

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

Lasbela



Lasbela - 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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of Balochistan, Quetta

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Provincial Office  
Balochistan, Quetta

**July 18, 2011**

## Message

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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

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

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

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

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

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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	Disease Early Warning System
DFI	Development Financing Institutions
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
DHIS	District Health Information System
DHQ	District Headquarter Hospital
DOH	District Officer Health
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRMP	Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan
DSP	Deputy Superintendent of Police
DSV	District Superintendent of Vaccination
EC	Election Commission
ECCE	Early Childhood Care Education
EDO	Executive District Officer
EFA	Education for All
EmONC	Emergency Obstetric Natal Care
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
FBS	Federal Bureau of Statistics
FLCFs	First Level Care Facilities
FP	Family Planning
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GER	Gross Enrollment Rate
GO	Government Organization
GoB	Government of Balochistan
GPA	Gwadar Port Authority
GRAP	Gender Reforms Action Plan
	Hectare

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
KALIMATA	Hindu Goddess
KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LG	Local Government
LHWMIS	Lady Health Worker - Management Information System
LIEDA	Lasbela Industrial Estate Development Authority
M.C.C.	Metallurgical Corp of China Ltd
MCB	Muslim Commercial Bank
MCHCs	Maternal & Child Health Centers
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MHI	Muslim Hands International
MICS	Multiple 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 Rights
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 Enterprises
SP	Superintendent of Police
SSP	Senior Superintendent of Police
TB	Tuberculosis
TB DOTS	Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course
TMA	Tehsil Municipal Administration
U/C, Ucs	Union Councils
UBL	United Bank Limited
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

## DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

### Major Facts

District Status	30th June, 1954
Geographical Area	15,153 square kilometer (Census 1998)
Geographical Location	65°12'11"-67°25'39" East longitudes and 24°53'2"-26°39'20" North latitudes
Administrative Units	There are total 5 <i>Tehsils</i> and 22 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Archaeological Sites	Shah Jamai Mosque, Tomb of General Muhammad Ibn Haroon and Colonel Robert Sandeman, Karia Pir, Sassi Waro-Chodo (Sassi's Spring), Bakkar Butthi, Mahi Pir Shrine of Shah Bilawal, Lahut-i-Lamakan, Kumb Shrine, Shireen and Farhad, Sassi and Punnu, PirFida Hussain, Pir Moosiani , Pir Mohiuddin, Mai Gondrani, Hinglaj, Pir Koonana, Pir Shah Bukhari, Pir Meeran, Pir Bukur, Darga Baba Juman Shah Uthal.
Shrines	
Major Ethnic Groups	Baloch, Med, Khoja, Jamoot, Ranjhas, Sheikh
Languages	Sindhi, Balochi, Brahvi, Urdu
Climate	The coast has a moderate and moist climate. The weather is generally fine. May and June are the hottest months. Average rainfall is 36.3 mm, maximum average temperature is 35.1°C and minimum average temperature is 18.3°C.

### Demography

District Population in 1998	312,695 Total, 167,470 Male, 145,225 Female (Census 1998)
Projected Population in 2010	447,389 Total, 239,608 Male, 207,781 Female
Population Annual Growth Rate	3.03% (Census 1998)
Household Size	6.2 (Census 1998)
Housing Units	49,171 (Census 1998)
Main Fuel Use for Cooking	82% Wood, 4% Straw/grass, 2% Animal dung (MICS 2010)

Law & Order	12 Police Stations, 2 Courts, 1 Jail (District Police Officer)
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### Productive Sector

Agriculture Ecological Zone	Tropical
Land Area Used for Agriculture	Potential 976,546 ha. Net Sown 33,153 ha. Culturable Waste 893,190 ha. (Agriculture Statistics 2008-09)
Major Crops	Rabi crops: Wheat, Barley, Mutters pulse and Fodder. Kharif crops: sorghum ( <i>Jowar</i> ), Millet ( <i>Bajra</i> ), Maize, Sesame, Castor seed, <i>Mung</i> bean, Onion, Melons, Chillies, Coriander, Guar seed, Sugarcane and Cotton
Major Fruits	Coconut, Papaya, Banana and Chickoo

Total Livestock Population	1,331,797 (Livestock Census 2006) and 1,484,187 (Projected 2010)
Veterinary Institutions	5 Veterinary Hospitals, 13 Dispensaries, 2 Artificial Insemination Centres, 1 Slaughter House, 1 Dairy Farm, 1 Government Poultry Farm
Major Diseases in Animals	Lung Worm Infestation, Wire Worm Infestation and Liver Fluke

Fisherman Population	10,860 in 2009
Number of Fishing Craft	1,630 (2009)
Annual Fish Catch	20,011 M/tons (2009)
Annual Revenue	1,554 million Rs. (2009)
Annual Local Consumption	2,027 M/tons (2009)

Total Forest Area	166,804 ha.
Wild Life	Mammals: Caracal, Honey badger, Chinkara, Ibex, Urial, Wolf, Bengal Fox, Asiatic Jackal, Stripped Hyaena , Cape Hare, Porcupine Birds: Wheatears, Common Babblers, Larks, Sand Grouses, Partridges, Houbara Bustard, Shrikes, Buntings, Bee-eaters, Hoopoes, Pigeons and Doves, White-eared Bulbuls, Brown-headed Raven, Owls, Eagles, Vultures, Hawks, Buzzards, Falcons, Seagulls, Terns, Pelicans, Flamingos, Herons, Egrets, Plovers, Lapwings, Stints, Sandpipers, Godwits, Shanks, Coots, Curlews, King Fishers, Osprey Reptiles: Green and Olive Ridley Turtles, Marsh Crocodiles, Spiny-tail Lizard, Black Rock Agama and Monitor Lizard, Cobra, Sand Viper, Horned Viper

Major Mineral Deposits	Lead Zinc, Manganese, Chromite, Serpentine, Red Ocher, Iron Ore, Barite and Dimension Stone
Major Mineral Production	Marble 132,772 M/tons, Limestone 978,228 M/tons, Shale 1,209,680 M/tons

No. of Industries by Type	17 Engineering Workshops, 13 Steel Mills, 7 Motor Cycle Industries, 3 Cable Industries, 24 Textile Industries, 8 Wood Work Industries, 20 Chemical/Pharmaceutical Industries, 16 Food/Beverages Industries, 9 Plastic PVC Industries, 6 Marble/pipe/Cement Industries, 2 Power Generation Plants, 3 Leather/Rubber Industries, 5 Poly propylene Bag Industries, 6 Paper/Packaging Industries, 10 other Industries.
Handicrafts	Embroidery work on women's dresses, Jackets and Cotton <i>Chadars</i> are very common

Roads' Length	Metalled/Black Topped: 972 Km, Shingle: 1,232 Km
Tele-density	4,000 Telephone line connections, 70,000 Mobile connections, 435 Internet users
Courier Services	9 Post offices, Courier services TCS, LCS, OCS
Banks	6 Public Banks and 8 Private Banks.

### Social Sector

Drinking Water Sources	89% Improved, 11% Un-improved (MICS 2009-10)
Sanitation Facilities	73% Improved, 27% Un-improved (MICS 2009-10)

Health Facilities	3 Hospitals (Public Sector), 4 RHCs, 42 BHUs, 27 CDs, 4 MCH centers, 1 TBC and 2 Other
Health Facilities Staff	100 Doctors , 21 Nurses, 304 Para-medical staff
Antenatal Care (ANC)	47% (MICS 2010)
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) Deliveries at Home	29% (Mics 2010)
Major Priority Diseases	80% (PSLM 2008-09)
	Respiratory, Gastro-Intestinal, Urinary tract, Suspected Malaria, Meningitis, Fever and Scabies
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+): 40%, Literacy (15+): 37%, Primary NAR: 60.9%, Secondary NAR 31.4%, Primary GER: 63%, Middle GER: 52%, Metric GER: 39%, Population Ever Attended School: 51%, Completed Primary or Higher Level: 33% (MICS 2010, PSLM 2008-09).
Number of Schools	Primary: 484, Middle: 54, High: 22 (BEMIS 2009-10).

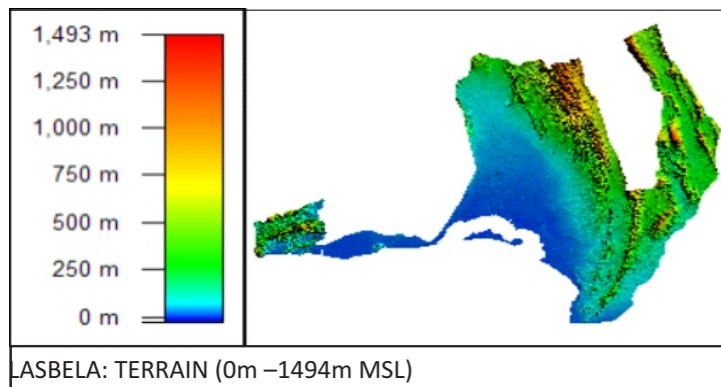
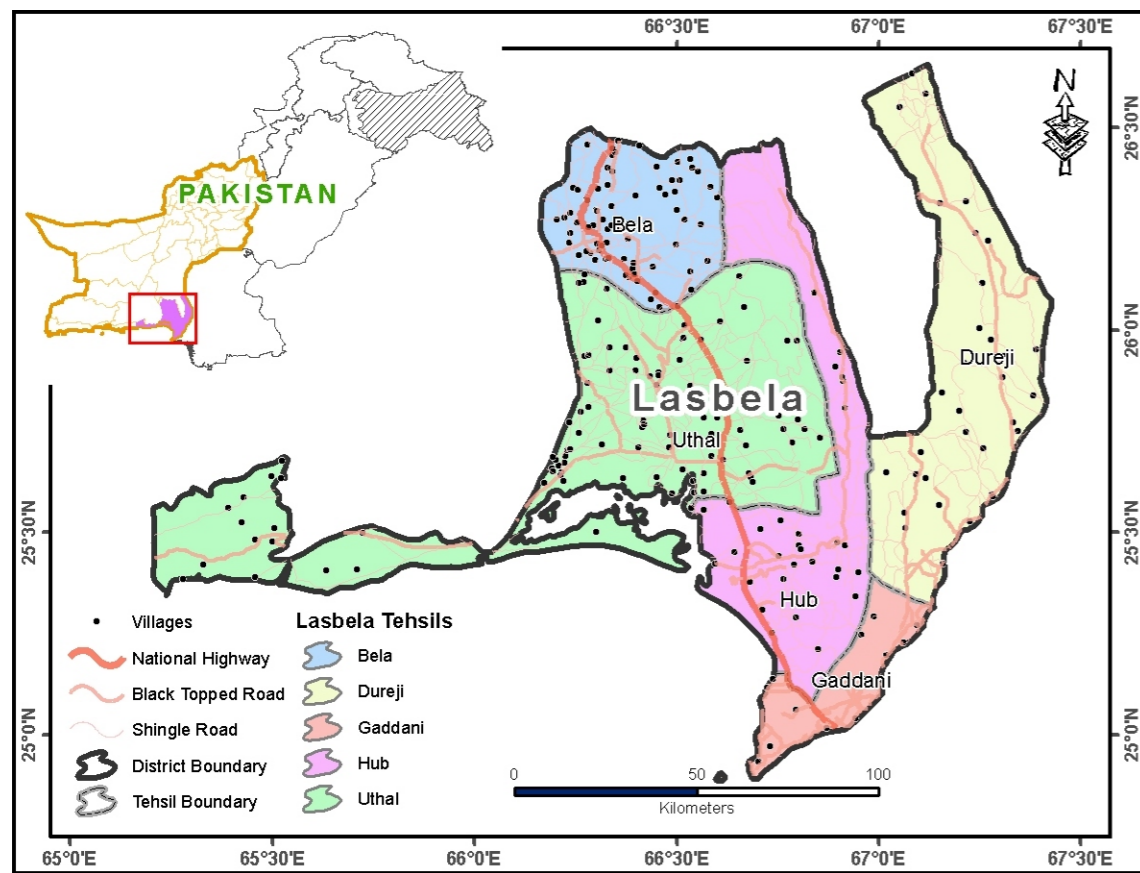
Disasters	Heavy rains, floods. Human deaths: 6, Houses damaged: 1,958, Agriculture loses: 103,194 acres, Livestock lost: 23,613 heads, Embankments: 210, Poultry birds: 123,126, Schools damaged: 117, Health facility buildings: 80, Roads: 110 km, Tube wells: 109 (PDMA).
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District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation (2009-10): 364 million, Budget Release: 364 million, *Total Expenditures: 143 million, *Percentage Utilization: 39%.
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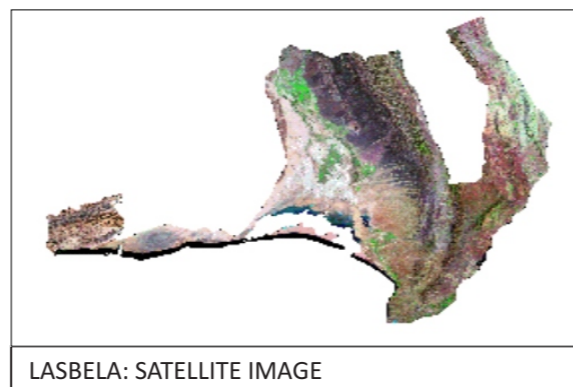
\*when data was being collected

# DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Lasbela is the 7<sup>th</sup> largest district in Balochistan and has an area of 15,153 square kilometers, Lasbela District, lies between 65°12'11"-67°25'39" East longitudes and 24°53'2"-26°39'20" North latitudes and consists of 5 *Tehsils* and 22 Union Councils. Location of Lasbela is at 1,075km (aerial distance) south-east (218 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 116 km north-west (333 degrees bearing) from Karachi, the Pakistan's economic port of financial turnover.



LASBELA: TERRAIN (0m -1494m MSL)



LASBELA: SATELLITE IMAGE



## 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

Lasbela was separated from Kalat after granting district status on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 1954. The name originates from *Las* which means a plain, and *Bela*, the Jungle. Bela is also the name of an important town in the district. The district headquarter is in “Uthal” town. The district is located in the south of the Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries in the east with Sindh Province. Awaran and Gwadar Districts are on the west and Khuzdar District is in the north.

Lasbela was a princely state until 1955 since 1742, and remained a princely state even during the British era in the Sub-Continent. The state occupied an area of 18,254 square kilometer (7,048 square miles) in the extreme south-east of the Balochistan Province with an extensive coastline on the Arabian Sea to the south. Lasbela shared its borders with princely states of Kalat and Makran to the north and west respectively. This district is mountainous in the east and has central alluvial lowland drained by the Porali and Kud Rivers, whereas in the west, there is a narrow coastal strip dotted with mangrove swamps.

**Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Lasbela**

Tehsil	Union Council
Bela	Kathore, Welpat Janubi, Welpat Shumali, Bela, Gadore
Dureji	Dureji, Lohi
Gaddani	Gadani, Hubco
Hub	Kanraj, Allahabad, Sakran, Sonmiani, Winder, Baroot, Pathra
Uthal	Khenwari, Wayara, Lakhra, Sheh, Uthal, Liari
<i>There are total 5 Tehsils and 22 Union Councils in the district</i>	

(Local Government, Balochistan, 2005)

### 1.1. Historical Background

Alexander the Great passed through Lasbela on his return from India. According to the accounts of his march given by Sir Thomas Holdich left Patala in Sindh in the beginning of September 326 BC. After Alexander's death, one of his generals, Seleukas Nicator, became the ruler of Central and Western Asia. Afterwards, for many centuries the history of Lasbela could not be traced.

In seventh century, the ruler of Armanbel (which is believed to be the present town of Lasbela) was a Buddhist Somani and Rai Sahiras, the king of Hind, elevated him for his loyalty and devotion. Chach usurped the throne of the Rai dynasty of Sindh and marched to Lasbela in 636 AD. Chach was cordially received at Lasbela and was very impressed with the loyalty of the people of Lasbela. He then marched west towards Makran.

The district lay on the route followed by the Arab General, Muhammad-Bin-Qasim, who entered Makran in 712 A.D. On his way to Sindh, Mohammad-Bin-Qasim marched through Lasbela accompanied by Muhammad Haroon, the governor of Makran. Muhammad Haroon died in Lasbela and his tomb is one of the famous archeological sites in Lasbela. The power of the Arabs lasted till the end of the tenth century.

Afterwards, the district appears to have come under the influence of the Sumras and Sammas, who asserted their independence when power of the Abbasid Caliphs declined. The Sumras gained a position of supremacy in the middle of the eleventh century. They were eventually overthrown by the Sammas under Jam Umar in 1333. The Sammas reigned till

1523, when they were defeated and their power was completely broken by Shah Hussain Argon. The succeeding period is again obscure. The chiefs of the Gujar, Ranjha, Gunga and Burfat tribes are still present in Lasbela. They are said to have exercised a semi-independent power before the rise of the Aliani family of the Jamoot tribe, to which the present Jams of Lasbela belong.

When the British advancement extended beyond Sindh and to the states of Kalat and Lasbela; Jam Mir Khan-II had a powerful political control over the affairs of these areas. On the occasion of 3rd rebellion in 1869, when the Jam was marching towards Kalat with a large force, a clash was averted by the intervention of the British Political Officer. The negotiations, however, were not fruitful and Jam Mir Khan refused to pay allegiance to the Khan of Kalat and was banned to British India.

In December 1876, an agreement was signed between Sir Robert Sandeman and Mir Khudadad Khan, the Khan of Kalat and Jam Ali Khan who represented his father, Jam Mir Khan, the Jam of Bela. As a result of this agreement Jam Mir Khan was released from his confinement in British-India in the spring of 1877, after accepting the conditions of acknowledging the Khan's sovereignty, in accordance with the previous status quo.

Jam Mir Khan stepped down from his rule and let his son Jam Ali Khan take his place, who ultimately took the administration in his own hands. Jam Mir Khan died in January 1888, leaving three sons. His eldest son *Haji* Jam Ali Khan was then placed at Lasbela in January 1889 by Sir Robert Sandeman, the British Agent to the Governor General in Balochistan. Sir Robert died on 29<sup>th</sup> January, 1892 in Lasbela and his tomb is still there in Lasbela Garden.

*Haji* Jam Ali Khan died in 1894 and was succeeded by his son Jam Mir Kamal Khan, who subsequently ruled over the state for 50 years. His successors, first his son, Jam Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, and later his grandson, Jam Ghulam Qadir Khan continued to hold the position (*Masnad*) under the same conditions without any significant event until Pakistan got its independence on 14th August, 1947. At that time Lasbela along with Kharan and Kalat states acceded to Pakistan and later became part of the Balochistan Province.

## i. Archaeological Sites



- Shah Jamai Mosque
- Tomb of General Muhammad Ibn Haroon
- Tomb of Colonel Robert Sandeman
- Karia Pir
- Sassi Waro-Chodo (Sassi's spring), near Paboni Naka, about 68 km from Karachi.
- Bakkar Buthi, a small Harappan site located in the remote mountainous area to the east of the Lasbela plain.
- Mahi Pir site

## ii. Shrines

Shrine of Shah Bilawal, Lahut-i-Lamakan, Kumb Shrine, Shireen and Farhad, Sassi and Punnu, Pir Fida Hussain, Pir Moosiani, Pir Mohiuddin, Mai Gondrani, Hinglaj, Pir Koonana, Pir Shah Bukhari, Pir Meeran, Pir Bukur, Darga Baba Juman Shah Uthal.



## 1.2. Tribes Ethnic Groups and Languages

The population of Lasbela presents many features of special interest to the ethnologist. The first historical reference to the

ancient population of Lasbela and Makran was found in Arian, which further divides the population into two distinct classes. The people of the coast are known as *Ichthyophagoi* or fish-eaters and population of the interior are called the Arabi, the Oreitai and the Gadrosia. Several other authors have described the strange race of the *Ichthyophagoi*, who are undoubtedly identifiable as the present fishermen of the coast.

The principal tribes among the Lasis claim to be descendants of the Sumras and Sammas, who formerly resided in Sindh. It is quite clear from their tribal names that many of them are of Hindu origin.

The term *Lasi* is a geographical name, which is applied to all the tribes other than Baloch, Med, Khoja and Hindus, who are settled in Lasbela. There are five principal *Lasi* tribes: *Jamot*, *Ranjha*, *Sheikh*, *Angaria* and *Burraf*. These are called the *Panjraj* or the five tribal confederacies. Under each Raj, there were a large number of heterogeneous groups.

Some other tribes include the *Gunjas*, *Sinars*, *Sangurs*, *Burfats*, *Chhuttas* and *Khojas*. A large number of Hindus are also residing in Uthal, Bela and Hub. They all belong to the Arora caste. The Hindus are mostly of the orthodox school; however, they are not strict in the observance of their religious rites and have modified several of their ordinary daily customs. Among other tribes are the *Babbar*, *Gadras*, *Langhas* and *Koris*.

## 1.3. Climate

The weather of District Lasbela is almost similar to that of Karachi. It is very hot during May and June, and gets cold during the months of December and January. The rainy season is mostly in the months of July and August.

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	7.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.7	12.3	10.0	87.6	2.5	n/a	n/a	124.5	36.3	254
Maximum Temp.	24	29	37	39	40	40	39	36	39	38	34	27	35	
Minimum Temp.	7	7	15	20	25	28	27	25	24	n/a	13	12	18	

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

## 1.4. Topography

Geographically, the district can be divided into the alluvial plain surrounding Lasbela extending southwards up-to the Bay of Sonmiani and the hilly regions situated in the east and west of this plain. The plain itself consists of alluvium deposits of Porali and other rivers. At the edge of the plain are adjoining hilly regions and near the coast, lie raised sea-beaches, situated some 15 to 25 meters above the sea level. The east of alluvial plain exhibits the greatest variety of rocks forming the Anticline Ranges separated by various valleys. The hilly region is situated on the west of the alluvial plain of the Porali and extends along the Makran coast. The whole of eastern part of the district is mountainous. The plain in the center, comprising of a greater portion of the district is in a triangular shape. The principal hill ranges are on the western slopes of Kirthar Mountains, and Lak Phusi in the north. The other side includes main ridge of the Pub Range with parts of Khude or Khudo and part of Pub Range. The third side comprises of lower slopes of the Makran coast. Consisting of plains, mountains and terrain elevation range, the Lasbela District is situated at 0-1494 meters above Mean Sea Level (MSL).

The Mor range and Khude is surrounded by Saman branch of Kolachi River on the south; Hub River on the east and Gidar Dhor River on the west. Valleys of the Kharari or Kanrach and the Mithri, Mohbar and Chebechi torrents are situated in the south. From its entrance into Lasbela District, the Porali River runs over a stony course and has low banks as far as Mangia, where it passes through clay soil. At Shah Lakhra, a dam has been constructed at about 89 km to north of Shah Lakhra, a branch of the Porali River, known as the Titian River, takes off and eventually flows into the Siranda Lake.

## 2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

### 2.1. Introduction

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

All tribes other than Baloch, Med, Khoja including Hindus that have settled in Lasbela are known as "Lasi". There are only five principal Lasi tribes, the Jamot, Roonjhas, Sheikh, Angaria and Burra. Together they are called "the Panjraj" and constitute a tribal confederation. Under each 'raj', there are a large number of heterogeneous groups. The Gunjas, Sinars, Sangurs, Burfast, Chhuttas and Khojas include the minor tribes. The Meds are fishermen, who live along the coast, mainly at Miani and Sonmiani.

The Hindus are mainly traders. They have also acquired land, by purchase or mortgage; it is cultivated by their tenants. Almost all Hindus are from Arora caste. The decision of family head is considered final in all domestic affairs and the tribal chiefs enjoy the power of decision-making at community and tribal level.

### 2.2. Food

The food eaten consists principally of *juari* mixed with *mung*, wheat, *bajra*, rice, butter, milk, fish and dates along the coastal areas. Nowadays, the use of wheat is increasing in place of *juari* and *bajra*. 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 very common.

### 2.3. Dress

The people's dress consists of a *pairahan* or cotton shirt with open sleeves, a pair of cotton trousers, cotton turban, cotton *chadar*, a *sadri* (waist coat) and a pair of country-made leather shoes or sandals. The dress of women slightly differs from that of men. It includes loose trousers, but the shirt is much longer and has silk embroidery. Women also wear silver ornaments. A shepherd's dress consists of a *shalwar* and *chadar*.

### 2.4. The Family

In urban areas, the nuclear family system is preferred to a joint family system in Hub and Uthal, where people are residing for professional reasons. Having limited income they prefer to live independently, whereas in the rural areas, the majority of the people live in joint families. The eldest male member takes care of all the family members and his decision is usually considered 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.

### 2.5. Marriage

In Rural areas, marriages take place at an early both for boys and girls. 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, the boy's father presents some gifts in the form of dresses, a gold ring and some cash for the girl. The girl's

parents in return present sweet milk to the guests and say *dua* (prayers) for the welfare of the new couple. The boy's parents are congratulated and then the betrothal ceremony takes place. The marriage date is fixed with the consent of girl's parents. Certain ceremonies, which are more of social than a religious nature, are performed. On the marriage day, the bridegroom with his relatives and friends proceeds to the bride's house or at the place where the arrangements for the wedding have been made. They are entertained there at the expense of the bridegroom's parents and the *Nikah* is performed. The bridegroom presents a wedding dress to the bride and her parents present her with a dowry (*jahez*) consisting of a few dresses and articles of bedding and household furniture. They also present a suit to the bridegroom.

The *Lasi* do not pay bride's price, however, other ethnic groups do have the tradition of paying bride price. The amount of the bride price is usually settled between the parents of bride and bridegroom. The system of exchange of girls for marriage is also common in the region. Polygamy is rare and only practiced by well-to-do people. Divorce is rare among the *Lasis*, however it is not uncommon among *the Meds* and it is usually given by a husband for reasons such as infidelity or disagreement with the wife.

The *Lasis* do not allow any share of inheritance for the daughter. A woman, who becomes a widow, receives a share in the inheritance as entitled to her in Islam (*Shariat*) she also receives her deferred dower. Among the *Meds*, a widow is only entitled to her *lub* or bride-price and the wedding presents are given to her by her parents.

### 2.6. Social Organization

As the society is predominantly patriarchal, decision-making is in the hands of men and the decisions are binding upon women. Women usually have a limited say in the decision-making process. Society is structured on kinship bases and each group is attached to a particular tradition founded on different rules of social organization. Most of these rules and traditions have undergone a considerable transformation over time.

The political organization is built upon two principles, hereditary authority and personal bonds of allegiance in which protection is exchanged for loyalty. Many elected representatives are tribal chiefs and *Sardars*. The Jam tribe occupies the highest position on the social ladder followed by Jamots, Roonjhas, Angarias and Burras. The hierarchical system of authority is vertical, with downward flow from the *Sardar* to the younger men in the clan and family. The *Sardar's* position is supreme. The *Lasi* tribes have an almost equal social position, with the exception of the occupational groups, who enjoy higher status.

### 2.7. Customs of Co-operation

The people of Lasbela co-operate and assist each other at the time of marriage by giving gifts and cash to the groom. People also assist family of the deceased by serving them with food for three days till *Soyem* (*third day after the death*). People also pay some money at the time of *Fatiha*. They co-operate in case of emergency, natural disaster or at the time of harvesting and sowing.

### 2.8. Religious Beliefs

Majority of the people of the area are *Sunni* Muslims. They offer their prayers and fast in the month of *Ramazan*. Religious leaders (*Mullahs*) are amongst the influential in rural areas, however, their dominance diminishes in the urban areas. The main festivals are *Eid-ul-Fitar* and *Eid-ul-Azha*, which the Muslims celebrate with a lot of fervor and joy.

The shrines of Mai Goudrani and Shah Bilawal are very famous in the area. People visit them with solemnity. A fair is held at Shah Bilawal on the 11<sup>th</sup> of *Ramazan* every year. Other important shrines and places where ceremonies are held are *Pir Boher* and *Pir Hasan*.

The Hindu people of Bela and Uthal also celebrate their festivals of *Diwali* and *Holi*. They visit their temples regularly. All the religious sects are on very close terms with each other and cooperate in their social and religious life.

## 2.9. Conflict Resolution

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

The government system functions through civil and *Qazi* courts. The people file suit in courts to resolve their disputes. The *Qazi* court at Uthal is very effective and popular as it consumes relatively less time and cost.

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

## 2.10. Arms

To possess arms is part of the tradition and culture of the area. There is no effective check on carrying arms without license. In rural areas, they are displayed more in public than in urban areas frequently. Particularly, the tribal chiefs move with several bodyguards carrying weapons. Carrying weapons reflects their tribal power and position in the tribe and the society.

## 2.11. 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 gender basis. The State may, however, make special provisions for the protection of the rights 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. Special seats are also allocated for them 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 traditions often prohibit it. The position of women in District Lasbela is the same as it is in other areas of Balochistan, where males hold economic and social power. The tribal chiefs are always male.

The literacy rate among females is very low in Balochistan and of courses in all the districts. Lasbela ranks with regard to female literacy (20% for 15 years and above age group). Though comparatively lasbela has much better female literacy rate, it is low nonetheless. Lack of sufficient number of schools, poverty and cultural norm are factors affecting pace of literacy growth.

Medical facilities for women in the area are very limited. There were only three lady doctors serving at the District's Headquarter Hospital at Hub. Women visit *Pirs* and *Molvies* for their general treatment and call traditional birth attendants for the delivery of babies. Generally, women observe *pardah* (*veil*), 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 hardly reported. Women believe that men have the right to harass and beat them, thus, they do not seek any legal aid in this respect. Among 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 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 has not been considered in most of the official statistics. The industries of Hub and Winder employ a few women; however, they live in Karachi and come daily for their job..

## 2.12. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

According to a rough estimate, about 132 children work in bicycle/motorcycle repair shops, bricks kilns, garages, *chinaki* hotels, shoemakers', petrol pumps, tailoring shops etc. The working conditions are very poor and the wages are very low. Few children trainees, both boys and girls, receive training in Carpet Training Centers. They also get occasionally formal education during their training.

## 2.13. Some Key Findings

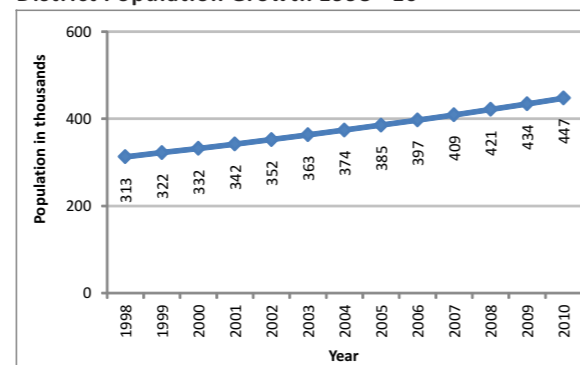
Lasbela District is one of the most developed districts of Balochistan because of its proximity to Karachi. Still, it has its own characteristics of tribal society. However, tribalism is fading away and losing its importance due to urbanization, comer canalization, education and the role played by mass 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 the town areas, some families allow their women to express their opinion in family affairs but to a very limited extent. The change can be brought about via education and communicational development in the area. Women are not allowed to play an important role in the society and it is not possible to exploit her full potential, as long as they are segregated and secluded from the society.

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

Projected Population 2010	
Total Population (in 000's)	447
-Male	240 (54%)
-Female	208 (47%)
-Urban	165 (37%)
-Rural	282 (63%)
Sex Ratio (males/100 females)	115
Population Density 1998 (person per sq.km)	21
Population Density 2010 (Projected)	30
Average Annual Growth Rate (1981 - 98)	3.03%
Housing Units	
Housing Units (in 000's)	49
Rooms per housing unit	4.6
Housing Tenure	
Owned	90%
Rented	5%
Rent Free	5%
Marital Status	
Never married	57%
Married	41%
Widowed/ Divorced	2%
Other	
National ID Card obtained	64%
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	91	135	188	313	447
Male Population	48 (53%)	71 (53%)	100 (53%)	168 (53%)	240 (53%)
Female Population	43 (47%)	63 (47%)	88 (47%)	145 (46%)	208 (47%)
Urban Population	3 (3%)	9 (7%)	11 (6%)	115 (37%)	165 (37%)
Rural Population	88 (97%)	126 (93%)	177 (94%)	197 (63%)	282 (63%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	112	113	114	116	115
Number of households (in '000')	14	25	29	19	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 Lasbela was 313000 and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to be 3.03%. Historically, the population growth has always been on a higher side in the district in contrast to other districts of Balochistan. Between the Censuses of 1961 and 1972, the population increased by 48%, between 1972 and 1981, it increased by 39%, and between 1981 and 1998, it increased immensely by 66%. By applying the annual growth rate (3.03%) of Census 1998 the projected population in 2010 is estimated to 447000 which is an increase of 43%. The high population growth rate in District Lasbela may have three possible reasons as under:

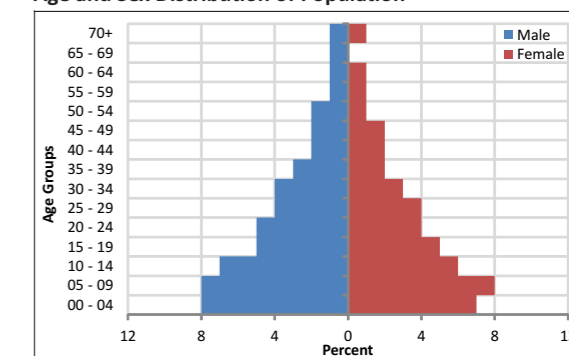
- (i) Control of death rate.
- (ii) Better health facilities.
- (iii) High birth rate due to traditional and tribal set up.

#### 3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

The population is characterized by high growth rate (3% per annum) with 43% population under 15 years and more than one-half (54%) is working age (15-64 years). The percentage of people with vote eligibility (over 21 years) was 43%. Three-fourth (74%) of the women of reproductive age (15-49 years) was married, and of these married women, 89% had children.

Sex ratio was clearly tilted towards male population, where for every 100 females there were 115 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

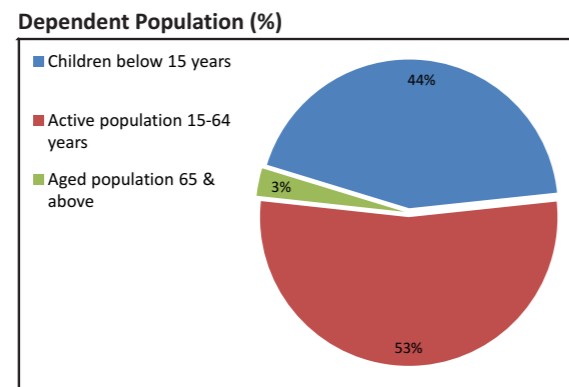


(Census, 1998)

### 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 (47%) of the population in the district was dependent including youth (< 15) dependency of approximately 44% and old age dependency at 3%, with less than 1% dependent population of widowed or divorced women.

The dependent population in the district is quite high, which is an enormous burden on the earning population. This situation increases the economic pressure on the families, which may result in child labor and malnutrition of both women and children.



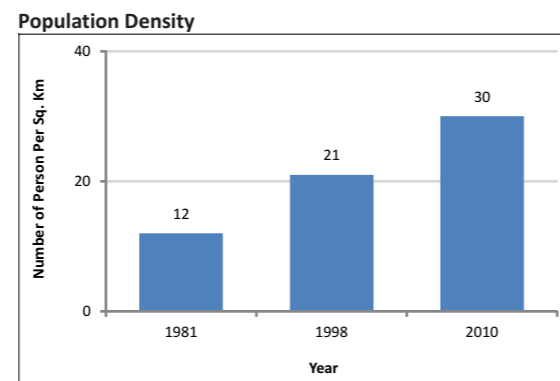
(Census, 1998)

### 3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

Over the period of time, the proportion of urban population was on the rise and increased to 37% in Census of 1998, whereas it was reported at 3, 7, and 6 percent in the Censuses of 1961, 1972 and 1981 respectively. Nearly two-third of the population was still reported to be in rural areas, which is 63% of the total population. The male female ratio in urban areas was 111:100 whereas in rural area it was 123:100.

### 3.5. Population Density

Balochistan is well known for wide spread geographical area with sparse population. Consequently, having low population density per square kilometer in most of the districts. In 1998, approximately 21 people resided per square kilometer area, whereas in 2010 only 30 persons lived per square kilometer, which means that only 9 persons increased per square kilometer during last 12 years.



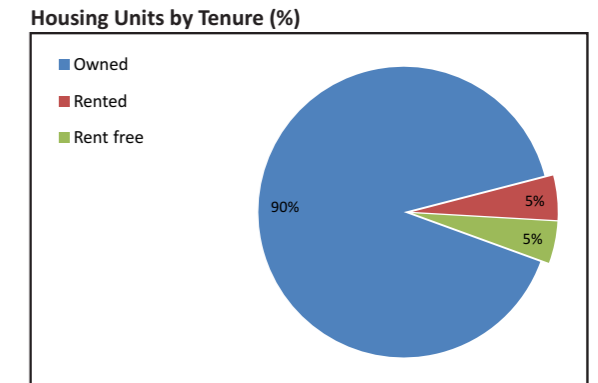
(Census, 1998)

### 3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size was 6.5 and 6.2 persons per household according to the Censuses of 1981 and 1998 respectively.

### 3.7. House Tenure

According to 1998 Census, most of the houses (90%) were owned by the residents. The percentage of rented and rent-free in household tenure was equal i.e. 5% each. However, it was observed that almost 15 percent of the houses were rented in urban areas since many families shifted from rural to urban areas for education of their children and/or for better job opportunities.



(Census, 1998)

# 4 DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

## 4.1. Administrative Division

Lasbela was notified on 30 June 1954. The unification of Punjab, NWFP (now renamed as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Sindh and Balochistan took place in 1955 and Lasbela became a separate district in Kalat Division. In December 1960, it was made part of the Karachi Division. Later on, when the provinces were reintroduced, it was transferred back again to Kalat Division in Balochistan Province.

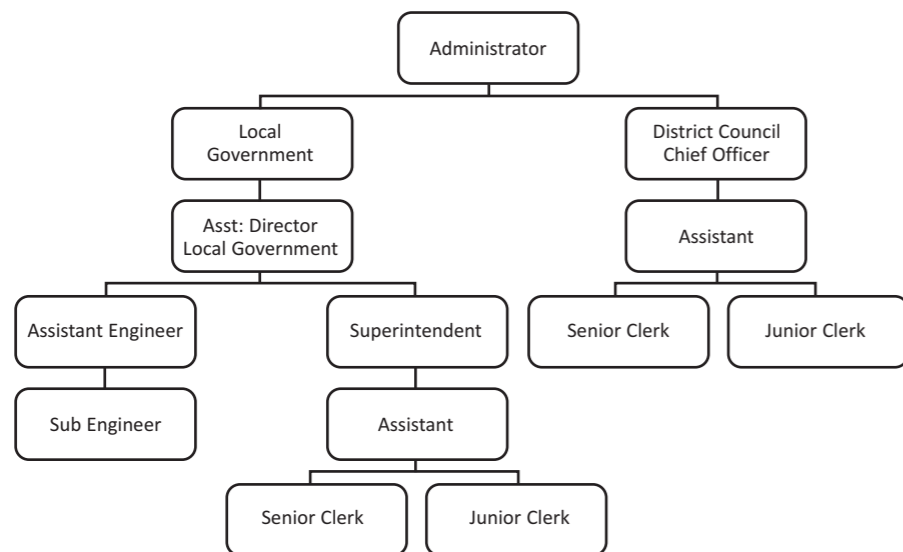
The district under Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) 2001 consisted of four *Tehsils* viz. Bela, Uthal, Hub and Dureji. Later on, Gaddani was added to this group.

## 4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

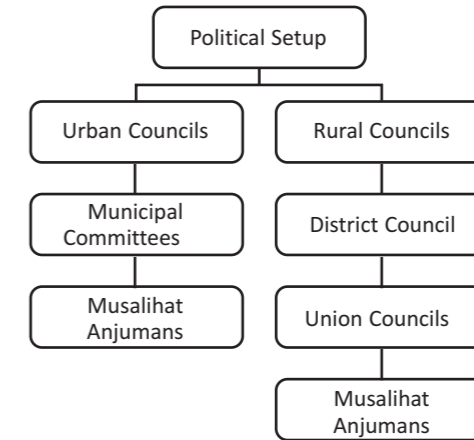
After the division of the Sub-Continent, the System of Local Government inherited from the British Empire continued in Balochistan. Over the period of time, the system was restructured and initiated in 1962, through a change in the structure and function of local bodies. The local government institutions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

Local Government System was introduced in 1979 by following the establishment of department, with the aim to ensure the participation of local community in their development schemes. Thereafter, Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) of 1980 was executed, which was further replaced by BLGO 2001 with the concept of District Government. Under BLGO 2001, District Lasbela had 5 *Tehsils* and 22 Union Councils. The district was administrated from a single line of administration covering both, the rural as well as the urban areas. The system continued for two tenures and later modified through the approval of BLGA 2010. The present system under the Local Government Act 2010 is similar to BLGO 1980 and stresses upon the rural-urban division.

Local Government Administration Organogram (Administrative Setup)



Local Government Organogram(Political Setup)



## 4.3. Local Government Administration

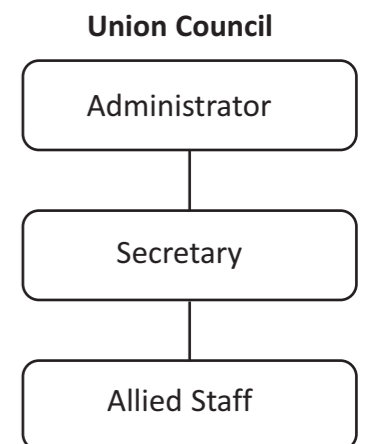
The local government institutions in urban areas of District Lasbela include Municipal Committees, headed by chairmen and ward members. Its size depends on the number of people living in the area. The Government is represented by one Chief Officer, who assists the chairman and members in routine works.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

Under BLGA 2010, there are 22 Union Councils in the district. The Union Councils constitute a District Council, in which each Union Council is represented by one member in the District Council. In addition, there is special representation of 33% of women, 5% of workers and peasants.

## 4.4. Functions of Local Government

### 4.4.1. Union Council

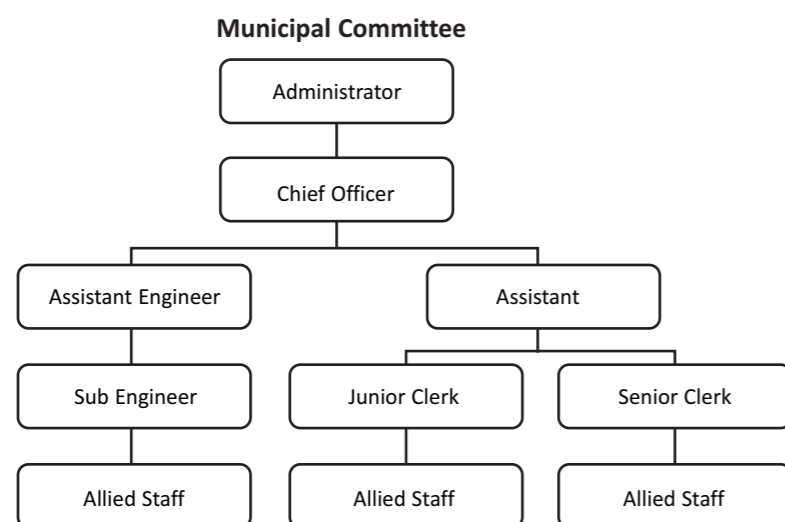
There are 22 Union Councils in the district, where each Union Council serves a population ranging from 10000 to 15000 persons. Women representation, in each Union Council, is 33% and that of peasant/worker is 5% and this percentage is based on the number of general seats in the council. The Union Councils are supposed to undertake the development works related to public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink, issuance of birth and death certificates. At present, they are not functioning as Local Government elections have not been held under BLGA 2010. Every Union Council is allowed to generate its own sources of revenue by levying duty taxes and fee as specified in the second schedule of the BLGA 2010. They also resolve conflicts arise among the villagers through *Musalihat Anjumans* and are independent to make decisions within their jurisdiction. However, some of the the decisions pertaining to finances have to be formally approved by the District Council. The administrative structure of Union Council is given in the bottom right:



### 4.4.2. Municipal Committee

There are five Municipal Committees in the urban areas of District Lasbela. These include Municipal Committees of Bela, Uthal, Hub and Gaddani. According to the rules of BLGA, Municipal Committees have been constituted in the areas, where

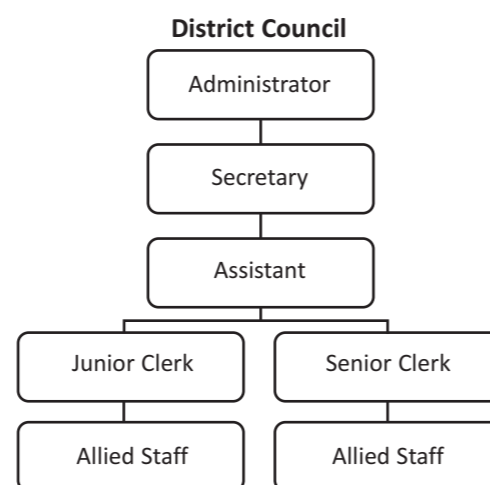
population ranges from 20000 to 25000. Women and workers/peasants have 33% and 5% representation respectively. The minorities' representation is determined through government's notification, based on the population of minorities living in the area. The Municipal Committees are responsible to provide 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 pay taxes and rates as determined under part III of the second schedule of BLGA 2010. The administrative setup of Municipal Committee is as given above.



#### 4.4.3. District Council

There are 22 members of the District Council of Lasbela, one from each Union Council. Besides, 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 shown in right top (Local Government Act, Balochistan, 2010).



#### 4.5. Local Government in Lasbela

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 the 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 171,187. The number of male registered voters was 92,059, whereas, the female registered voters were 79,128. The figure reflects a significant gender gap in the number of registered voters at the district level.

#### 4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district has got two Provincial Assembly seats PB-44 and PB-45. The National Assembly representation is through the constituency NA 270.

#### 4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

A total of 629 polling stations were established at the district level to provide facilitation to the voters to cast their votes in their nearest vicinity during the last Local Government elections. The number of polling booths for male and female was almost the same as joint polling booths were established for males and females 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. Except for FBS, Civil Defense and Passport and Immigration, all major departments are functional at the district level, while, some are further devolved at *Tehsil* level (DC office, Election Commission of Pakistan, 2010).

Table 4.1: Federal and Provincial Government Services

Offices and Departments	No. of Offices	Location
<b>Federal</b>		
Election Commission (EC)	1	Allahabad Town Hub
NADRA <sup>1</sup>	2	Civic Center Hub , Near NBP Bela
Utility Stores	12	Hub (4) , Winder (2), Uthal (3), Bela (3)
Post Office	7	Bela, Hub, Hublieda , winder, Gadani , Sonmiani, uthal.
<b>Provincial</b>		
Excise and Taxation	1	Civic Center Hub
Population Welfare	3	Mehmoodabad Hub, Moland Colony Uthal, Khame Bhit Bela
Zakat	4	Hub , Winder , Uthal and Bela

(DC office, Election Commission of Pakistan, 2010)

#### 4.8. Complaints and Accountability Mechanism

The district has no complaints and accountability mechanism. The office of Ombudsman is not devolved to provide services at the district level. Similarly, District Public safety and police complaints commission to be established under Police Order has not been notified. The district has also not established any complaints mechanism to systematically address the grievances of people with regard to the provision of public service.

<sup>1</sup>NADRA: National Database and Registration Authority



Municipal services reported in the district include public health, water supply, sanitation, articles of food and drink, 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 Lasbela owns decent number of properties, which help in generating some revenue for the Local Government. The assets possessed by *Tehsil* Municipal Authorities (TMAs) include 9 vehicles, 15 buildings, 61 shops, 1 cricket stadium, 1 ladies park and 1 commercial plot. In the year 2009-10, the total revenue generated was Rs 2.9 million.

### 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 sanitation services are provided in Lasbela town with a total staff of 125. For solid waste disposal, the services are carried out by using 8 various types of equipment and 14 vehicles. The facility of prevention and cure of infectious diseases is also only available in town area. No proper steps have been taken so far to improve hygienic measures.

### 5.1.3. Water Supply

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

### 5.1.4. Articles of Food and Drink

The outlet facilities of food and drink are not reported in the district. However, 4 slaughter houses exist only in town area supported by 3 employees. Only one slaughter house is properly equipped.

### 5.1.5. Public Safety

Firefighting facility is available in Lasbela District, which is equipped with 7 vehicles and 13 employees. Crisis Management Cell is also present in the district supported by 8 vehicles and 5 employees. In Civil Defense, public has been trained on initial precautions under challenging circumstances but it was reported that no full scale civil defense measures have been taken so far.

## 5.2. Town Planning

In District Lasbela, the facility of town planning is reported for 20% population which is connected with TMA.

## 5.3. Building Control

There is outlet facility for regulation of building construction to provide services in town areas of Lasbela which is run by 2 employees for map approval and 1 employee performs regulation duties.

## 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. However, only street light maintenance is being carried out in the district with the help of 4 vehicles and 13 employees.

## 5.5. Other Municipal Services

Display and hoarding, car parking, bus stands, graveyard maintenance, fumigation, control over dangerous animals as well as development and maintenance of community parks are some of the important responsibilities of municipality services. Display and hoarding services are functional with the support of 4 staff members. Two car parking areas are being run by 2 staff members besides 8 bus stands. The graveyard maintenance is available only in the town area and is looked after by 1 employee. Fumigation facility was not reported. The facility of control over dangerous animals was also available, with required. One employee handles this activity. There exists one park for community in the town area of Lasbela for recreational activities.

## 5.6. Revenue Generation

The Municipal Office also generates some revenue through fees concerning property transfer, licensing, issuance of birth and death certificates, parking besides slaughter house tax and different types of other fines. The revenue generated from shop license was only Rs. 23,000/- in the year 2009-10.

This chapter discusses the law enforcement agencies' resources, major cognizable crimes, judicial services, prison and jail facilities and development schemes of district Lasbela.

### 6.1. Geographical Coverage

There are two main law enforcement agencies, regular police and *levies*. There are 7 police stations which mostly cover the urban/town areas of Uthal, Bela and Hub and rest of the district is patrolled by the levies force. There are 5 levies police stations (*Thanas*) in the district. All area, except that under jurisdiction of police, is taken care of by *Levies* force. For further details, please see table A1 Annexure A.

### 6.2. Human Resource

There are 1,327 police personnel including one Senior Superintendent (SSP), one Superintendent (SP) 5 Deputy Superintendents (DSPs), 7 Station House Officers (SHOs), 58 Sub-Inspectors, 268 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 987 Constables. The Provincial Levies force has the total strength of 420 personnel, including 8 *Tehsildars*, 72 *Hawaldars*, 11 *Risaldars*, 3 *Naib-Risaldars* and 326 Constables. For further details, please see table A2 Annexure A.

### 6.3. Resources

The police force in the district has 45 vehicles while the provincial levies only 24 vehicles, for maintaining law and order situation.

### 6.4. Major Cognizable Crimes

During last five years, the reported cases of explosions were 70, rioting: 33, kidnapping: 1 and illegal trade or smuggling: 199. Data about the cases of murder, blasphemy and terrorism could not be collected. For a year wise detail of reported crimes, please see table A3 Annexure A.

### 6.5. Judicial Services

The judicial setup in the district comprises 1 District and Session court, 3 Judicial Magistrates, 1 *Qazi* court and 1 *Majlis-e-shoora*. The High Court bench, Anti-terrorist court, Juvenile and Banking courts are not available. For cases relating to these courts, people normally go to Provincial Headquarter Quetta. The Bar Association exists and is active in the district. For further details, please see table A4 Annexure A.

### 6.6. Jails and Prisons

There is one District Central Jail, where 315 male and one female inmate were reported in 2010. The district jail has 9 barracks, 24 bathrooms, 1 medical and 1 communication facility for the prisoners. The sub-jails have the capacity to accommodate 63 prisoners.

### 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 at each Union Council of the district.



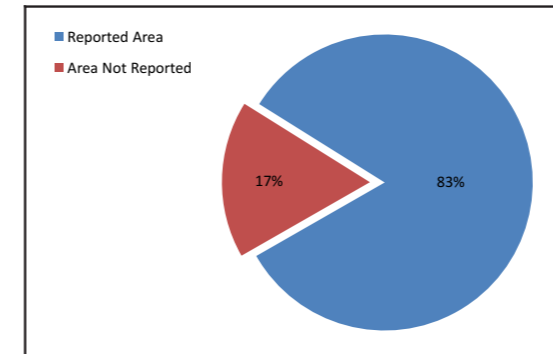
## SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

# 7

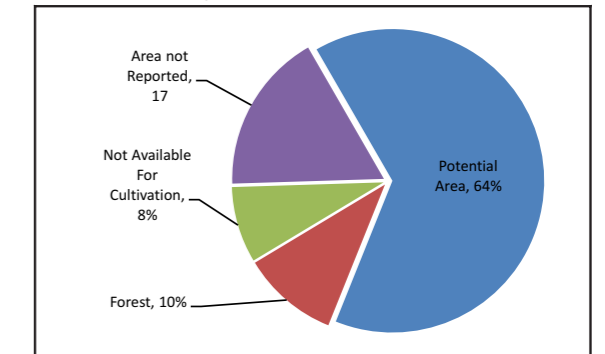
## AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

**Distribution of District Area (%)**



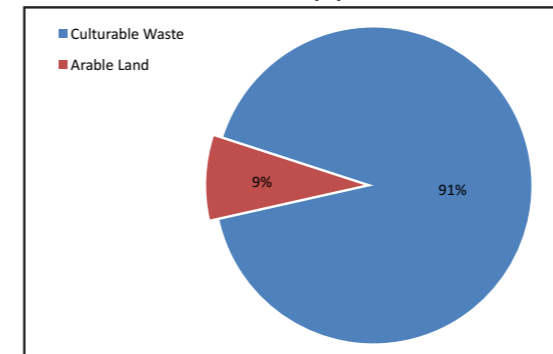
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)  
Total reported area of the district is 83%

**Distribution of Reported Area (%)**



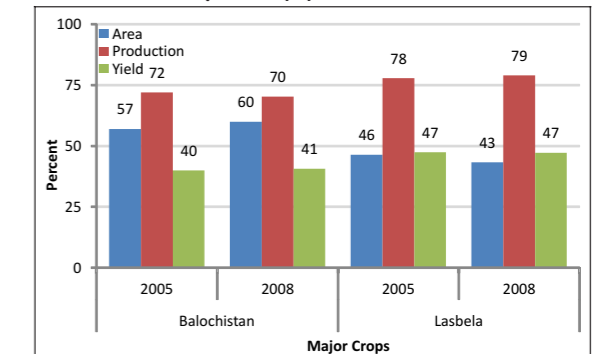
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)  
Total Potential Area of the district is 64%

**Distribution of Potential Area (%)**



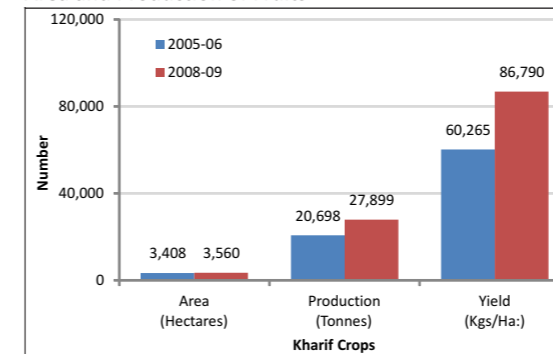
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)  
Total Arable Land of the district is 9%

**Growth Rate Comparison (%)**



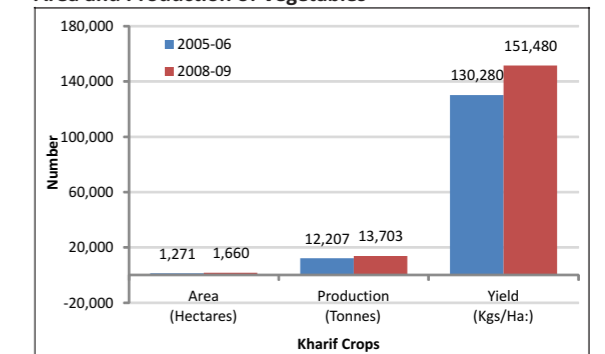
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

**Area and Production of Fruits**



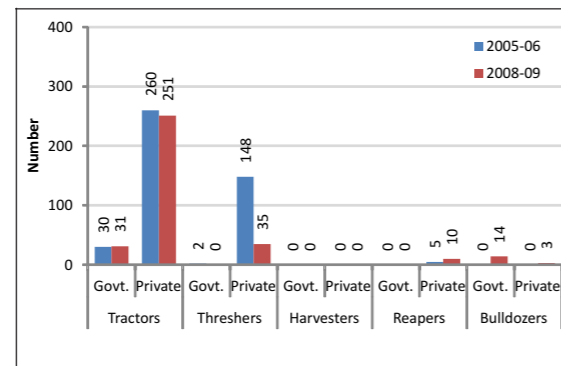
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)  
The fruits production immensely increased in 2008-09

**Area and Production of Vegetables**



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

Government and Private Owned Farm Implements



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

## Sector Highlights

- Two-third (64%) of the total geographical area was reported potential area available for cultivation (Agricultural Statistics, 2009), which comprised of approximately one million hectares.
- Current Fallow Land was reduced from 75% to 60% between 2005 and 2009, which means more area was made available for cultivation and Net Sown Area was improved from 25% to 40%.
- Major Rabi crop was Wheat followed by Fodder sharing 88% and 7% of the total Rabi crop area respectively.
- Major Kharif crop was Castor seed followed by Cotton sharing 53% and 25% of the total Kharif crop area respectively.
- Wheat production with 15,018 tons per hectare remained the highest for the year 2008-09 followed by Fodder at 19,102 tons per hectare.
- Among the fruits, Melon produce was highest with 11,175 yield kg per hectare.
- Other major fruit produce were Mangoes, Banana, Guava, Papaya, Chickoo, Coconut and Citrus.
- Major irrigation sources included tube wells (63%) and dug-wells (21%).
- Government installed tube wells were only 14 as compared to 2,087 private installations.
- Cut flowers were grown on an area of 8 acres, in which only rose cuttings were maintained during the year 2008-09, producing 38,720 sticks of roses.

## 7.1. Introduction

### 7.1.1. Agro-Ecological Zone

Lasbela falls in the tropical agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 976,546 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 64% of the total geographical area of District Lasbela. 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

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

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

## 7.2. Land Utilization

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

Table 7.2: Land Utilization by Year

Land Utilization	Area In ('000') Hectare			
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total Geographical Area	1,515	1,515	1,515	1,515
Total Arable land	81 (8%)	81 (8%)	82 (8%)	83 (9%)
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	977 (64%)	977 (64%)	977 (64%)	977 (64%)
Net Sown Area	20 (25%)	22 (27%)	27 (33%)	33 (40%)
Current Fallow Land	61 (75%)	59 (73%)	55 (67%)	50 (60%)
Culturable Waste	895 (92%)	895 (92%)	894 (92%)	893 (91%)
Forest	156 (10%)	156 (10%)	156 (10%)	156 (10%)
Area Unavailable for Cultivation	123 (8%)	123 (8%)	123 (8%)	123 (8%)

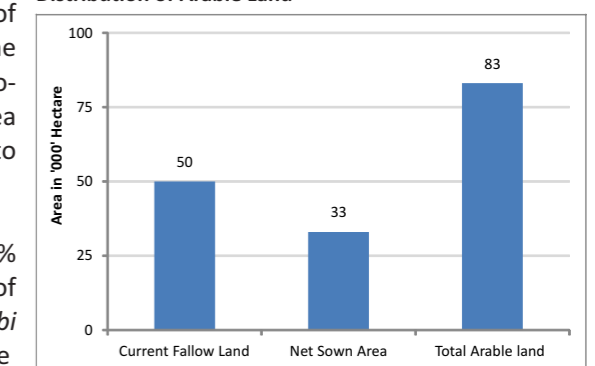
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

### 7.2.1. Land Classification

The geographical area of District Lasbela is 1,515,000 hectares and of which 8% (123 thousand hectares) is unavailable for cultivation. The Potential Area available for agricultural crops cultivation is about two-third (64%). The Current Fallow Land was 60% and Net Sown Area was 40%, which shows an increase in Net Sown Area, as compared to the previous four years, by 15%.

The area under Culturable Waste Land was constantly above 92% between 2005 and 2009, which could be due to the deficiency of irrigation water. The ratio of cropping intensity decreased during *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons. However, the difference of decrease in the Culturable Waste Land in the preceding years remained less than 1%.

Distribution of Arable Land



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Out of total Potential Area for cultivation (977 thousand hectares), the data on total Arable Land for the previous four years (2005-2009) ranged from 81 thousand hectares (8%) to 83 thousand hectares (9%). At the availability of total Arable Land, the share of Current Fallow Land for the last four years decreased from a high figure of 75% to a minimum of 60%, thus, the difference of Current Fallow Land for the year 2008-09 was about 15% as compared to the preceding four years. However,

for a good crop raising and earning, focus on the practices of horizontal crop yield increase were made possible from within the framework of available farm resources. A high yield will not only improve the farm and farmers' community income, but will have a positive impact on the overall economy of the province. Therefore, each year both in *Rabi* and *Kharif* cropping seasons, the cultivation area needs to be increased. The area under total Arable Land increased approximately up to 8% during 2008-09.

## Crops

District Lasbela has two cropping seasons:

- Rabi Crops:** *Rabi* crops include Wheat, Barley, Pulse, Vegetable and Fodder. These crops are sown in winter or during early summer and harvested in late summer. For details please see table B1 Annexure B.
- Kharif Crops:** *Kharif* crops include Sorghum (*Jowar*), Millet (*Bajra*), Maize, Sesame, Castor seed, *Mung* bean, fruit, Onion, vegetable, Melon, Chilies, Fodder, Coriander, Guar Seed, Sugarcane and Cotton. All these are considered cash crops and they are sown in the summer and harvested in late summer or early winter. For details, see table B2 Annexure B.

### 7.2.2. Major Crops, Area and Production

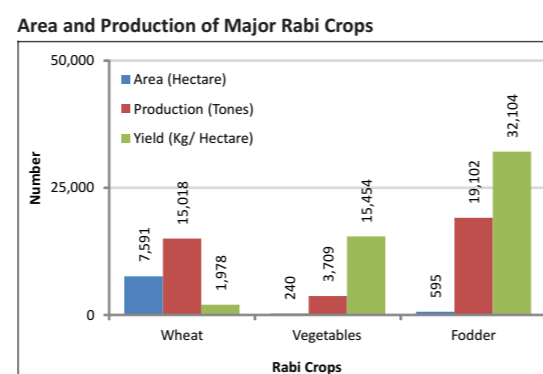
The major *Rabi* crop was Wheat, which was grown on 7,591 hectares (ha) comprising 88% of the total *Rabi* crop area (8,646 ha). Most of the area (approximately 92%), for Wheat cultivation was grown under irrigated conditions. Fodder was grown on 7% of the area, whereas area under vegetables and Barley remained at 3% and 2% respectively. Other minor *Rabi* crop was *Mutter* pulse cultivated only on 83 hectares (1%). For further details, please see table B1 Annexure B.

The production yield of Wheat crop at 1,978 Kg/ha for the year 2008-09 remained the highest produce among all *Rabi* crop, but it is not impressive when compared to the average yield of high yielding Wheat genotypes for irrigated Wheat cultivation in Balochistan, which was at 2,368 Kg/hectares.

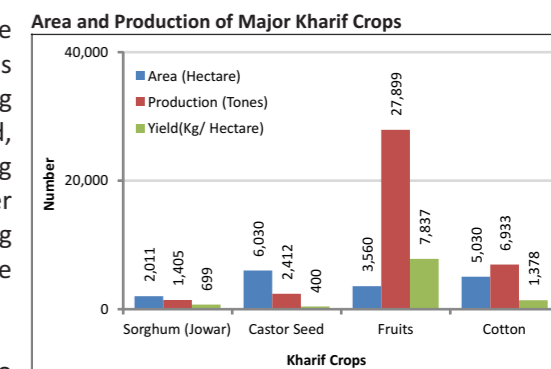
Under the area of major *Kharif* crops, castor seed occupied the largest area of 6,030 hectares, which was 53% of the un-irrigated area (11,288 ha.) and 25% of the total *Kharif* area (24,542 ha.) followed by Cotton having shared 21% of the total *Kharif* area. The area under fruits remained at 3,560 hectares (15%). The area under other minor *Kharif* crops was: Sorghum (*Jowar*) 2,011 hectares, Onion 636 hectares, Vegetable 1,420 hectares, Fodder 1,978 hectares and Guar seed 1,378 hectares. However, the lowest area of 40 hectares was occupied by Melons followed by Coriander with 8 hectares.

Overall fruit cultivation occupied 27% of the total irrigated area and if the area under Melon production is added then the proportion of fruit area becomes more than 27% of the total *Kharif* crop area. Castor seed was cultivated totally under un-irrigated condition having production of 2,412 tons per hectares followed by Sorghum (*Jowar*) and *Mung* bean having production of 1,405 and 880 tons per hectare, respectively. However, the lowest production level was recorded for Coriander with 21 tons per hectares.

Mangoes, Banana, Guava, Papaya, Chickoo, Coconut and Citrus are the leading fruit products of District Lasbela. Various yields were: Maize 995 Kg per hectares, Sorghum (*Jowar*) 699 Kg per hectares, Millet (*Bajra*) 808 Kg per hectares, Sesame 435 Kg per hectare, Castor seed 400 Kg per hectare, *Mung* bean 672 Kg per hectare, Guar seed 298 Kg per hectare followed by Cotton 1,378 Kg per hectare. The production yield of *Kharif* crop is very low in District Lasbela.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)



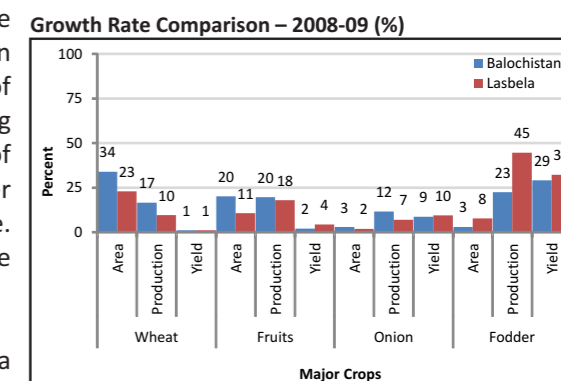
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

The causes for low yield production in the district could be that the seed varieties being grown are not of certified quality. Other reasons could be improper follow up of agronomic practices such as sowing time, imbalanced fertilizer application, type of fertilizer to be applied, seed bed preparation, irrigation intervals, hoeing and weeding operations, and proper insect and disease control measures. In order to improve the existing low yield, newly developed high yielding varieties of seeds shall be introduced. For further details, please see table B2 Annexure B.

The Provincial Seed Certification Department may be deputed to monitor and identify the quality of crop sown varieties, because this is the only concrete method to curb the prevailing trend of sowing of mixed and uncertified seeds. Moreover, both Agriculture Research and Extension Wings, both are ought to 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 as well as 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 88% of the cultivated *Rabi* crops area and more than 7% of wheat was grown under un-irrigated condition during the year 2008-09. Out of Balochistan's total Wheat cultivated area, District Lasbela was sharing 23%. Wheat being the main staple food having production ratio of 10% against 17% of Balochistan bearing a yield of 1,978 Kg per hectares, has a growth rate of 1% against 1% of the provincial average. It is quite possible that Wheat cultivation would continue at the same level in the existing cropping system.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

b) *Fodder*: At the district level, Fodder's share was 6.7% of the area both under *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons. However, with the area growth rate of 6.0 > 1.6% and production growth rate of 32.4 > 11.2% for Fodder, it remained higher than fruits and Onion at the district level. However, the growth rate for yield Kg per hectare remained at 14% against 15% of the province. Therefore, it was discovered that Fodder cultivation was more economical in the district as compared to Wheat, Fruits and Onion cultivation. Therefore, horizontal yield increase must be focused in the future by the farmers of the district.

c) *Fruit*: At the district level, fruit share was 14.5% of the area under *Kharif* crops. The area's growth rate of 10.7% < 20.1% was lower than that of Wheat but production growth rate of 17.9% < 19.7% for fruit remained higher. Positive indicator is yield growth rate of fruits at 4% against 2% of the province.

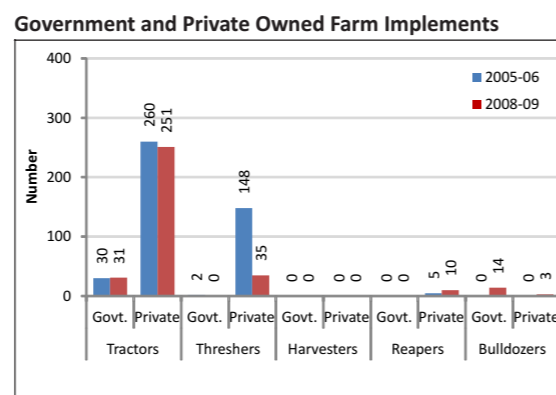
d) *Onion*: At the district level, Onion share was 2.6% of the total *Kharif* cultivated area. However, the area with a growth rate of (1.9 < 2.7%) was lower than of Wheat and fruit. Onion production growth rate of (7.0 < 11.6 %) remained lower at district level as compared to Wheat and fruit cultivation. However, the growth rate for yield Kg per hectare remained at 10% against 9% of the province. For further details, please see table B3 Annexure B.

### 7.2.4. Discussion of Cropping Patterns

Single cropping pattern is practiced to cultivate Wheat, Barley, *Mutter* pulse, Vegetable, Fodder, Onion, Melons, Chilies, Coriander, Guar seed, Sugarcane and Cotton, whereas, Inter Cropping, Mixed Cropping and Crop Rotation are not practiced. Fallow land norms are also practiced to maintain the soil fertility status that might have been exhausted during the preceding years, under crop husbandry.

### 7.3. Farm Implements and Inputs

According to the statistics, most of the farm implements were owned by private sector. Government has provided some tractors and bulldozers for land leveling. Provision of farm implements by the government to the small land holders may help boost the agriculture production and alleviate poverty as well. For further details, please see table B4 Annexure B.

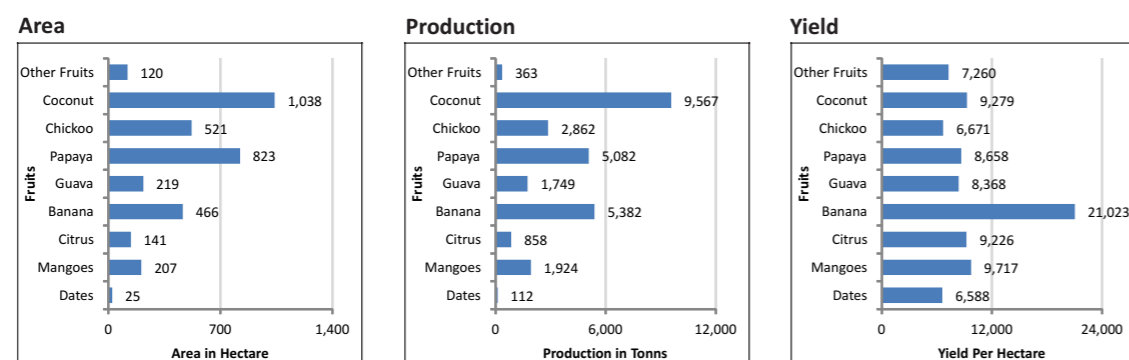


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

### 7.4. Horticulture Inputs

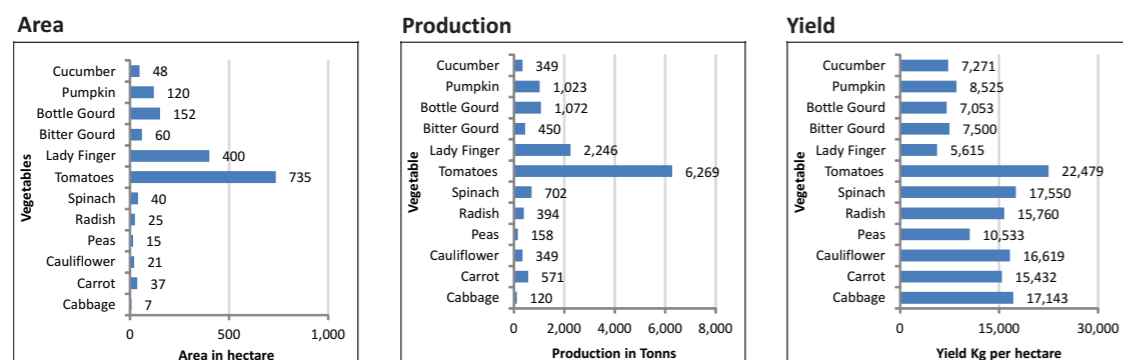
#### 7.4.1. Area and Production of Fruits and Vegetables

The district has great potential for fruit farming. Presently, Coconut, Papaya Banana and Chickoo are the major fruits produced in the area. Other fruits include Mango, Guava and Citrus. For further details, please see table B5 Annexure B.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Among vegetables, Tomato is the main produce for both *Rabi* as well as *Kharif* that is grown on a maximum area of 735 ha) Lady Finger (400 ha) remained second followed by Bottle grounds (152 ha) and Pumpkin (120 ha). However, Cabbage had a lowest area of 7 ha followed by Peas at 15 ha. For details, see table B6 Annexure B.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

### 7.4.2. Area and Production of Floriculture

Cut flowers were cultivated on a total area of 8 acres, in which only Rose cuttings were maintained in the district during the year 2008-09. A total number of 38,720 rose sticks were obtained from cut flowers. The price of the cut flowers per stick has not been reported in the Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09. Therefore, the amount of revenue generated remained unknown. Cut flowers have great economic importance. Lasbela, being in proximity to large metropolis where there is high demand of cut flowers, has huge economic potential not only for local but also for overseas markets provided appropriate arrangements for storage and shipment of cut flowers are made.

### 7.5. Land Ownership and Tenure System

The total Arable Lands (8%) recorded was 83000hectares. The Culturable Waste Lands were at 91% (893 thousand hectares) during the year 2008-09. Agricultural labor is primarily done by men. Women and children are involved in agricultural activities; they help out in the fields and at home as well. Wealthy land owners employ tenants for agricultural activities or give their land out on contracts. Small land owners cultivate their land by themselves with the help of their family members. The big landowners hire labor on a permanent basis, but they pay very low wages. Every farmer and landowner adopts a system according to his own will and resources. The landowners hire labor on equal distribution of crops (*batti*). The laborers work throughout the season and after sowing, the crop is distributed equally between labor and landowner. Some landowners hire the services of laborers on cash payment. The fruit farms are mostly given on contract. The contractor arranges labor for picking and packing fruits.

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

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

### 7.6. Agriculture Marketing

The control of marketing is in the hands of the private sector. The government is also involved in purchasing crops from farmers, but on a limited scale. The Food Department purchases Wheat and Rice on support prices. The biggest grain markets in the district are at Bela and Hub, but mostly people sell their grain in Karachi market. Commission agents and contractors also contact the farmers to purchase their produce, particularly fruits. During the growing season, the fruit orchards are given on lease to the interested parties or contractors then contractor is responsible for picking, packaging and marketing of the produce. The farmers are responsible only for the management of irrigation.

The proclivity of farm produce is divided to marketing system at varying angles. Because, the prices fixed for different agricultural commodities by the government are not implemented effectively throughout the province. Majority of the farm produce is directly sold into the hands of brokers (other terms used for broker are *dalal*, *beopari*, contractors and intermediaries). Normally, the following options are available to the growers for selling their produce.

- a) Sale of produce at farm gate: this kind of sale obviously does not bring much income to growers.

- b) Sale of produce to the nearest market -if available-at district level: This kind of sale has certain transportation charges to be met by the growers. In the market, there is a strong hold of intermediaries. They buy the farm produce on the spot and resell to wholesalers at their own prices. The wholesalers' resale to merchandisers, dealers, brokers or retailers. Then it comes to shopkeepers from where public purchase these commodities as end user or consumer. But every entity involved inside these sales got their profit margins fixed accordingly. Consequent upon these channels, there is no check against these price fixers.
- c) Sale of produce across the boundaries of district or province. Onwards same intermediaries are to be faced by the producers/growers again.
- d) This is another way of earning more money/profit that the produce purchased from the growers is hoarded in warehouses for selling on high prices during off season.

### 7.6.1. Share of Population Employed in Major Agricultural Activities

Both men and women are involved in the agriculture sector. Farmers usually involve their families (women and children) at the time of harvesting and sowing of crops. Most of the tilling is done by men. Wheat, for example, is cultivated by men but at the time of harvesting the entire family helps on the field. Women also participate in the cleaning of food grains and packing of fruits etc.

Most of the farming is performed by primitive methods but some people, especially affluent landowners, use tractors, threshers and mechanical ploughs. Usually, landlords in the district outsource their lands on contractual basis, whereas only small landowners are involved in cultivation and harvesting of their own lands.

### 7.6.2. Role of Women in Agricultural Activities

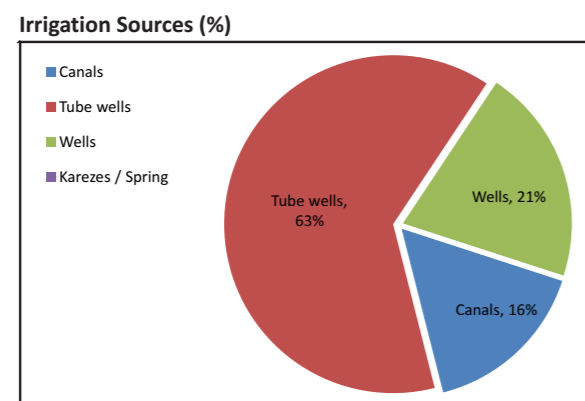
Women are involved in planting, harvesting and threshing of crops. They are also involved in the cleaning and packing of fruit and vegetables. Women are considered as unpaid family helpers and are not acknowledged as formal laborers.

## 7.7. Irrigation

### 7.7.1. Irrigation System and Sources

Three main sources of irrigation are canals, tube wells and dug wells. Privately owned tube-wells are maintained by the owners themselves, whereas, the government owned tube-wells are maintained by the Irrigation Department.

Majority of the crop cultivation with an area of (13,503 hectares) was irrigated by means of tube wells, encompassing 63% of the total irrigation sources followed by dug wells, which covered (4,408 hectares) 21% of the total irrigation sources in District Lasbela. However, canals irrigate 16% of the area (3,421 hectares). Government installed tube wells are very few (14) as compared to privately owned (2,087). For more details, please see table B7 Annexure B.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

## 7.8. Some Development Projects

Some development projects in the PSDP 2009 were:

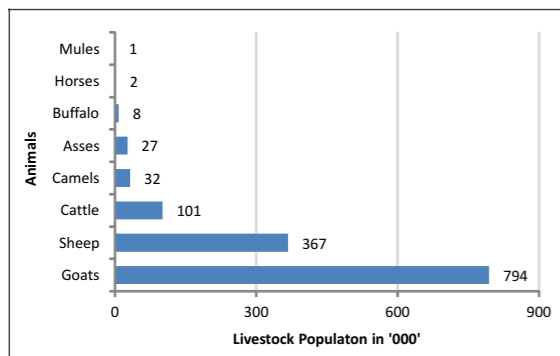
- Construction of market squares at Loralai, Killa Saifullah, Pishin, Lasbela, Panjgur and Khuzdar.
- Feasibility study of dam on Porali River.

## 7.9. Some Key Findings

- There is huge economic potential in agriculture sector if irrigation gets improved.
- Supply of certified seeds of all major crops at subsidized rates for the farmers will increase yield per acre
- Agricultural loans to small land holders on easy installments for purchase of farm implements may contribute in poverty alleviation.
- Arrangement for field days, seminars, lecture on pest management and demonstration of improved package of technology plots by the concerned department.
- Water conservation and efficiency techniques be introduced among the farmers and wherever possible government support be extended in building water conservation structures.



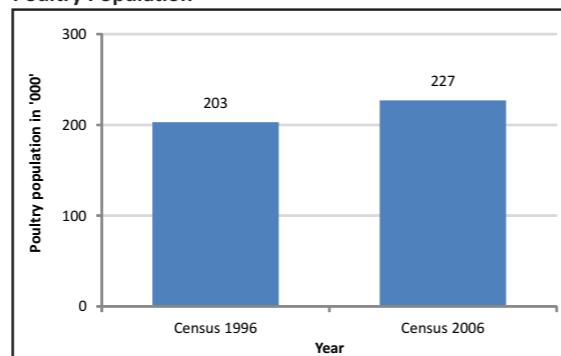
## Livestock Population



(Livestock Census, 2006)

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

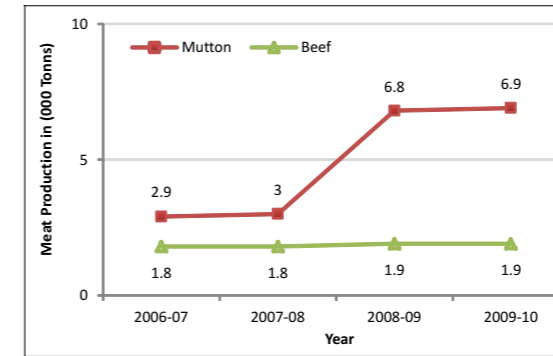
## Poultry Population



(Livestock Census, 1996,2006)

No major increase in poultry population.

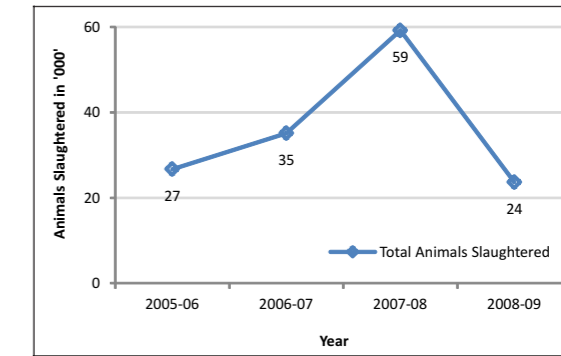
## Meat Production in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.

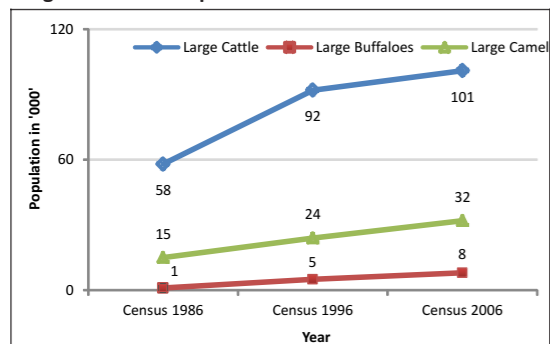
## Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Slaughtering of Animals in Public and Private sector is almost identical.

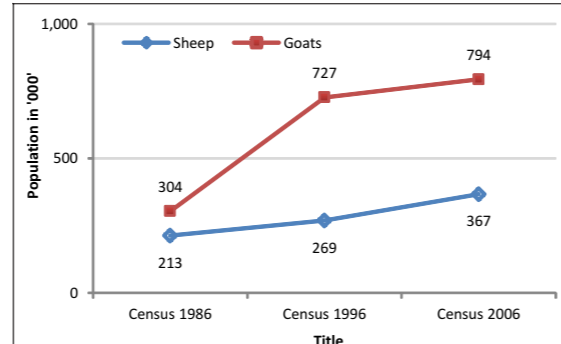
## Large Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986,1996,2006)

Quite a few numbers of Buffaloes and camels are also present.

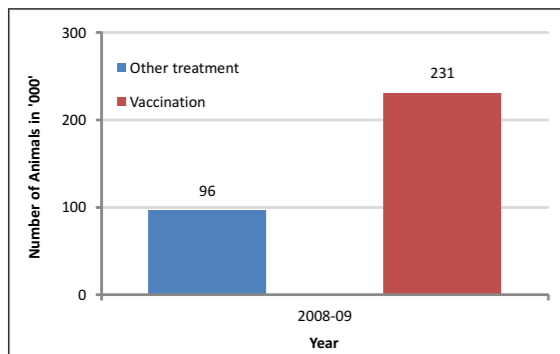
## Small Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986,1996,2006)

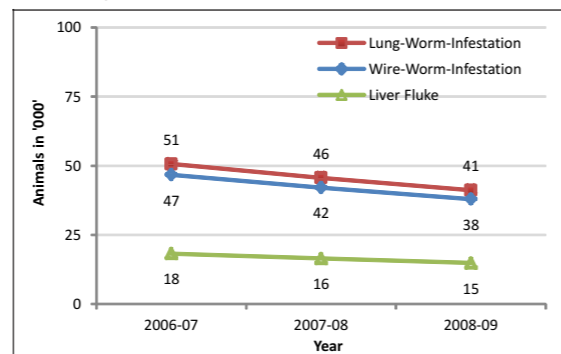
Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district.

## Animals Treated and Vaccinated in 2008-09



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

## Three Major Animal Diseases in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

The incidence of major diseases is on decline.

## Sector Highlights

- Livestock Census comparison indicates that population of livestock in the district has increased by a large percentage.
- Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district. Quite a few numbers of buffaloes and camels are also present.
- A network of Public Sector Veterinary Institution, comprising 5 veterinary hospitals, 13 veterinary dispensaries and 2 artificial insemination centers, is available in the district.
- The incidence of major diseases is on decline.
- Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.

## 8.1. Introduction

Livestock farming is a traditional activity in the district and comprises rearing of Goats, Sheep, Cows, Buffaloes, Cattle, Camels and Donkeys. Goat constitutes major portion of the livestock population in the district.

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

## 8.2. Livestock Population

The highest reported population among all the ruminants was 794,296 of goats (Livestock Census, 2006). This shows that goats are the preferred farm animals that people like to keep and rear as compared to any other livestock species due to suitable weather conditions and the ease of keeping them. The livestock population reported over the last three decades of all categories is presented in the table below:

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

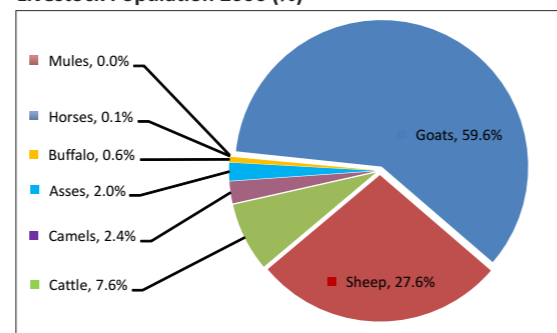
Livestock Type	1986	1996	2006
Goats	304	727	794
Sheep	213	269	367
Cattle	58	92	101
Camel	15	24	32
Buffaloes	1	5	8
Poultry	n/a	203	227

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

## 8.3. Large Ruminants

Large ruminants in the district include Cattle, Buffaloes and Camels. The Cattle are 7.6% followed by Camel (2.4%) whereas Buffaloes are only 0.6% of the total livestock. The male cattle are mostly slaughtered and their beef is sold to fulfill food purpose. People also prefer cattle for sacrifice on the occasion of *Eid-ul-Azha*.

Livestock Population 2006 (%)



(Livestock Census, 2006)

## 8.4. Small Ruminants

87.2% of the livestock population comprises small ruminants, which shows that people prefer small ruminants as compared to large ones. A rule of the thumb is that areas which have bushes in abundance are suitable for goats and camels. Since Lasbela has bushes, therefore, population of goats is the largest among all types of ruminants. Household women and children usually look after small ruminants. Small livestock farmers usually have herd size up to 18-28, 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.

## 8.5. Poultry

There is one government poultry farm and more than 500 small scale private/commercial poultry farms of broiler and layer breeds in Hub, Winder, Uthal and Bela. Enormous potential has been observed in rural poultry, where every household has 5 to 7 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

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

Table 8.2: Projected Livestock Population (Numbers)

Livestock Category	Growth rate (%)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cattle	6.5	101,084	107,958	115,299	123,139	131,513
Buffalo	0.5	7,980	8,770	9,638	10,592	11,641
Sheep	23.6	367,262	373,873	380,602	387,453	394,427
Goats	51	794,296	814,948	836,136	857,876	880,181
Camels	2.1	32,202	32,685	33,175	33,673	34,178
Horses	0.12	1,857	1,937	2,020	2,107	2,198
Mules	0.04	581	643	712	788	873
Asses	1.7	26,535	27,172	27,824	28,492	29,176
Poultry	14.6	226,710	232,604	238,652	244,857	251,223

(Livestock Census, 2006)

## 8.7. Veterinary Institutions

There is a network of 5 veterinary hospitals, 13 veterinary dispensaries, 2 artificial insemination centers, 1 slaughter house, 1 poultry farm and 1 dairy farm in the public sector. Under a Federal Project "Fight against Congo Virus" dipping stations were established, where animals are dipped for medication of external ticks and ecto-parasites. The artificial inseminations are also being experimented particularly for such breeds that can produce maximum milk. 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 require improvement. Government poultry farm, civil veterinary hospitals at Lasbela, Uthal and Hub, artificial insemination centers at Lasbela and Hub require repair. Funds for procurement of poultry birds, medicine, feed, and artificial insemination equipment were needed too. The number of veterinary institutions has remained same during last four years. The detail of veterinary institutions in District Lasbela is presented in the table 8.3:

Table 8.3: Veterinary Institutions (Numbers)

Name of Health Services	2009-10
Veterinary Hospitals	5
Veterinary Dispensaries	13
Artificial Insemination Centre	2
Slaughter Houses	1
Dairy Farm	1
Government Poultry Farm	1

(Directorate of Animal Husbandry)

## 8.8. Livestock Diseases

The disease control activities are well-known in the district to provide veterinary services through veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. Sometimes, 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 Government Livestock Department, whereas, the other needed medication is facilitated at 50% subsidized rates to the livestock owners. Disease control activities are not being provided at full scale as the Livestock department faces shortage of funds to purchase medicine and carry out field activities.

### 8.8.1. Major Diseases

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

- a) Worm-infestation
- b) Liver fluke

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

Table 8.4: Major Livestock Diseases (Numbers)

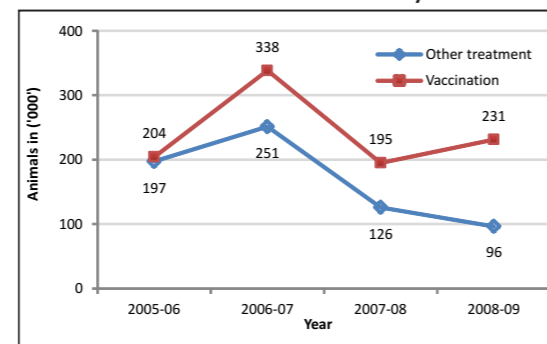
Name of Diseases	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Lung-Worm-Infestation	56,211	50,641	45,622	41,101
Wire-Worm-Infestation	51,856	46,717	42,087	37,916
Liver Fluke	20,239	18,233	16,426	14,799
Mange/Mites	2,974	2,679	2,414	2,174
Ticks	2,985	2,689	2,422	2,182
Non-Contagious	7,208	6,494	5,850	5,270
Systematic	137	123	111	100
Metabolic	2,757	2,484	2,237	2,016
Others	9,383	8,453	7,616	6,861

(District Statistics, 2008-09)

### 8.8.2. Disease Control Activities and Mortality

The Livestock Department usually performs vaccination and medication in order to save animal lives. The maximum number of livestock treated and vaccinated during the last five years was reported in the year 2006-07, whereas after that the trend declined. For further details please, see table C1 Annexure C.

Animals Treated & Vaccinated at Veterinary Health Services



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

## 8.9. Meat and Dairy Production

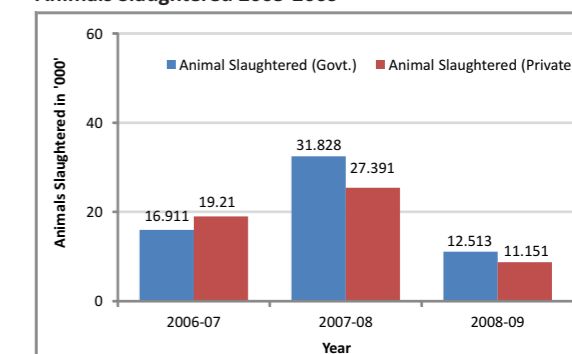
Mutton production in the district has been on the rise after 2007-08. It increases from 3,000 tons to 6,800 tons. Beef production has not increased much and remained between 1,800 tons to 1,900 tons during last five years. Milk production

is rising gradually along with the increase in population of large ruminants. Poultry meat and egg production is also gradually increasing. For further detail, please see table C2 Annexure C.

## 8.10. Slaughtering

The maximum number of animal slaughtering was performed in the year 2007-08. Figures for government and private animal slaughtering are compared in graph in right.

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

## 8.11. Functions and Structure of Livestock Department

Livestock Department at district level is led by a Deputy Director Livestock, assisted by veterinary doctor and support 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.

## 8.12. Development Projects

Following was the only development project in the PSDP 2009:

- Construction of Research Center Dairy Development Lasbela.

The projects funded by other sources were:

Table 8.5: Livestock Projects

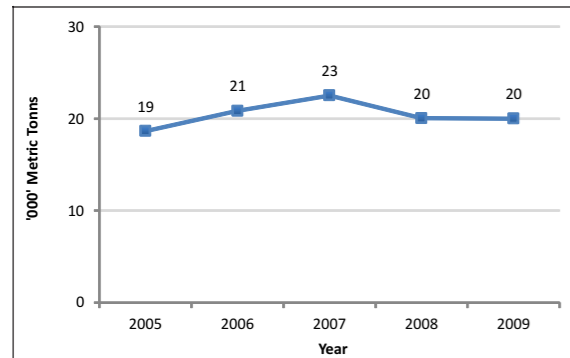
Project	Funded By	Start Year	End Year
Development of Rural Poultry	BCC	2004-05	2007-08
Fight Against Congo Virus	ASPL-II (Federal)	2005-06	2007-08
Strengthening of Livestock Services	Asian Dev. Bank	2004-05	2008-09

(Directorate of Livestock Planning, 2010)

## 8.13. Some Key Findings

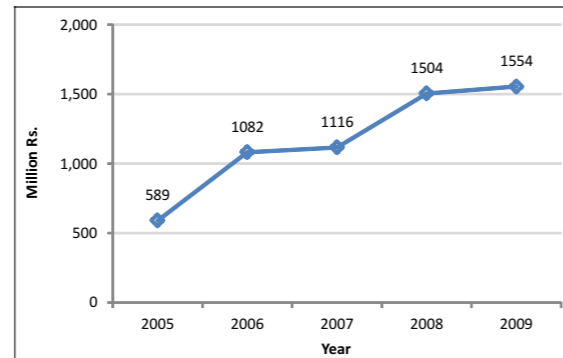
- Livestock sector has much potential in the district but infrastructure needs to be upgraded.
- Latest equipment needs to be instituted.
- Research is needed to be carried out over the breed and genetics potential of livestock's health and growth.
- Women are neglected in the development; however, they 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.
- Camels are highly valuable among large ruminants in farming and their marketing could earn foreign exchange. However, proper planning for its population growth needs to be implemented.
- Awareness regarding timely vaccination of livestock needs advocacy.
- Marketing and transportation in the district are the major issues to be addressed.

Annual Production of Marine Fisheries



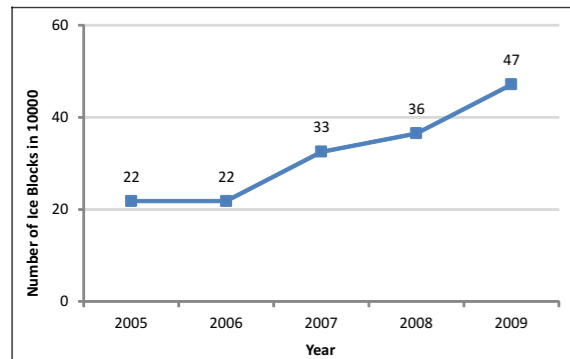
(Fisheries Department, 2010)

Annual Value of Marine Fisheries



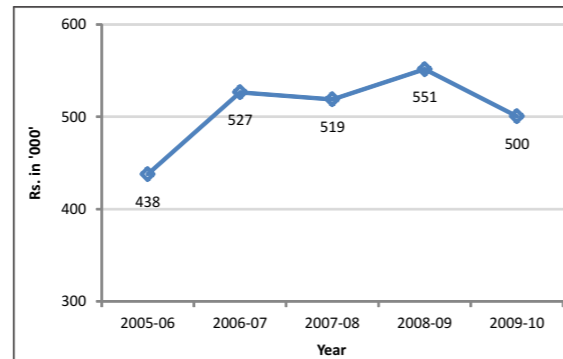
(Fisheries Department, 2010)

Production of Ice Blocks



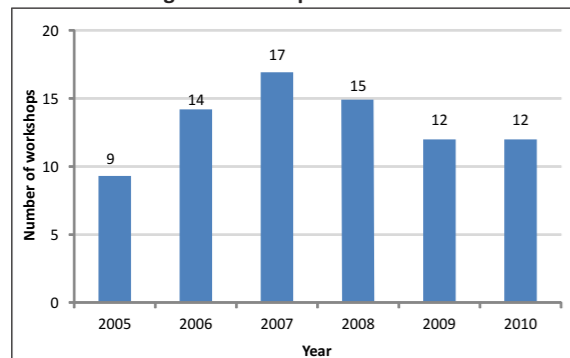
(Balochistan Coastal Development Authority, 2010)

Revenue Generated Through Issuance of Licenses



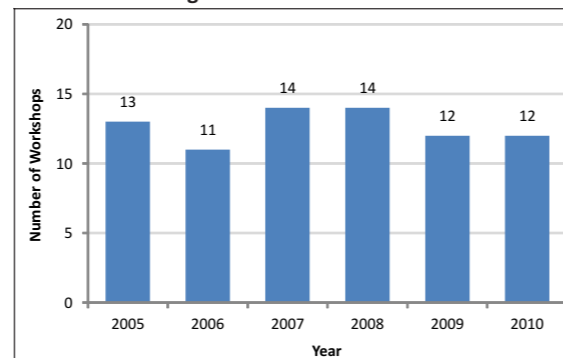
(Fisheries Department, 2010)

Total Marine Engine Workshops



(Fisheries Department, 2010)

Total Boat Building Yards



(Fisheries Department, 2010)

### Sector Highlights

- Total costal belt of District Lasbela about 178 km long.
- Gaddani is the only harbor in the district.
- Fishermen population was approximately 10,860 in the year 2009.
- There was a slight increase in the number of fishing crafts during last five years and in 2009 the number became 1,630.
- Limited cold storage facilities are available.
- Illegal fishing from Karachi based trawlers and wire net is a big challenge.
- Proper infrastructure like auction halls, jetties, link roads, water supply and availability electricity is the need of the hour.

## 9.1. Introduction

Fisheries sector is a blessing for the people living in coastal belt of the district. 178 km long coast, including Gaddani and Damb (Sonmiani) is blessed with all kinds of fish and being close to Karachi possesses flourishing business opportunities and activities for fish business. In 2009, production of fish was 20000 metric tons, which had value of 1,554 million rupees. Fishing sector is considered to be the mainstay of the economy for coastal community as agriculture is very limited in coastal areas due to barren lands. Karachi is the main market, where fish are transported from Gaddani for export.

## 9.2. Annual Production

Apart from famous Pomfret, the coastal stretch is full of various other species and qualities of fishes such as Sowam, Bam, Mushka, Dotar, Mangla and small size Chuki. The fish produce from Lasbela is equivalent to 16% of the total annual export volume (128,000M/tons), which shows a substantial share in the overall export revenue. It amounted to 227 million US\$.

Table 9.1: Annual Production

	Unit	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Production	M/ Tons	18,654	20,853	22,529	200,56	20,011
Total Value	Million Rs.	590	1,082	1,116	1,504	1,554
Local Consumption	M/ Tons	2,570	2,428	2,979	3,412	2,027

(Fisheries Department, 2010)

## 9.3. Important Industries for Fisheries

There is only one fish freezing and processing unit, which has a capacity of 7,200 M/tons fish storage. There were also 9 units of block ice factories, which are increasing gradually by year and have a capacity to produce 471000 blocks per annum, which helps immensely to transport the fish to Karachi in chilled or iced condition but more block factories and cold storages are required to scale up the fish catch and export. For further details, please see table D3 Annexure D.

Table 9.2: Important Industries for Fisheries - 2010 (Numbers)

Type of Industries	Govt.	Private
Marine Engine Workshop	2	10
Boatbuilding Yards	0	2
Boats Manufactured by Boat Yard	0	10
Fish Meal Factories*	0	9

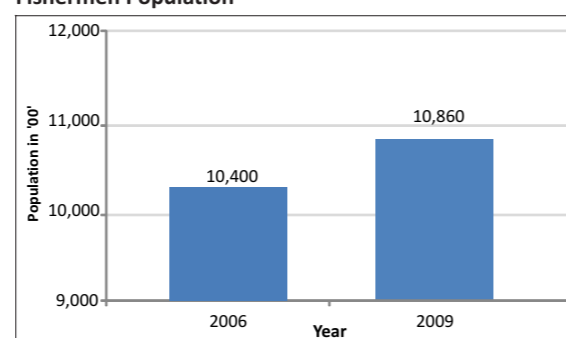
(Fisheries Department, 2010)

\* The Fishermen Use Wire Netter Vessels, Catch Sardinia and Thresh Fish for Fishmeal, therefore Large Number of Fishmeal Factories are increasing in Damb, District Lasbela

## 9.4. Fisherman Population and Fishing Craft

The fishermen population during the period of four years has increased gradually. In 2006, the total fishermen population was 10,400 and in 2009 it was 10,860. The fishing crafts have also been increased on a slow pace from 1,501 in 2006 to 1,630 in 2009. For further details, please see table D2 Annexure D.

Fishermen Population



(Fisheries Department, 2010)

## 9.5. Revenue

Balochistan Coastal Development Authority (BCDA) generates revenue by issuing licenses for travelling in Sindh, issuing fishermen cards as token fee and imposing fine on boats, which are captured for illegal fishing in Balochistan water.

The Assistant Director of Fisheries at Hub generates revenue by registration and renewal fees, fines and surcharge etc.

## 9.6. Fishing Techniques

The fish is caught by different gears like Gillnet, Trawl, Wire, Plastic net, Encircling, Hand liner, Long liner, Hook and Trolling in different coastal areas by fishermen. Induced and occasional fishermen use Withers line or Small nets with small boats. There are various types of local boats used for fish catch such as *Yakdar* and *Ranch*. Some foreign trawlers are also allowed by the Government of Pakistan to fish in the Balochistan waters. Mostly fishermen prefer big launches to stay in sea for 10 to 15 days because in small boats only one night can be spent in sea.

The Provincial Government of Balochistan has banned some fishing techniques such as trawling, fishing by wire net, ring net, encircling net and bottom troll. Trawling is the worst fishing technique in which small fishes are crushed under weight of big fishes. The Government of Balochistan has prohibited trawling in an area of 22 kilometers (12 nm) in the provincial sea limits. However, often the trawlers which have license of fishing get into the prohibited limits and trawl out all the fish in their range, which has been endangering the fishing potential for local fishermen, who usually lack such facilities.

## 9.7. Fish Marketing, Processing and Exports

Karachi is the main market of fishery, where fish is sold through commission agents or directly to shopkeepers, but sometime they are marketed on their way to Karachi. Businessmen from Karachi or overseas buy fish in open sea by which they avoid paying port charges. Secondly, most of the fishes are auctioned at fish harbors Gaddani. Some portion of the total catch is transported to local market for local fish consumers.

## 9.8. Structure and Functions of Balochistan Coastal Department Authority

The Department of BCDA is headed by Assistant Director of Fisheries who is stationed at Hub, along with a limited staff to look after the affairs of department, handle the issuance of licenses and impose penalty or fine on fishermen involved in illegal fishing. Major functions of BCDA are as follows:

- Making appropriate regulation for coastal area's development and implementing them through relevant organizations.
- Commissioning, supervising and coordinating research and database management.
- Developing necessary infrastructure like small jetties and breakwaters.
- Developing tourist sites along the coasts.

Table 9.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	2
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	172
Actual Filled Posts	172
Vacant Posts	0

(Fisheries Statistics, 2009)

## 9.9. Development Projects

Following is the development project in the PSDP 2009:

- Construction of jetty and fish harbor at Damb (BCDA).

The projects proposed to be funded by other sources are:

Table 9.4: Current Projects

Project	Funded By	Start Year	End Year
Construction of Fish Jetties & Auction Halls	Italian Funded Project	2010-11	2013-14

(Director of fisheries)

## 9.10. Some Key Findings

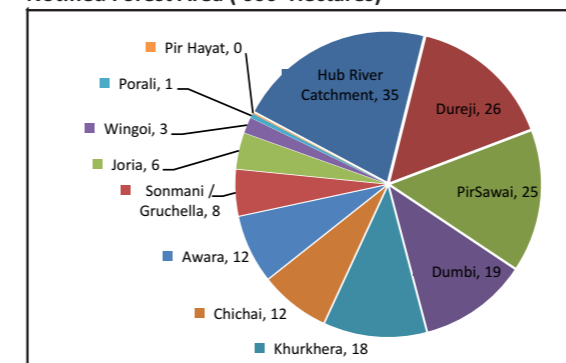
Existing fishing practices are hazardous to the coastal and marine ecosystem. It is important to increase the awareness about conservation issues among fishermen. Government departments also need to be revitalized in order to enforce state and provincial regulation and stop illegal activities.

- At the policy level, government must set a threshold level of maximum boats that should be registered and allowed for fishing as fishing crafts in the water are beyond the recommended level.
- Lack of infrastructure like auction halls, jetties, harbors, link roads, water supply and electricity limit utilizing full potential of fisheries sector.
- Poor post-harvest catch handling results in loss.
- Illegal fishing has been causing depletion of fish stocks.
- Environmental threats to marine and coastal areas (pollution, solid waste management, and solid erosion etc.) need to be addressed.
- Lack of coordination among fishermen, Fisheries Department and other agencies generates problems.
- A number of Government Departments are working on Coastal and Marine Management and need to bring them under one administrative system so that better coordination results. Government needs legislation to protect the coastal zone and endangered species. Effective implementation of laws and rules should be ensured.
- The importance of reliable and valid data cannot be overestimated, which increase the need to help Fisheries Department to develop better Information Management System.
- Fishermen are unaware of appropriate post harvesting techniques that are necessary to maintain the quality of the product. As a result, the fish that reaches the harbor fetches less money.
- Illegal trawling within 12 nm of the coasts severely damages the livelihood of small fishermen. It takes away stock of fish that is otherwise available to small fishermen and also destroys nets laid by them. Several species of fish also get perished in the process, which is a total waste and has no commercial worth.
- A vast quantity of fish is caught in the coastal belt having a high market value but fishermen receive less than 50 percent from the sale. This is because the marketing chain is long and a middle management gets the major share after the retailers and exporters.
- Lasbela has to be developed as a fish market to provide infrastructure for storage, processing and other related facilities.
- Fishermen need to be trained in modern fishing technologies, regarding seasonal fishing, quality control (Post harvesting) marketing and cyclone/storms safety measures. They must also be taught to repair engines and nets.
- Employees of Fisheries Department have no job profile and are unaware about their specific responsibilities. A comprehensive training program with a follow-up should be chalked out for such employees and the necessary infrastructure support should be ensured.
- Cold storage, packing, processing units if established at Sonmiani and Gaddani will increase the fishing significantly in the district.
- No Stock Assessment has been carried out during the last three decades.

# 10 FORESTRY

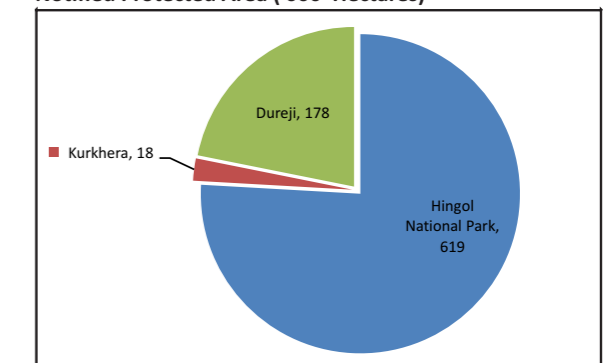
Total Forest Area	166,804 ha
Number of Sub Offices	2
Total Sanctioned Posts	172
Filled Posts	172

Notified Forest Area ('000' Hectares)



(Forest Department)

Notified Protected Area ('000' Hectares)



(Forest Department)

## Sector Highlights

There are 12 notified natural forests in the district which include; Pir Sawai, Khurkhera, Porali, Dumbi, Joria, Hub River Catchment, Dureji, Sonmani, Gruchella, Pir Hayat, Wingoi, Awaran, and Chichai bearing a total area of 166,804 hectares. There are three notified protected areas: Hingol National Park, Kurkhera, and Dureji, measuring a total of 815,697 hectares.

The Hingol National Park being a natural wonder, has rich historical and cultural heritage sites related to Alexander the Great, Hindu settlements, Mohammad Bin Qasim and others. The Hinglaj area in the park is one of the well-known Hindu Pilgrimage sites in South-Asian Region. If further developed, the site can fetch revenue for the government besides creating numerous economic slots for local population.

Two bush species Gugul (*Commiphora* sp.) and Mazri (*Nannorrhops ritchieana*), commonly found in the district, have potential to contribute to local economy if local communities are trained in their value addition, making products and their subsequent marketing.

## 10.1. Introduction

The district has considerable area under forest and conserved as State Forest or Wild-life Protected Area. However, the remaining area other than agriculture lands is community owned termed as rangelands. These rangelands are substantially contributing to the local economy of the district as forage source of their livestock.

Forests play an important role in the maintenance of environmental balance. It is a well established fact that life on earth is the function of a number of direct, indirect, tangible and intangible naturally active forestry factors; these include emission of life-sustaining Oxygen and absorption of poisonous Carbon-Di-Oxide. They are the sources of food, timber, firewood, shelter and a variety of medicinal herbs, which serve as baseline for food-web sustaining life on earth. We need to know 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.

There are two representative forest types in the district; Dry Tropical Forests and Tropical Mangrove Forests. In Dry Tropical Forests, the climax formation reduced to scrub condition due to grazing and fuel wood pressures. Presently, the area is covered with a fair amount of bushes, grasses and major tree species such as Pelu (*Salvadoraoleoides*), Kandi (*Prosopis cineraria*), Ber (*Zizyphusnummularia*), Date Palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*), Gaz (*Tamarix sp.*), Kikar (*Acacia jacquemontii*), and Kotor (*Cadabaferinosa*). The mangrove species are *Avicenia marina*, *Rhizophoramucronata* and *Ceriopstagal*; however, the frequency of occurrence is dominated by *Avicenia marina*.

## 10.2. Major Vegetation

Major tree species found in the district are Pelu (*Salvadoraoleoides*), Kandi (*Prosopis cineraria*), Ber (*Zizyphusnummularia*), Date Palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*), Gaz (*Tamarix sp.*), Kikar (*Acacia jacquemontii*), and Kotor (*Cadabaferinosa*). The mangrove species are *Avicenia marina*, *Rhizophoramucronata* and *Ceriopstagal*.

Main shrubs are *Euphorbia cauducifolia*, *Haloxylon sp.*, *Calligonumpolygonoides*, Gugul (*Commiphoramukul*), Merin (*Heliotropium sp.*), Gujo (*Aervajavanica*), Aak (*Callotropisprocera*), *Alhajicamelerom* and Mazri (*Nannorrhopsritchieana*).

The grounds (Land) are covered with grasses like *Eliosine sp.*, *Lasiurus sp.*, *Chrysopogon sp.*, *Aristidasp* and *Cymbopogon sp.*

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

Table 10.1: Vegetation Zones

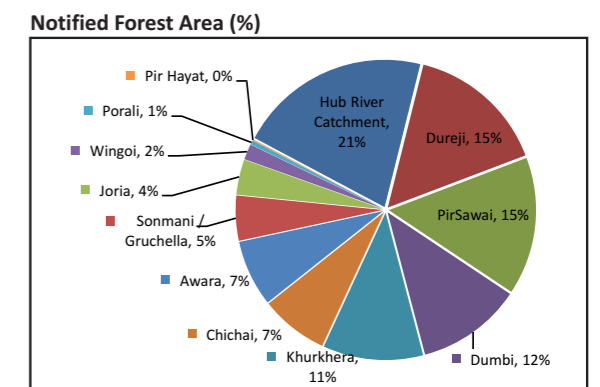
Vegetation Zone	Brief description
Hills	Tree and bush species are <i>Zizyphusnummul area</i> , <i>Acacia jaquemontii</i> , <i>Acacia senegal</i> , <i>Salvadoraoleoide</i> , <i>Commiphoramukul</i> and <i>Nannorrhopsritchieana</i> .
Plains	Main species in the plains are <i>Prosopis cineraria</i> , <i>Acacia nilotica</i> , <i>Salvadoraoleoides</i> and <i>Zizyphusnummularia</i> .
River and stream beds	<i>Tamarix spp.</i> , <i>Prosopis cineraria</i> , and the invasive alien species <i>Prosopisjuliflora</i> is naturally occurring on alluvium patches along the rivers.
Sand dunes on coastal front	On the dry sandy saline shore, there is <i>Urochondrasetulosa</i> (a grass), which is common. Grasses like <i>Sporoboluskentrophyllus</i> , <i>Dactuloteniumaristatum</i> and <i>Ochthochloacompressa</i> are also found. Other scrubs in this area include <i>Heliotropiumcrispum</i> , <i>Haloxylon sp.</i> , <i>Tamarix sp.</i> , <i>Suaedasp.</i> and <i>Salsola sp.</i>
Inter-tidal swamps, islands and lagoons	The mangrove species are <i>Avicenia marina</i> , <i>Rhizophoramucronata</i> and <i>Ceriopstagal</i> .

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

## 10.3. Forestry Land use

### 10.3.1. Notified Forests

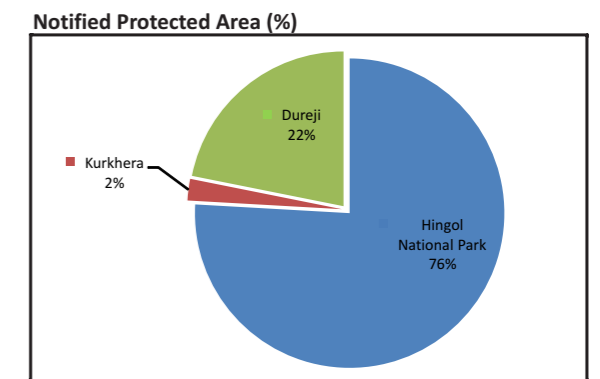
Notified Forest Areas of the district include Hub River Catchment, Dureji, Pir Sawal, Dumbi, Khurkhera, Chichai, Awara, Sonmani/Gurchella, Joria, Wingoi, Porali and Pir Hayat. For further details please see table E1 Annexure E



(Forest Department)

### 10.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

Notified Protected forests of the districts include Hingol National Park, Dureji and Khurkhera. for further details please see table E2 Annexure E.



(Forest Department)

### 10.3.3. Rangelands

The rangeland type in the district is classified as Southern Balochistan Ranges. It has species like: *Euphorbia cauducifolia*, *Haloxylon sp.*, *Calligonumpolygonoides*, *Heliotropium sp.*, *Aervajavanica*, *Alhajicamelerom*, *Nannorrhopsritchieana*, *Eliosine sp.*, *Lasiurus sp.*, *Chrysopogon sp.*, *Aristidasp* and *Cymbopogon sp.* The average productive capacity is 160 kg /hectares. The rangelands seem degraded due to overgrazing and fuel wood collection as most of the rangelands belong to communities living around them because of which these are accessible to all members of the community including nomads passing on their traditional routes of migration to new areas. On the management side, no one assumes the responsibility for undertaking any activity aimed either at restoration of depleted areas or for improvement to increase the forage production and other tangible and intangible benefits. There is no limit on the number, type, season and period/duration of grazing; it 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 resulting in following the path of degradation.

## 10.4. Forest Production

Useful plants fall mainly in the categories of fodder; fuel wood for energy purpose and construction wood for roofing and small implements, medicinal plants for people and livestock. Being located on the provincial border, forest staff also controls the transportation of timber which is not produced on commercial basis and fuel wood in transit from the district. On average, Rs. 5 million annually is the revenue generated by the Government.

## 10.5. Non-Timber Forest Produce

Resident communities make use of some of the Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) like medicinal plants, for household consumption and also for sale in the local market, while some are used for special purpose such as incense notably the latex from "Gugul" (*Commiphora sp.*) are extracted and sold in regional markets. Recently, people also started use of a

chemical to stimulate the latex flow, this often cause plant mortality. The latex of *Commiphora sp.* flows only a few months after the areas have received sufficient rains causing temporary sprouting of green leaves of the bush. The important species are Gugul (*Commiphora sp.*) and Mazri (*Nannorrhopsritchieana*).

## 10.6. Wildlife

Wildlife habitat type is Arid Sub-Tropical. There are no historical benchmarks to determine the status of wildlife in the area. However, the community informs that the number of wildlife species has declined; which could aptly be attributed to casual attitude for hunting and habitat degradation. Among key species the following are listed:

Table 10.2: Wildlife Common Species

Wildlife Type	Common Species
Mammals	Caracal ( <i>Felis caracal</i> ), Honey badger ( <i>Melivoracapensis</i> ), Chinkara ( <i>Gazellabennettii</i> ), Ibex ( <i>Capra aegagrus</i> ), Urial ( <i>Ovisvigneicycloceos</i> ), Wolf ( <i>Canis lupus</i> ), Bengal fox ( <i>Vulpesbengalensis</i> ), Asiatic Jackal ( <i>Canisaureus</i> ), Stripped Hyaena( <i>Hyaenahyaena</i> ) Cape hare ( <i>Lepuscapensis</i> ), Porcupine ( <i>Hystrixindica</i> ), etc. Recently, Plumbeous Dolphin has been observed along coastal areas of Gadani.
Birds	The typical terrestrial bird groups found in the district are Wheatears, Common Babblers, Larks, Sand Grouses, Partridges, the Houbara Bustard, Shrikes, Buntings, Bee-eaters, Hoopoes, as Pigeons and Doves, White-eared Bulbuls, Brown-headed Raven, owls, and birds of prey (Eagles, Vultures, Hawks, Buzzards, Falcons) etc. The major birds found along coast line, lagoons and estuaries are seagulls, terns, pelicans, flamingos, herons, egrets, plovers, lapwings, stints, sandpipers, godwits, shanks, coots, curlews, king fishers, Osprey, etc.
Reptiles	The coastal areas are refuge of Green and Olive Ridley Turtles. In Hub and Hingol rivers there is good population of Marsh Crocodiles. Spiny -tail Lizard, Black Rock Agama and Monitor Lizard are common lizards found in the district. Among snakes the Common Krait, two Cobras (the Common Cobra and the Brown or Oxus Cobra) and Vipers like Saw scaled Sand Viper ( <i>Echinatuscarinatussochurecki</i> ) and Horned Viper ( <i>Pseudocerastuspersicus</i> ) commonly found in the district.

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

### 10.6.1. Wildlife Statistics

Recently, wildlife surveys were conducted in the Hingol National Park but as the park is stretched over three districts, its data, particularly for Lasbela District, could not be traced.

## 10.7. Wetlands

Boji Point, Ras Malan, Siranda Lake, Miani Hor, and Hingol River estuary are important wetlands in the district. These wetlands are providing refuge and wintering grounds to the Pala-arctic migrant birds. The major birds found are Seagulls, Terns, Pelicans, Flamingos, Herons, Egrets, Plovers, Lapwings, Stints, Sandpipers, Godwits, Shanks, Coots, Curlews, King Fisher and Osprey etc.

## 10.8. Commercial Forestry (Plantations)

Tree species planted for Amenity and Farm forestry purpose comes under this category; mostly planted along water channels, water storage ponds, around farmlands and household compounds. The common species are *Ziziphusmauritiana*, *Eucluytussp*, *Daibergiasissoo*, *Albezzialebbek*, *Meliaazedarach*, *Azadirachtaindica*, *Coronocarpus sp.*, *PoplussppCordia sp.*, *Syzygiumcumini*, *Mangiferaindica*, *Ficus sp.*, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, *Bougainvillea sp.*, *Jasminum sp.* Export of Mazri to Karachi from Lasbela, Awaran and Kech through the Uthal/Hub is a big source of revenue for the district.

## 10.9. Bee Keeping

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

## 10.10. Marketing and Processing

In the district, wood obtained from the forests and wastelands is mainly used for fuel, construction of roofs and making of small implements. There is no data available about the quantity of exploited wood or export from the district.

Leaves of Dwarf Palm *Nannorrhopsritchieana*, locally called *Mazri*, are used for weaving floor mats, bags, roofs for the huts (gedan) and even for shoes but there is lack of knowledge of using more advanced weaving patterns, coloring of materials and of more market oriented handicraft products. Mainly the raw materials (bundles of Mazri palm leaves) are sold while the processed products are for own local uses.

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

The Forest Department in the district is administratively controlled by the Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), who functions under the Chief Conservator of Forest in the province. The table given below reflects details of Administration of the Forest Department in Lasbela District. For more details, please see table E3 Annexure E.

Table 10.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	2
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	172
Actual Filled Posts	172
Vacant Posts	0

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

Functions of 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 component of provincial PSDP funded project namely "Forestation of 1,000 acres in Balochistan" is under implementation in the district (Provincial PSDP 2011-12).

## 10.13. Some Key Findings

- Area under forest reserves in District Lasbela is very low.
- Female involvement in the forest activities was found very rare and limited to some jobs like collecting herbs, bushes, shrubs and collecting fuel woods occasionally.
- The development of forestry has been neglected over the years as the participation of Local, Provincial and Federal Government and NGOs is very low.

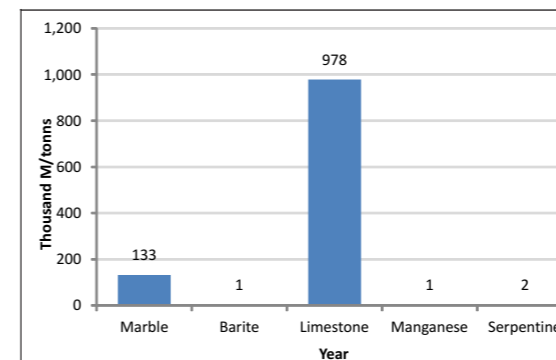


- Forest reserves have depleted due to non-availability of cheap sources of fuel energy other than wood.
- Wildlife management does not possess much resources therefore, needs substantial improvement in resources.
- The environmental and ecological balance is impaired due to soil erosion, depletion of rangelands and population pressure.
- Lack of awareness and aptitude towards conservation of forests, rangelands and wildlife.
- Change of climate.
- Investment in forestry is almost non-existent.
- Irrational land use and its management.
- Lack of alternate energy source.
- No community system in place for management of wastelands.
- Wildlife being hunted excessively for fun and prestige.

# 11 MINING

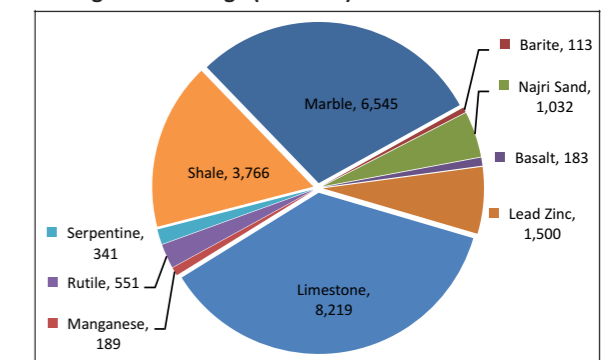
Name of the Mineral	Acreage
Limestone	8,219
Marble	6,545
Shale	3,766
Lead Zinc	1,500
Najri Sand	1,032
Rutile	551
Serpentine	341
Manganese	189
Basalt	183
Barite	113

Minerals Production in 2009-10



(Mines and Minerals Development, 2010)

Mining Lease Acreage (Hectares)



(Mines and Minerals Development, 2010)

## Sector Highlights

- Two large-scale mining leases have been granted to private sector.
- Three mineral exploration licenses have been granted for three years.
- Duddar's Lead-Zinc deposit is mined and processed with the help of MCC, China and other huge foreign investment companies.

## 11.1. Introduction

Major minerals deposits found in the district are Lead, Zinc, Manganese, Chromite, Serpentine, Dimension stone, Red ocher, Iron ore and Barite. The potential in Dimensional stones encouraged Government of Balochistan to establish Marble city at Hub where the blocks of dimension stones are processed for cutting and polishing to some extent. It has also created Job opportunities and brought revenue to the Government exchequer. All materials are mostly transported to Karachi, which is the main hub of business for Dimensional stones in the country. Dimension stone of good quality are being mined at Kanraj, Loai, Shah Noorani and Durraje etc. Huge deposits of fossiliferous and non-fossiliferous dimension stone of different colors are exposed from the ground surface and are being mined through quarries. Various kinds of rocks such as Limestone, Granite and Sandstone are used in building's construction as Dimensional stones.

Limestone deposits of good quality were discovered near Hub and used as basic raw material for Portland cement, which created significant economic opportunity and employment for the people of District Lasbela. The Limestone is also crushed to produce concrete aggregate, which is used in construction of metal roads. Shale is found in many areas of Balochistan but excavated in District Lasbela. It is used as one of the raw material for production of cement.

Quartzitic sandstone of the time of Jurassic age (150 million years old) has also been discovered. 16 km east of Lasbela located is a site called Bankhari, where Barite deposits are found in scattered veins. Occurrence of Barite has also been reported in some other areas of the district. Kundi deposits are at about 64 Km north of Bela town, where traces of chalcopyrite and silver have been observed. The Ore found in the area contains small amount of Galena as well.

The Opholitic belt of Bela consists of Manganese ore bodies associated with volcanic rocks having a concentration range from 15% to 30%. Manganese is used in glass ceramic and chemical industries. Its main use is in the production of Iron and Steel as an alloying element with several non-ferrous metals, mainly Aluminum. Manganese is also used to make dry cell batteries. The well-known locations of Manganese are Kharrari Nai, Siro Dhoru, Sanjro Dhoru, Bhamparni, Gaddani Ridge and Dadi Dhoru. Manganese, Quartzite, Chromite, Iron Ore, Serpentine are also found in Ultra basic rocks (Dunite, Serpentinite) exposed towards Wadh area. Quartzite has its large deposits in Gajri Nai, which are used in steel industry. Manganese, Chromite, Iron Ore and Serpentine deposits are of economic value and are being mined by private sector. Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> concentration in Chromite ranges from 15% to 35% and the Iron Ore is of Magnetite form.

In Duddar (at a distance of 135 km from Karachi), Lead-Zinc deposits are major venues for foreign investment. These resources are being mined in a collaboration of Balochistan Development Authority and Metallurgical Construction Company (MCC) of China. Material such as gravel and sand are being mined at Hub *Nadi*, majority of which are transported to Karachi for construction purposes.

Table 11.1: Mineral Resources of the District

Name of the Mineral	Quality	Deposit
Chromite	15-35%	Unknown
Marble	Good	Huge
Barite	Good	Undetermined
Lead/ Zinc	11-12%(lead plus Zinc)	26 million tons
Limestone	Good	Huge
Manganese	30-42%	Undetermined
Quartzite	80-95% silica	Huge
Iron Ore	Good	Undetermined
Copper	Good	Undetermined

(Mines and Minerals Department)

## 11.2. Major Mineral Production and Leases

Two large scale mining leases and three exploration licenses have been granted to companies for the mining and

exploration of minerals. Moreover, 150 prospecting licenses and 54 mining leases have been granted over an area of 99,473 acres to the private sector for exploration of minerals. Marble, Shale and Limestone are produced in substantial quantities. For the fiscal years 2005-06 to 2009-10, the mineral production reported in the district is given in table 11.2:

Table 11.2: Major Minerals and Production

	No of Prospecting Licenses 2009-10		No of Mining Leases 2009-10		Production (In Metric Tons)				
	Number	Acreage	Number	Acreage	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Chromite	1	996	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marble	63	2,375	29	6,545	150,174	195,984	156,458	223,833	132,772
Barite	8	4,230	2	113	6,757	1,472	439	2,482	682
Najri Sand	51	3,787	6	1,032	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Basalt	n/a	n/a	2	183	300	501	331	186	n/a
Gravel	2	80	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lead Zinc	n/a	n/a	1	1500	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Limestone	11	9,584	6	8219	406,766	739,295	710,508	1,016,763	978,228
Manganese	7	7,475	2	189	561	2,904	598	2,748	931
Quartzite	1	95	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rutile	n/a	n/a	1	551	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Serpentine	2	126	3	341	2,773	2,833	2,431	1,441	1,748
Shale	1	4,953	2	3,766	861,505	1,298,880	1,306,764	1,495,508	1,209,680
Clay	1	75	n/a	n/a	60	55	25	15	15
Iron Ore	1	3,112	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Copper	1	4,132	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

## 11.3. Structure and Functions of the Mining Department

Structure of the department in the district is listed as under:

Table 11.3: Structure and Functions of Department

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

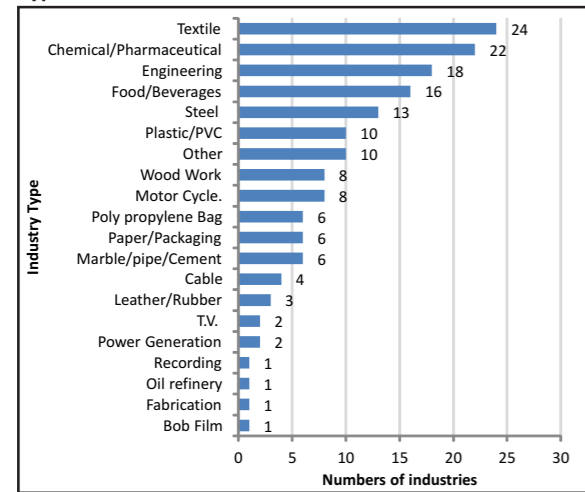
(Mines and Minerals Department)

## 11.4. Some Key Findings

- Latest mining technologies need to be introduced to the mine owners to improve production of the minerals in the district.
- In order to facilitate private sector and attract investments, feasibility studies to mine different types of minerals should be conducted.
- Exploration activities should be fully supported: wherever hurdles are experienced, government should come forward to provide solutions
- Capacity of Mines and Mineral department be developed on modern lines as facilitators and regulator
- Modern equipment and tools be introduced the investors
- Security should be ensured so that foreign investors is attracted

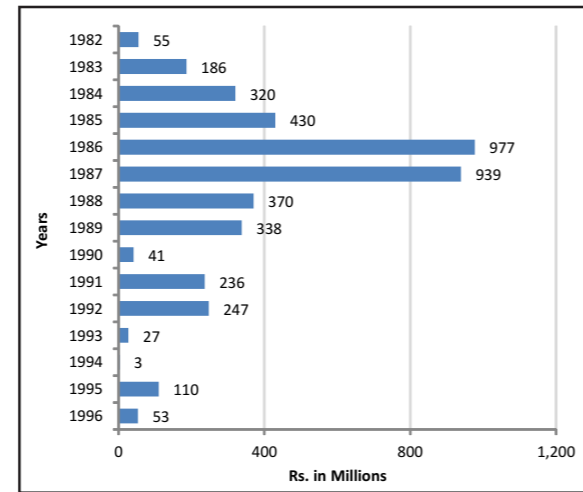
# 12 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Type of Industries



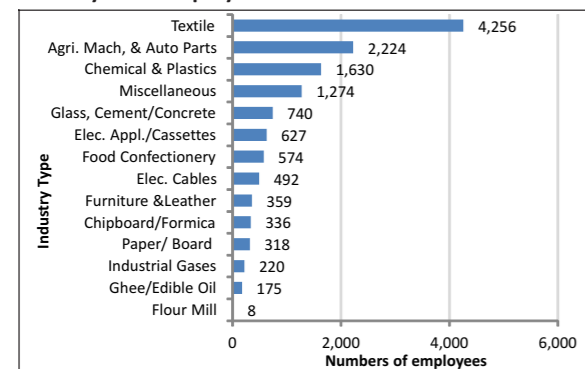
(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

Total Investment in Millions



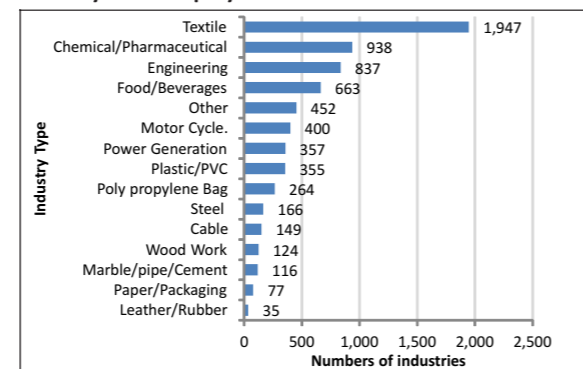
(Lasbela Industrial Development Authority)

Industry Wise Employees in 1996



(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

Industry Wise Employees in 2008



(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

## 12.1. Introduction

In Balochistan, industrial development started after 1970, when Provincial Government took keen interest in development of industrial estates because of availability of mineral related raw material besides agricultural crops, fruits, vegetables and fish. Thus, one industrial estate was established in Quetta and another at Uthal in Lasbela District. Initially, the results were not very encouraging as the estates could not attract any significant investment. Later on Lasbela Industrial Estate Development Authority (LIEDA) was established in 1982, which developed interest of investors in Hub Industrial Estates and industries started flourishing during the decade of 80s.

LIEDA divided the Hub Industrial Estate into 10 sectors and issued 334 NOCs (no Objection Certificates) for establishment of various types of industries under these sectors.

The key to success of Hub Industrial Estate was that the Government facilitated industrialists with tax free zone and inexpensive plots as compared to other industrial estates. Secondly, Karachi being closer to Hub provided a major source of skilled labor to the industrialists.

## 12.2. Manufacturing Units and Employees

In Lasbela, 166 manufacturing units were present till the end of 2010. About 36 listed companies of Karachi Stock Exchange are located in Industrial Estate of Lasbela. Major Industrial Estates in the district are at Hub and Winder, where most of the industries are of textile, auto parts, electric cables, chemicals and plastics. The production of industries not only fulfills the domestic demand of these products but also partakes in exports and contributes to foreign exchange. For details, please see table F1 Annexure F.

The number of workers employed in factories dropped from 14,789 in 1993-94 to 13,233 in 1996, while the number of factories increased from 139 to 166. The drop in factory work force can be explained by the increased use of modern technology.

For detail of manufacturing units, please see table F2 Annexure F.

Table 12.1: Running Industrial Units with Labor Force 2008

Type of Industry	Number of employees					Total	Number of employees
	0-10	10-35	35-65	65-100	100=>		
Textile	n/a	9	4	3	8	24	1,947
Chemical/Pharmaceutical	n/a	13	1	1	5	20	938
Engineering	5	4	3	2	3	17	837
Food/Beverages	n/a	11	2	1	2	16	663
Steel	2	11	n/a	n/a	n/a	13	166
Other	n/a	7	1	n/a	2	10	452
Plastic/PVC	n/a	7	1	n/a	1	9	355
Motor Cycle.	n/a	2	2	1	2	7	400
Wood Work	n/a	7	1	n/a	n/a	8	124
Marble/pipe/Cement	n/a	4	n/a	1	1	6	116
Paper/Packaging	n/a	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	77
Poly propylene Bag	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	2	4	264
Cable	n/a	1	1	1	n/a	3	149

Table Continued to Next Page. . .

Leather/Rubber	n/a	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	35
Power Generation	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	1	2	357
T.V.	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	1	2	n/a
Bob Film	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	1	n/a
Fabrication	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	1	n/a
Oil refinery	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	n/a
Recording	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	1	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>6,880</b>

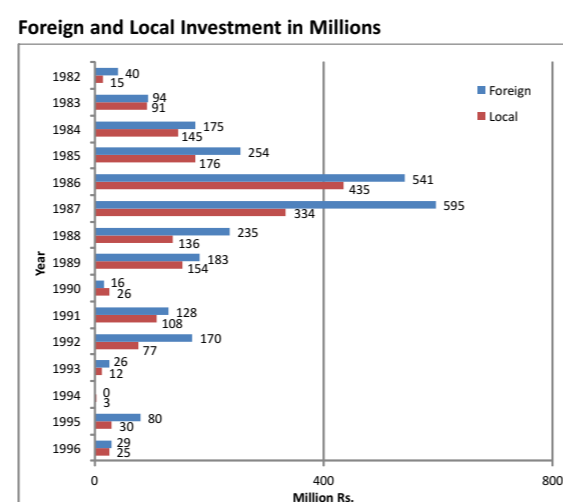
(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

The Department of Industries Compiles Data on Manufacturing Industries. (Some of the Units Taken in Column 0-10 Not Provided their Number of Labor). n/a: data not available

### 12.3. Foreign and Local Investments

Most of the industries were established during the decade of 80s, when huge local and foreign investments poured in. However, the detailed investment information is not available for all the industries.

The graph shows that most of the industries were established between 1984 and 1987 and the amount of investment done in the Industrial Estate is an enough evidence to depict the success of Hub Industrial Estate. However, it has faced stagnation ever since because the entire Hub Industrial Estate was utilized. For further details, please see table F1 Annexure F.



Lasbela Industrial Development Authority

### 12.4. Import and Export Trade

Imported products include all sorts of household appliances, food items, machinery and raw material for industrialists. Export products are plastic goods, leather items, textile, ready-made garments and other goods. As items are exported through various channels, detailed record on export is not available.

### 12.5. Department of Small and Medium Enterprise and Industrial Development

The Industries Department has two directorates at provincial level, one for large Industries and the other for small. The Directorate of Small Industries is responsible for the carpet training, embroidery and tailoring centers. Carpet centers in Uthal and Bela are providing training and loans to boys and girls, in order to enable them to establish their own business. There is one technical center at Hub, which gives training in welding, automobiles' repair, electronics and other fields. The purpose of training centre is to prepare skilled and semi-skilled workers for the industrial units of the district and to promote self-employment.

#### 12.5.1. Handicrafts

Handicrafts like embroidery work on women's dresses, jackets and cotton *chadars* are very common. Women and girls do the embroidery work at home to pass their leisure time and to assist their families by creating some additional income.

However, due to lack of proper marketing middlemen get major share in profit.

Still there is growth potential for small enterprises like *Balochi* embroidery, trades of shoes and caps manufactured at Uthal and Bela, mattresses, carpets, bakery, tailoring, general stores and other shops. No license is required to establish such enterprises except for some units like medical stores or tobacco trades. Mostly men are employed in these enterprises and women have shops in rural areas, next to their houses. Proper marketing of local traditional products is required to improve the small enterprise businesses.

### 12.6. Structure and Functions of the Industries and Manufacturing Department

Structure of Industries and Manufacturing Department in the district is listed as under:

Table 12.2: Structure and Functions of Industries and Manufacturing Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	4
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	225
Actual Filled Posts	225
Contract Employee	44
Vacant Posts	0

(Industries and Manufacturing Department)

### 12.7. Development Projects

Development project in the PSDP 2009 was:

- Marble city at Gaddani Industrial Estate (LIEDA).

### 12.8. Some Key Findings

Balochistan is comparatively at a disadvantageous position as far as the industrial sector is concerned. Prerequisites are provision of infrastructure, markets, skilled and semi-skilled labor and presence of financial institutions. Despite these limiting factors, further industrial development is possible in Lasbela – major reason being its proximity to Karachi.

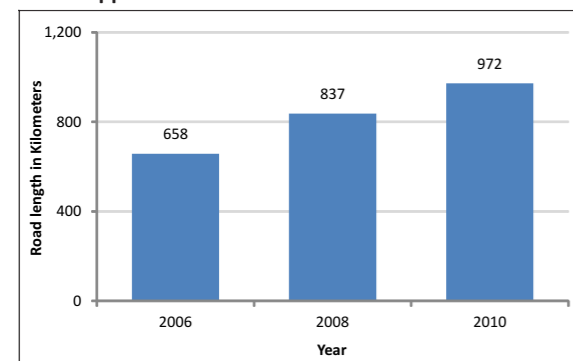
Law and order situation and insecurity have dispelled potential investors thus checking further industrial growth.

Women's handicrafts are not properly promoted. Lack of marketing facilities and exhibition centers make women a disadvantaged stratum even though they possess fine skills of embroidery and spend a lot of time and effort. There is scope for home industry in this regard. However, it is feared that handicrafts, being part of the domestic tradition of different ethnic groups, will disappear due to changes in life pattern and modernization.

# 13 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

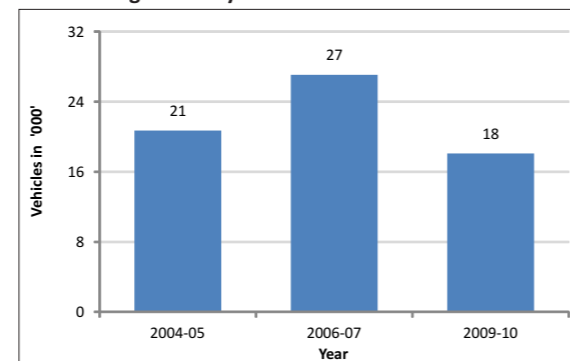
Economic Infrastructure and Communications	
Total Length of metalled roads	837km
Total Length of shingle roads	2,069km
Internet Users	435
Mobile phone providers	70,000
Number of post offices	9
Number of Telephone connections	4,000
Hotels	15
Motels	3
Guest Houses	1
Rest Houses	8
Public Banks	1
Private Banks	8

**Black Topped Roads**



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan , 2008-09)

**Vehicles Registered by Year**



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan , 2008-09)

## 13.1. Introduction

Economic development is one of the key elements required for the well-being and prosperity of the region and its people. Infrastructure plays a key role in economic development by contributing towards welfare of the masses. District Lasbela has comparatively better road linkages than many other districts of Balochistan. The district has National Highways, Provincial and District roads. Major road link is the National Highway, which links Karachi with Hub, Uthal, Khuzdar, Kalat and Quetta. All parts of the district are accessible by roads. Telecommunication facilities are also available in all major towns.

## 13.2. Roads and Highways with Surface Classification and Length

The total length of road in Lasbela is 2,069 km, out of which, 837 km is black topped road (metalled road). The Quetta-Karachi highway is the life line of Lasbela having length of 689km of which 215km passes through District Lasbela (which is also connected with Gwadar, Gaddani and Pasni).The table given below contains the length of various roads for the year 2002 and 2010:

Table 13.1: Road Type and Length (Kilometer)

Length by Surface Type	Black Topped	Shingle	Total Length
2002	581	1,232	1,813
2010	972	1,232	2,204

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan , 2008-09)

## 13.3. Transport

The Vehicle Excise Registration Office is located in the city of Hub, District Lasbela. See table G1 Annexure for the number of registered vehicle under various categories in the district since 2004-05. The data gives an impression that comparatively large number of vehicles is being registered every year in Lasbela than in other districts of Balochistan.

## 13.4. Railway, Harbor and Airports

No railway and airways services exist in the district. People have to use these services from Karachi.

## 13.5. Radio and Television Stations

Lasbela has no radio or TV stations or even any TV booster, however, every second house in the urban areas has a TV set with satellite dish. In the rural areas, upper and middle class people possess television.

## 13.6. Telecommunication and IT Services

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

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

Category	2004-05	2009-10
Telephone Lines /connections	2,900	4,000
Exchange and Tele-density	6	7
Mobile Phone	40,200	70,000
Internet users	150	435

(Pakistan Telecom Authority)

## 13.7. Post Offices / Courier Services

There are 11 post offices and sub post offices at Hub, Winder, Uthal and Lasbela. The postal services are under the supervision of main post office at Khuzdar. Uthal and Hub have courier and fax services,, but not rest of the district.

## 13.8. Banking and Financial Institutions

The Development Financing Institutions (DFI) and all commercial banks have branch offices in the district. Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP), with its branch office, functions to provide loans to farmers and land owners to promote agricultural activities on easy installments. The State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan provides insurance facilities in the district. There is no women bank in the district.

**Table 13.3: Number of Bank and Branches** (Numbers)

Year	Banks			Branches		
	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign
2004-05	1	5	0	6	5	0
2009-10	1	8	0	6	8	0

(State Bank of Pakistan, 2010)

## 13.9. Energy

### 13.9.1. Electricity (Supply and Demand)

Electricity is provided by Karachi Electric Supply Corporation (KESC) with the only grid station in the district at Uthal. The Hub Power Project started in February 1997 to supply power to the industry. Urban areas and nearby villages are electrified while far flung areas have no electricity.

### 13.9.2. Gas (Supply and Demand)

Gas is provided only to the industrial area of Hub. Work is in progress for the supply of gas for domestic and commercial use.

## 13.10. Hotels and Resorts

The total number of rest houses in the district is 15 but many are on the RCD Road. The rest houses, serving food, snacks and tea, belong to both public and private sectors. Many people visit and stay at Hub because of Lasbela Industrial Estate Development Authority (LIEDA). Their stays are mostly in private rest houses.

## 13.11. Development Projects

The development projects in the provincial PSDP 2009 were:

- Extension of black topped road Kanraj from Winder Side (27 km).
- Black topping of road Noorani cross to Shahlahoot Noorani (52.25 km).
- Black topping of road from Lasbela to Lakhra 48.25 km.
- Construction of 53.05 km black topped link roads in sub division Lasbela.
- Construction of road from Lakra - Hara Mithar to Pir Bhunjoor Larkra.
- Extension of black topped road from Mangia Goth towards Lakra connecting Orki and other villages (42 km).
- Construction of 86 km minor black topped roads in PB-45 District Lasbela.
- Construction of link roads for Railoon, Duba and Nakhati from costal highway (24.2 km).
- Black top minor road in Winder (64.50 km).
- Construction of various blacktopped roads in different Union Councils of Tehsil Lasbela of length (87.9 km).
- Re-surfacing and carpeting of Hub-Dureji road km 8.00 to 119.50 including 500ft Dureji bridge.
- Construction of various black topped roads in different Union Councils of Tehsil Uthal (125.32 km).
- Construction of various black topped roads in different Union Councils of Tehsil Lakhra (67.8 km).
- Repair/improvement of internal street roads Sakran town area.
- Electrification of different villages in Lasbela-II Constituency.

## 13.12. Some Key Findings

- As compared to other districts, present state of the economic infrastructure in District Lasbela is better.
- Rail- and airways are also non-existent. However, the district is connected to other parts of the province through roads. Electricity, a prerequisite of industrial and agricultural development, is not available in all parts of the district.
- Irregular payment of electricity bills has also become a political issue limiting expansion of power infrastructure. Road maintenance is not satisfactory. The funds generated by the local bodies at Hub are substantial: if used judiciously, can produce better results.
- Low recovery rates of loans restricts further grant of loans to the needy.
- There is much room for improvement to provide tourism facilities.
- There are no specific facilities for arranging small credits to women to start their business or generate some kind of income. There is no branch of women's bank or microfinance bank in the area.



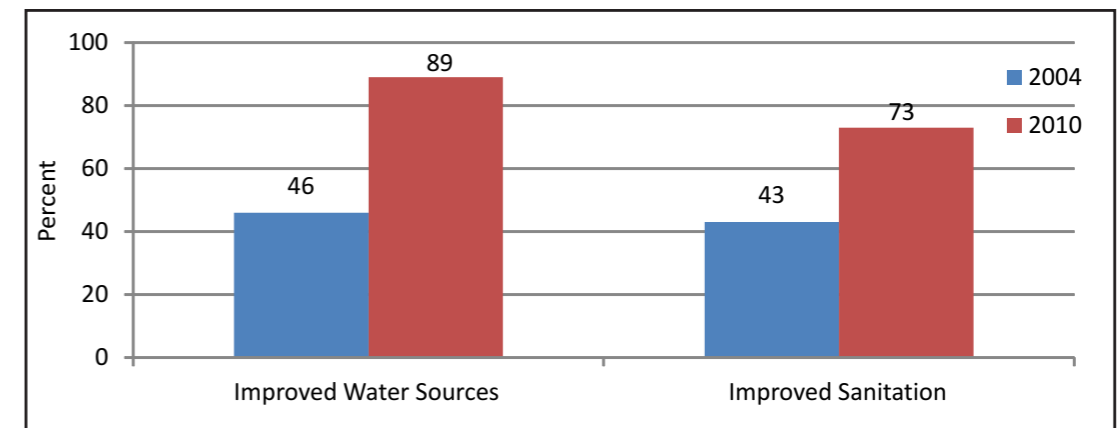
## SECTION III Social Infrastructure

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

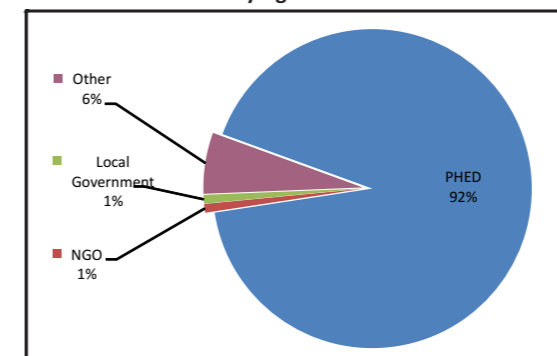
# 14 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

MDG Indicators	
<b>Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability</b>	
7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source	89%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	73%

Water Schemes		Purification Plants	
Functional	77	Functional	16
Non-functional	23	Non-functional	7
Total	100	Total	23
Water sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	71	Latrines	1
Spring	4	Sewerage Schemes	3
Open Sources	12	Solid waste Management	0
Canal	16	Others	0



Schemes Established by Agencies



(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

## Sector Highlights

- Provision of drinking water has improved by 43% during 2004 to 2010 though incidence of water treatment remained low.
- PHED is the major role player in construction of water supply schemes.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, 23 water filtration plants have been installed at various locations of which 16 are functional.
- Access to improved sanitation facilities increased by 30% during 2004 and 2010.



## 14.1. Introduction

Provision of safe drinking water to all the population has been a challenge in Balochistan. Access to improved sanitation facilities has also been equally difficult. As Balochistan is mostly rural with scattered population, solid waste disposal has also remained a neglected area. Development expenditure has concentrated on sectors like communication (roads), water, health and education. It has not been fully realized that access to improved water and sanitation facilities can decrease burden of water borne diseases especially.

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

Table 14.1: Water and Sanitation Indicators (Percent)

Indicator	2004	2010
Use of Improved water sources	46	89
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	43	73

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

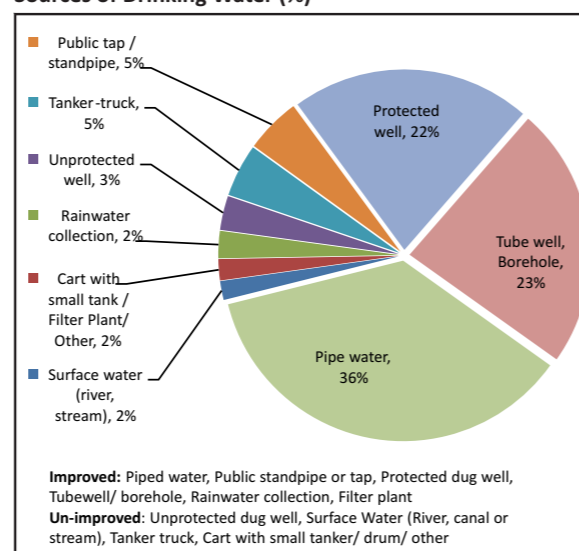
## 14.2. Drinking Water

A recent household survey<sup>2</sup> conducted in 2010, has shown that 89% population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, piped water (36%) constitutes the major source followed by tube wells or boreholes (23%) and protected dug well (21.5%). Other minor improved sources include: public stand pipe (5%), rain water collection (2.4%) and filter plants (0.2%). Major unimproved sources are tanker truck (4.7%), unprotected dug well (3.1%) and approximately 2% of unimproved water source belonged to other categories as shown in the graph. For details, see table H1 Annexure H.

About 43% households do not have water on their premises. Men, women and children all are involved in fetching water from outside.

Only 1.9% households boil drinking water before use, 3.1% strain through cloth, 0.3% use solar disinfection technique and 3.7% let water stand and settle: the rest use drinking water untreated in Lasbela (MICS Balochistan 2010-cutomized table)

Sources of Drinking Water (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

## 14.3. Water Supply Schemes

Overall use of improved drinking water sources has improved since 2003-04, when access to improved water sources was 46%. The table below shows the number of schemes implemented by PHED and other institutions.

Table 14.2: Schemes Established by Institutions

Type of Agency	Total Schemes
PHED	104
NGO	1
Local Government	1
Other	7

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Majority of these schemes were implemented by PHED, of which, as per recent information, 23 schemes were reported as non-functional. The types of schemes implemented by PHED are shown in the table below:

Table 14.3: Type of Water Schemes

Type of Schemes	Total Schemes
Tube Well	71
Spring	4
Open Surface	12
Canal	16

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

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

Table 14.4: Distribution of Schemes by Sources

Type of Sources	Total Schemes
Groundwater Tank	83
Overhead Tank	14
Direct Pumping From Dam or Water	2
Gravity	2
Directing	1
Water tanker	1

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The above mentioned schemes are being run using various energy sources. Out of total 104 PHED schemes, 47 are being run using electricity, whereas, in electricity shortage areas around 33 schemes are being run on diesel pumps and 23 are using generators as source of energy.

## 14.4. Water Purification Plants

PHED is implementing "Clean Drinking Water for All" program that aims to install water purification plant in every Union Council and some *Tehsils* of the province. So far 23 water purification plants have been installed, out of which 7 are not functional.

## 14.5. Some Development Projects

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

- Construction of WSS in PB-44, Lasbela
- Boring Of Various Depths for Establishment of Drinking Water Source in PB-45 Lasbela
- Extension /Improvement of Various Water Supply Schemes in PB-45
- Construction of Various Water Supply Schemes

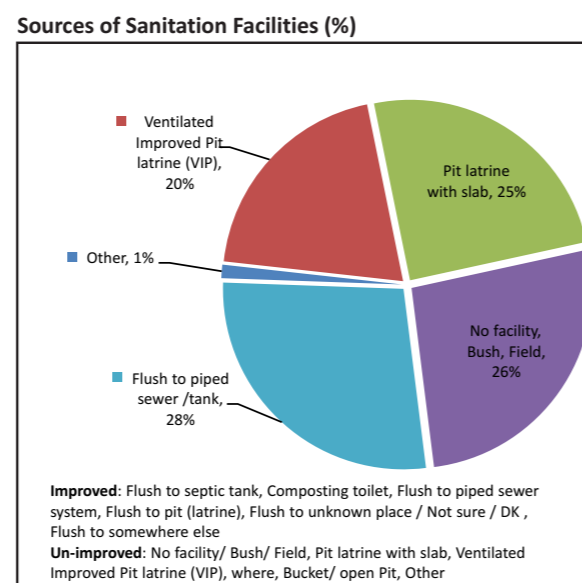
<sup>2</sup> Balochistan Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS), 2010. Planning and Development Department, GoB

## 14.6. Sanitation

Sanitation situation on the whole is deplorable in Balochistan: primarily due to the reason that this sector has never been on the priority list of the provincial or district governments. Poor sanitation facilities affect the poor as they don't get these from government side and don't have own resource to improve sanitation in their homes or in their vicinity. Adequate facilities for excreta disposal can help reduce transmission of diseases like diarrhea and polio. The improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank or latrine, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab and composting toilet.

### 14.6.1. Use of Sanitary Means of Excreta Disposal

About three-quarter (73%) households in the districts are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those, only little over one-quarter (27%) has any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About one-quarter (26%) have no toilet facility and defecate in the open fields/bushes, raising the risk of disease transmission through air, insects/flyes or other means.



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

### 14.6.2. Available Facilities / Schemes Established in Sanitation Sectors

The *Tehsil* Municipal Authority has established 1 public latrine and 3 sewerage schemes while there is no solid waste management scheme. Similarly, no activity is reported by district's Local Government, Public Health Engineering Department and NGOs.

# 15 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	47%
TT2 Vaccination	27%
Low birth weight	29%
Vaccination (BCG, Fully)	57%
Institutional deliveries	24%
Skilled attendants at birth	29%
Diseases	
Suspected pneumonia <5 yrs	2%
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks<5 yrs	30%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	3
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	4
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	42
Dispensaries	27
MCH Centers	4
TB Clinics	1
Others	2
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	100
Nurses	21
Paramedics	304

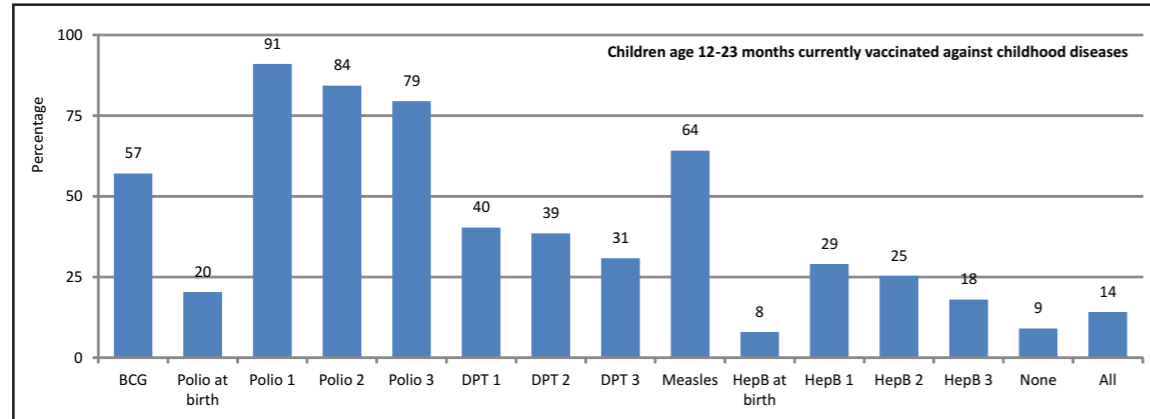
(MNCH and diseases indicators, MICS, 2010)  
(Balochistan Health Department)

MDG Indicators	
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</b>	
1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs) – 33%	(2004)
<b>Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality</b>	
4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate – n/a	
4.2: Infant Mortality Rate – n/a	
4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage – 64%	(2010)
<b>Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health</b>	
5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth – 29%	(2010)
5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate – 23%	(2010)
5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate – n/a	
5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage – 47%	(2010)
5.6: Unmet need for FP – n/a	
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases</b>	
6.3: Correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS – 6%	
6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN – 0.3%	
6.8: Children treated with Anti-malarial Drugs – 15.6%	
6.9: TB Case Detection Rate– 78%	(2009)
6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate – 78%	(2008)
6.11: Prevalence of Hepatitis B – 3.3%, C – 1.3%	(2008)

(Infant Mortality and Under-five Mortality estimates are regional)  
n/a: Data not available

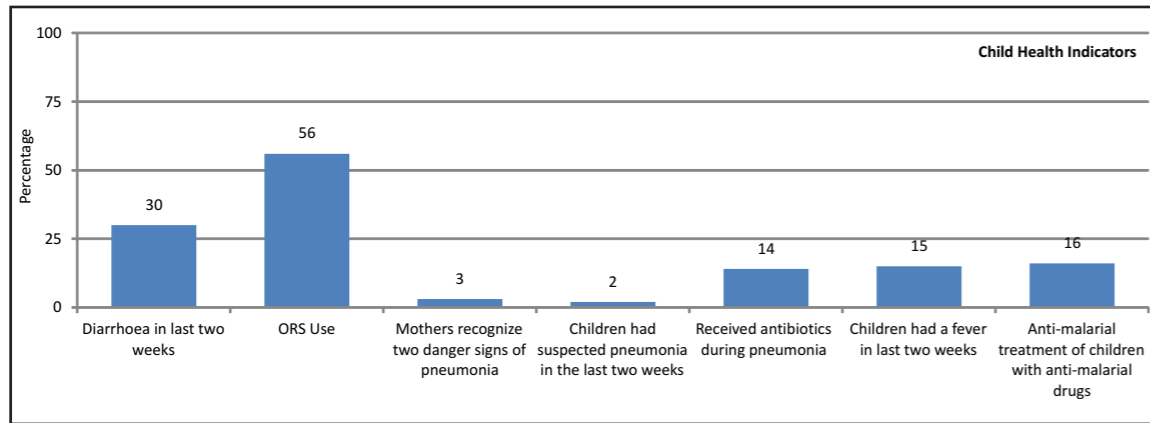
The Following are the MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators

Children age 12-23 Months Currently Vaccinated Against Childhood Diseases



(MICS Balochistan, 2010)

Child Health Indicators



(MICS Balochistan, 2010)

Sector Highlights:

- A total of 312,815 new cases of common illnesses visited the government health facilities during 2009-10.
- 817 patients were hospitalized during the year 2009-10.
- There are 100 doctors for about 447,389 population i.e. one doctor for 4,474 persons and only 21 nurses and 3 dentists.
- TB Control Program has made significant achievement under its TB-DOTS strategy with an overall achievement of 78% each of Case Detection Rate (CDR) and Treatment Success Rate (TSR).
- Tuberculosis is highly prevalent in the district with an estimated 177 cases per 100,000 population

15.1. Health Needs

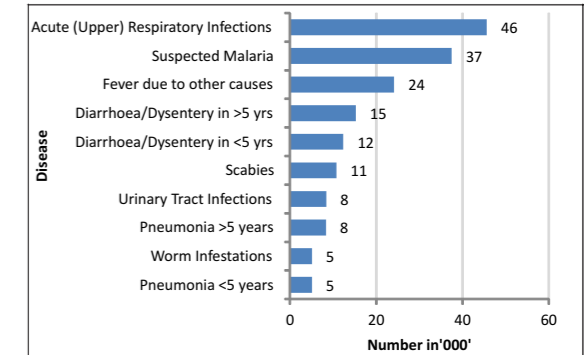
For every 1,000 live births, 88 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 24 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Women have poor access to skilled providers for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. Other than the resourceful and affluent ones, who take their women to Karachi, most are left to deliver at home by local untrained *dais* 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.

According to District Health Information System (DHIS) reports, a total of 312,815 new cases of common illnesses visited the government health facilities during 2009-10. Respiratory Tract Infections, Gastroenteritis and Urinary Tract Infection 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 62,725 new cases of common illnesses visited outpatient departments of the secondary hospitals. The distribution of top 10 disease cases is presented in the chart in right middle.

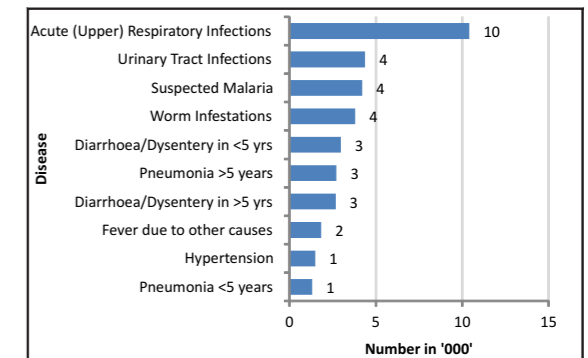
817 patients were hospitalized during the year 2009-10. The distribution of indoor admission by disease category is presented in the chart in right bottom.

Ten Top New Cases



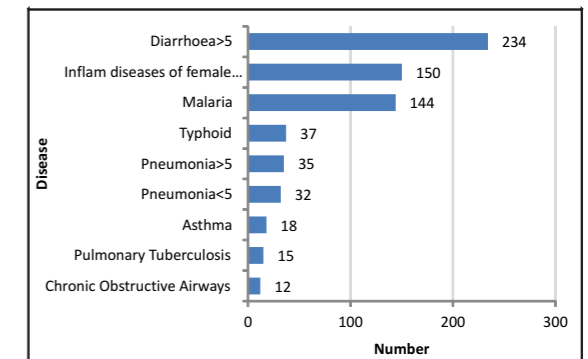
(District Health Information System, 2009-10)

Top Ten Diseases Treated in the OPDs of Hospitals



(District Health Information System, 2009-10)

Most Common Indoor Diseases Treated



(District Health Information System, 2009-10)

15.2. Health System and Resources

15.2.1. Health Facilities

The highly subsidized public healthcare system is major provider of curative and preventive care services to the local population. The health facility infrastructure includes: 3 secondary level hospitals; 4 rural health centers; 42 basic health units; 27 civil dispensaries; 4 maternal and child health centers; 1 school health unit; 1 auxiliary health unit and two specialized units (one for TB and another for leprosy). There are private health service providers in the urban centers of Hub, Uthal and Bela that run hospitals, clinics and maternity home services, however, their exact number and other data are not available.

The public-sector healthcare system suffers from governance, funding, staffing and resource limitations. The two major hospitals (in Hub and Uthal) for instance, had no water supply for months, lacked essential staff and appeared highly under-utilized.

## 15.2.2. Human Resource

There are 100 doctors for a population of 447,389 which implies one doctor for 4,474 persons. Besides, there are only 21 nurses and 3 dentists posted in three hospitals of the district. The ratio of bed/population and staff has been calculated in the following table:

Table 15.1: Health Staff and Facilities

Type of Health Facility	Health staff and facilities in 2010			Beds M/F	Health Facilities
	Doctors M/F	Nurses M/F	Para-medics M/F		
Hospitals	26/12	2/19	36/1	92	3
RHCs	52/10		223/44	40	4
BHUs				0	42
CDs				0	27
MCHCs				0	4
TBC				0	1
Other				0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>83</b>
Unit/population ratio	4,474	21,304	1,472	3,617	5,390

(Balochistan Health Department)

## 15.2.3. In Service Training

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

Table 15.2: Training of PHC Staff

Topic	Participants	Organized by
Zinc Sulphate & MIS tools	15	National program for family planning & primary health care.
MCH Training	23	Human Resource Development

(Balochistan Health Department)

## 15.2.4. Administration of Health

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

## 15.2.5. Reporting and Surveillance Systems

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

In addition, the National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care (NFPF and PHC) has also established 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 submits to the management hierarchy.

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

## 15.3. Health Services / Activities

According to DHIS, the overall utilization of health facilities during the reporting year was 707 new cases per 1000 population. On the whole, 7,462 pregnancies were registered for antenatal care, whereas 1,691 deliveries were assisted by trained personnel in the district. Similarly, 2,135 family planning visits have been recorded during the year. The data further shows that 1,144 of the women had deliveries had one or more post natal visits. In total, 1,213 under-five year children were found malnourished.

## 15.4. Special Health Programs / Initiatives

### 15.4.1. Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

District Superintendent of Vaccination (DSV), under the supervision of the 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 very low. According to program data, antigen-wise coverage during 2009 has been:

BCG: 34%, Penta-3: 19%, Measles: 16% and TT-2+: 14%.

### 15.4.2. TB Control Program

Tuberculosis is highly prevalent in the district with an estimate of 177 cases per 100,000 of population. The district is running Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (TB-DOTS) Program that screens sputum smears and puts under treatment all TB cases. This program is managed by a doctor under the supervision of DHO Health. The number of TB patients registered under TB DOTS program is given below:

Table 15.3: Number of Registered TB Patients

Year	No. of TB Patients Registered
2006	223
2007	254
2008	317
2009	376
2010 (up to 3 <sup>rd</sup> qtr)	380
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,550</b>

(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 78% each.

### 15.4.3. Malaria Control Program

District Malaria staff is under the control of District Health Officer. Objective of this program is to keep 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 1.047 and Falciparum Rate was 54.5.

### 15.4.4. Hepatitis Prevention Control Program

Viral hepatitis is a serious global public health problem. At present, five distinct type of pathogenic hepatitis virus have been identified including: A, B, C, D, and E. In Pakistan, Hepatitis E remains endemic mainly affecting adult population. The program for Hepatitis prevention and control was launched in 2005 and since then providing Hepatitis B vaccination and

treatment of Hepatitis B & C through a sentinel site established at Mir Jam Ghulam Qadir Hospital at Hub. The number of patients registered during 2009-10 was as under:

Table 15.4: Number of Hepatitis Cases Registered During 2009-10

	Registered	Therapy Completed	Under Treatment
Hepatitis B	18	13	5
Hepatitis C	30	20	10

(Balochistan Health Department)

According to a survey<sup>3</sup> conducted in 2008, the prevalence of Hepatitis B in the district was estimated at 3.3% and that of Hepatitis C at 1.2%. This high level prevalence may be attributed to unsafe use of syringes/needles, blood transfusion or unsafe use of razors at barber shops. This indicates need for raising public awareness about prevention of Hepatitis B and C.

#### 15.4.5. AIDS Control Program

AIDS Control Program started in Balochistan Province in 1994 to raise awareness, prevent and control HIV/AIDS among general population and vulnerable groups. Since then, many studies have been carried out for identification and location of vulnerable groups in different areas of the province. To reduce transmission of HIV/STIs Screening Centre has been established at DHQ Hospital after delivering 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 center submits quarterly feedback report regularly.

#### 15.4.6. National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care

National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care provides the missing link between health care outlets and health service users through a network of community-based Lady Health Workers (LHWs). These health workers have been trained in primary health care, family planning and community organization and deployed in their neighborhood. There are 331 LHWs working under supervision of 14 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) in the district.

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

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

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

DHQ Hospital already providing Basic EmONC Services will be strengthened for provision of Comprehensive EmONC Services. Jam Ghulam Qadir Hospital and Civil Hospital Bela are providing Basic EmONC services. A Public Health Specialist has been posted to monitor the program activities in the district.

To provide community-based skilled birth attendants about 40 Community Midwives (CMWs) have been trained and deployed in the district.

### 15.5. Nutritional Status

MICS 2003-04 reported, 33% children under-five were moderately or severely malnourished. Only 28% infants on breast milk while just 21% were exclusively breastfed.

In micro-nutrition, the situation is also not very encouraging. Vitamin A supplementation during Polio immunization drives could hardly reach half of the target children population of 6-59 months age. Similarly, only 28% households were found consuming adequately iodized salt.

### 15.6. Development Projects

The following projects were reflected in the provincial PSPD 2011-12:

- Construction of Building for Existing Health Institutions in PB-44
- Construction of Civil Dispensary at Kund Malir, Lasbela

### 15.7. Some Key Findings

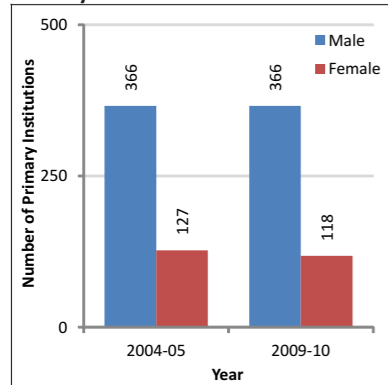
Health system in the district needs to be strengthened with focus on quality and increased utilization of services. Appointment of staff on vacant posts, especially female cadres (Nurses, LHWs, etc.), repair/renovation and up gradation of health facilities, timely flow of funds and improved governance 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.



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

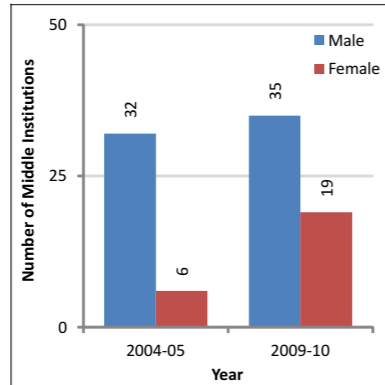
# 16 EDUCATION

**Primary Schools**



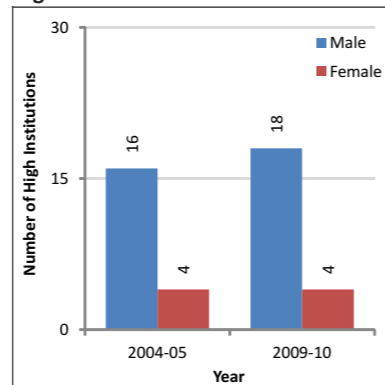
(School Census 2009-10, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

**Middle Schools**



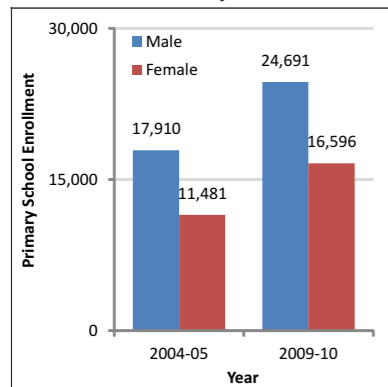
(School Census 2009-10, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

**High Schools**



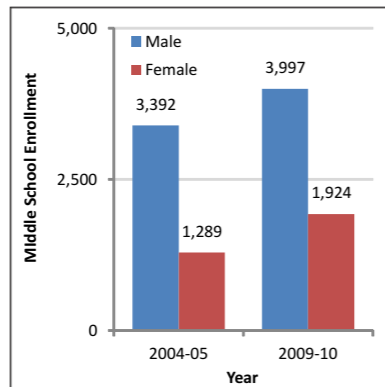
(School Census 2009-10, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

**Enrollment in Primary Schools**



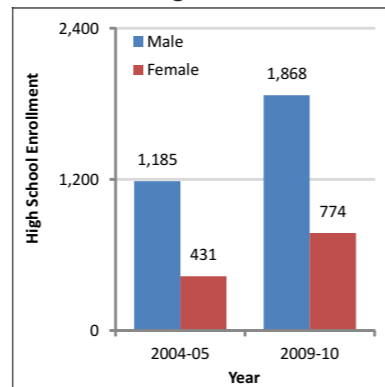
(School Census 2009-10, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

**Enrollment in Middle Schools**



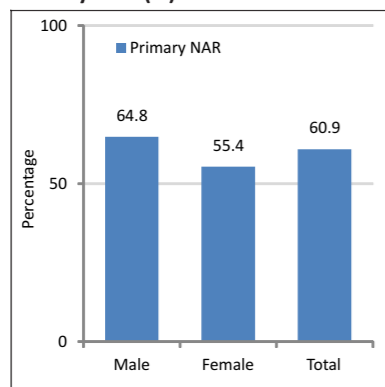
(School Census 2009-10, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

**Enrollment in High Schools**



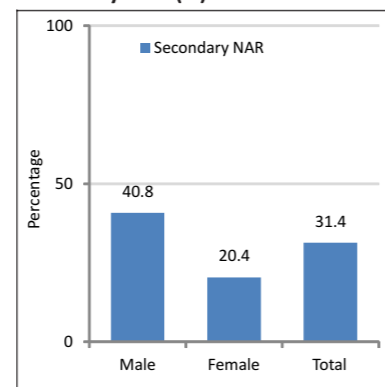
(School Census 2009-10, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

**Primary NAR (%)**



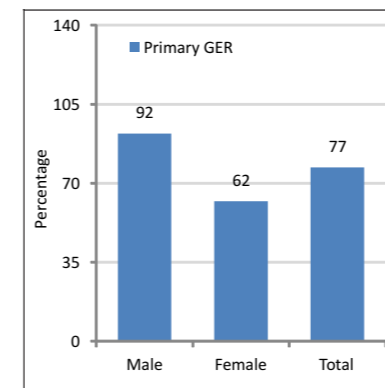
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

**Secondary NAR (%)**



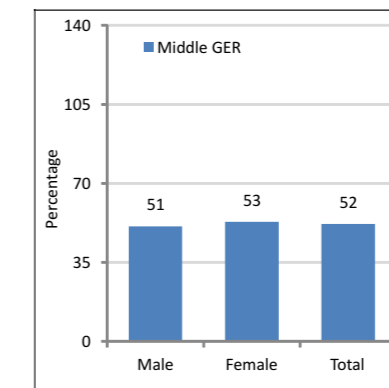
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

**Primary GER (%)**



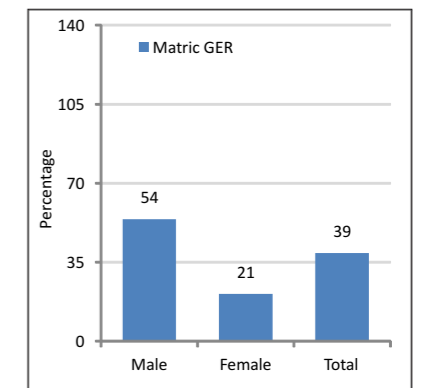
(PSLM, 2008-09)

**Middle GER (%)**



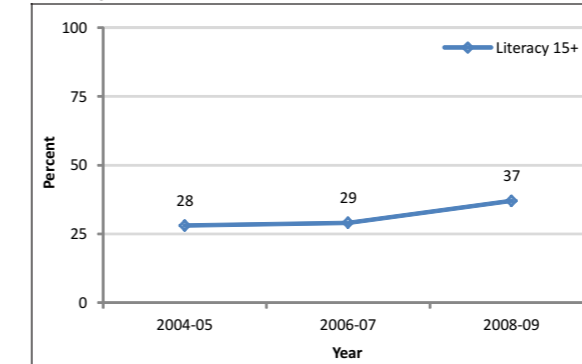
(PSLM, 2008-09)

**Matric GER (%)**



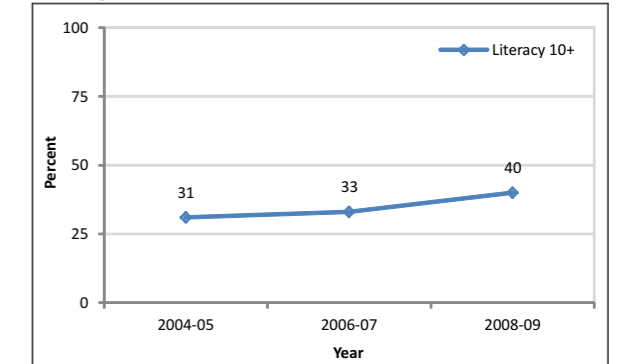
(PSLM, 2008-09)

**Literacy 10+**



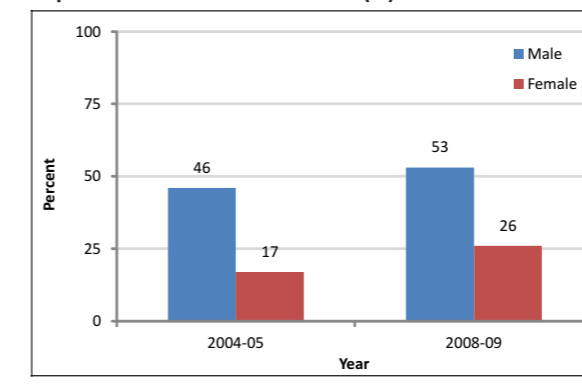
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

**Literacy 15+**



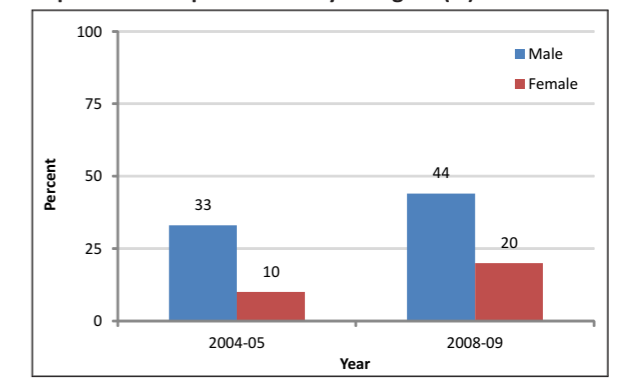
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

**Population Ever Attended School (%)**



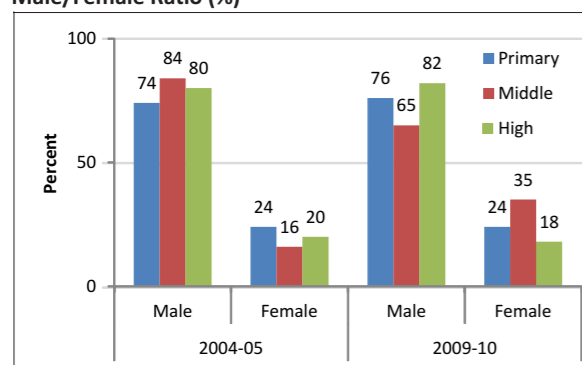
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

**Population Completed Primary or Higher (%)**



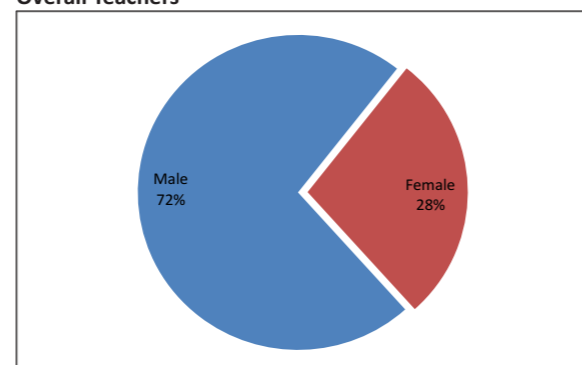
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Male/Female Ratio (%)



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

Overall Teachers



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

**MDG Indicators**

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- 2.1: Net primary enrolment ratio – 65% (2010)
- 2.2: Primary Completion rate – 42% (2010)
- 2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs) – 40% (2009)

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development

- 3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary – 0.86 (2010)
- 3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary – 0.59 (2010)

**Sector Highlights**

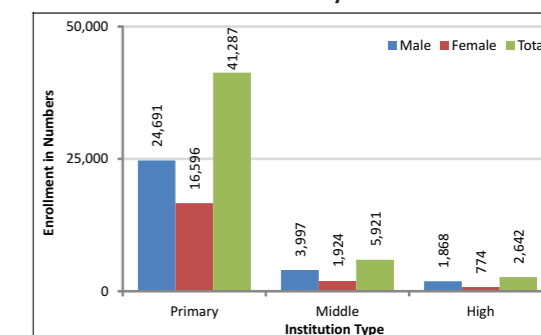
- Gender disparity is high in primary education.
- Most children do not continue education beyond primary and this is more pronounced in case of girls.
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment in secondary levels is non-availability of schools. For 484 primary schools in the district, there are only 54 middle and 22 primary schools.
- There is also general scarcity of female teachers as on average there is only one primary teacher for 46 pupils.
- Primary school completion is also very low (42%).
- No data is available on quality of education.

**16.1. Introduction**

**16.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates**

According to official statistics collected through Annual School census, the overall student population in 560 public primary, middle and high schools is 49,850, whereas, 841 students were enrolled in colleges, of which 621 were boys and 220 were girls.

Enrollment in Public Schools by Gender and Level

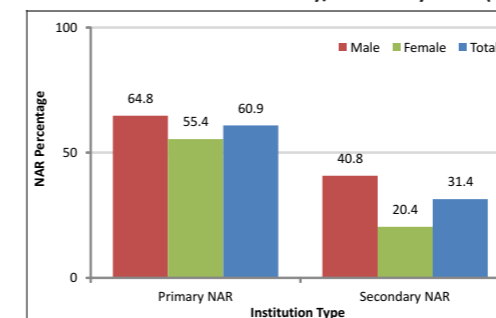


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

**16.3. Enrollment Rates**

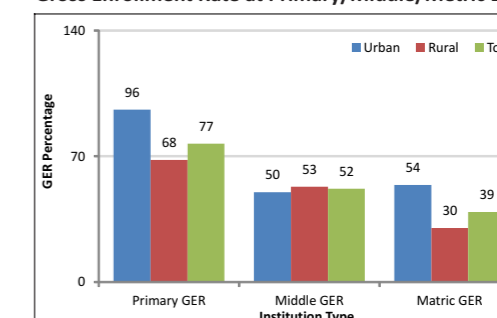
MICS Balochistan 2010 has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 61% with girls significantly lower than boys (55% versus 65%). This indicates that 39% children were still out of school, which will either join late, or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in secondary school NAR (total: 31%, boys: 41%, girls: 20%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Similarly, Gross Enrollment Rate of primary and middle schools were also very low (at 77% and 52% respectively). For details, please see tables I3 and I4 Annexure I.

Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

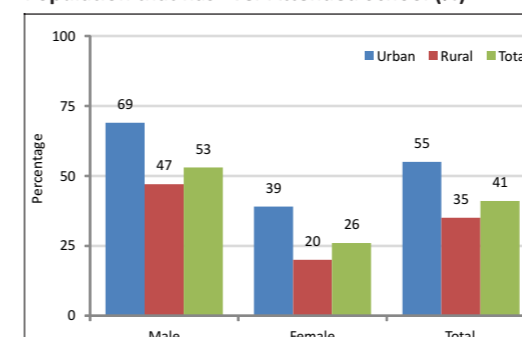


(PSLM, 2008-09)

**16.4. Educational Attainment**

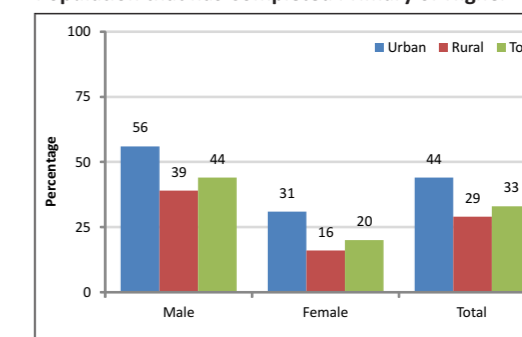
Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 60% population aged 10 years and older never attended any school while only 33% reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 20% had ever-attended any school and only 16% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with urban males, where nearly 70% ever attended and 56% completed primary levels. For details, please see tables I5 and I6 Annexure I.

Population that has Ever Attended School (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level

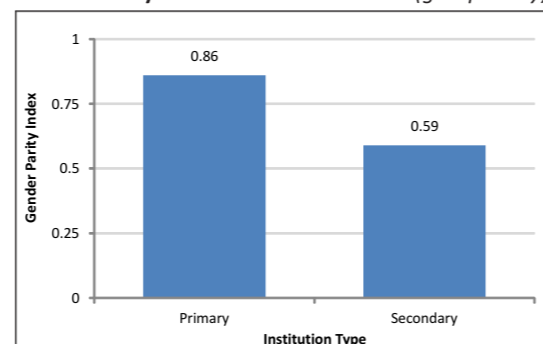


(PSLM, 2008-09)

## 16.5. Gender Disparities

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

Gender Parity Index - School enrollment(girls per boy)

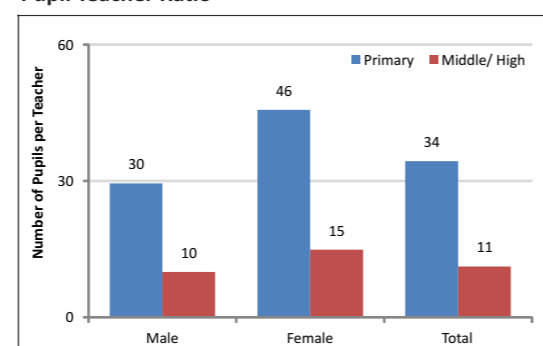


(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

## 16.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 30 primary school boys and 46 primary girls. There are sufficient teachers per students for middle level. For details, please see table I7 Annexure I.

Pupil Teacher Ratio



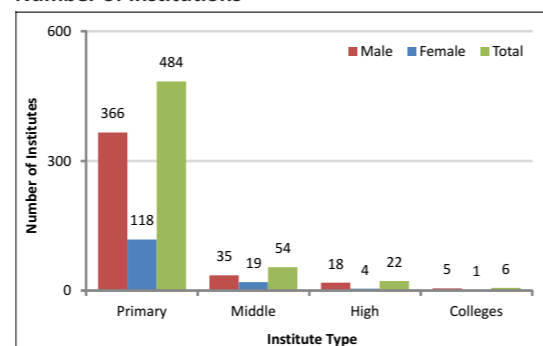
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

## 16.7. Institutions

### 16.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school census 2009-10, there are 484 Primary Schools (366 male and 118 female), 54 middle schools (35 male and 19 female), 22 high schools (18 male and 4 female), 3 Inter colleges (2 male and 1 female) and 1 degree college (male only). For details, please see table I8 Annexure I.

Number of Institutions



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

### 16.7.2. Primary Schools

The total enrollment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 41,287, of which 24,691 were boys and 16,596 girls, which means that 60% 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 1.5 kilometer, so that no child is deprived of basic education. Promotion of girls' education will be assigned high priority. However, considering the geographic spread, this policy may not be applicable in letter and spirit as it would require 8,382 schools to cover the district map. Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 27

community schools to promote primary education.

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.<sup>4</sup>

Budget-Establish New Primary Schools

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Boys' Schools</b>					
Primary Schools Required	18	18	18	18	18
Activate NF Schools	2	2	2	2	2
Establish New Primary Schools	16	16	16	16	16
<b>Budget</b>					
Establish New Primary Schools	34.016	34.016	34.016	34.016	34.016
New Schools-Teachers Salary	5.760	11.520	17.280	23.040	28.800
<b>Total (Rs. in millions)</b>	<b>39.776</b>	<b>45.536</b>	<b>51.296</b>	<b>57.056</b>	<b>62.816</b>
<b>Girls' Schools</b>					
Primary Schools Required	19	19	19	19	19
Activate NF Schools	3	2	2	2	2
Establish New Primary Schools	16	17	17	17	17
<b>Budget</b>					
Establish New Primary Schools	34.016	36.142	36.142	36.142	36.142
New Schools-Teachers Salary	5.760	11.880	18.000	24.120	30.240
<b>Total (Rs. in millions)</b>	<b>39.776</b>	<b>48.022</b>	<b>54.142</b>	<b>60.262</b>	<b>66.382</b>

### 16.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8 including primary section. In 2009, there were 54 middle schools in Lasbela, of which 35 were boys and 19 girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 5,921, including 3,997 boys and 1,924 girls. This means that 67.5% of middle school students are boys. The Government has sanctioned 15 posts for middle school: one post 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 middle school. The district has 54 middle schools and 484 primary schools, which means that 9 primary schools feed into one middle school: this explains the low continuation rates.

### 16.7.4. High Schools

High schools comprise grades up to 10 including primary and middle classes. 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, which includes one Head Master or Head Mistress, a Secondary School Teacher (General Science), a junior English teacher, a Junior Clerk and a class IV employee. In 2009, there were 22 high schools in Lasbela, 18 for boys and 4 for girls. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 2,642 including 774 girls and 1,868 boys.

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

### 16.7.5. Intermediate College

There are 3 Inter Colleges (2 Male and 1 Female). 599 students are enrolled in 3 Inter Colleges in which 422 students are boys and 177 are girls.

<sup>4</sup> District EFA Plan, Lasbela 2011-2015, NCHD



### 16.7.6. Degree Colleges

According to Directorate of Education Colleges information, there is 1 Degree College (Male). which has 242 students (199 boys and 43 girls).

### 16.7.7. Lasbela University of Marine Sciences (LUMS)

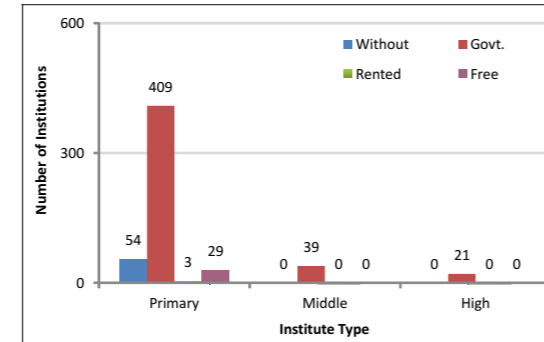
University of Marine Sciences is functional with 400 students enrolled in it.

## 16.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

### 16.8.1. School Buildings

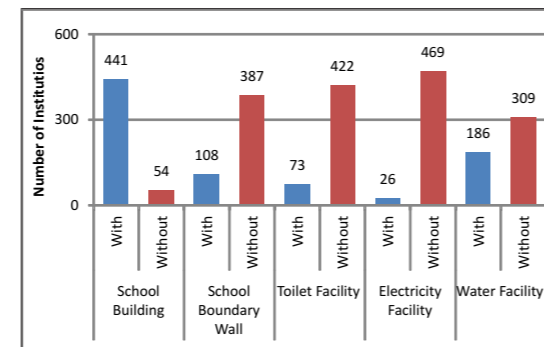
According to BEMIS 2009-10, 10% of primary schools are functioning without school buildings and some of them from all schools are functioning without shelter. Situation is better in middle and high schools.

Ownership of School Buildings by Level



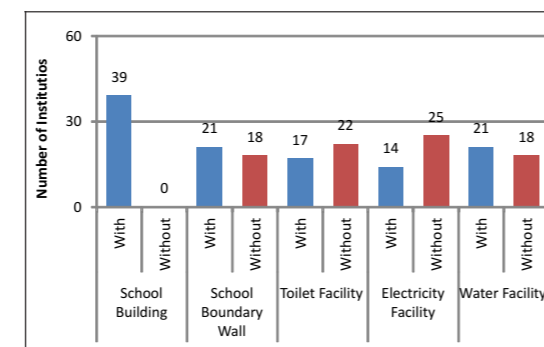
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Primary Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Middle Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

78% of primary schools are without boundary walls.

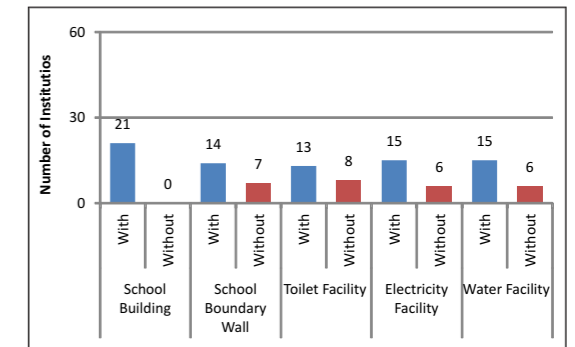
About 95% of primary schools are without electricity; this situation is also not encouraging in middle and high schools (64% and 29%) respectively.

In addition, the same situation is with the toilet facility. 85% of primary schools are without basic toilet facility; this situation is almost same in middle and high schools.

Water is the basic necessity and 62% of primary schools are without water facility, 46% middle and 21% high schools are also with water facility.

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.

Basic Facilities in High Schools



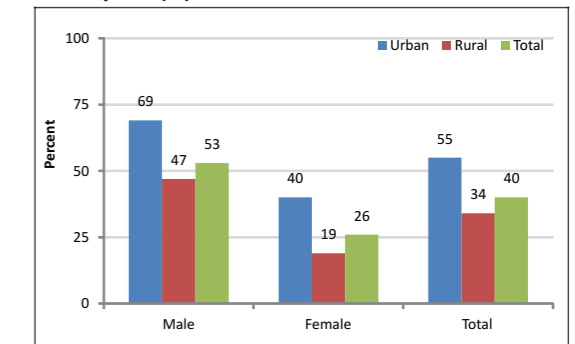
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

### 16.9. Literacy

In modern times, when knowledge economy is flourishing having illiterate population means delayed national and provincial prosperity and economic growth. Literacy is gateway to education and knowledge. Balochistan province has lagged behind other provinces in literacy, which is increasing but very slowly and the pace at which it is increasing, it will take many year to reach 100% mark.

According to Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, the literacy rate of age 10+ in Lasbela District was 53% among males and 26% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 40%. The definition of literacy has been relaxed in this survey that asks only for stated ability to read and write with understanding. The literacy rate, if measured on international standards, would be even lower than this level. For details, please see table I9 Annexure I.

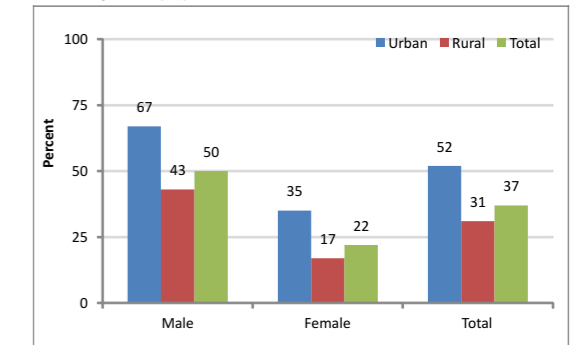
Literacy 10+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

MICS Balochistan 2010 estimates male literacy (15 years and above) at 47.6% and female at 20%. 166 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for males and females by the Directorate of Literacy and Non-Formal Basic Education (NFBE), NCHD and NGOs for about 4,000 beneficiaries. An overwhelming majority of the adult literacy centers are for females.<sup>5</sup>

Literacy 15+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

Description	Centers	Enrolment
<b>Male Centers</b>		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	11	260
Literacy Centers -Directorate of Lit/NFBE	10	250
<b>Sub-total Male</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>510</b>
<b>Female Centers</b>		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	119	2,768
Literacy Centers -Directorate of Lit/NFBE	20	500
Literacy Centers -Others	6	150
<b>Sub-total Female</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>3,418</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>3,928</b>

<sup>5</sup> District EFA Plan, Lasbela 2011-2015, NCHD

## 16.10. Non-Formal Education

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

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

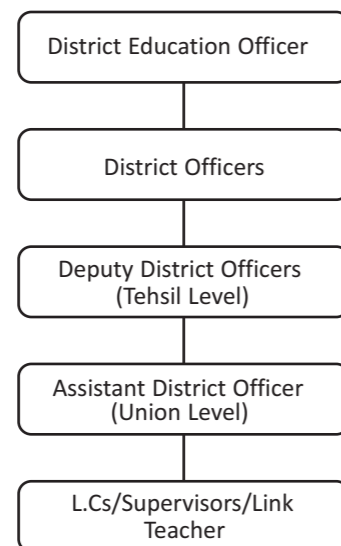
In the fiscal year 2007-2009, the Balochistan Education Foundation, with coordination of World Bank, established 27 community schools in Lasbela District through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. MHI. The enrollment was 1,405 of which 650 were girls and 755 boys. These schools have been established 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 in which there should not be any boys or girls school within a radius of 2 km.

## 16.11. Education Department

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

**District Education Management Structure**



## 16.12. Some Development Projects

Some development projects in the PSDP 2009 were:

- Construction work for public sector buildings/additional rooms/electric furniture and electric coolers in Dureji/Hub/Winder area.
- Construction of building for inter college hub (revised).
- Residential college at Uthal (phase-i).
- Construction of building for polytechnic institute at Uthal (revised).

## 16.13. Some Key Findings

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



## SECTION IV

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

## 17 SPORTS

Youth of Lasbela is fond of local traditional games as well as international sports such as Volleyball, Football and Cricket. In rural areas hide-and-peek, tug-of-war and stone throwing are popular and organized with much enthusiasm. The best players are respected and honored in the community. The people also take a lot of interest in cricket and football and often make these sports eventful by conducting local tournaments, which pulls in a lot of crowd. Enthusiasm and applause by the crowd make the event full of excitement.

There is one cricket ground, one football ground, a stadium and a squash court in the entire district. These facilities are administered by the Sports Department. All these facilities are in need of proper maintenance and further development.

### 17.1. Some Key Findings

In whole Balochistan, sports sector did not receive enough funds for expansion and even maintenance of existing sports facilities. From 2000 (inclusive) to 2008, sport sector could get only Rs. 345.63 million in the provincial PSDP excluding block allocation (only a small fraction which might have been allocated to sports). Regular but even may be small amount should be fixed in the PSDP to at least add something to the existing sport facilities.

# 18 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

## 18.1. Introduction of Social Welfare

Social welfare is a vital phenomenon of societal development focusing on the quality of life and promoting an effective role of vulnerable segments of community. In Balochistan, Social Welfare Department was established in 2004. Formerly, this department was functioning with Women Development Department and Special Education. In 2009, Women Development Department was separated from Social Welfare and Special Education Department. In Balochistan region, certain development 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 this purpose budget allocated to Social Welfare Department, Lasbela was Rs. 8,100,339 in fiscal year 2009-10 while this amount decreased to Rs. 3,859,000 in the year 2010-11.

## 18.2. Community Development Centers

These Community Development Centers were established with the motive to enhance living skills of the unprivileged strata and have performed efficiently to enroll people and train them during last few years.

Table 18.1: Community Development Centers

Community Center	Year	Purpose	Achievements
Idara-I-Bahali Mustehqueen-I-Zakat For Females	1982	To provide living skill such as stitching and cutting to women.	Trained 25 women in a year, and paying scholarship of Rs. 5000/- to each trainee on completion of training
Training and Rehabilitation Centre For Mustehqueen-I-Zakat & Computer Centre for Males	2008	To develop creative skills of young men in computer	Trained young men and boys of the district in computer use
Social Welfare Language Centre, Lasbela For Males	Not reported	To improve basic English language skills of male population to make them enable to compete with the requirement of globalization	Facilitated 30 trainees at a time
Training & Rehabilitation Centre for Females	Not reported	To provide tailoring skills to women	Records on number of trainees, supervisors and course duration could not found

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

These centers were receiving their grants through donations and *Zakat* funds. In the last year or so, these centers have not received sufficient grants to meet operational expenses such as salaries, rents and bills, therefore, these training centers are at the verge of closing.

## 18.3. Industrial Homes

Carpet weaving centers were established by Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority (SMEDA) in Hub, Uthal and Bela to provide trainings, scholarships and loans to boys and girls, in order to enhance their capacity and livelihood. In one batch, these Industrial Homes have capacity to facilitate 25 beneficiaries in cutting, sewing, embroidery and other *Balochi* handicrafts under the supervision of two trainers. There are posts in the Industrial Home, Bela, which are below BPS-16.

Table 18.2: No. of Posts Filled & Vacant in the office of Social Welfare officer, Training & Rehabilitation Center Uthal

Total Posts & BPS	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS17.	2	0	2
Total number of posts of below BPS16.	11	10	1
Total Posts.	13	10	3

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

## 18.4. Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)

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

## 18.5. Zakat & Pakistan Bait ul Maal

The objective of Pakistan *Bait ul Maal* is to provide 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 establish free hospitals and rehabilitation centers for the poor.
- Financial aid to charitable institutions including educational and vocational setups.
- Sponsor and promote self-employment schemes.

## 18.6. .Musaliht Anjumans

The Department of Community Development is implementing a UNDP project titled "Gender Justice through *Musaliht 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 this purpose, *Musaliht Anjuman* is formed in each Union Council of the district.

## 18.7. 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 Lasbela under Gender Reforms Action Plan (GRAP). For this purpose, each district was allocated with sufficient budget throughout Pakistan.

## 18.8. Structure & Functions of Department

Main functions of Social Welfare Department are as follows:

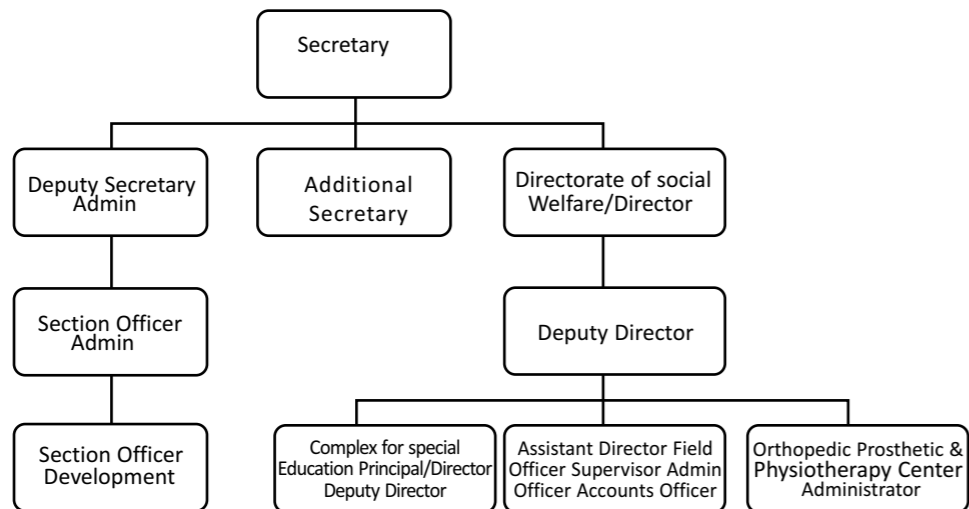
- Community development.
- Registration and control of Voluntary Social Welfare Organizations.
- Women development.
- Supervision and control of orphanages.
- Registration of transsexuals and persons with impairments.
- Special Education.
- Rehabilitation of poor and destitute through training and rehabilitation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

Table 18.3: Staff of Social Welfare Department, Lasbela

Total Posts & BPS	Hub			Uthal		
	Posts	Filled	Vacant	Posts	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	2	2	0	2	0	2
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	8	8	0	8	8	0
Total Posts.	10	10	0	10	8	2

(Social Welfare Department)

### Social Welfare Department Organogram



## 18.9. Some Key Findings

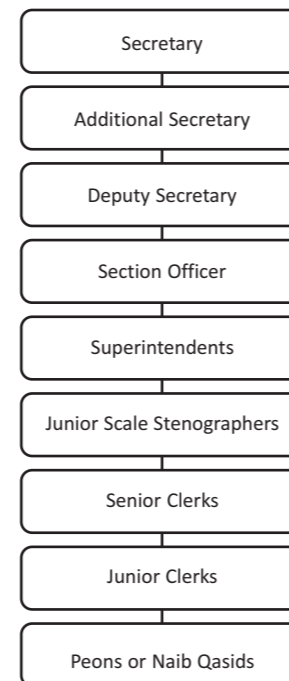
- Accurate record maintenance is essential to identify the needs of districts' development centers.
- A sufficient amount of budget is requisite to allocate toward Community Development Centers for their apt performance as well as to fulfill the requirements of community development schemes and projects.
- 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.
- Certain projects on education and rehabilitation of the persons with impairments and transsexuals are utmost essential to be initiated for the welfare of the marginalized strata.
- 241 CCBs and 100 NGOs were registered with social welfare department in which 199 CCBs and 55 NGOs were not working. Appropriate liability and monitoring of CCBs and NGOs working is essential for community development.
- Affirmative safety net plans in Lasbela are required for the well-being of aged persons, orphans and rehabilitation of the drug addicts as well.



### 19.1. Structure of Women Development Department

In Balochistan, Women Development Cell was established in 1997 under the Planning and Development Department, which was the first step towards 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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**



### 19.2. Situation of Women

Women were 47% of the overall populations, 56% 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 (55% compared to 65%). 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 31% in total, out of which boys dominate with 41% and girls stand at mere 20%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was also very low, 77% and 52% respectively.

Although, there are 22 lady doctors, 331 LHWs and 14 LHSs in the district but data suggest that still many women have poor access to skilled attendants for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. In the year 2010, only 1,691 were assisted by the professionals in 7,462 registered pregnancies. Other than that unavailability of ambulance aggravates their problems particularly at the time of maternal emergencies, which compels people make their own arrangements to reach the Primary Health Care Services.

The issues related to women are considered as matter of honor and discouraged to be reported at police stations. To resolve such issues in the *Jirga system* is referred. For the reason, cases of violence and crimes against women in the district remained unreported. This situation raises the need of establishing women police station and women police in the district. A system of alternate dispute resolution is also working in the district that provides amicable settlement of

local disputes and gender violence through an institutionalized network of *Musalihat Anjuman* working in each Union Council of the district.

Women are mostly employed in education and health sectors. Education employed 142 teachers whereas health sector had 22 doctors, 19 nurses and 45 paramedic staff. Besides, National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care employed 331 LHWs and 14 LHSs for the betterment of maternal health in Lasbela. However, data on women employed in other sectors was not available.

### 19.3. Available Facilities

From time to time there have been development interventions by international donors and non-government organizations to promote girls' education. UNICEF and other NGOs have been assisting to increase school participation in the rural areas, particularly for girls.

Other than that, Government of Pakistan (GoP) initiated health projects particularly for the betterment of women health. Some of them were:

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

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

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

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

- Rural Community Center, Lasbela.
- Social Welfare, Training and Rehabilitation Center, Uthal, District Lasbela.
- Industrial Homes.
- *Idara-i-Bahali Mustehqueen-i-Zakat* for Females, District Lasbela.
- Training and Rehabilitation Centre for *Mustehqueen-i-Zakat*.
- Benazir Income Support Program.
- *Musalihat Anjumans* to resolve the disputes particularly related to women under UNDP project.
- Community Halls for lady councilors were established under GRAP.
- Non-Formal Education system for those who have missed regular schooling.
- Awareness Programs for Women's Rights and Empowerment.

### 19.4. Vocational Trainings

Carpet centers have been established by Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority (SMEDA) in Uthal and Bela to provide trainings, scholarships and loans to boys and girls. There is need to focus on providing more opportunities to women.

## 19.5. Recreational Facilities

The traditional norms do not allow women for their recreational activities and the government too has not paid much attention to provide facilities such as parks and clubs.

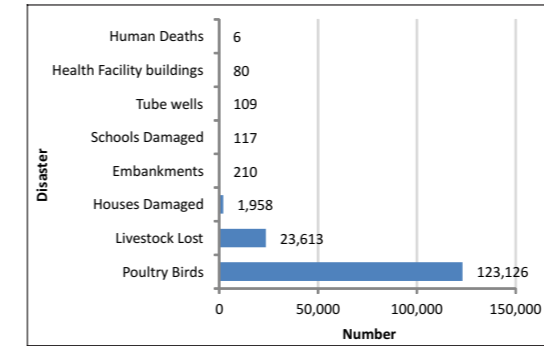
## 19.6. Some Key Findings

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 has initiated several national plans such as National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) and GRAP to take strategic actions in the critical areas of women development, gender equality, gender mainstreaming and empowerment. These plans are devolved to the department of women development.

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

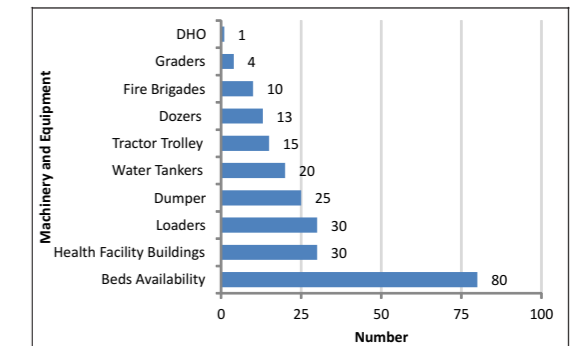
# 20 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Damage in Disaster



(PDMA)

Industrial Accidents



(PDMA)



## 20.1. Introduction

The elevation of the district ranges between 100 to 400 meters above sea level and the climate is dry and hot. It is placed in “Warm Summer and Mild Winter” temperature zone, where the oceanic influence keeps the temperature lower in summer and higher in winter. The eastern part (Dureji and Kanraj) of the district is mountainous.

The possible disaster risks in the district are floods/flash floods and Industrial accidents. The famous rivers in the district are Porali, Hub and Hingol, whereas, minor streams include Windar, Karrari and Phor. The floods of Windar and Porali afford most of the irrigation in the central plan. Hingol is another river, which falls into the sea. The district partially depends on flood irrigation and for this purpose embankments have been constructed in the entire principal rivers. Rain and flood season in the district occur from July to September. Being a mountainous area, floods are a normal feature of rivers and streams. The mountainous catchment area of Porali and other streams contribute to rapid buildup of floods. Likewise, human encroachment for agricultural and residential purposes and siltation of rivers has increased flashflood occurrence. There have been instances of heavy rains and floods happening in the district but the June/ July 2007 floods created havoc throughout the district, resulting in deaths and injuries, loss of houses, crops, livestock, livelihoods and infrastructure damage.

The data of losses and damages provided by PDMA for monsoon rains of 2007 is as under:

**Table 20.1: Losses and Damages  
Monsoon Rains of Year 2007**

Disaster name	Units
Human Deaths	6
Houses Damaged	1,958
Agriculture Losses	103,194 Acres
Livestock Lost	23,613 Heads
Embankments	210
Poultry Birds	123,126
Schools Damaged	117
Health Facility buildings	80
Roads	110 Km
Tube wells	109

(PDMA)

The sea cyclone “PHET” of 2010 also caused damages to standing crops, livestock and infrastructure in the area. Sonmiani and Gaddani, the coastal towns, encounter disasters. Due to Tsunami in the Arabian Sea, the fishing villages sustained heavy losses, fishing crafts got damaged and huts were washed away.

District Disaster Risk Management Plan for Lasbela enumerates hazards that may turn into disaster as under:

- Floods / flash floods / torrential rains
- Tidal erosion
- Fire (in urban and rural areas)
- Communicable water borne diseases
- Cyclone
- Crises situation (sabotage)
- Earthquake
- Canal breach
- Industrial hazards
- Locust attack
- Drought
- Dams burst

- Tsunami

The available machinery, infrastructure and equipment which can be used during disasters in the district are as under:

**Table 20.2: Machinery and Equipment**

Machinery and equipment	Units
DHO	1
Other Health Facility Buildings	30
Beds Availability	80
Dozers	13
Dumper	25
Loaders	30
Fire Brigades	10
Graders	4
Water Tankers	20
Tractor Trolley	15

(PDMA)

No branch of Civil Defense Department exists in the district. However, training courses and facilities for Government employees, community members and industrial workers are arranged by the Civil Defense Department.

A good number of local NGOs exist in the district but do not qualify to counter any disaster, especially in sectors of Search and Rescue, Shelter Management, Disposal of Dead and Provision of first Aid etc.

District Disaster Management Authority has been established in the district, which is headed by the Deputy Commissioner. It has representatives of different departments as its member (refer to District Disaster Management Plan for details)

## 20.2. Recommendations, Impediments / 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 has developed the District Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (DDRRP), but the capacity to implement it is very limited and weak. As a first step towards preparedness and better response to disasters the DDDRRP is a fruitful step. The document should be reviewed updated regularly and capacities required to implement the plan be enhanced. Machinery and equipment should be in order and more be purchased for effective preparedness. In the following list, challenges and opportunities are identified:

- Poor governance, which is the root cause of all other problems, lack of understanding and awareness among decision makers and government officials regarding hazards that can become disaster.
- Lack of effective mobilization, capacity issues, poor co-ordination, inaccurate analysis, delayed decisions and non-preparedness aggravates devastations caused by disasters.
- Inability to deal with emergencies, lack and absence of capacity regarding training, skills and awareness on disaster risk management among stakeholders.
- Lack of structure, resources and poor logistic and financial capacity.
- Poor integration between structural and non-structural measures.
- Negligence in enforcement of building code and other by laws regarding industrial activities and constructions.
- Weak links at grass root level to implement mitigation programs at community level.
- Poor preparedness and capacity of Emergency Services, Fire Brigade and Civil Defense Department.
- Lack of Early Warning System.

The following initiatives which can be managed without any special grant/budget and will help the stakeholders for any response and preparedness:

- Preparation and update of resource inventory of available search, rescue and communication equipment, warehouse facilities and arrangements.
- Organizing orientation for each district line department.
- Conducting workshop to clarify DRM structure, roles and responsibilities at Tehsil, union Council and village level.
- Brining policy shift to develop mechanism to integrate DRR in annual development planning.
- Update disaster preparedness information periodically by keeping intact all contingency plans focusing on the most vulnerable.
- Arranging meeting, from time to time, of all concerned stakeholders.
- Disseminating knowledge and information through public awareness programs including media men, local officials and communities.
- Arranging simulation exercises and drills (by Civil Defense Department).
- Using electronic and print media for awareness about precautionary measures, disaster resistant designing and construction etc., preferably in local languages.
- Building check dams and other water reservoirs needed at different places in order to decrease the intensity of floods, to avoid soil erosion and more importantly, to store rain water.

### 20.3. 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.

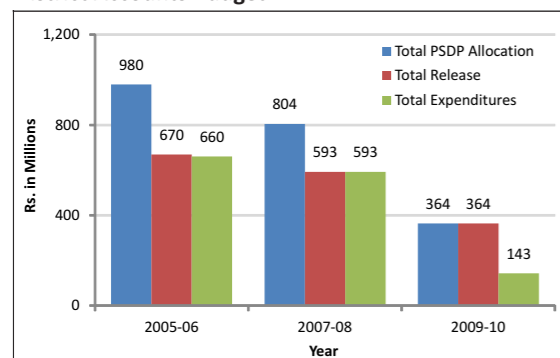
Table 20.3: Lead Agency and Support Organizations for Various Hazards

Hazard Threat	Lead Agency / Department	Support Organizations / Department
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)

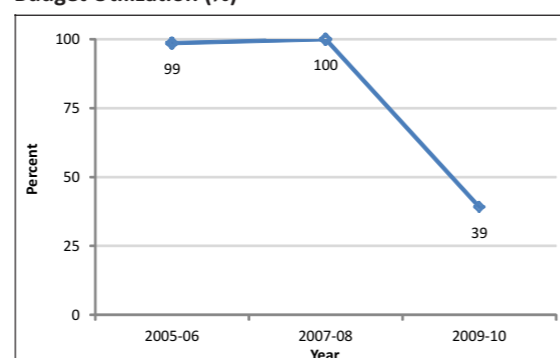
# 21 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

District Accounts Budget



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

Budget Utilization (%)



(PSDPs 2005-06 to 2009-10)

## 21.1. Introduction

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

## 21.2. 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 though Public Representative Funds, Governor Funds and CM Special Funds do not have scheme wise details in the database.

## 21.3. Development Funds

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

Table 21.1: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

	2001-02	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Provincial PSDP Allocation	60	514	849	980	684	804	385	364
GOB								
Total Release	25	412	560	670	n/a	593	358	364
Total Expenditures	25	404	880	660	n/a	593	55	143
Percentage Utilizations	97%	98%	90%	99%	n/a	100%	15%	*39%

(PSDP, 2001-02 to 2009-10),

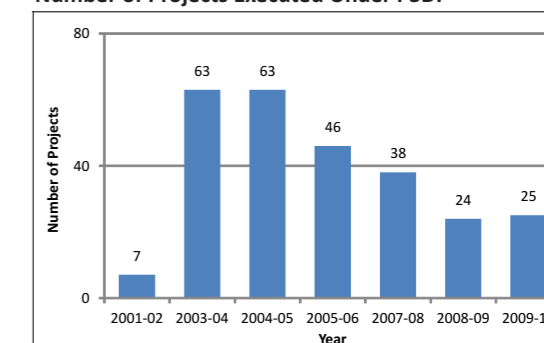
n/a: Data not available

\* when data was being collected

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

The graph shows the number of projects Reflected in the PSDP for Lasbela. 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 more detail, see table J1 Annexure J.

Number of Projects Executed Under PSDP



(PSDP, 2010)



## ANNEXURE TABLES

- Annexure A: Law and Order
- Annexure B: Agriculture and Horticulture
- Annexure C: Livestock
- Annexure D: Fisheries
- Annexure E: Forestry
- Annexure F: Industry and Manufacturing
- Annexure G: Economic Infrastructure and Communication
- Annexure H: Water Supply and Sanitation
- Annexure I: Education
- Annexure J: District Accounts and Development Funds
- Annexure K: List of Villages (Rural)
- Annexure L: Balochistan Map by Divisions
- Some Websites
- Bibliography

## Annexure A: LAW AND ORDER

Table A1: Type of Law Enforcement Agencies and Geographical Coverage

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Police Station / Thana / Chowki		Geographical Coverage
	Number	Name	
Police	7	Bela , Uthal, Hub , Lieda , Sakran , Gadani , Vinder	Bela , Uthal , Hub
Levies	5	Bela, Liari, Uthal, Gadani, Dureji	Bela , Uthal , Lakhra, Liari , Kanraj , Gadani, Dureji

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

Table A2: Strength of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Available Human Resource						Total	
	SSP(s)/ Tehsildar/S ubaidar	SP(s)/ Hawaldar	DSP(s)/ Risaldar	SHO(s)/ Naibrisaldar	SI(s)	ASI(s)		Constable(s)
Police	1	1	5	7	58	268	987	1,327
Levies Provincial	8	72	11	3	0	0	326	420

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

Table A3: Major Cognizable Crimes Reported Year Wise

Category of Crimes	Number of Incidents					Total
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Explosion Incidents	13	15	12	9	21	70
Rioting	6	4	12	9	2	33
Kidnapping for Ransom	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	1
Drug Trade/Smuggling	49	21	45	51	33	199
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>303</b>

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

Table A4: Number of Courts and Benches

Type of Court/ Bench	Available Y/N	Numbers
High Court Bench	N	0
District & Session Court	Y	1
Judicial Magistrate	Y	3
Anti-Terrorist Court	N	0
Qazi Court	Y	1
Majlis-e-Shoora	Y	1
Juvenile Court	N	0
Banking Court	N	0

(Registrar High Court, District & Session Judge)

## Annexure B: AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

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

Major Rabi Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tons)	Yield(Kg/ Hectare) Average
Wheat	7,591	15,018	1,978
Barley	137	164	1,197
Mutter Pulse	83	56	675
Vegetables	240	3,709	15,454
Fodder	595	19,102	32,104
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,646</b>	<b>38,049</b>	<b>51,408</b>

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table B2: Area and Production of Major Kharif Crops (Number)

Major Kharif Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tons)	Yield(Kg/ Hectare) Average
Sorghum (Jowar)	2,011	1,405	699
Millet (Bajra)	73	59	808
Maize	567	564	995
Sesame	317	138	435
Castor Seed	6,030	2,412	400
Moong bean	1,310	880	672
Fruits	3,560	27,899	7,837
Onion	636	10,812	17,000
Vegetables	1,420	9,994	7,038
Melons	40	447	11,175
Chilies	51	67	1,314
Fodder	1,978	50,456	25,509
Coriander	38	21	553
Guar Seed	1,378	411	298
Sugarcane	103	5,277	51,233
Cotton	5,030	6,933	1,378
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,542</b>	<b>117,775</b>	<b>127,344</b>

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

	Wheat	Fruits	Onion	Fodder
<b>Lasbela</b>				
Area	22.9	10.7	1.9	7.8
Production	9.6	17.9	6.9	44.6
Yield	1.1	4.4	9.5	32.2
<b>Balochistan</b>				
Area	33.9	20.1	2.9	3.0
Production	16.5	19.7	11.6	22.5
Yield	1.0	2.0	8.6	29.1

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

	Tractors	Threshers	Harvesters	Reapers	Bulldozers
Govt.	31	0	0	0	14
Private	251	35	0	10	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Fruits	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tons)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Dates	25	112	6,588
Mangoes	207	1,924	9,717
Citrus	141	858	9,226
Banana	466	5,382	21,023
Guava	219	1,749	8,368
Papaya	823	5,082	8,658
Chickoo	521	2,862	6,671
Coconut	1,038	9,567	9,279
Other Fruits	120	363	7,260
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>27,899</b>	<b>86,790</b>

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Vegetables	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tons)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Cabbage	7	120	17,143
Carrot	37	571	15,432
Cauliflower	21	349	16,619
Peas	15	158	10,533
Radish	25	394	15,760
Spinach	40	702	17,550
Tomatoes	735	6,269	22,479
Lady Finger	400	2,246	5,615
Bitter Gourd	60	450	7,500
Bottle Gourd	152	1,072	7,053
Pumpkin	120	1,023	8,525
Cucumber	48	349	7,271
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>13,703</b>	<b>151,480</b>

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table B7: Area Irrigated by Different Source of Irrigation

Sources of Irrigation	Area (Hectare)	Percent (%)	Total No. of Tube Wells	
			Govt.	Private
Canals	3,421	16	0	0
Tube wells	13,503	63	14	2,087
Wells	4,408	21	0	0
Karezes / Spring	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,332</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>2,101</b>

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

## Annexure C: LIVESTOCK

Table C1: Health Services Activities

(Number)

Activities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Vaccination	204,258	338,417	194,875	231,195
Treatment	197,219	251,072	125,798	96,431
Animals Castrated	776	785	3,188	1,438
Animal Slaughtered (Govt.)	13,913	15,914	31,828	12,513
Animal Slaughtered (Private)	12,809	19,210	27,391	11,151

(Director Animal Health Balochistan)

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

	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Mutton	(000) Tons	2.9	2.9	3.0	6.8	6.9
Beef	(000) Tons	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Milk	(000) Liters	80.3	82.0	83.6	85.3	87.0
Poultry	(000) Tons	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7
Eggs	Million Numbers	55.2	56.7	58.2	59.7	61.2

(Directorate General Livestock, 2006)

## Annexure D: FISHERIES

Table D1: Number of Harbors and Jetties

Annual	Unit	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number of Harbors/ Jetties	Numbers	1	1	1	1	1	1

(Balochistan Coastal Development Authority, 2010)

Table D2: Fisherman Population

('000' Number)

Annual	Unit	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Fishermen Population	Numbers	10.6	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.9

(Balochistan Coastal Development Authority, 2010)

Table D3: Annual Processing Units and Capacity

(Number)

<b>Fish Processing and Freezing</b>	<b>2010</b>
Number of Units	1
Capacity in M/ Tons	7,200
<b>Block Ice Factories</b>	
Number of Units	9
Capacity of Blocks in 000 numbers	471

(Balochistan Coastal Development Authority, 2010)

## Annexure E: FORESTRY

Table E1: Notified Forests Areas <sup>''(000 hectares)</sup>

Forest Name	Area (Hectares)	Status
Pir Sawai	25	-
Khurkhera	18	-
Porali	1	-
Dumbi	19	-
Joria	6	-
Hub River Catchment	35	-
Dureji	26	-
Sonmani / Gruchella	8	Mangrove Forest
Pir Hayat	0	Mangrove Forest
Wingoi	3	-
Awara	12	-
Chichai	12	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>-</b>

(Forest Department)

Table E2: Notified Protected Areas <sup>''(000 hectares)</sup>

Name of Protected Area	Area (Hectares)	Status
Hingol National Park	619	National Park
Kurkhera	18	Wildlife Sanctuary
Dureji	178	Game Reserve
<b>Total</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>-</b>

(Forest Department)

Table E3: Forest Department Designations and Posts

Designation	Grade (BPS)	Post(Number)
Divisional Forest Officer	17	1
Range Forest Officer	16	3
Superintendent	16	1
Assistant	14	1
Deputy Ranger Forest	9	2
Senior Clerk	9	1
Forester	7	7
Junior Clerk	7	1
Sericulture Supervisor	5	1
Forest Guard	5	33
Tube-well Operator	5	2
Tractor Driver	5	2
Jeep Driver	4	1
Truck Tanker Driver	4	2
Game Watcher	1	86
Mali	1	14
Beldar	1	3
Cleaner	1	2
NaibQasid	1	4
Chowkidar	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>172</b>

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

## Annexure F: INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Table F1: Foreign and Local Investments <sup>(Number)</sup>

Year of establishment	Investment in Million			Number of Units
	Foreign	Local	Total	
1982	40	15	55	4
1983	94	91	186	16
1984	175	145	320	31
1985	254	176	430	21
1986	541	435	977	25
1987	595	334	939	29
1988	235	136	370	7
1989	183	154	338	6
1990	16	26	41	1
1991	128	108	236	3
1992	170	77	247	6
1993	26	12	27	3
1994	n/a	3	3	1
1995	80	30	110	1
1996	29	25	53	3

(Lasbela Industrial Development Authority),  
n/a: Data not available

Table F2: Number of Units and Employees in 1996 (Number)

Industry	1996	
	Units	Employees
Textile	27	4,256
Agri. Mach, & Auto Parts	29	2,224
Elec. Cables	8	492
Industrial Gases	5	220
Chemical & Plastics	30	1,630
Ghee/Edible Oil	4	175
Chipboard/Formica	4	336
Elec. Appl./Cassettes	8	627
Furniture & Leather	9	359
Food Confectionery	9	574
Paper/ Board	7	318
Glass, Cement/Concrete	4	740
Flour Mill	1	8
Miscellaneous	21	1,274
<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>13,233</b>

(Lasbela Industrial Development Authority)



## Annexure G: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATION

Table G1: Vehicles Registered by Year

(Number)

Vehicle Type	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Trucks	29,933	33,226	63,570	59,547	62,603	32,491
Buses incl. Mini Buses	1,875	1,892	22,674	1,902	1,915	962
Cars, Jeeps, Taxis	7,966	9,019	12,306	9,056	9,074	4,552
M-cycle, Rickshaws	4,429	4,452	5,669	4,575	4,654	2,340
Delivery Van	1,241	1,240	1,425	1,243	1,154	575
Tractors	1,262	1,286	1,633	3,261	1,103	700
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,706</b>	<b>51,115</b>	<b>107,277</b>	<b>79,584</b>	<b>80,503</b>	<b>41,620</b>

(District Statistics, 2008-09)

## Annexure H: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Table H1: Improved & Un-improved Sources of Drinking Water

(Percent)

Type and Source of Drinking Water	MICS 2009 – 10
<b>Improved Sources</b>	<b>88.8</b>
Piped water	36.3
Public standpipe or tap	5.0
Hand pump	0
Donkey pump/turbine	0
Protected dug well	21.5
Tube well/ borehole	23.4
Protected pond/ Tank	0
Protected spring	0
Rainwater collection	2.4
Filter plant	0.2
<b>Un-Improved Sources</b>	<b>11.2</b>
Unprotected dug well	3.1
Unprotected Spring	0
Unprotected Pond	0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	1.7
vendor provided	0
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	0
Tanker truck	4.7
Cart with small tanker/ drum	0.6
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0
Other	1.1

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table H2: Improved & Un-improved Sources of Sanitation Facilities

(Percent)

Access of water sources	MICS 2010
<b>Improved sanitation facilities</b>	<b>72.8</b>
Flush to piped sewer system	3.5
Flush to septic tank	0.7
Flush to pit (latrine)	12.5
Flush to somewhere else	3.3
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	7.6
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	20.0
Pit latrine with slab	24.8
Composting toilet	0.4
<b>Un-Improved sanitation facilities</b>	<b>27.2</b>
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	0.2
Bucket	0.3
Public/ communal latrine	0.0
Other	0.3
Missing	0.0
No facility, Bush, Field	26.4

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

## Annexure I: EDUCATION

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

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Section	17,910	11,481	29,391	24,691	16,596	41,287
Middle Section	3,392	1,289	4,681	3,997	1,924	5,921
High Section	1,185	431	1,616	1,868	774	2,642
Inter Colleges	235	0	235	422	177	599
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	199	43	242
Lasbela University of Marine Sciences	0	0	0	400	0	400
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,722</b>	<b>13,201</b>	<b>35,923</b>	<b>31,577</b>	<b>19,514</b>	<b>51,091</b>

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

Table I2: Primary Level Enrollment in Government Schools (Percent)

	Urban			Rural			Total			Percentage of
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	85	80	83	100	100	100	94	91	93	Total
	81	79	80	100	100	100	92	90	91	Primary

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

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

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Primary</b>	64.8	55.4	60.9
<b>Secondary</b>	40.8	20.4	31.4

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Total			Kachi Class
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
4-9	92	77	86	58	43	51	69	54	63	Including
5-9	101	90	96	86	48	68	92	62	77	Excluding
6-10	76	90	81	73	46	61	74	60	68	Excluding
10-12	52	48	50	50	57	53	51	53	52	-
11-13	83	61	72	57	69	61	64	65	65	-
13-14	80	20	54	36	22	30	54	21	39	-
14-15	85	16	50	29	17	23	48	16	32	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table I5: Population Ever Attended School (Percent)

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	69	39	55	47	20	35	53	26	41

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	56	31	44	39	16	29	44	20	33

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table I7: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	30	46	34
Middle and High Level	10	15	11

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

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

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	366	127	493	366	118	484
Middle Schools	32	6	38	35	19	54
High Schools	16	4	20	18	4	22
Inter Colleges	2	0	2	2	1	3
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	1	0	1
Elementary Colleges	1	0	1	1	0	1
Lasbela University of Marine Sciences	0	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>566</b>

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

## Annexure J: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

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

Literacy	Gender	Urban	Rural	Total
Literacy 10+	Male	69	47	53
	Female	40	19	26
	Total	55	34	40
Literacy 15+	Male	67	43	50
	Female	35	17	22
	Total	52	31	37

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	60	68	71
Female	40	33	29

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Table J1: Projects executed under PSDP (Number)

Year	Projects in Numbers
2001-02	7
2002-03	8
2003-04	63
2004-05	63
2005-06	46
2006-07	46
2007-08	38
2008-09	24
2009-10	25

(PSDP, 2010)

**Annexure K:**  
**LIST OF VILLAGES (RURAL), LASBELA, CENSUS 1998**

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	BELA	AKRI	195	30
2	BELA	AKRI SHARQI	276	53
3	BELA	BHIT WADARY	165	29
4	BELA	GADOR	1357	176
5	BELA	KUNDALA	155	33
6	BELA	KUNDALA SHARQI	206	38
7	BELA	SARISH PAT	492	84
8	BELA	WIR	86	16
9	BELA	WIR SHARQI	102	26
10	BELA	BABRA	562	64
11	BELA	BABRA GHARBI	9	1
12	BELA	BUGHIARI	1371	157
13	BELA	CHHIB	278	34
14	BELA	CHHIB SHARQI	455	83
15	BELA	HALA	401	63
16	BELA	NARG KANGAR	1120	150
17	BELA	ONRA KANGAR	531	59
18	BELA	ONRA KANGAR SHARQI	0	0
19	BELA	THARRA	1267	207
20	BELA	DAWN	2473	479
21	BELA	DAWN GHARBI	535	86
22	BELA	KAHTOR	2965	478
23	BELA	ARI WALA	317	58
24	BELA	BET JUMAN	508	95
25	BELA	BET KANGER	234	30
26	BELA	BHIT	154	25
27	BELA	FAIZOWALA	570	81
28	BELA	GUNDACHA JAGIR	1789	300
29	BELA	JAMOTWALA	308	49
30	BELA	KANAR	955	146
31	BELA	KHARINEKA	459	78
32	BELA	KISHARI	555	98
33	BELA	KONDI	783	128
34	BELA	KULRI	2291	451
35	BELA	LANGRA	453	68
36	BELA	MAZAR WALA	349	59
37	BELA	MURIDANI	825	168
38	BELA	NAMI	227	50
39	BELA	SANHRI	338	65
40	BELA	WASRE WALA	572	83
41	BELA	DARO WALA	906	136
42	BELA	FATEH WALA	509	76
43	BELA	JAFAR WALA	862	116
44	BELA	KHARKACHA	287	59

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
45	BELA	KHARKI	362	72
46	BELA	KONDI GHARBI	240	34
47	BELA	KORI WALA	270	41
48	BELA	KUD GUNDACHA	698	128
49	BELA	KUD GUNDACHA SHARQI	312	45
50	BELA	KUD GUNDACHA SHUMALI	690	119
51	BELA	DANDA	2167	381
52	BELA	DANDA SHARQI	847	101
53	BELA	GAJRI	1708	388
54	BELA	MIARKA	4143	595
55	BELA	PEER TIARA SHARQI	263	48
56	BELA	PER TIARA	766	132
57	BELA	PIPRANI	831	133
58	BELA	PIPRANI SHARQI	79	18
59	BELA	RAJAL	2028	288
60	BELA	RAJAL SHARQI	1499	191
61	BELA	SAREENWALA	1143	160
62	BELA	SAREEWALA -SHARQI	11	2
63	BELA	SHAIP	22	4
64	BELA	BORA	1277	164
65	BELA	DHORA KALAN	821	90
66	BELA	ONRA	2207	299
67	BELA	CHAK CHANKARA	0	0
68	BELA	CHAK CHANKARA PALT	0	0
69	BELA	CHAK GADUR	0	0
70	BELA	CHAK HARAMUSHANI	131	17
71	BELA	CHAK ZUAR	193	20
72	BELA	CHANKARA	511	83
73	BELA	DEUKO	92	18
74	BELA	GADDANI	34	11
75	BELA	GADUR	129	20
76	BELA	HARA MUSHANI	454	60
77	BELA	HARARI	171	33
78	BELA	WAYARIO	144	30
79	BELA	ZUAR	487	77
80	BELA	CHAK KHAR KHACHA	115	16
81	BELA	CHAK MANGIA	34	5
82	BELA	CHAK ORKI	51	12
83	BELA	CHAK SADORI	0	0
84	BELA	CHAK ZARNAB	0	0
85	BELA	KHAR KHACHA	204	38
86	BELA	MANGIA	959	168
87	BELA	ORKI	1733	281
88	BELA	SADORI	259	54
89	BELA	ZARNAB	234	44

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
90	BELA	CHAK DANG MASUR	111	36
91	BELA	CHAK GAMBAT	0	0
92	BELA	CHAK KAR SHEIKH	0	0
93	BELA	CHAK SHAH 1	0	0
94	BELA	CHAK SHAH-2	51	8
95	BELA	DANG MASUR	639	99
96	BELA	DANG SABRA	922	143
97	BELA	GAMBAT	1174	141
98	BELA	KAR SHEIKH	1440	211
99	BELA	SHEH	3113	469
100	BELA	CHAK CHIB	78	17
101	BELA	CHAK DOONA	258	58
102	BELA	CHAK JEZAN.1	0	0
103	BELA	CHAK JEZAN.2	0	0
104	BELA	CHAK KUK	256	52
105	BELA	CHAK SITHAR	0	0
106	BELA	CHIB	68	12
107	BELA	DOONA	217	35
108	BELA	JEZAN	539	88
109	BELA	KUK	321	60
110	BELA	SITHAR	946	132
111	BELA	CHAK HOSHANGI	47	3
112	BELA	CHAK UBA-2	0	0
113	BELA	CHAK UBBAH NO.1	0	0
114	BELA	CHAK UBHA-3	0	0
115	BELA	HOSHANGI	1224	161
116	BELA	LAKHRA	2829	436
117	BELA	QAMBAR	1784	339
118	BELA	UBBAH NO.1	1549	229
119	BELA	UBBAH NO.2	1495	217
120	BELA	UBBAH NO.3	478	86
121	BELA	CHANAI	0	0
122	BELA	CHANAI JUNUBI	167	38
123	BELA	DANDAIL	97	26
124	BELA	DANDAIL WEST	0	0
125	BELA	DEWARI	116	24
126	BELA	DEWARI SOUTH	112	23
127	BELA	DOBAH	141	19
128	BELA	DOBAH WEST	78	14
129	BELA	KANDRACH	129	28
130	BELA	KANDRACH SOUTH	18	3
131	BELA	KUND	197	39
132	BELA	KUND MALIR	551	124
133	BELA	KUND MALIR EAST	418	100
134	BELA	LANDAGI	115	24
135	BELA	LANDAGI GHARBI	0	0

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
136	BELA	MALA EAST	38	6
137	BELA	MALAN	30	6
138	BELA	MARI	58	10
139	BELA	MARI WEST	0	0
140	BELA	NAKATI	284	49
141	BELA	NAKATI WEST	146	28
142	BELA	PHORE	730	130
143	BELA	PHORE NO.3	365	93
144	BELA	PHORE SARKAR NO.2	759	172
145	BELA	SANGAL	519	95
146	BELA	SANGAL SOUTH	196	30
147	BELA	SHAM	75	12
148	BELA	SHAM NORTH	28	2
149	BELA	BANODI	98	26
150	BELA	BUDHA 1	0	0
151	BELA	BUDHA 2	134	30
152	BELA	CHAK BANODI	33	4
153	BELA	CHAK LIARI	0	0
154	BELA	KALARI	38	4
155	BELA	KALARI WEST	0	0
156	BELA	KOAT	42	6
157	BELA	KOAT EAST	0	0
158	BELA	LIARI	406	62
159	BELA	MUZAFFARANI	91	14
160	BELA	MUZAFFARANI EAST	0	0
161	BELA	OBAH	562	69
162	BELA	OBAH EAST	0	0
163	BELA	PAT	0	0
164	BELA	QALANDAR	37	10
165	BELA	QALANDAR SOUTH	109	24
166	BELA	RALOON	239	56
167	BELA	RALOON WEST	250	69
168	BELA	SAMUND	141	27
169	BELA	SAMUND NORTH	23	5
170	BELA	TAPAH	167	27
171	BELA	TAPAH EAST	109	21
172	BELA	AHORA	968	127
173	BELA	CHAK AHORA	557	75
174	BELA	CHAK KHARARI	530	99
175	BELA	CHHIB MANDRA	899	128
176	BELA	DAMBI JUNUBI	187	28
177	BELA	DUMBI SHAMALI	82	8
178	BELA	GAJRI	417	81
179	BELA	GUB MANDRA	231	38
180	BELA	KHARARI	1601	333
181	BELA	PHATI	420	51

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
182	BELA	RATLARA	1119	147
183	BELA	REJA	950	160
184	BELA	BOHAR	627	103
185	BELA	CHAK MAIL WASAI	353	52
186	BELA	CHAMASARA	895	181
187	BELA	CHHORE	454	70
188	BELA	DRIGGA	602	151
189	BELA	JORA	218	35
190	BELA	KEHINWARI	1476	143
191	BELA	MAIL WASAI	353	56
192	BELA	MAKORA	539	99
193	BELA	PAWAN	386	70
194	BELA	SALARIG	402	53
195	BELA	VATTA	486	94
196	BELA	WANARI	266	61
197	BELA	WANGOI	299	60
198	BELA	WASRA LANDI	815	164
199	BELA	WINDER	959	223
200	BELA	BHANBRY	674	141
201	BELA	BUCHERI	879	119
202	BELA	CHAK SOKAN	533	67
203	BELA	CHAK WAYARA	579	117
204	BELA	CHHIB SHEIKH	466	69
205	BELA	CHOTHARA	776	133
206	BELA	DADI	647	91
207	BELA	DRABI	339	77
208	BELA	GAEO	247	34
209	BELA	PIPPRANI	1416	206
210	BELA	SUKAN	911	152
211	BELA	WAYARA	1419	239
212	BELA	WETRARI	428	64
213	DUREJI	ALI JEE	721	133
214	DUREJI	ARI PER	679	138
215	DUREJI	DIWANA SHAH	339	67
216	DUREJI	DUREJI	947	165
217	DUREJI	KHOSIRA	238	45
218	DUREJI	LATIFABAD	335	89
219	DUREJI	NIAABAD	748	109
220	DUREJI	NOKO	308	55
221	DUREJI	TALANGA	1352	226
222	DUREJI	TOR JUNOBBI	276	46
223	DUREJI	TOR SHUMALI	282	56
224	DUREJI	UMIDABAD	131	22
225	DUREJI	BAHLOR	2101	378
226	DUREJI	CHUKA	360	60
227	DUREJI	DARAB	250	55

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
228	DUREJI	DEERACH	1036	180
229	DUREJI	DRAZI	722	174
230	DUREJI	KAREJAL	1010	242
231	DUREJI	KATHRACH	468	87
232	DUREJI	KOTIRA	392	76
233	DUREJI	LAKROHAIL	1408	330
234	DUREJI	LOHI	4385	650
235	DUREJI	LOP	388	80
236	DUREJI	SATHNEK	779	141
237	DUREJI	SHAKAR	339	55
238	DUREJI	SUNDI	471	102
239	DUREJI	DHINGA	1647	383
240	DUREJI	DIKRA	204	27
241	DUREJI	GOLARA	438	70
242	DUREJI	HIRIDAN	2013	439
243	DUREJI	HUB MERA	217	45
244	DUREJI	JHUMKI	431	84
245	DUREJI	LINDANI	1029	206
246	DUREJI	SOR	1626	327
247	DUREJI	VARAHUB	3434	673
248	HUB	CHICHAJ	2443	509
249	HUB	KUND	1894	309
250	HUB	MWALI JANUBI	2213	381
251	HUB	MWALI SHUMALI	1339	217
252	HUB	HASSAN PIR	1232	245
253	HUB	KASHA KARARA	606	89
254	HUB	KELA	405	93
255	HUB	LOHARANI	804	175
256	HUB	MUSAFERI	635	118
257	HUB	PANERIAN	3322	687
258	HUB	SAKRAN	11167	1780
259	HUB	BHIRA	839	257
260	HUB	CHHOOR	2083	276
261	HUB	JHARAI	779	104
262	HUB	KHURKERA	1767	226
263	HUB	SERANDA	444	112
264	HUB	SONMIANI	6608	851
265	HUB	KASSI	768	136
266	HUB	KURARA	463	99
267	HUB	MEENDIARI	442	85
268	HUB	MERA	702	164
269	HUB	MITHRI	1333	281
270	HUB	PABNI	72	17
271	HUB	SANGUR	40	11
272	HUB	SHAN	325	71
273	HUB	TARA DEH	209	51

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
274	HUB	ADAM PIR	1269	236
275	HUB	BURIDA	340	53
276	HUB	CHAK MILITARY	135	28
277	HUB	KHARARI	838	159
278	HUB	SHAHDI	227	51
279	HUB	SITA	547	101
280	KANRAJ	BARROT	100	23
281	KANRAJ	DUDDAR	526	126
282	KANRAJ	KANDI	1184	233
283	KANRAJ	KANRAJ JUNNIBI	1238	272
284	KANRAJ	KANRAJ SHUMALI	2547	594
285	KANRAJ	KARO KANDO	693	171
286	KANRAJ	KARR	126	26
287	KANRAJ	SHAIP	99	19
288	KANRAJ	WINDER	1603	350

## Annexure L: BALOCHISTAN MAP BY DIVISIONS



## SOME WEBSITES

- [www.balochistan.gov.pk](http://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/](http://www.bemis.edu.pk/)  
(Education Department, Balochistan)
- [http://www.ndma.gov.pk/publications\\_district\\_drm.html](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/](http://www.pc.gov.pk/)  
(Planning Commission of Pakistan)
- [www.finance.gov.pk/](http://www.finance.gov.pk/)  
(Finance Division of Pakistan)
- [www.ead.gov.pk/](http://www.ead.gov.pk/)  
(Economic Affairs Division, Pakistan)
- [www.pbs.gov.pk/](http://www.pbs.gov.pk/)  
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- [www.census.gov.pk/](http://www.census.gov.pk/)  
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