in place for management of wastelands.
- Deficiency of alternate source of forage for livestock feeding.
- Wildlife being hunted for fun and food and out of necessity for status and prestige.

11 MINING

Name of the Mineral	Acreage
Marble	500

Minerals Production in 2009-10



(Mines and Minerals Development, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- Laterite deposits of economic value stretch over 60 Square Kilometer area from Ziarat towards Tehsil Sinjawai
- Laterite Zone in the vicinity of Ziarat contain 1 to 2% Titanium Oxide along with high Iron and Aluminum contents
- 15 prospecting licenses and 1 mining lease were granted for coal, marble, laterite and calcite by 2009-10
- Exploration of further prospects of dimensional stone in the district has potential.

11.1. Introduction

In District Ziarat, the exposed rock units ranges from early Cretaceous to Tertiary period. The rocks formations are of sedimentary nature. Laterite deposits of economic value stretch over 60 Square Kilometer area from Ziarat towards Tehsil Sinjawai. It is a yellow, light brown, dark brown to maroon and even reddish brown mixture of hydroxides of Aluminum, Iron, Manganese, Titanium and other metals. Its deposits contain TiO_2 , which is assumed to be of great importance. Titanium, a metal extensively used for performance of military and civil aircraft, rockets and missile etc., as by preliminary investigation carried out by Geological Survey of Pakistan, indicated that Laterite Zone in the vicinity of Ziarat contain 1 to 2% Titanium Oxide along with high Iron and Aluminum contents: used by paint industry in preparation of paints and pigments. These useful economic resources required detailed exploration work. Dimension stone of different shades and colors are also available in huge quantity and are being mined by private sector. Coal bearing formation of less economic value is exposed at Kach area.

Table 11.1: Mineral Resources of the District

Name of the Mineral	Quality	Deposit
Coal	Not Determined	Not Known
Marble(Dimensional Stone)	Good	Large
Laterite(titanium)	2%	Not Known
Calcite	Good	Not Known

(Mines and Mineral Department, 2010)

11.2. Major Minerals Production and Leases

In Ziarat District, 15 prospecting licenses and 1 mining lease have been granted for above mentioned minerals, over an area of 12,401 acres, to the private sector for exploitation of these mineral while only marble and calcite are being exploited.

Table 11.2: Major Minerals and Production

Name of Minerals	No of Prospecting Licenses 2009-10		No of Mining Leases 2009-10		Production (In Metric Tons)				
	Number	Acreage	Number	Acreage	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Coal	3	4,126	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marble	10	6,248	1	500	55	212	90	105	n/a
Laterite	1	597	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Calcite	1	930	0	0	n/a	n/a	222	98	n/a

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

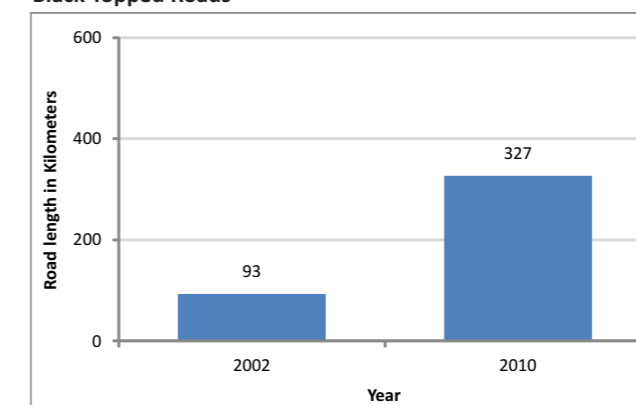
11.3. Major Development Issues

There is potential for further exploration of the mineral deposits in the district. The explored minerals can create attractive avenues of investment with generation of employment opportunities. New projects and interventions can increase population engagement in mining. Main hurdles for exploitation and development of minerals are lack of access roads, water, power and gas. Other impediment is the high cost of estimating the proven reserves and preparation of feasibility reports.

12 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

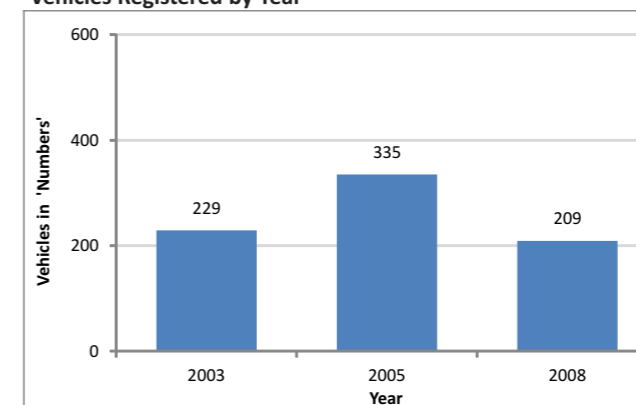
Economic Infrastructure and Communications	
Total Length of metalled roads	327 Km
Total Length of shingle roads	337 Km
Number of Telephone connections	837
Internet Users	47
Mobile phone providers/ connections	n/a
Number of post offices	15
Hotels	7
Motels	3
Guest Houses	11
Rest Houses	13
Public Banks	2
Private Banks	0

Black Topped Roads



(District Development Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Vehicles Registered by Year



(District Development Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

12.1. Introduction

Economic development is one of the key elements required for the well-being and prosperity of the region and its people. Infrastructure plays a key role in economic development by contributing towards welfare of the masses. Ziarat is one of the most underprivileged districts of Balochistan. The existence of infrastructure and communication facilities is below par. The district has short road linkages within the district as well as with other parts of the province. Most of the roads are shingle roads. Availability of Electricity is limited and Gas is not available at all. Postal and Telephone facilities are available.

12.2. Roads and Highways with Surface Classification and Length

The total length of road in Ziarat is 664 km, out of which, 327 km is black topped road (metalled road). Generally, road maintenance is poor due to lack of funding and inadequate monitoring.

Table 12.1: Road Type and Length (Kilometer)

Length by Surface Type:	Black Topped	Shingle	Total Length
2002	93	337	430
2010	327	337	664

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

Poor road infrastructure creates transportation difficulties and, consequently impacts trade and tourism activities. Some areas of the district do not have shingle roads: hence, problems to transport agriculture products to market.

12.3. Transport

The Vehicle Excise Registration Office is located in District Ziarat: see table F1, Annexure F for the number of registered vehicles under various categories in the district since 2002-03. Few vehicles are registered annually in Ziarat. There are unregistered vehicles and motor bikes too. Similarly, all vehicles in the district are not necessarily to be registered in the district: Sindh registered vehicles can also be seen in the district.

12.4. Railway, Harbor and Airports

There is no railway or airway service in the district.

12.5. Radio and Television Stations

Relevant data could not be traced.

12.6. Telecommunication and IT Services

Telecommunication facilities were concentrated in Ziarat town and the settlements along Quetta - Ziarat roads. The number of telephone connections is on the rise and 4 exchanges are working in the district. Fax and internet facilities are also available in the district but to a limited extent. Information about number of mobile phones users is not available.

Table 12.2: Telephone Line, Exchange and Internet Users (Numbers)

Category	2004-05	2009
Telephone Lines /connections	797	837
Exchange and Tele-density	5	4
Mobile Phone	n/a	n/a
Internet users	n/a	47 DSL

(Pakistan Telecom Authority)
n/a: Data not available

12.7. Post Offices / Courier Services

There are 15 post offices at various places but no courier service.

12.8. Banking and Financial Institutions

The Development Financing Institutions (DFI) and commercial banks have branch offices in the district. There are two branches of commercial banks. Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) has a branch office. All of these branches are located in Ziarat town. The main function of ADBP is to provide loans to farmers and land owners to promote agricultural activities on easy installments. The ADBP is performing fairly well. The service of lending is increasing and the recovery rate is good, according to the ADBP Manager. The borrowers are mostly fruit orchard owners. There is no women bank in the district.

12.9. Energy

12.9.1. Electricity (Supply and Demand)

Electricity is provided by WAPDA with four grid stations in the district. Number of electricity connections is increasing; however, the progress is rather slow. There are at least 2 scheduled electricity-off periods a day, each lasting several hours. The overall situation with respect to electricity supply is thus not satisfactory.

12.9.2. Gas (Supply and Demand)

Gas is not provided to the district. Gas cylinders are used both for cooking and lighting. If Sui gas pipe line is extended to Ziarat town, this will greatly improve the quality of life in the district and reduce the pressure on the forest for supply of fuel wood.

12.10. Hotels and Resorts

The total number of rest houses in the district is 13, all of them are owned by government. Ziarat is a renowned hill station and is famous for its forests. Tourism is one of the key economic activities in the district. Moreover, there are seven private hotels. There is also a PTDC Motel. The rest houses and the PTDC Motel have reasonable accommodation. Most of the private hotels are, however, not in very good condition.

12.11. Currently in Progress Projects

The following projects were reflected in the PSDP 2009:

- Black topping of Zandra Mana Speraragha Sasnak Road 0.00 to 24.875 km.
- Construction of Surshor to Nishpa Ziarat 15 km.
- Black topped Eastarn Kawas link Road 11.6 km.
- Construction of Roads in Ziarat.

12.12. Major Development Issues

- As compared to other districts, present state of the economic infrastructure in District Ziarat is poor. Roads are considered the roads to economic development of an area and so on. Economic infra-structure promotes economic growth. There are strong, positive linkages between infra-structure facilities and economic development. The district has a fairly good network of roads, but rural roads are insufficient and are in need of maintenance.

- Ziarat attract tourists and traffic due to its weather. The existing roads are not in a condition to sustain this traffic build-up. Demand for economic infrastructure services is increasing due to increase in population. This has been observed particularly in the case of transport. There is an urgent need for sufficient investment in the building of black topped roads so that the district can actively participate in economic development of the province and the country.
- Electricity, a prerequisite of industrial and agricultural development, is not available in most of the district. At present the majority of the areas are deprived of basic amenities like electricity, telephone and gas. Electricity is the most demanded facility, both for lighting and tube wells to irrigate the fields. Postal services need to be expanded and improved. One probable reason behind the slower pace of tourism in the district is the unavailability of a dependable power source.
- There is also a critical need for microfinance banking institution to extend the banking services to the unbanked people, specifically the women of the district to encourage their participation in handicraft and livestock and to improve their economic status.



SECTION III Social Infrastructure

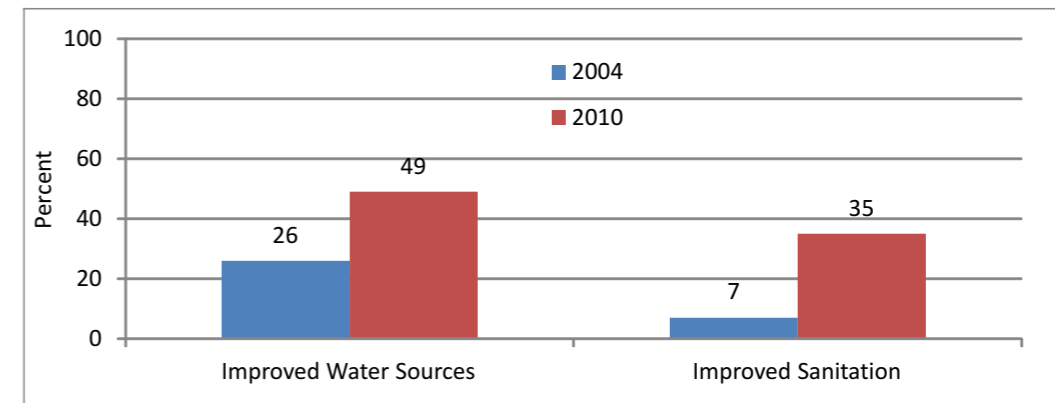
- 13 Water Supply and Sanitation
- 14 Health and Nutrition
- 15 Education

MDG Indicators

Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability

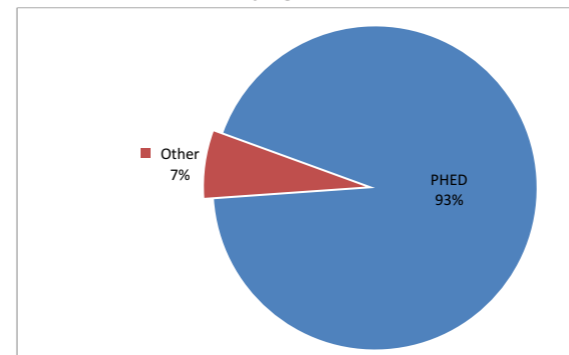
7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source	49%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	35%

Water Schemes (numbers)		Purification Plants	
Functional	22	Functional	11
Non-functional	12	Non-functional	1
Total	34	Total	12
Water Sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	26	Latrines	-
Spring	3	Sewerage Schemes	-
Open Sources	1	Solid waste Management	-
Canal	-	Others	-



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.
- About 58% household population have no water on their premises
- PHED, under its CDWA program, is the major role player in water supply schemes.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, 12 water filtration plants have been installed at various locations of which 11 are functional.
- There has been significant improvement in the use of sanitary toilets by households since 2004.
- About 62% households have no toilet facility

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

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

Table 13.1: Water and Sanitation Indicators (Percent)

Indicator	2004	2010
Use of Improved water sources	26	49
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	7	35

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

13.2. Drinking Water

A recent household survey² conducted in 2010, has shown that 49% population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, piped water (17%) constitutes the major source followed by protected springs (12%) and the protected dug well (9%). Other minor improved sources include: tube wells (8%) and filter plants (0.7%). Major unimproved sources are unprotected dug well (12%), surface water (4%) and approximately 3% of unimproved water source belonged to other categories as mentioned in the graph. For details, see table G1 Annexure G.

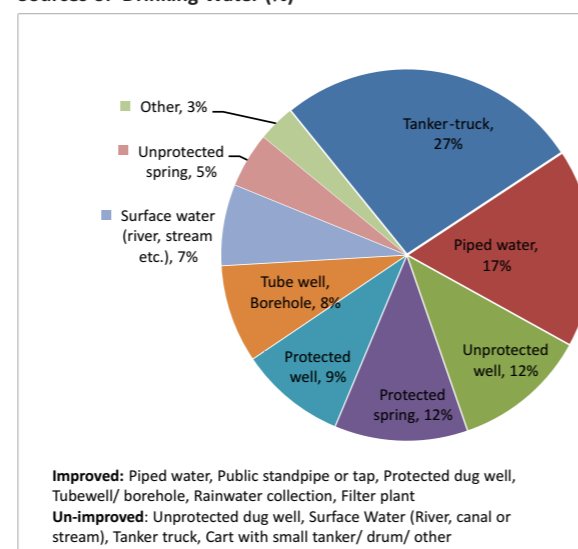
About 58% household population have no water on their premises and have to travel distances to fetch water, which is usually the responsibility of adult women, and adult men and to a minor extent of children of the household.

The drinking water data presented here 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 waste in the surrounding of unprotected water sources, pipe leakages and underground arsenic. A majority of household does not treat water for disinfection. Water quality tests for bacteriological and chemical contamination in drinking water sources may be conducted to explore extent of vulnerability to water borne diseases

13.3. Water Supply Schemes

Overall use of improved drinking water sources has improved since 2003-04, when the improved water sources were 26%. The table below shows the number of schemes implemented by PHED and other institutions:

Sources of Drinking Water (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey)

Table 13.2: Schemes Established by Institutions

Type of Agency	Total Schemes
PHED	28
Other	2

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Majority of these schemes were implemented by PHED, of which 12 schemes were reported as non-functional at the time when data was being collected. The types of water sources developed in the district are shown in the table below:

Table 13.3: Type of Water Schemes

Type of Schemes	Total Schemes
Tube Well	26
Spring	3
Open Surface	1

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

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

Table 13.4: Distribution of Schemes by Sources

Type of Sources	Total Schemes
Groundwater Tank	16
Combine (Gravity / Pump)	4
Direct Pumping From Dam Or Water	1
Gravity	5
Pumping	1
Other	3

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The above mentioned schemes are being run using various energy sources. Out of total 30 schemes, 28 have electricity connection, whereas, in electricity shortage areas around 2 schemes are being run on diesel pumps.

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. In District Ziarat, So far 12 water purification plants have been installed, out of which 1 is not functioning.

13.5. Development Projects

The following projects were reflected in the PSDP 2011-12:

- Installation of T/W at Ziarat Residence. Cost Rs. 4.8 million
- Killi Bair Meer Muhammad Distt: Ziarat Water Supply. Cos Rs. 5.0 million
- Water Supply Schemes. Cost Rs. 10.00 million

13.6. Sanitation

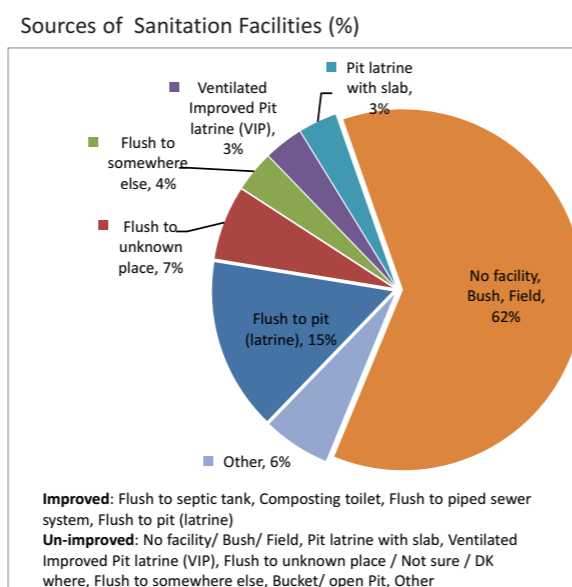
According to WHO and UNICEF, sanitation facilities interrupt the transmission of much fecal-oral disease at its most important source by preventing human fecal contamination of water and soil. Epidemiological evidence suggests that

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

sanitation is at least as effective in preventing disease as improved water supply. Often, however, it involves major behavioral changes and significant household cost. Adequate facilities for excreta disposal can help reduce transmission of diseases like diarrhea and polio. The improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank or latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab and composting toilet

13.6.1. Use of Sanitary Means of Excreta Disposal

About 35% households in the districts are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal and of these, only little over one-quarter (27%) has any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 62% have no toilet facility and defecate in the open fields/bushes, which raises the risk of disease transmission through air, insects/flies or other means. For details see, table G2 Annexure G.



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

13.7. Development Projects

No project of sanitation was under implementation in the district because provision of sanitation facilities has been a neglected subject with the provincial government in whole Balochistan and Ziarat is no exception.

14 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	29%
TT2 Vaccination	2%
Vaccination (BCG. Fully)	34%,0%
Institutional deliveries	14%
Skilled attendants at birth	14%
Diseases(MICS 2010)	
Suspected pneumonia <5 yrs	7%
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks<5 yrs	30%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	1
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	3
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	14
Dispensaries	8
MCH Centers	1
TBC	1
Others	n/a
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	27
Nurses	3
Paramedics	166

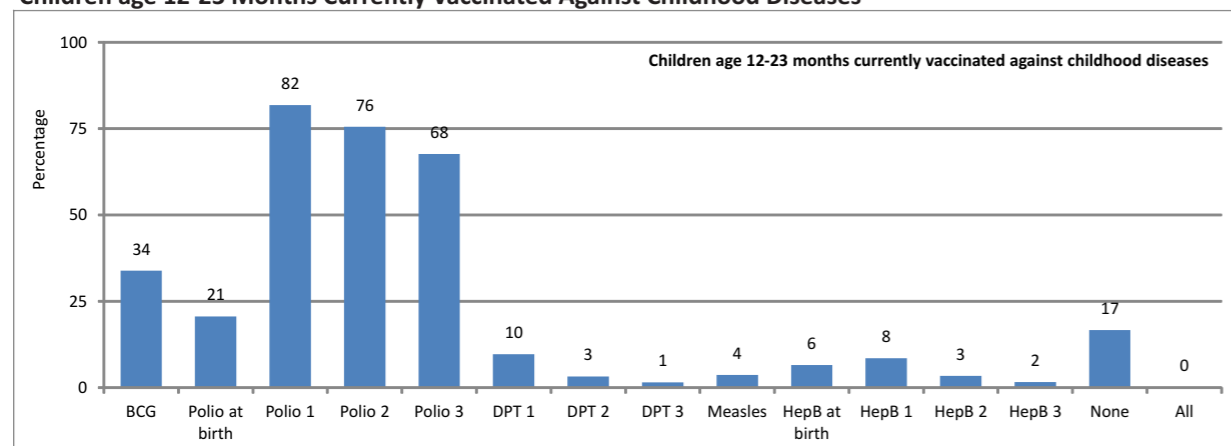
(MNCH and diseases indicators, MICS, 2010) And (Health Facilities and Human Resources, 2010)

MDG Indicators	
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	
1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs) – 67%	(2004)
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	
4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (Sibi District) – 71	(2010)
4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (Sibi District) – 59	(2010)
4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage – 4%	(2010)
Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health	
5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth – 14%	(2010)
5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate – 8%	(2010)
5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate – 0%	(2010)
5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage – 29%	(2010)
5.6: Unmet need for FP – n/a	(2010)
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases	
6.3: Correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS among young women (15-24y) – 2%	(2010)
6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN – 0%	(2010)
6.8: Children treated with Anti-malarial Drugs – 1.6%	(2009)
6.9: TB Case Detection Rate – 39%	(2009)
6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate – 67%	(2008)

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

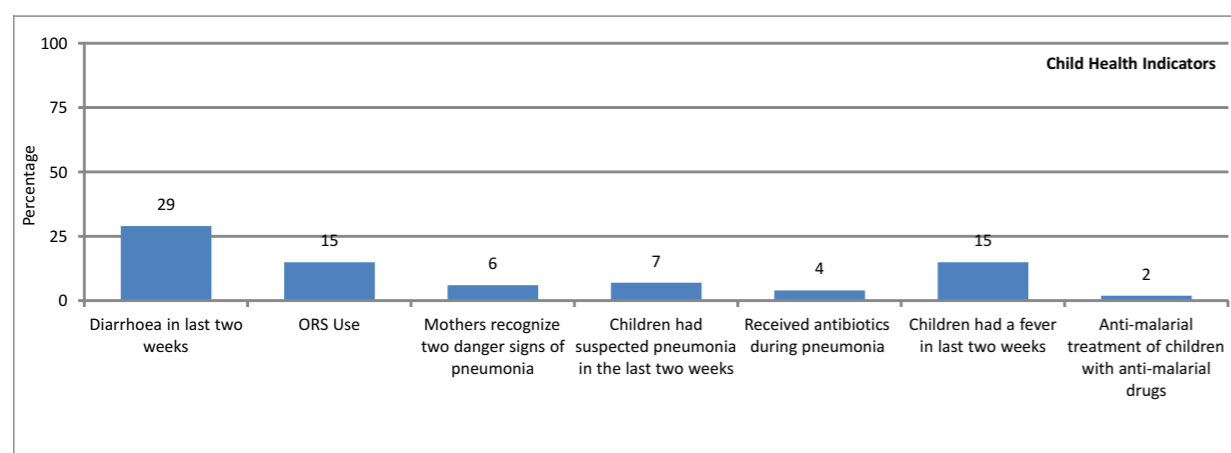
The following are the MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators

Children age 12-23 Months Currently Vaccinated Against Childhood Diseases



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Child Health Indicators



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Sector Highlight

- The status of public healthcare system presents a dismal picture and generally suffers from governance, funding, staffing and resource limitation issues.
- EPI vaccination coverage is significantly high.
- TB Control Program has made significant achievement under its TB-DOTS strategy with an overall achievement of Case Detection Rate (CDR) 39% and Treatment Success Rate (TSR) 67%.
- Despite donor assistance, the MNCH Program in the district has not fully achieved its targets.

15.1. Health Needs

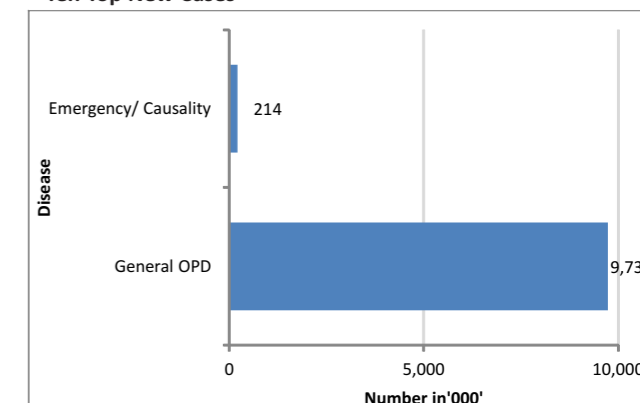
For every 1,000 live births, 59 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 12 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women, who experience a high fertility rate (TFR: 3.9), as compared to the provincial average (TFR: 4.7), have poor access to skilled providers for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. Other than the resourceful and affluent ones, most women are left to deliver at home by local untrained *dais* at best, or by neighbors or relatives. There is no ambulance facility and people have to make their own arrangements in case of medical and obstetric emergencies. In Ziarat, like the rest of the province, community social structures and belief systems are dominated by men, who contribute to poor outcomes in fertility behavior.

According to Health Management Information System reports, a total of 158,195 new cases of common illnesses, visited the government health facilities during 2009-10. Respiratory tract infections, Gastro Intestinal, Diarrhea/Dysentery and Fever (Clinical Malaria) were the most common diseases reported from health facilities. Other communicable diseases included Malaria, Meningitis, Fever and Scabies. Top ten new priority health problems are presented in chart in right top:

Another 1,985 new cases of common illnesses visited outpatient departments of the secondary hospitals. The distribution of top 10 disease cases is presented in the chart above:

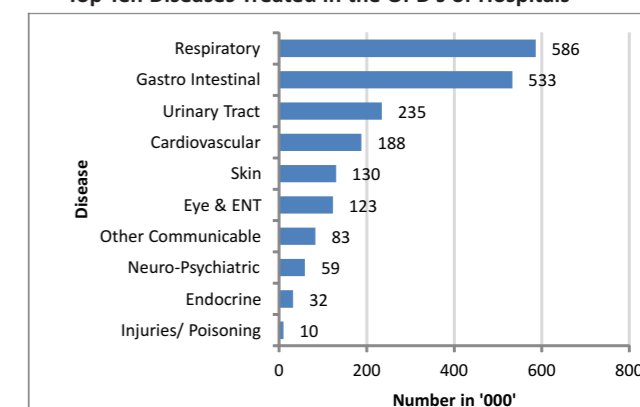
89 patients were hospitalized during the year 2009-10. The distribution of indoor admission by disease category is presented in the chart in right bottom:

Ten Top New Cases



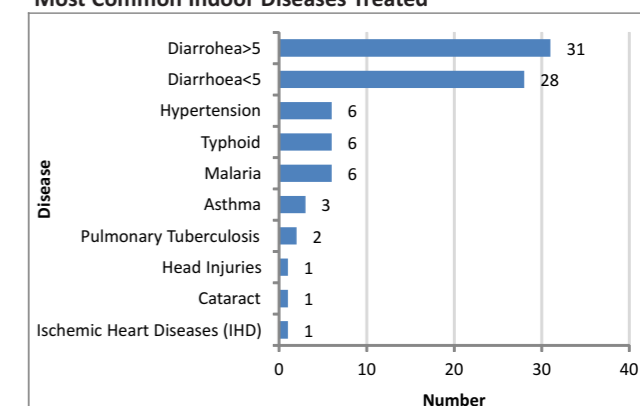
(DHIS, 2009-10)

Top Ten Diseases Treated in the OPD's of Hospitals



(DHIS, 2009-10)

Most Common Indoor Diseases Treated



(DHIS, 2009-10)

14.2. Health System and Resources

14.2.1. Health Facilities

The highly subsidized public healthcare system is the major provider of curative and preventive care services to the local population. The health facility infrastructure includes: 1 Hospital, 3 Rural Health Centres (RHCs), 14 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 8 Civil Dispensaries (CDs), 1 Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCHCs) and 1 TB Clinic. There are 70 beds out of which 40 are situated in RHCs.

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

14.2.2. Human Resources

There were 27 doctors for a population of about 34,190 i.e. one doctor for 1,266 persons and only 3 nurses and 1 dentists posted in the health facilities of the district. 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	7/3	1/2	11/1	30	1
RHCs	6/1	0	50/7	40	3
BHUs	5/1-	0	52/12	0	14
CDs	2/1	0	20/4	0	8
MCH Centers	0	0	0/2	0	1
TBC	0	0	0	0	1
Total	27	3	166	70	28
Unit/population ratio	1,266	1,1397	206	448	1,221

(Balochistan Health Department)

14.2.3. In Service Training

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

Table 14.2: Training of PHC Staff

Topic	Participants	Organized by
Evidence based decision making	15	Human Resource Development
Zinc Sulphate & MIS tools	15	National program for family planning & primary health care.
Malaria Training	22	Human Resource Development
DHIS initial training	100	Provincial HMIS/DHIS Cell
Health Education	22	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) was implemented in the district in late 1990's. Since then, 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 (NPFP and PHC) has also setup a comprehensive management information system to monitor performance of Lady Health Workers deployed at the community level. The system collects data from each LHW, consolidates and sends up in the management hierarchy.

14.3. Health Services / Activities

According to the HMIS report the utilization pattern varies amongst the 27 reporting facilities throughout the district. The aggregated average of new patients for whole district was 18.9/day, while in six facilities (22.2% of total 27) average daily OPD was less than 10 patients per day on the average.

Overall 12% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), whereas 17% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel in the whole district. Similarly, 17% of women who had deliveries had one or more post natal visits. The data also reveals that out of 49 family planning visits, 51% were new clients. Growth monitoring services have been extended to only 1% children out of the district target (923 < 1 year population). Furthermore, out of total 39 visits recorded for growth monitoring, 26% were observed to be malnourished (falling below two on standard deviation curve based on weight for age).

14.4. Special Health Programs

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 up to a significant level, according to program data, antigen-wise coverage during 2009 has been:

BCG: 100%, Penta-3: 100%, Measles: 88% and TT-2+: 17%.

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	50
2007	50
2008	38
2009	23
2010 (up to 3 rd qtr)	19
Total	180

(Balochistan Health Department)

The success of the program is measured through two indicators: TB Case Detection Rate (CDR) and Treatment Success Rate (TSR). These are also MDG indicators related to Goal 6. According to Program's reported data, the CDR and TSR during 2008-09 were 39% and 67% respectively.

14.4.3. Malaria Control Program

District Malaria staff is under the control of Executive District Officer Health. The Objective of this program is to keep the Annual Parasite Incidence (API) at 0.5 cases per 1000 population, Falciparum rate below 40% of all the Malaria infections, increase Passive Case Detection (PCD) more than 70% of all slides collected. During 2009, Annual Parasite Incidence was 17.153 and Falciparum Rate was 24.963.

14.4.4. Hepatitis Prevention Control Program

Viral hepatitis is a serious global public health problem. At present, five distinct type of pathogenic hepatitis virus have been identified including: A, B, C, D, and E. In Pakistan, Hepatitis E remains endemic, mainly affecting the adult population. The program for Hepatitis prevention and control was launched in 2005 and provides Hepatitis B vaccination and treatment of Hepatitis B & C through a sentinel site established at DHQ Hospital. *Achievement report could not be obtained.*

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. To reduce transmission of HIV/STIs Screening Centre has been established at DHQ Hospital after imparting training on screening methodology, quality assurance and monitoring to the laboratory staff (pathologist, laboratory technician/ assistant). Provincial AIDS Control Program supplies screening kits with all accessories and centre submits quarterly feedback reports regularly.

14.4.6. National Program for Family Planning and 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 204 LHWs working under supervision of 7 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) in the district covering 58% of the 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 already providing Basic EmONC services and will be strengthened for provision of Comprehensive EmONC Services.

14.5. Nutritional Status

The situation with regards to nutritional status among children under-five years is not very promising, as the MICS 2003-04 reported 67% children under-five as moderately or severely malnourished. According to MICS 2010, 92% infants were on breast milk while just 32% were exclusively breastfed.

In micro-nutrition, the situation is also not very encouraging. Vitamin A supplementation during Polio immunization drives could hardly reach half of the target children population of 6-59 months age. Similarly, only 6.9% households were found consuming adequately iodized salt.

14.6. Development Project

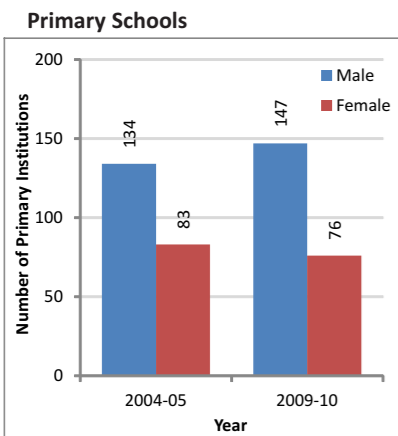
The following project was reflected in the provincial PSPD 2011-12.

- Purchase of 04 Nos. of Hi-Ace Ambulances. Cost Rs. 10.00 million.

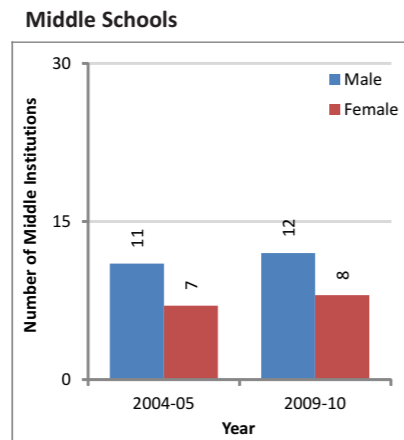
14.7. Major Development Issues

The health system in the district needs to be strengthened with focus on quality and increased utilization of services. Appointment of staff on vacant posts, especially female cadres (Nurses, LHWs, etc.), repair/renovation and up gradation of health facilities, timely flow of funds and improved governance are those immediate measures that can help improve the situation. Community-based health care system has proven its success in reaching out to remote rural population living in poverty and conservative social settings. Building on the success of LHW Program, community midwifery under MNCH Program should also be given due and immediate attention.

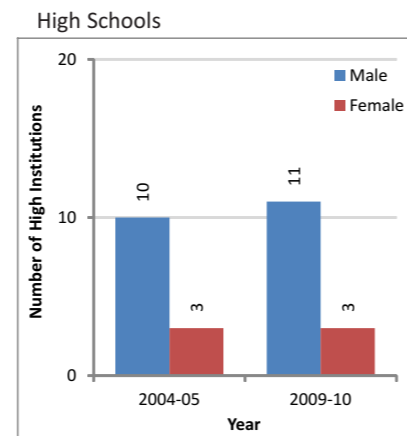
15 EDUCATION



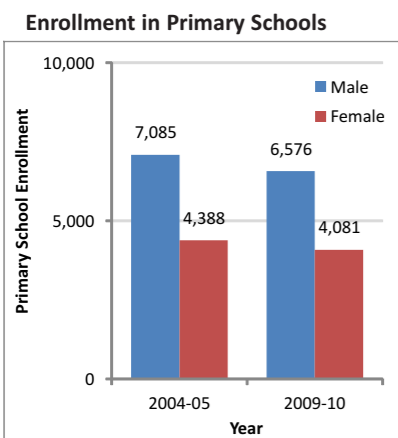
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



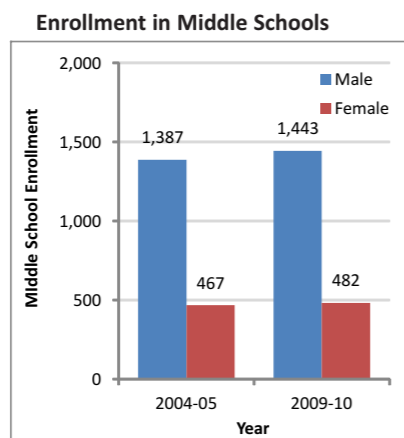
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



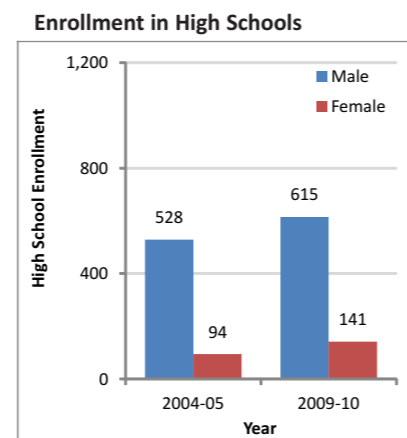
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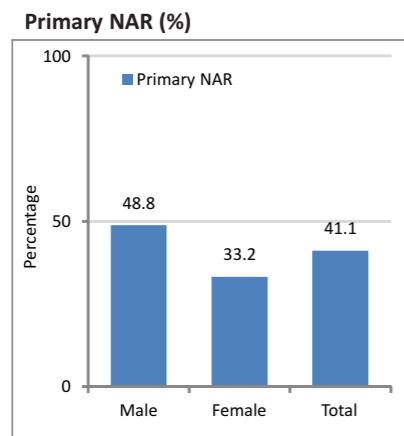
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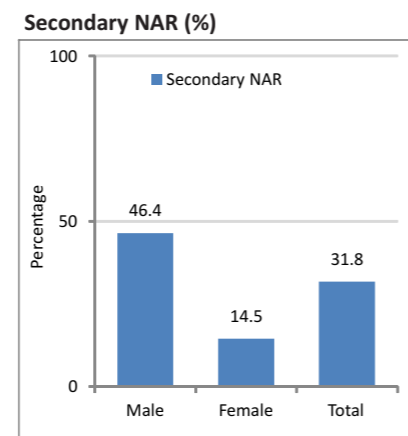
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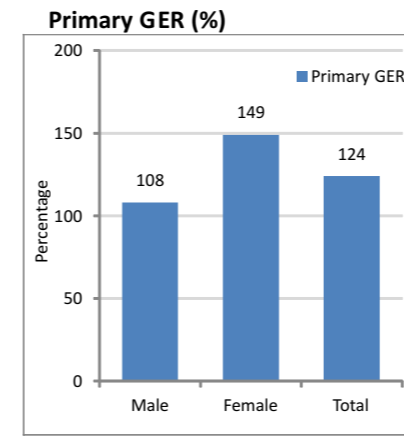
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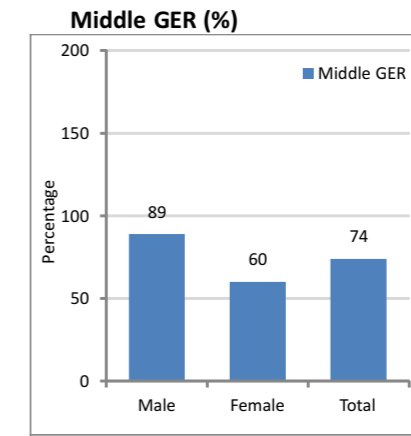
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)



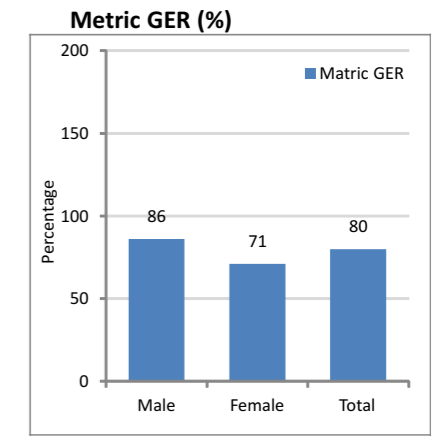
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)



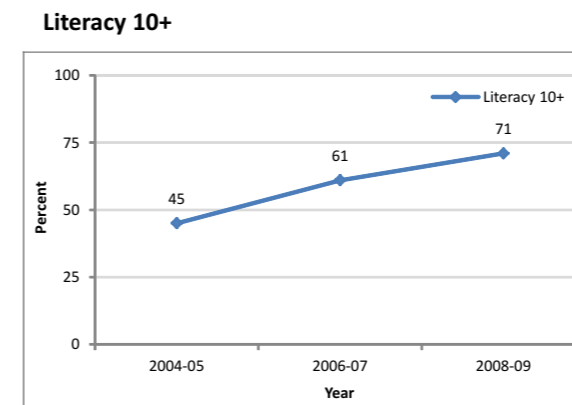
(PSLM, 2008-09)



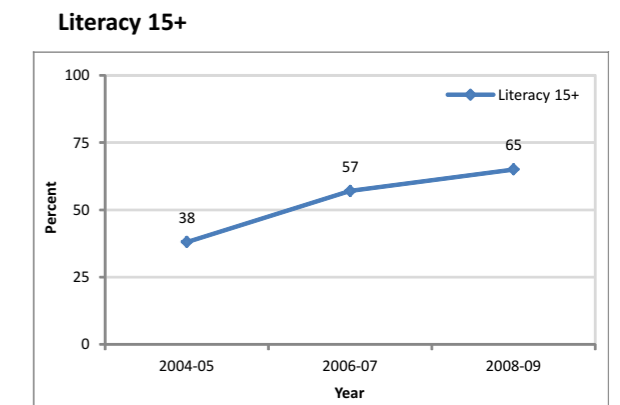
(PSLM, 2008-09)



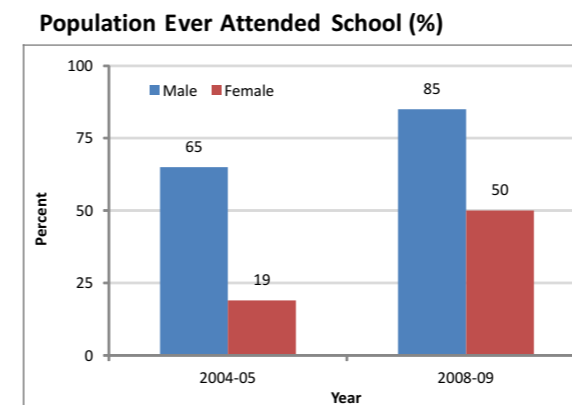
(PSLM, 2008-09)



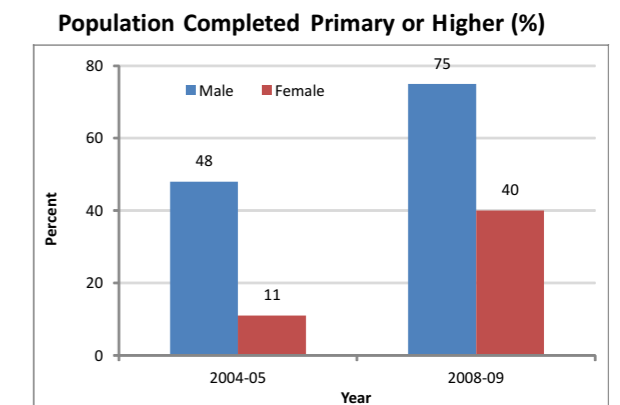
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

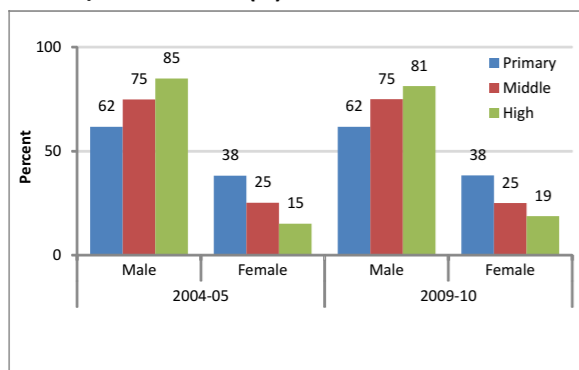


(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



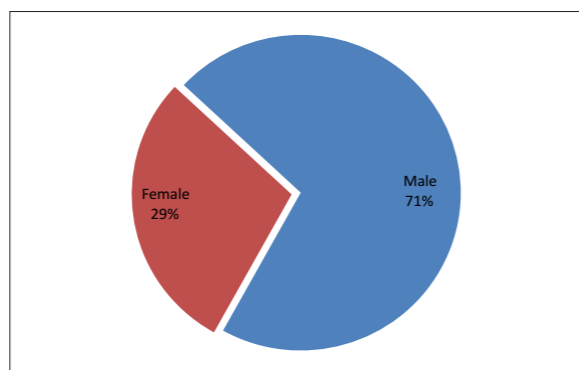
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Male/Female Ratio (%)



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

Overall Teachers



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

MDG Indicators

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- 2.1: Net primary enrolment ratio – 41% (2010)
- 2.2: Primary Completion rate – 46% (2010)
- 2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs) – 71% (2009)

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development

- 3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary – 0.68 (2010)
- 3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary – 0.38 (2010)
- 3.3: Youth Literacy GPI – n/a

Sector Highlights

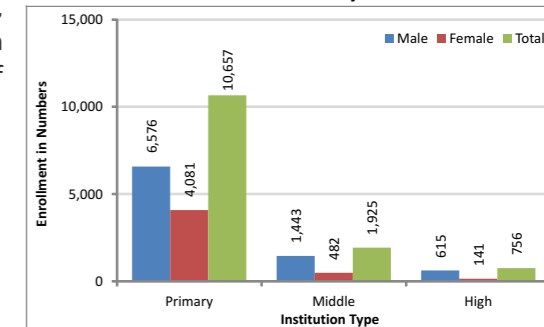
- In 2009, there were 223 primary schools in Ziarat: 147 are for boys and 76 for girls.
- 235 students were enrolled in 2 Inter Colleges in which 193 students were boys and 42 were girls.
- 4% of primary schools are functioning without school buildings
- 160 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for males and females by the Directorate of Literacy and NFBE and NCHD for about 3,800 beneficiaries
- Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 22 community schools to promote primary education
- Gender disparity is high at different levels of education.
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment in secondary levels is unavailability of schools. Against 223 primary schools in the district, there are only 20 middle and 14 high schools.
- Primary school completion is also very low (46%).

15.1. Introduction

15.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates

According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 257 public primary, middle and high schools is 13,338, whereas, 235 students were enrolled in colleges, of which 193 were boys and 42 were girls.

Enrollment in Public Schools by Gender and Level

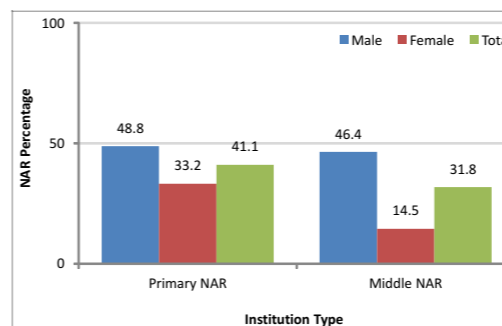


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

15.3. Enrollment Rates

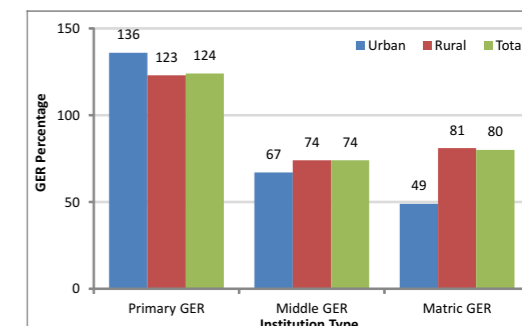
MICS Balochistan conducted in 2010 has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 41% with girls significantly lower than boys (33% versus 49%). This indicates that 59% children were still out of school, which will either join late, or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in secondary school NAR (total: 32%, boys: 46%, girls: 15%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Similarly, Gross Enrollment Rates of primary and middle schools were also very low (at 124% and 74% respectively). For details, see tables I3 and I4 Annexure I.

Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level(%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

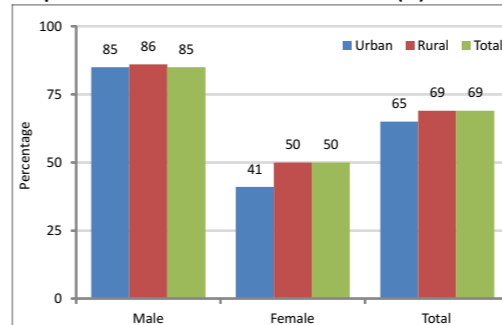


(PSLM, 2008-09)

15.4. Educational Attainment

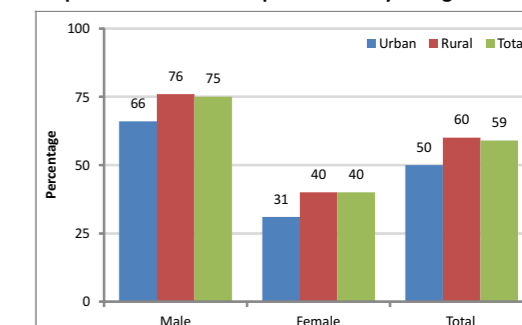
Educational attainment is also low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 31% population aged 10 years and older never attended any school while only 59% reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for urban females, where only 41% had ever-attended any school and only 31% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with rural males, where nearly 86% ever attend and 76% complete primary levels. For details, please see tables I5 and I6 Annexure I.

Population that has Ever Attended School (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

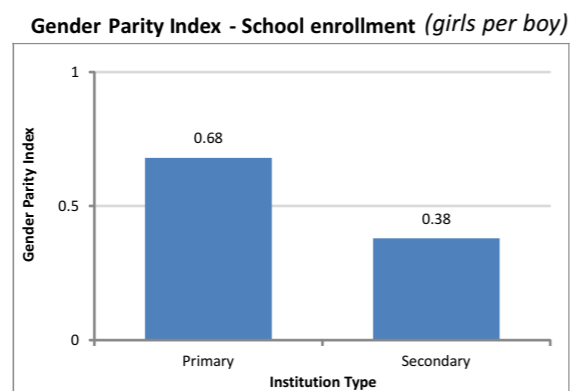
Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level



(PSLM, 2008-09)

15.5. Gender Disparities

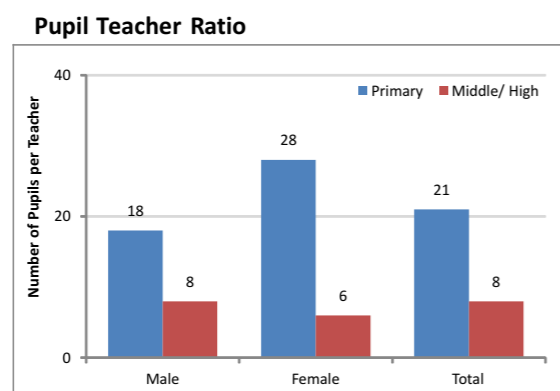
This graph shows the percentage of male and female students by school level, which indicates that the gender gap is increasing with years of schooling. Most girls drop out or discontinue education beyond primary and/or middle levels.



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

15.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 18 primary school boys and 28 primary school girls. Similarly, there are sufficient teachers per students for middle level. For details, see table I7 Annexure I.

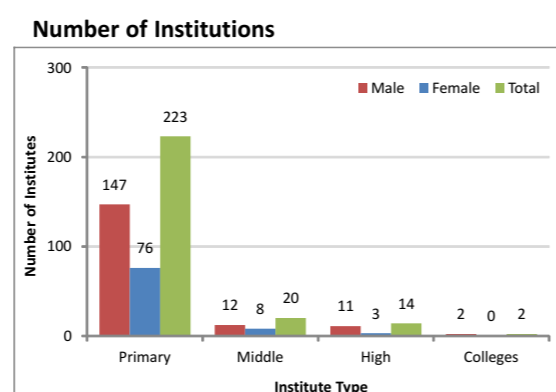


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

15.7. Institutions

15.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school census 2009-10, there are 223 primary schools (147 male and 76 female), 20 middle schools (12 male and 8 female), 14 high schools (11 male and 3 female) and 2 Inter colleges (Male only). For details, please see table I8 Annexure I.



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

15.7.2. Primary Schools

Primary schools comprise of six classes. In 2009, there were 223 Primary schools in Ziarat, 147 were for boys and 76 for girls. The total enrollment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 10,657, of which 6,576 were boys and 4,081 girls, which means that 61.7% of primary school students were boys. In each primary school, a senior Junior Vernacular Teacher (JVT) is assigned the charge of Head Master or Head Mistress. The costs of primary schools are borne by government in the case of government run schools. They have a uniform curriculum and examination system.

As per Government of Pakistan's National Education Policy (NEP), now redundant after 18th Amendment, the primary education will be provided to all the children in the age group of 4-9 years. School facilities will be provided to every child within a radius of 1.5kilometer, so that no child is deprived of basic education. Promotion of girls' education will be assigned high priority. However, considering the geographic spread, this policy may not be applicable to the letter and spirit as it would require 993 instead of 223 schools to cover the district map. Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 22 community schools to promote primary education in the district.

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

Budget-Establish New Primary Schools					
Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	3	3	3	3	2
Activate NF Schools	2	2	2	2	2
Establish New Primary Schools	1	1	1	1	-
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	2.126	2.126	2.126	2.126	-
New Schools-Teachers Salary	0.360	0.720	1.080	1.440	1.440
Total (Rs. in millions)	2.486	2.846	3.206	3.566	1.440
Girls' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	12	12	12	12	12
Activate NF Schools	3	2	2	2	2
Establish New Primary Schools	9	10	10	10	10
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	19.134	21.260	21.260	21.260	21.260
New Schools-Teachers Salary	3.240	6.840	10.440	14.040	17.640
Total (Rs. in millions)	22.374	28.100	31.700	35.300	38.900

15.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8, with the primary section included. In 2009, there were 20 middle schools in Ziarat, of which 12 were boys and 8 for girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 1,925, which included 1,443 boys and 482 girls. This means that 74.9% of middle school students are boys. The Government has sanctioned 15 posts for a middle schools, of which one post is of SST (Gen), SST (Sc), JAT, PTI, D.M, M.Q each; two posts of JET, JVT and 4 posts of *Naib Qasid*. A Senior Secondary School Teacher, SST (Gen), is posted as Head Master/ Head Mistress of the middle school. The district has 20 middle schools functioning against 223 primary schools, means, 11 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 is upgraded from Middle level to High level, more staff is sanctioned as

³ District EFA Plan, Ziarat 2011-2015, NCHD

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 14 high schools in Ziarat, 11 for boys and 3 for girls. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 756, of which 141 were girls and 615 were boys.

The examining body for high school students is the Balochistan Board of intermediate and secondary education in Quetta.

15.7.5. Intermediate College

There are 2 Inter Colleges (Male): 235 students were enrolled in 2 Inter Colleges (193 students were boys and 42 were girls).

15.7.6. Degree Colleges

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

15.7.7. Al-Hijra Residential School & College Jinnah Campus

There is a residential school and a college too in the district.

15.7.8. Madrasas

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

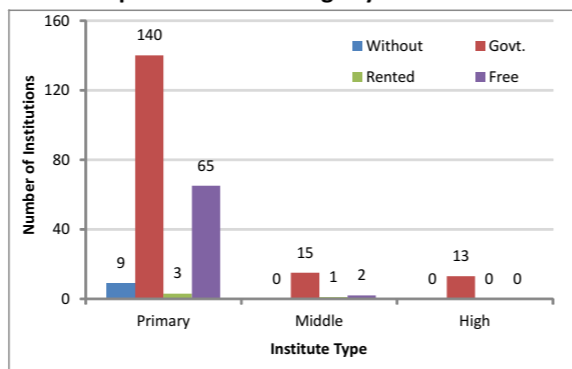
15.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

15.8.1. School Buildings

According to a BEMIS 2009-10, 4% of primary schools are functioning without school buildings and some of them from all the schools are functioning without shelter. This situation is better in middle and high schools.

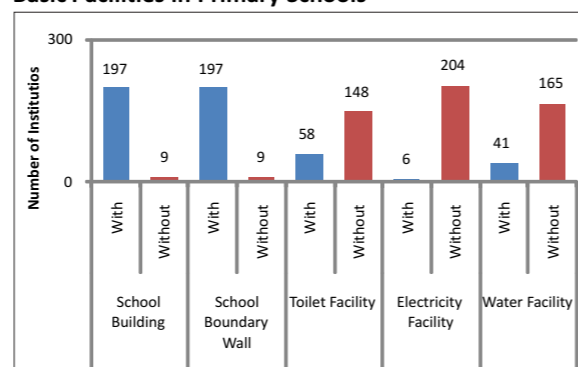
Almost 4 % of primary schools are without boundary wall.

Ownership of School Buildings by Level



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Primary Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

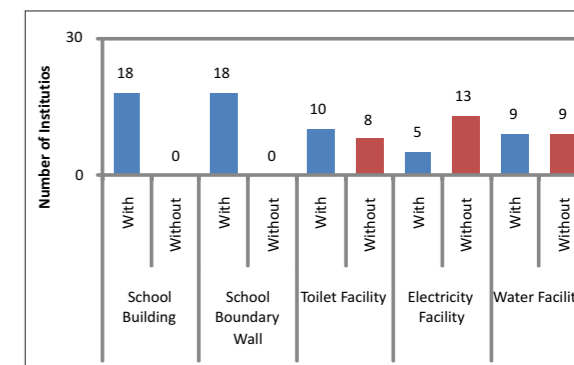
There is no electricity in about 97% of primary schools. Middle and high schools (72% and 38%) also do not have good indicators.

The same situation is with the toilet facility. 72% of primary schools are without basic toilet facility. This situation is almost same in middle and high schools.

Water is the basic necessity. Almost 80% of primary schools are without water facility and this situation is same in middle and high schools.

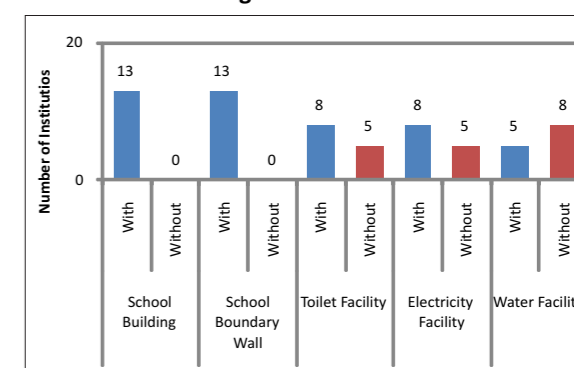
According to a previous survey, most of the schools were deprived of basic needs i.e. boundary wall, toilets for students, class rooms, science labs, library, science equipment, furniture, reading writing material, computers and water facilities. The missing facilities are one of the major reasons why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

Basic Facilities in Middle Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in High Schools



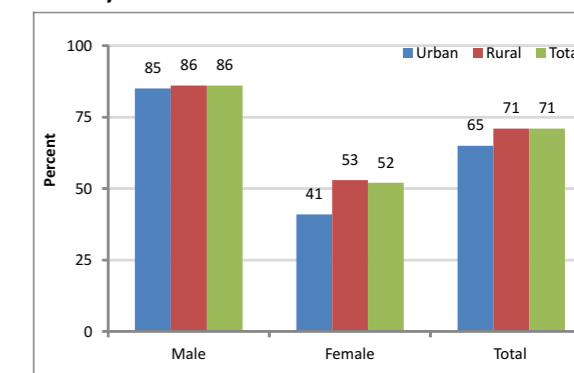
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

15.9. Literacy

According to Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, the literacy rate of age 10+ in Ziarat District was 86% among males and 52% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 71%. 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 lower than this level. For details see table 19 Annexure I

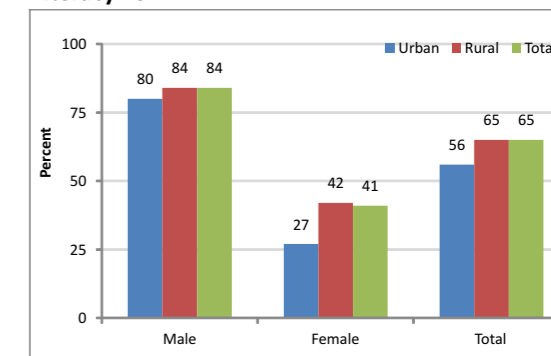
Currently, 160 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for males and females by the Directorate of Literacy and NFBE (Non-Formal Basin Education) and NCHD for about 3,800 beneficiaries. An overwhelming majority of the adult literacy centers are for females.⁴

Literacy 10+



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 15+



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrollment

Description	Centers	Enrolment
Male Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	11	260
Literacy Centers -Dir of Lit/NFBE	10	250
Sub-total Male	21	510
Female Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	119	2,768
Literacy Centers -Dir of Lit/NFBE	20	500
Sub-total Female	139	3,268
Total	160	3,778

⁴ District EFA Plan, Ziarat 2011-2015, NCHD

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

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

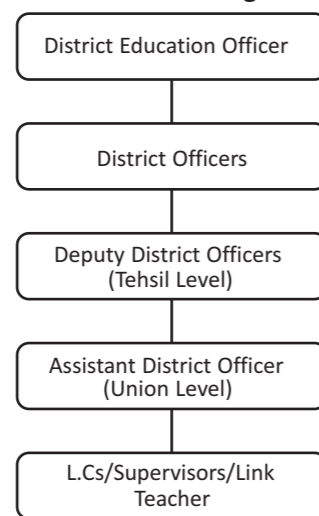
In the fiscal year 2007-2009, the Balochistan Education Foundation, with coordination of World Bank, established 22 community schools in Ziarat District through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. SMART PAKISTAN and WESS. The enrollment was 781 of which 344 were girls and 437 boys. These schools have been established in urban and semi-urban areas of the district. According to an approved agreement, the following criteria were followed by BEF authority:

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

District Education Management Structure



15.12. Development Projects

The following was reflected in the PSDP 2009:

- Inter College Sanjavi.

15.13. Some Development 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

Cricket, Football and Volleyball are some of the most popular sports in District Ziarat. Being predominantly mountainous, the district is almost void of proper sports field. Only two playgrounds are large enough to hold Cricket or Football games. Youngsters, however, are not bothered by the constraint. They begin playing wherever they find enough flat land.

Youngsters have themselves formed many groups. Some of the well known groups are Body building club, Zindra; Volleyball club, Ziarat; Football club, Koshbi; Youth Welfare club, Sharqi chema; Cricket club, Zindra; and Football club, Zargat.

Ziarat week is an annual traditional festival. Sports teams from all over Balochistan are invited to Ziarat and play tournaments. Cricket, Football and Volley ball are the games played in tournament. Wrestling contests, cycle race and tug of war events are also held. Ziarat Social Welfare Society organizes the tournament with financial assistance from the Deputy Commissioner, Ziarat.

A number of hiking teams also come to Ziarat.

16.1. Major Development Issue

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 uphold sports activities in the district.

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 stayed functioning with the Women Development Department and Special Education. In 2009, Women Development Department was separated from Social Welfare and Special Education Department.

The projects and tasks of Social Welfare Department were devolved to Community Development Departments at districts level during the tenure of Local Government structure. Presently, these Community Development Departments are known as Social Welfare Departments at districts levels.

In Balochistan region, certain developmental schemes were initiated by the Social Welfare Department aiming at the improvement of social environment by providing the opportunities to underprivileged strata through policies, programs and projects in order to alleviate poverty and dependency. These projects included community development centers, community halls, income support programs and registration of the marginalized persons etc. For the purpose budget allocated to Social Welfare Department, Ziarat was Rs. 3,668,315/- in fiscal year 2009-10 while this amount decreased to Rs. 1,234,000/- in the year 2010-11.

17.2. Training and Rehabilitation Center, Ziarat

Training and Rehabilitation Centre for females was established with the motive to enhance living skills of the females and have performed efficiently in enrolling 35 beneficiaries every year and train them in the past few years. The center receives its grants made by donations and *Zakat* (funds).

17.3. Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)

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

17.4. Zakat & Pakistan Bait ul Maal

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

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

- Educational assistance to needy orphan and stipends for the outstanding, non-affording students for higher professional education.
- Residential accommodation and necessary facilities for the deserving.
- Free medical treatment for indigent sick people, set up free hospitals and rehabilitation centers for the poor.

- Financial aid to charitable institutions including educational and vocational setups.
- Sponsor and promote self-employment schemes.

17.5. Musalihat Anjumans

The Department of Social Welfare is implementing a UNDP project titled "Gender Justice through *Musalihat Anjuman* Project (GJTMAP)" in collaboration with district judiciary and police. In 2007, this project was started with the objective to provide an alternate system of dispute resolution particularly to the women in domestic violence and gender-related issues. For the purpose, *Musalihat Anjuman* is formed in each Union Council of the district.

17.6. Community Halls

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

17.7. Structure & Functions of Department

Main functions of Social Welfare Department are as follows:

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

The Department of Social Welfare, District Ziarat has total 9 posts: 2 posts of BPS-17 and 7 posts of BPS-16. Two posts were vacant when data was being collected. The detail of staff is given below:

Table 17.1: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in EDO Office

Total Posts & Bps.	No. of Posts	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	2	1	1
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	7	6	1
Total Posts.	9	7	2

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

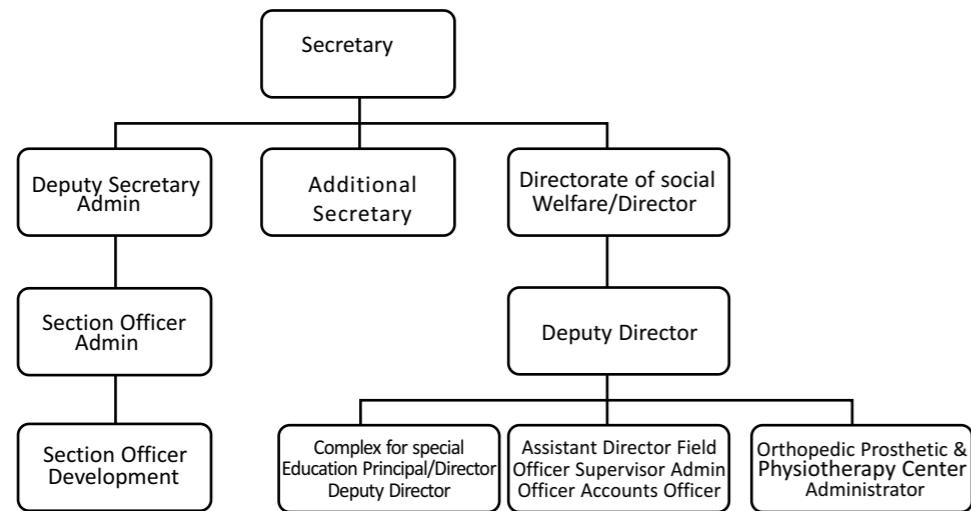
Table 17.2: Number and Strength of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	10
Actual Filled Posts	9
Vacant Posts	1

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

18 WOMEN/GIRL CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Social Welfare Department Organogram



17.8. Major Development Issues

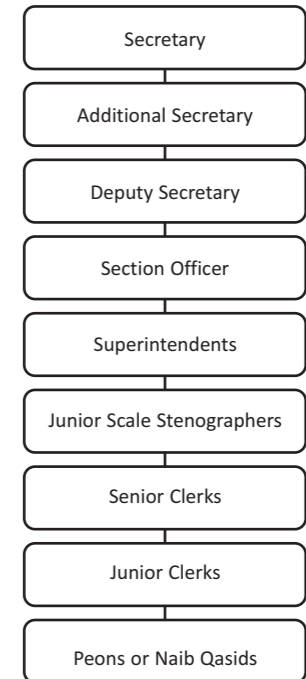
- Accurate record maintenance is essential to identify the needs of districts' development centers.
- A sufficient amount of budget is obligatory to allocate toward Community Development Centers for their apt performance.
- 20 persons with impairments were registered with Social Welfare Department while no data was available on transsexuals. Certain projects on their registration, education and rehabilitation of the persons with impairments and transsexuals are utmost essential to be initiated for the welfare of marginalized strata.
- SMEDA needs to focus on its role for community development as well as in establishing small industries so the poor could be able to generate income competently.
- Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal needs to expand its role to acquire improvement and growth of community.
- Sufficient budget allocation is requisite to fulfill the requirements of community development schemes and projects.
- 25 CCBs and 60 NGOs were registered with Social Welfare Department in which all CCBs and 57 NGOs were not working. Appropriate liability and monitoring of CCBs and NGOs working is essential for community development.
- Affirmative safety net plans in Ziarat are required for the well-being of aged persons, orphans and rehabilitation of the drug addicts as well.

18.1. Structure of Women Development Department

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

Structure of Provincial Woman Development Department is as under:

Structure of Provincial Woman Development Department



18.2. Situation of Women

Women were 47% of the overall population and 57% of them were above 15 years of age. Their economic dependency over males persists high due to the patriarchal norms

According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls is lower than boys (33% compared to 49%). Traditionally girls' education is not much encouraged due to poverty and cultural issues. Girls, even if enrolled in schools have high possibility of dropouts or discontinue education after primary level. The secondary Net Attendance Ratio is 32% in total, out of which boys dominate with 46% and girls stand at mere 15%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rates at primary and middle levels were low, 124% and 74% respectively.

There were 6 lady doctors, 204 LHWs and 7 LHSs in the district, due to which many women have poor access to skilled attendants for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. In the year 2010, overall 12% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), whereas 17% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel. Similarly, 17% of the delivered women had one or more post natal visits.

The issues related to women are considered as matter of honor and discouraged to be reported at police stations. To resolve such issues, the *Jirga* system is preferred. For this reason, cases of violence and crimes against women in the district remain unreported. This situation raises the need of women police station and women police in the district. Besides a system of alternate dispute resolution is also working in the district that provides amicable settlement of local disputes and instances of gender violence through an institutionalized network of *Musalihat Anjuman* working in each Union Council of the district.

Women have employment in education and health sectors. Female teachers employed in the district were 248 whereas women employed in the health sector comprised 6 doctors, 2 nurses and 26 paramedic staff. Besides, National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care employed 204 LHWs and 7 LHSs for the betterment of maternal health in Ziarat. However, data on women employed in the development and public sector is inadequate.

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 and Primary Health Care.

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

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

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

- Rural Community Center, Ziarat.
- Social Welfare, Training and Rehabilitation Center, District Ziarat.
- Benazir Income Support Program.
- *Musaliha Anjumans* to resolve the disputes particularly related to women under UNDP project.
- Community Halls for lady councilors were established under GRAP.
- Non-Formal Education system for those who have missed regular schooling.
- Awareness Programs for Women's Rights and Empowerment is currently pursuing.
- The establishment of Gender Resource Centers and Career Development Centers at district level is also under way.
- Basic facilities like wash-rooms, rest-rooms have been provided at district level under Federal GRAP funds.

18.4. Vocational Trainings

One vocational training center exists in the district with the aim to train female in basic living skills such as embroidery and sewing etc.

18.5. Major Development Issues

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

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

- Women in District Ziarat are unaware of their rights because of illiteracy and man dominance over power and decisions.
- There is an immense need of women empowerment programs to be initiated by Government and NGOs.
- More lady doctors and female nurses are need to be appointed in the districts' hospitals for the betterment of maternal health.
- District hospitals are needed to be equipped with essential equipments for on time primary health care services particularly in emergencies.
- Establishment of women bank is needed for the promotion of micro credits for women in Ziarat in order to improve their livelihoods and curtail economical dependency.
- Women representation is needed to raise their demands on the district level.
- SMEDA 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

19.1. Introduction

Being a mountainous area, the altitude range varies from 1,800 to 3,488 meters. Torrential rains bring fertile mud which is beneficial for the cultivation of valuable crops. Fruits, such as apple and cherry, of District Ziarat are widely known. Although the drought spell of 1997-2002 affected the source of irrigation as it depleted the water level but due to winter snowfall and monsoon rains, the deficiency of water is recovered. The spell of drought has potential to generate disasters.

In addition to floods and drought, other hazards in the area are earthquakes.

19.2. Earthquakes:

In the year 2000, an earthquake with an intensity of 6 on the R/C jolted the valley but luckily no casualties were reported. On an unfortunate Wednesday of 29th Oct, 2008 a series of earthquakes hit the valley and according to the data of PDMA, 169 persons were killed, 154 persons injured and 2,271 number of houses collapsed. The water reservoirs and dykes were damaged and open surface wells, streams and springs were plugged by the movement of earth. The road link was disrupted by land sliding, whereas, 137 number of education buildings and dozens of other government buildings were razed to the ground.

19.3. Flash Floods

Every year, the monsoon rains lead to flash floods. The dams and reservoirs usually spill over causing massive damage to agriculture, orchards and infrastructure.

19.4. Equipment and Machinery Available

As far as the availability of machinery and equipment is concerned, being the smallest in population as well as in area, the state of affairs regarding disaster management in District Ziarat is very poor. There is no fire brigade unit. C & W Department has one grader. *Tehsil* Ziarat and Sanjovi have two water tankers. There are 13 health facility buildings including one DHQ Hospital at Ziarat, having facility of 15 beds.

NGOs exist in the district but have no sponsorship and funds and are not active in the area. However, a few are active in education and mother care sectors.

Due to the non existence of Civil Defense Department Office in the district, there are no activities of volunteers: drills or training to the community to face any unfortunate situation. However, a good number of government employees have been given different search and rescue trainings at the Quetta based office.

19.5. Lead Agency and Support Organizations for Various Hazards

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

Table 20.1: Lead Agency and Support Organizations for Various Hazards

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

(PDMA)

19.6. Challenges, Impediments and Hurdles

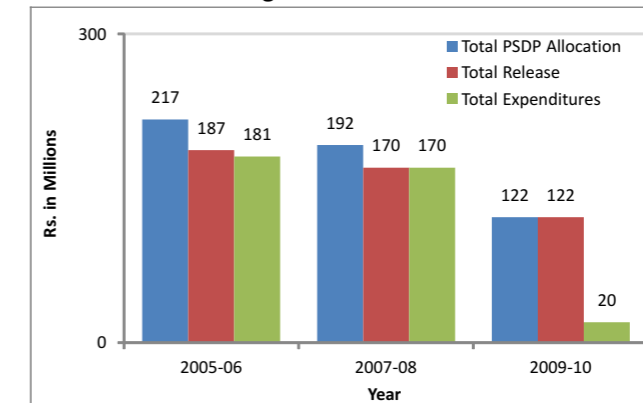
The District Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan (DRRMP) is a guiding tool to reduce the sufferings of the people from disaster damages, to the possible extent, through better managerial skills, scientific methods, collective efforts, rational mobilization of available resources and institutional mobilization. Although the DDMA in the province have developed the District Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (DDRRP), but the capacity to implement it is very limited and weak. The DRRM Plans do not lower the various phases of DRM; this might be due to lack of capacity and skill at district level. Challenges are the external or internal conditions which may hinder or can be the hurdles in achieving the objectives of Disaster Risk Management. The challenges, impediments and hurdles in managing disasters are identified as:

- Poor governance is the root cause of all other factors. Besides, lack of understanding and awareness among decision makers and government officials regarding hazards that can become disaster.
- Better mobilization, capacity building, close coordination, accurate analysis, timely decisions and preparedness are the effective tools against disaster devastations.
- Inability to deal with emergencies, lack and absence of capacity, skills and awareness on disaster risk management

- among stakeholders.
- Lack of structure, resources and poor logistic and financial capacity.
 - Weak links at grass root level to implement mitigation programs at community level.
 - Poor preparedness capacity of Emergency Services and Fire Brigade.
 - Absence of Civil Defense Department.
 - Lack of Early Warning System.

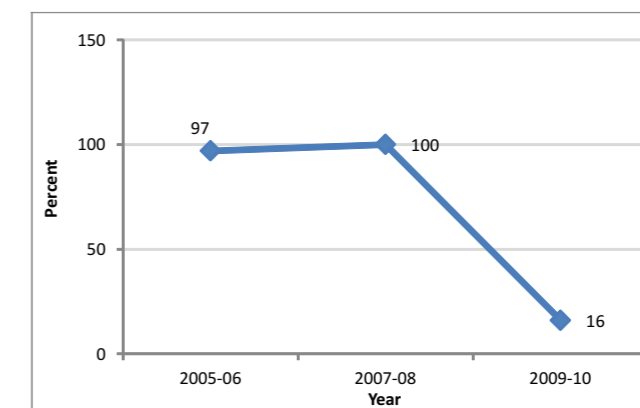
20 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

District Accounts Budget



(PSDP, 2010)

Budget Utilization (%)



(PSDP, 2010)

Note: 2009-10 should not be taken as final as financial year had not ended when data was being collected.

20.1. Introduction

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

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

The most important source of development funds in the district is the Provincial Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). The funds for the PSDP originate from the development budget of the Provincial Government and contributions from donors. District Ziarat has not attracted sufficient flow of resources to match its development agenda. It is evident that the districts with lesser provision of funds are mostly lagging and have low socio-economic indicators as compared to the better funded districts. This warrants a policy change to divert resources for bringing all districts at par with each other. Ziarat has witnessed a lot of fluctuation in its PSDP allocations. This explains that financial constraints are one of the key reasons behind underdevelopment of District Ziarat. The table below presents the data for PSDP allocation, release, and expenditure along with utilization rate for the last ten years.

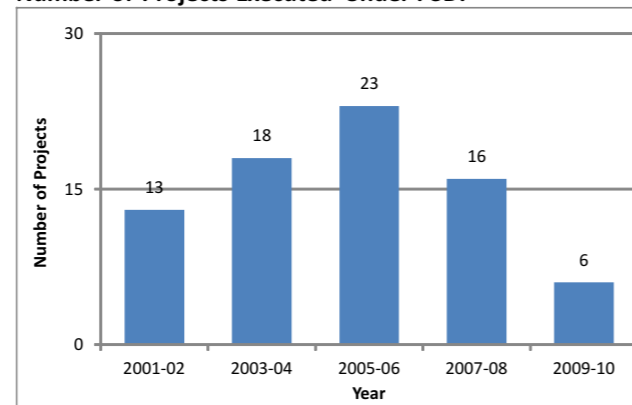
Table 20.1: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total PSDP Allocation	99	123	212	217	188	192	126	122
GOB only								
Total Release	43	180	150	187	n/a	170	121	122
Total Expenditures	43	179	141	181	n/a	170	19	20
Percentage Utilizations	100%	100%	94%	97%	n/a	100%	15%	16%

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

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

Number of Projects Executed Under PSDP



(PSDP, 2010)



ANNEXURE TABLES

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

Annexure A: DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Table A1: Provincial/National Assembly Seats

	Constituency No	Number of Seats
Provincial	PB-7-ZT	1
National	NA 261-Pishin Com-ZT	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	3	57	60
Female	3	60	63
<i>Total</i>	6	117	123

(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	1	0	2	2
Commissioner	7	0	4	4
<i>Total</i>		0	6	6

(District Accounts)

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
Shot Gun	8	600	4,800	Deputy Commissioner
Pistal	55	1,000	55,000	Deputy Commissioner
Rifle	13	1,000	13,000	Deputy Commissioner
<i>Total</i>	76		72,800	

(District Revenue Office)

Annexure B: LAW AND ORDER

Table B1: Type of Law Enforcement Agencies and Geographical Coverage

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Police Station / Thana / Chowki		Geographical Coverage
	Number	Name	
Police	2 thana 2 chowki	n/a	kooktal city ziarat, city thana ziarat (10km), sanjavi thana, talkats(15km)
Levies	9 thana 9 Chawkis	n/a	thana Ziarat (180km), ziarat Zindra (160) kawas (200km) tach tana (260km) mangi (160km) sir Maksi (180km) spara ragha (280km) sanfari tana (450km) chowtair (1375km)

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

Table B2: Strength of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Agency	Available Human Resource											Total
	DC/DPO	AC/DSP	Tehsildar/IP	Naib Tehsildar/SI	Risaldar Major	Risaldar	Naib Risaldar ASI	Defedar	Hawaladar HC	Mauhrar	Tracker	
	17	16	14	14	9							
Police	1	5	3	5	0	0	27	0	27	0	0	66
Levies Provincial	1	2	1	3	0	5	0	0	21	0	0	90
Levies Federal	0	0	0	0	3	1	6	11	13	4	4	108
Total	2	7	4	8	3	6	33	11	61	4	4	264

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

Table B3: Available Resources of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Agencies	Available Resources									Total
	Armored Vehicles	Vehicles	Arms	Ammunition	Mob Control Equipment					
					Tear Gas	Rubber Sticks	Armored Suits	Motor cycles		
Police	0	25	122	2,270	316	n/a	n/a	12	2,745	
Levies Provincial	0	16	430	7,194	0	0	0	8	7,648	
Levies Federal	0	0			0	0	0	n/a		
Total	0	41	552	9,464	316	0	0	20	10,393	

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

Table B4: Major Cognizable Crimes Reported Year Wise

Category of Crimes	Number of Incidents					Total
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Explosion Incidents	0	0	0	0	0	
Brutal Murder & Manslaughter	n/a	n/a	1	5	1	7
Rioting	n/a	n/a	7	9	3	19
Drug Trade/Smuggling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	8	14	4	26

(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	N	0
Majlis-e-Shoora	N	0
Juvenile Court	N	0
Banking Court	N	0

(Registrar High Court/District & Session Judge)

Annexure C: AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

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

Major Rabi Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare) Average
Wheat	165	261	1,582
Barley	-	-	-
Mutter Pulse	-	-	-
Vegetables	-	-	-
Fodder	-	-	-
Canola	-	-	-
Total	165	261	1,582

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Major Kharif Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare) Average
Fruits	2,823	35,254	12,488
Onion	12	162	13,500
Potato	120	1,921	16,008
Total	2,955	37,337	41,996

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

	Wheat	Fruits	Onion	Potato
Ziarat				
Area	5.3	90.5	0.4	3.8
Production	0.7	93.8	0.4	5.1
Yield	3.6	28.7	31.0	36.7
Balochistan				
Area	33.9	20.1	2.7	0.2
Production	16.5	19.7	11.6	0.7
Yield	1.0	2.0	8.6	6.9

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Owner	Tractors	Threshers	Harvesters	Reapers	Bulldozers
Govt.	11	0	0	0	9
Private	520	8	0	0	6
Total	531	8	0	0	15

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Fruits	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Almond	167	618	3,701
Apple	2,221	30,688	15,080
Apricot	112	1,786	15,946
Grapes	70	618	8,829
Peach	21	609	32,053
Cherry	186	733	4,854
Other Fruits	46	202	5,941
Total	2,823	35,254	86,404

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Vegetables	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Potato	120	1,921	16,008
Total	120	1,921	16,008

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C7: Area Irrigated by Different Source of Irrigation

Sources of Irrigation	Area (Hectare)	Percent (%)	Total No. of Tube Wells	
			Govt.	Private
Canals	0	0	0	0
Tube wells	1,120	16%	0	80
Wells	0	0	0	0
Karezes / Spring	6,084	84%	0	0
Total	7,204	100.0%		80

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Annexure D: LIVESTOCK

Table D1: Health Services Activities (Number)

Activities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Vaccination	124,522	457,450	277,984	368,863	320,846
Treatment	458,446	313,296	194,557	525,070	614,243
A.I. Performed	9,872	9,400	8,490	6,189	7,203
Animals Castrated	497	1,327	790	1,153	253
Animal Slaughtered (Govt.)	8,785	3,031	8,492	35,522	34,207
Animal Slaughtered (Private)	13,600	5,661	8,947	8,961	7,897

(Director Animal Health Balochistan)

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

Total Meat Production	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Mutton	(000) Tones	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Beef	(000) Tones	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk	(000) Liters	13.1	13.3	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.4
Poultry	(000) Tones	36.8	37.8	38.8	39.8	40.8	41.8
Eggs	Million Numbers	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Directorate General Livestock and Livestock Census, 2006)

Annexure E: FORESTRY

Table E1: Notified Forests Areas (hectares)

Forest Name	Area (Hectares)	Status
Bastirgi	3,108	Degraded.
Gohar	607	Fair stocked.
Zargat	1,117	Good stocked. Fair stocked but a about 10,000 acres are infested with mistletoe (a plant parasite).
Sasanamana	6,605	
Shaeedan	1,020	Fair stocked.
Pil	518	Fair stocked.
Wam Tangi	499	Degraded.
Wam Kach	939	Degraded.
Kach Mangi	3,804	Degraded.
Kach Nallah	120	Degraded.
Surghund	3,035	Degraded.
Ziarat Juniper	37,232	Far stocked.
Chasnak	1,476	Degraded and almost entirely infested with mistletoe.
Chautair	777	Fair stocked.
Kurbi Kach	874	Degraded due to extended agricultural practices.
Total	61,731	-

(Forest Department)

Table E2: Notified Protected Areas ('000' hectares)

Name of Protected Area	Area (Hectares)	Status
Sasana Mana	7	Wildlife Sanctuary
Ziarat	37	Wildlife Sanctuary
Gogi	10	Game Reserve
Wam	4	Game Reserve
Total	58	-

(Forest Department)

Annexure F: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATION

Table E3: Forest Department Designations and Posts

Designation	Grade (BPS)	Post (Number)
Deputy Conservator of Forests	18	1
Divisional Forest Officer	17	1
Range Forest Officer	16	3
Computer Operator	16	1
Assistant	14	1
Forest Ranger Wildlife	11	2
Deputy Ranger Forests	9	2
Senior Clerk	9	1
Forester	7	11
Junior Clerk	7	3
Deputy Ranger Wildlife	5	4
Forest Guard	5	83
Tractor Driver	5	1
Jeep Driver	4	1
Game Watcher	1	44
Mali	1	2
Naib Qasid	1	6
Chowkidar	1	5
Sweeper	1	1
Total	-	173

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

Table F1: Vehicles Registered by Year

(Number)

Vehicle Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Motorcycle	48	50	51	n/a	53	n/a
Car	45	52	53	n/a	56	n/a
Jeep	42	51	61	n/a	80	66
Station Wagon	4	4	6	n/a	7	7
Tractor	28	36	41	n/a	46	35
Mini Bus	6	16	26	n/a	42	26
Truck	10	26	26	n/a	55	17
Pickup	46	67	71	n/a	83	58
Total	229	302	335	n/a	422	209

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table F2: Number of Post Offices and Courier Services

Services Category	1998	2009
Post Offices	13	15
Courier Services OCS, TCS, TNT, SpeedX	n/a	n/a

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

Annexure G: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

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

Type and Source of Drinking Water	MICS 2010
Improved Sources	48.5
Piped water	17.3
Public standpipe or tap	0.5
Hand pump	0
Donkey pump/turbine	0
Protected dug well	9.2
Tube well/ borehole	8.5
Protected pond/ Tank	0
Protected spring	11.6
Rainwater collection	0.6
Filter plant	0.7
Un-Improved Sources	51.5
Unprotected dug well	13.6
Unprotected Spring	0.1
Unprotected Pond	0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	4.3
vendor provided	0
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	0
Tanker truck	0
Cart with small tanker/ drum	0
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0
Other	0

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

Access of Water Sources	MICS 2010
Improved Sanitation Facilities	34.7
Flush to piped sewer system	1.1
Flush to septic tank	0.9
Flush to pit (latrine)	15.4
Flush to somewhere else	3.6
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	6.6
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	3.5
Pit latrine with slab	3.4
Composting toilet	0.3
Un-Improved Sanitation Facilities	65%
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	0.9
Bucket	1.5
Public/ communal latrine	0.0
Other	0.9
Missing	0.4
No facility, Bush, Field	61.6

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Annexure H: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Table H1 : OPD Attendance at THQ & DHQ Hospital (Number)

Category/ Department	THQ Hospital		Total	DHQ Hospital		Total
	New Cases	Follow-up Cases		New Cases	Follow-up Cases	
General OPD	-	-	-	9,732	-	9,732
Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surgery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pediatrics	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eye	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orthopedics	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychiatry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dental	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skin	-	-	-	-	-	-
OBS/ Gynae	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency/ Causality	-	-	-	214	-	214
Cardiology	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	9,946	-	9,946

(Blochistan Health Department)

Table H2 : Outdoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Vaccine Preventable	6
Injuries/ Poisoning	10
Endocrine	32
Neuro-Psychiatric	59
Other Communicable	83
Eye & ENT	123
Skin	130
Cardiovascular	188
Urinary Tract	235
Gastro Intestinal	533
Respiratory	586

(Blochistan Health Department)

Table H3 : Indoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Chronic Obstructive Airways	1
Chronic Renal Diseases	1
Ischemic Heart Diseases (IHD)	1
Cataract	1
Head Injuries	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2
Asthma	3
Malaria	6
Typhoid	6
Hypertension	6
Diarrhea<5	28
Diarrhea>5	31

(Blochistan Health Department)

Annexure I: EDUCATION

Table 11: Enrolment in Government Schools by Gender and Level – Year Wise (Number)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Section	7,085	4,388	11,473	6,576	4,081	10,657
Middle Section	1,387	467	1,854	1,443	482	1,925
High Section	528	94	622	615	141	756
Inter Colleges	90	12	102	193	42	235
Total	9,090	4,961	14,051	8,827	4,746	13,573

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

Table 12: Primary Level Enrolment in Government Schools a Percentage of Total Enrolment (Percent)

	Urban			Rural			Total			Percentage of
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	68	74	71	80	79	79	79	78	79	Total
	68	75	71	80	79	79	79	78	79	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table 13: Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/ Secondary Level (Percent)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	48.8	33.2	41.1
Secondary	46.4	14.5	31.8

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table 14: Gross Enrolment 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	153	97	125	93	134	109	96	131	110	Including
5-9	158	110	136	105	152	123	108	149	124	Excluding
6-10	128	109	120	95	104	99	97	104	100	Excluding
10-12	89	46	67	89	61	74	89	60	74	-
11-13	140	59	94	93	92	93	95	90	93	-
13-14	22	121	49	88	70	81	86	71	80	-
14-15	20	66	37	110	60	85	105	60	83	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table 15: Population that has Ever Attended School (Percent)

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	85	41	65	86	50	69	85	50	69

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table 16: Percent Distribution of Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level (Percent)

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	66	31	50	76	40	60	75	40	59

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table 17: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	18	28	21
Middle and High Level	8	6	8

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Table 18: Type and Number of Institutions – Year Wise (Number)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	134	83	217	147	76	223
Middle Schools	11	7	18	12	8	20
High Schools	10	3	13	11	3	14
Inter Colleges	1	0	1	2	0	2
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary Colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cadet Colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polytechnic Institute	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	156	93	249	172	87	259

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

Table 19: Literacy Rate by Urban and Rural (Percent)

Literacy	Gender	Urban	Rural	Total
		(%)	(%)	(%)
Literacy 10+	Male	85	86	86
	Female	41	53	52
	Total	65	71	71
Literacy 15+	Male	80	84	84
	Female	27	42	41
	Total	56	65	65

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table 110: Male/Female Ratio of Students (Percent)

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	62	75	81
Female	38	25	19

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Annexure J: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

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

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of Posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer(Male).(B-17).	1	1	0
Social Welfare Officer.(Female). (B-17).	1	0	1
Multi-Purpose Workers.(Females). (B-08).	2	1	1
Multi-Purpose Workers.(Males). (B-08).	2	2	0
Junior Clerk.(B-07).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid. (B-02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar.(B-02).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Annexure K: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table K1: Projects Executed Under PSDP

Year	Projects in Numbers
2001-02	13
2002-03	7
2003-04	18
2004-05	20
2005-06	23
2006-07	20
2007-08	16
2008-09	9
2009-10	6

(PSDP, 2010)

Annexure L: LIST OF VILLAGES (RURAL), ZIARAT, CENSUS 1998

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	ZIARAT	AHMADOON	4103	503
2	ZIARAT	GOGI	1698	257
3	ZIARAT	HALLAQ GHAND	40	5
4	ZIARAT	KACHH	1248	153
5	ZIARAT	KAN	1840	207
6	ZIARAT	MANGI	612	88
7	ZIARAT	PUNKI	34	4
8	ZIARAT	PUSH	46	5
9	ZIARAT	SARO	65	12
10	ZIARAT	TALARI	926	100
11	ZIARAT	TOR ZAWAR	146	19
12	ZIARAT	TUNGI	1323	244
13	ZIARAT	WAM	910	99
14	ZIARAT	BUSTERGI	0	0
15	ZIARAT	CHICHNEK	38	10
16	ZIARAT	KOSHKI	0	0
17	ZIARAT	KOWAS	7024	964
18	ZIARAT	MANNA	835	106
19	ZIARAT	MURDAR KACHH	74	9
20	ZIARAT	SAGI	0	0
21	ZIARAT	SASAN MANNA	168	44
22	ZIARAT	SPARA RAGHA	376	64
23	ZIARAT	SPEEN ASKHAR	0	0
24	ZIARAT	SPEZANDI	1846	225
25	ZIARAT	SUSNAK MANNA	719	85
26	ZIARAT	WAR CHOOM	1899	251
27	ZIARAT	ZARGI	1052	163
28	ZIARAT	ZIARAT	0	0
29	ZIARAT	ZINDRA	5682	770

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/
(Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)
- www.childinfo.org
(for downloading MICS Balochistan 2010 report)

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