

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

Panjgur - District Development Profile 2011

Panjgur



Planning & Development Department
Government of Balochistan, Quetta



United Nations Children's Fund
Provincial Office Balochistan, Quetta



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



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Prepared by



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Balochistan, Quetta

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Message

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

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

Foreword

The Balochistan District Development Profile 2010 is a landmark exercise of Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan, to update 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 the provisioning of amenities to the people of Balochistan, and ultimately for the benefit of our country as whole.

Shahid Pervez
Chief Economist

Acknowledgement

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

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

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

Aslam Shakir Baloch
Joint Chief Economist

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

FP	Family Planning
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GO	Governmental Organization
GoB	Government of Balochistan
GPA	Gwadar Port Authority
GRAP	Gender Reforms Action Plan
ha	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 Meters
KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LG	Local Government
LHWMIS	Lady Health Worker - Management Information System
LIEDA	Lasbela Industrial Estates Development Authority
M.C.C.	Metallurgical Corp of China Ltd
MCB	Muslim commercial bank
MCHCs	Maternal & Child Health Centers
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MHI	Muslim Hands International
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MNA	Member National Assembly
MPA	Member Provincial Assembly
MS	Medical Superintendent
MSA	Maritime Security Agency
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
NCHD	National Commission for Human Development
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NEP	National Education Policy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHA	National Highway Authority
NOC	National Occupational Classification
OPD	Outpatient Department
PCD	Passive Case Detection
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PEC	Pakistan Engineering Council
PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regularity Authority
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PSDP	Public Sector Development Program
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
PTA	Pakistan Telecom Authority
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride

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

DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Major Facts

District Status	1st July 1977
Geographical Area	16,891 Square kilometer (Census 1998)
Geographical Points	63°04'50"-65°20'11" East longitudes and 26°08'54"-27°17'55" North latitudes
Administrative Units	There are total 2 <i>Tehsils</i> and 16 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Archaeological Sites	Kuhna Kalat, Tomb of Malik Asa, Band-e-Gillar, Fort of Nawab Habibullah Khan,
Shrines	Shrine of Shah Qalandar, Shrine of Pir Umar
Major .Ethnic Groups	Balochs 98%,
Languages	Balochi
Climate	The climate of Panjgur Warm summer and cool winter. Mean monthly temperature in summer remains below 32°C. In the hottest month, sometimes it does exceed 32°C but remains below 38°C. In the coldest month, January, the mean monthly temperature drops below 10°C.

Demography

District Population in 1998	234,051 Total, 125,648 Male, 108,403 Female (Census 1998)
Projected Population in 2010	304,966 Total
Population Annual Growth Rate	2.23% (Census 1998)
Household Size	6.2 (Census 1998)
Housing Units	36316 (Census 1998)

Law & Order

1 Police Station, 1 District and Session Court, 1 *Qazi* court, 1 Jail (District Police Officer).

Productive Sector

Agriculture Ecological Zone	Sub-Tropical
Land Area Used for Agriculture	Current Fallow 5,578 ha., Net Sown 28,315 ha., Arable Land 33,893 ha., Culturable Waste 44,458 ha., Potential Area 78,351 ha., (Agriculture Statistics 2008-09)
Major Crops	<i>Rabi</i> crops: Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Mutter Pulse, Lentil (<i>Masoor</i>), Vegetables and Fodder. <i>Kharif</i> crops: Sorghum (<i>Jowar</i>), Millet (<i>Bajra</i>), Maize, <i>Mung</i> bean, Moth, Fruits, Onion, Vegetables, Melons, Chillies, Fodder, Coriander, Garlic and Cotton
Major Fruits	Pomegranates, Grapes, Plums, Peaches, Dates, Mangoes.

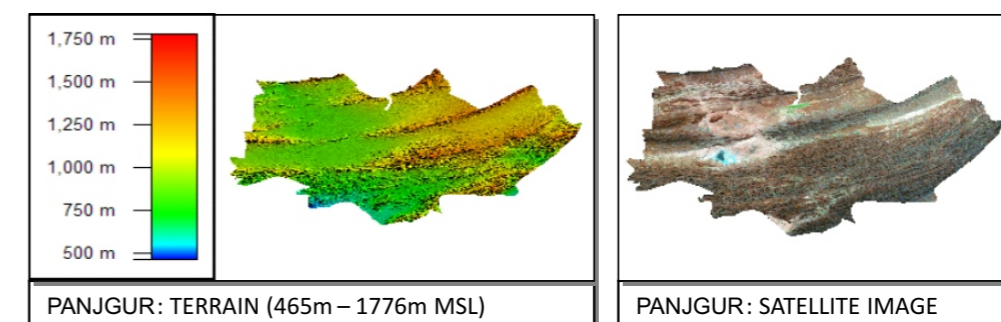
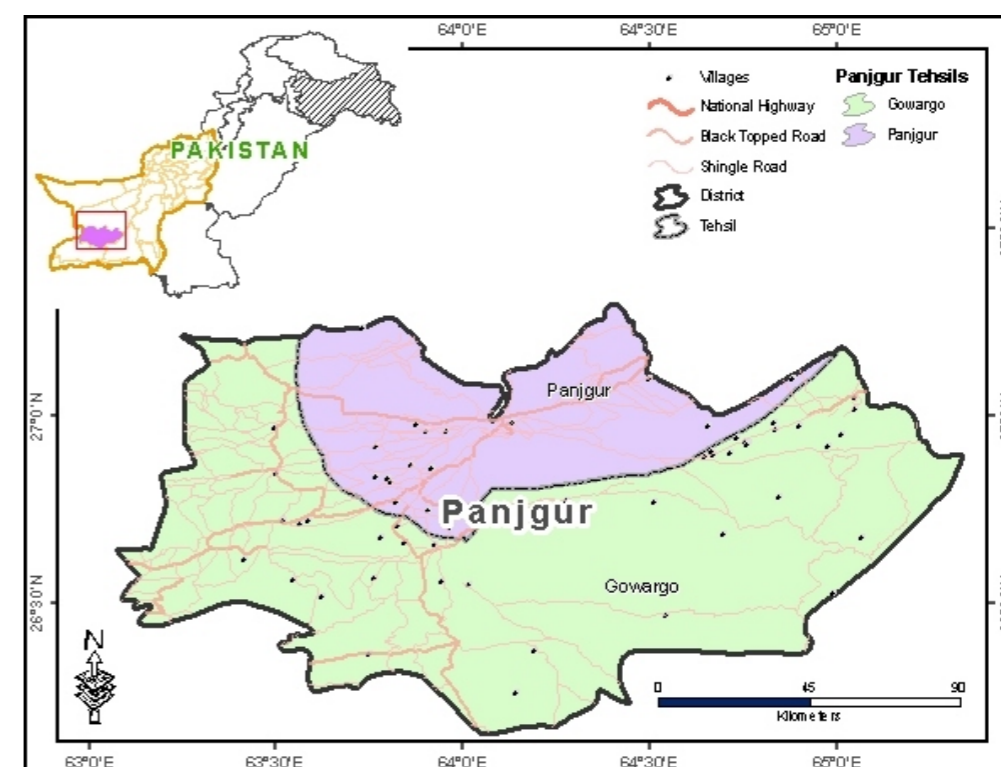
Total Livestock Population	269,535 (Livestock Census 2006) and 299,487 (Projected 2010)
Veterinary Institutions	3 Veterinary Hospitals, 2 Veterinary Dispensaries, 1 Slaughter House, 1 Government Poultry Farm and 1 Dairy Farm.
Major Diseases in Animals	Lung-Worm-Infestation, Wire-Worm-Infestation, Liver Fluke, Mange/Mites, Ticks, Contagious and Non-Contagious

Total Forest Area	Data is not available
Wild Life	<p>Mammals: Sindh Ibex, Wild Sheep, Desert Fox (<i>Vulpes cana</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Cape Hare, Porcupine (<i>Hystrix indica</i>), Afghan Hedgehog (<i>Hemiechinus auritus megalotis</i>), etc. The area is also the habitat of the threatened Desert Deer, Goitered Gazelle, Honey Badger, etc.</p> <p>Birds: Houbara Bustard, See-see partridge, a number of Sparrows, Finches, Buntings, seasonal/migratory Waterfowls, Hawks, and Sand Grouse etc.</p> <p>Reptiles: Turkestan Rock Gecko (<i>Cyrtodactylus fedtschenkoi</i>), Sharp-tailed Spider Gecko, Lumsdeni Gecko (<i>Stenodactylus lumsdeni</i>), Whip-tailed Sand Gecko (<i>Stenodactylus maynardi</i>), Baloch Spiny-tailed Lizard, Mountain Dwarf Gecko (<i>Tropicolotes depressus</i>), Short-toed Sand Swimmer (<i>Ophiomorus brevipes</i>), Easter Dwarf Skink (<i>Ablepharus pannonicus</i>), Indian Desert Monitor (<i>Varanus griseus knoiecznyi</i>), Reticulate Desert Lacerta, Caspian Desert Lacerta (<i>Eremias scripta</i>), Chagai Desert Lacerta, Dark-headed Dwarf Racer (<i>Eirenis persica walteri</i>), Tartary Sand Boa, Spotted Desert Racer (<i>Coluber karelini</i>), Dark-headed Gamma Snake, Maynard's Awl-headed Snake (<i>Lytorhynchus maynardi</i>), Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agriemys horsfieldii</i>), Indian Cobra (<i>Naja naja</i>), Leaf Nose Viper (<i>Eristicophis macmahonii</i>), and Lizards like (<i>Agamura femoralis</i>, <i>Stenodactylus maynardi</i>, etc.)</p>
Major Mineral Deposits	Antimony, limestone, sulphur
Major Mineral Production	Detailed figures could not be obtained
Roads' Length	Metalled/ Black Topped: 204 Km, Shingle: 1491 Km
Tele-density	3,713 Telephone line connections users (2009)
Courier Services	7 Post Offices
Banks	6 Public Banks
Social Sector	
Drinking Water Sources	74% Improved, 26% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Sanitation Facilities	83% Improved, 17% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Health Facilities	
Health Facilities Staff	1 Hospital (Public Sector), 1 RHCs, 15 BHUs, 13 CDs, 4 MCH centers, 1 TB Clinic
Antenatal Care (ANC)	28 Doctors, 3 Nurses, 171 Para-medical staff
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)	23% (MICS 2010)
Deliveries at home	23% (MICS 2010)
Major Priority Diseases	86% (PSLM 2008-09)
Special Health Programs / Initiatives	Diarrhea / Dysentery, ARI, Fever (Clinical Malaria) and GastroIntestinal 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+): 49%, Literacy (15+): 43%, Primary GER: 84%, Middle GER: 39%, Metric GER: 34% Population Ever Attended School: 49%, Completed Primary or Higher Level: 41% (PSLM 2008-09)
Number of Schools	Primary: 283, Middle: 33, High: 24 (BEMIS 2009-10)
Disasters	Panjgur is prone to droughts. Other hazards that may become disaster are flood and earthquakes though their threat is low.
District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation(2009-10): Rs. 226.1 million, Budget Release: Rs. 226.1 million, *Total Expenditures: Rs. 10.0 million, Percentage Utilization: 4.41%

* when data was being collected

DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Panjgur is the 7th largest district in Balochistan and has an area of 16,891 square kilometers, Panjgur District lies between 63°04'50"-65°20'11" East longitudes and 26°08'54"-27°17'55" North latitudes consisting of 2 Tehsils and 16 Union Councils. Location of Panjgur is at 1,140 km (aerial distance) south-west (231 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 460 km south-west (220 degrees bearing) from Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan.



PANJGUR: TERRAIN (465m – 1776m MSL)

PANJGUR: 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

Panjgur was notified as separate district status on 1st July, 1977. Panjgur is also the name of an important town in the district. The district headquarter is in “Chitken” town. The district is located in the south-west of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries in the west with Iran. Awaran and Kech Districts are on the south and Washuk District is in the north. The district’s terrain is mountainous with the ground elevation between 465-1,776 meters above Mean Sea Level.

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Panjgur

Tehsil	Union Council
Gowargo	Dasht Shahbaz Gichk Keel Kaur Kohbun Parome
Panjgur	Bonistan , Chitkan , Gramkan , Issai , Kallag , Khudabadan East , Khudabadan West Sare Kalat Tasp Sordo Tasp Washbood

There are total 2 Tehsils and 16 Union Councils in the District

(Local Government Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

Known history of the area goes back to the time of prophet Dawood, when people entombed themselves to avoid famine. The area is said to be possessed by Iranian King Kaus followed by Afrasiab of Turan and then by Kai Khusrau, again an Iranian. Then there is a long list of rulers, including Lehrasp, Gushtasp, Bahman, Huma and Darab, till the year 325 BC. An army contingent of Alexander the Great passed through the Makran, then known as Gadrosia, on its way from India to Macedonia. Greek historian Arrian has commented on land, environment and people of the area. He found the climate very hot, the soil sandy and the land inept for human settlement. Afterwards, the area was ruled by Seleukos Nikator, one of Alexander's generals, who lost it to Chandragupta in 303 BC. Then the tract of history is lost in darkness for centuries and in fifth century after the death of Christ we find the area being given to Bahram-i-Gor (404 to 427 AD) as a part of dower of Shermah's daughter. An ascertained of the area is found in 643 AD when Islamic army under the command of Abdullah conquered Makran and wrote to the Caliph Umar about the aridity of the land. Arabs ruled the land one after the other. All the Arab geographers of the era, like IbnHaukal, IbnKhurdadba, Al Istakhri and Al Idrisi, have described the country as “for the most part desert”. According to a local legend, Muhammad bin Qasim also passed through the area on his way to Sindh. Although many invaders, like the Deilamis, the Seljuks, the Ghaznavids, the Ghorids, the Mangols and the Portuguese, conquered the land, mostly the local rulers, including Hots, Rinds, Maliks, Buledais and Gichkis, exercised authority in the area as the conquerors had no intentions to stay there.

Two regimes of local rulers, of Buledais and Gichkis, are worth mentioning here. The Buledais gained power with rise of the *Zikri* sect. These rulers are said to be connected with the rulers of Maskat and were called Buledais in reference with the valley of Buleda, where they resided. The Buledais ruled the area for more than a century up to the year 1740. In the last years of their regime they embraced Islam. The Zikri folk joined hands with the Gichkis, who also were Zikris by faith. After complete take-over of the area, the older branch of Gichkis took hold of Panjgur. The family feuds and internal dissension between Gichkis resulted in nine (either partially or fully successful) expeditions by Mir Nasir Khan-I. Panjgur was the target of his first expedition. It is said that the main motive behind all these expeditions, made by Mir Nasir Khan I, was to eliminate the Zikris as he belonged to (anti-Zikri) Muslim faith. These expeditions resulted in the division of revenues between the Khan and Gichkis. Mir Mehrab Khan, grand successor of Mir Nasir Khan I, appointed Faqir Muhammad Bizanjo as his *Naib* (assistant) in the area to keep a stronghold. This *Naib* represented the Khan in this area for more than 40 years. Afterwards local influential were appointed as *Naibs* of the Khan due to ineffectiveness of non-local *Naibs*. Foreign support and fragmented local population of Balochs gave the Gichkis super-ordination and they became *Hakims* (rulers) of the area.

The first Afghan war (1838-39) directed attention of the British to the area. Major Goldsmith visited the area in 1861 and an Assistant Political Agent was appointed in Gwadar in 1863. In 1882, Mir Gajian, *Sardar* of Panjgur and Khan's *Naib*, was killed by Mir Nauroz Khan Nausherwani, Chief of Kharan. These kinds of internal feuds continued for years. In 1903, an Assistant Political Agent was appointed to the area with his headquarters at Panjgur. He was also an ex-officio Commandant of the Makran Levy Corps, appointed to enforce Khan of Kalat's authority and to maintain peace at the borders. Panjgur remained under control of the Khan of Kalat during the colonial era; however, the British rulers had influence in the affairs of the area.

After division of the Indian subcontinent into two sovereign states, Makran joined the Balochistan States Union in early 1949 along with Kalat, Lasbela and Kharan. In October 1955, Makran was given the status of a district of former West Pakistan province after its accession to Pakistan. On 1st July 1970, when "One Unit" was dissolved and Balochistan gained the status of a province, Makran became one of its 8 districts. On 1st July 1977, Makran was declared a division and was divided into three districts, named Panjgur, Turbat (renamed Kech) and Gwadar. Panjgur was notified as a district on July 1, 1977. In the post-colonial history, Panjgur faced two natural disasters. In 1958-59, heavy rain for a whole week resulted in heavy flood, which destroyed the date trees and other crops. In 1960, cholera spread in the villages of Bonistan and Isai costing hundreds of lives. These two villages still have occasional incidence of cholera due to the lack of clean drinking water.

There are two predominant etiologic explanations about the word Panjgur. One says that the word is a combination of two Balochi words *panch*, means five, and *gor*, means grave. It is said that five *Aoliya* (saints) were laid to rest in this land. Therefore, the area was called as *panchgor* which later on became Panjgur. Some people claim that the original word was *Panchnur* (five lights) in reference with the five saints. The second perspective is a geographical one. Some people say that Panjgur is the land of *panch* (five) *kor* (stream). The word *panchkor* changed, with the passage of time, to Panjgur. It is worth mentioning here that there is no human settlement named Panjgur. The district headquarters are stationed at Chitkan, which is to some extent a central place and in close vicinity of eleven other villages within a radius of 3-4 kilometres alongside the bank of Rakhshan River.

Among objects of archaeological interest may be mentioned Kuhna Kalat, in the construction of which large baked red bricks have been used, and which is said to have been destroyed by the Persians; the tomb of Malik Asa and others which are constructed of glazed bricks with rough figures of men and animals upon them; an ancient dam, named Band-e-Gillar; and remnants of the fort of Nawab Habibullah Khan of Kharan in the village of Khudabadan. There are many old shrines including those of Shah Qalandar and Pir Umar in the district. The shrine of Shah Qalandar is made of baked tiles. Some decorative tiles have figures of human and animals engraved on them. (Panjgur District, 2010)

1.2. Tribes, Ethnic Groups and Languages

The main tribes in the district are Baloch, Brahvi, Pushtun, Punjabi and others. Baloch tribe is overwhelming in the area. Major spoken language in the area is Balochi, which however, is different in dialect from Balochi spoken in Dera Bugti and Kohlu. Balochi spoken in Panjgur and Kech has more persian words than the Balochi spoken in other areas of Balochistan. It has great variation as far as accent is concerned. Accent varies from village to village, even located in close vicinity of each other.

Urdu is the second major language for communication in the area, especially because of people's links with Karachi.

1.3. Climate

The climate in District Panjgur is warm in summer and cool in winters; with terrain elevation ranging from 465 -1,776 meters above Mean sea Level, the potential evapo-transpiration that doubly exceeds the precipitation, results in aridity or desertification. Summer is relatively shorter than winter. The rainfall is scarce in the area.

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	17.5	1	0	3	0	26	0	21	0	0	0	7	6.3	76
Maximum Temp.	13	19	29	32	39	42	41	37	36	33	25	22	31	-
Minimum Temp.	3	4	13	17	23	27	25	24	20	15	6	4	15	-

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

1.4. Topography

Geographically, the district is mountainous and the directions of the mountains ranges are from north-east to south-west. It lies between two important mountain ranges, the Siah Range, which separates it from Kharan District in the north, and the central Makran Range, which separates it from Kech District in the south. Most of the western part of the district is relatively at a lower elevation as compared to the eastern parts. The district's has important feature of closed drainage, locally known as *kaps*, in Parome and Balgattar. The principal of these *kaps*, near Parome, is about 20 kilometers in diameter. Ordinarily, these are dry but after heavy rain the water rushing from the surrounding hills forms a shallow lake. After evaporation of the water the lake-bed is covered with a thin layer of salt which appears like an expanse of dazzling whiteness. Salt is obtained from *kaps* which contains a high percentage of Sodium Chloride.

Main river used for irrigation in the whole district is Rakhshan with its tributaries the Gowargo, the Jawan Gazz, the Newankor and Asken. Tank is the only other running streams with its effluents the Gichki and the Raghai.

The soils in Panjgur District are of two types. Western part of the district consists of alluvial soil while the eastern part has desert soil (a part of Kharan Desert). The Kharan Desert occupies a large area of western Balochistan and is covered with sands; with the virtual absence of vegetation, soil formation is minimal. In the west, wide basins bounded by hills and mountains are covered with alluvial soils. The foothills are covered with talus cones and alluvial fans are generally composed of gravel, pebbles, and sands. Beyond the foothills, the valley floors are covered with silt and loam. These are fertile soils of great agricultural value in the rocky waste.

Soil in the dry crop (*khushkaba*) areas has more agricultural value than that of the irrigated lands. In irrigated areas continuous cultivation has gradually decreased all the nutrients in the soil. Shadows of closely planted date trees have diminished the nature's process of nitrogen enrichment of soil by obstructing sunlight. *Khushkaba* lands are flood irrigated. Torrential waters from hill slopes bring along nutrient enriched soil, which is highly valuable for agriculture.

2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

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

Historically the society in Panjgur was divided in three social strata, *Hakims*, *Balochs*, and *Hizmatgars*, locally known as *Naqibs* (also known as *Darzadas* and *Golam* in other areas of Makran). *Hakims* constituted privileged class of the society as they were owners of the land, free to kill any *Baloch* or *Naqib* without any fear of blood compensation. Balochs being intermediately class were basically pastoralists, partially settled and semi-agriculturists. They were relatively in better position than *Hizmatgars* who were in the lowest socio-economic stratum of the society.

As a result of social changes *Hakims* lost their influence as tribal chiefs and the social class system gave way to economic compromises. Presently all the inhabitants of the area are known by a common name, Baloch and calling someone *Naqib* is considered as derogatory. But the fact is that social class boundaries lost their existence between *Hakims* and *Balochs* but not between these two dominant strata and *Naqibs*. *Hakims* still believe in endogamy, however now they accept inter-marriages with *Balochs*. Some Balochs get married with *Naqib* girls, mainly due to a smaller amount of *labb* (bride price) or *haq mehr* (dower), but this is not a common practice.

2.2. The Family

In urban areas, the nuclear family system is preferred to a joint family system, where people are residing for professional reasons. Having limited income they prefer to live independently, whereas, in the rural areas, the majority of the people live in joint families. The eldest male member takes care of all the family members. His decision is final in family affairs. Elders of the family whether male or female, are highly respected by the younger ones. Parents, when grow old, are taken care of and all children share the responsibility of attending them. 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.

2.3. Marriage

In Panjgur, marriage rituals significantly differ from those in other areas of Balochistan. Unlike other parts of Balochistan, *Labb* (price paid by the groom's family to bride's family for purchasing goods, ornaments, house hold articles etc.) or *Haq Mehr* (dower) received in marriage contract is owned by the bride herself. She has complete right to spend or dispense it off. *Haq Mehr* is more prevalent in Panjgur and the parents of the bride do not get any money from the groom's parents. Endogamy is the prevalent style of marriage especially among *Gichkis*. Most of the people are monogamous as a second marriage is expensive. The custom of bride exchange is not practiced in Panjgur.

The marriage starts with the search of a bride by the groom's father. Mothers have very little role in the decision making about marriage of their son or daughter. Neither the groom nor the bride is allowed to choose his or her life partner. The decision of the parents is considered final however sometimes the bridegroom is consulted. When parents of the groom select a bride for their son, they make a formal proposal to the bride's parents, who have full authority to accept or reject the proposal. If both parties agree for marriage, details of marriage including amount of *Haq Mehr* and dates of the wedding are finalized. Some people arrange *Mangni* (engagement ceremony) also. Customary *Haq Mehr* contains gold jewelry, date trees, some land along with irrigation water rights and bridal dresses and other clothes are given by the groom to the bride. At the time of *Nikah*, the parents of the groom give cash besides articles of food like flour, sugar, rice,

and goats or sheep to the bride's parents for arranging a feast. After marriage, the groom stays for three nights at the bride's home. Afterwards he takes her to his home.

The bride has full autonomy in using, spending, or selling the items received as *Haq Mehr*. Only a part of the *Haq Mehr* is paid in actual at the time of marriage and the remaining is given in written form. If the husband divorces his wife, he will have to pay the *Haq Mehr*. If the wife demands divorce, she will have to withdraw from all her rights to *Haq Mehr*. The wife's rights on *Haq Mehr* not only give her economic independence to some extent, but also raise her social status. This is the reason that amount of *Haq Mehr* is considered a matter of social prestige for both the parties. After the death of the wife, the amount of *Haq Mehr* is divided among her children according to Muslim inheritance laws.

2.4. Social Organization

As the society is predominantly patriarchal, decision-making is in the hands of men. In households' internal affairs, elder women have substantial say. 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. Unlike many other parts of Balochistan, society here is liberal and there is no place at all for authoritarian ethos or leadership. The vestiges of the *sardari* system have been eliminated to a great extent. The tribal leaders, *sardars*, *nawabs* and *kahodas* are still there but their role has been minimised in politics or decision making. In case of conflict, parties go to court of law instead of any tribal *jirga*. Political consciousness is widely spread and all political decisions are made individually or at family level. However people do co-operate in collective welfare activities.

2.5. Customs of Co-operation

The people of Panjgur co-operate and assist each other at the time of marriage by giving gifts and cash to the groom. People also assist the family of the deceased by providing them with food for three days till the *soaum*. People also pay some money at the time of *fatiha*. People co-operate in case of any emergency in the area, or at the time of harvesting and sowing, excavation of *karez* water distribution.

Cooperation is also extended in case of community based schemes of different sectors including irrigation, drinking water. Government departments, NGOs and international agencies like UN use community mobilization to get cooperation of the communities in different types of interventions.

2.6. Religious Beliefs

The majority of the people of the area are Muslims. They are regular in their prayers and fast in the month of *Ramazan*. Zikri sect is in minority and they go to Turbat city (in Kech) to practice their religious rituals. Only 0.7% of population was non-Muslims /other as per Census of 1998. . The religious leaders (*Mullahs*) do have influence in the rural areas; however, their popularity diminishes in the urban areas. Main festivals are *Eid-ul-Fitar* and *Eid-ul-Azha*, which Muslims celebrate with a lot of fervor.

2.7. Conflict Resolution

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

The government system functions through Balochistan High Court. The people file suit in courts to resolve their disputes.

Jirga system was abolished after Balochistan high court. People prefer the *biradri* (brotherhood) system, where they take their issues to a senior and influential person of the community, after a lengthy discussion and debate the disputes are settled.

2.8. Role, Position and Status of Women

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

The literacy rate among females is relatively better (39.0 for 15 years and above)¹ than most of the other districts of Balochistan.

All the political, religious and other social leaders are men. Makran has a unique history regarding the status of women. Every woman in Panjgur has control over the property acquired from her husband as dower and, as the Islamic law of inheritance is followed, she may expect in course of time to inherit a portion of her parents' property and will be entitled to a share in her husband's property, if he passes away before her. Sometimes this ownership of the property saves women from divorce, since in that situation her husband has to transfer the property which he promised her as *haq mehr*. Furthermore it may be mentioned, that it has been customary to attribute the qualities of a son or daughter to the mother and not to the father.(The Gazetteer of Baluchistan: Makran)

2.9. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

Child labor is measured by the per cent of children aged 5-14 years who are involved in child labour (definition used in MICS Balochistan 2010: one hour of economic work per week for children aged 5-11 years and 14 hours of economic work per week for children aged 12-14 or 28 hours of domestic work per week for 5-14 year-olds). MICS Balochistan 2010 gives status of child labour Division wise. Child labor for children 5-11 years of age is 15.9% and for age group 12-14 years it is 8.6% (for Mekran Division). SPSS data of MICS Balochistan 2010 will be available on www.childinfo.org for further research.

Recent Situation Analysis of Women and Children in Pakistan (Balochistan Province) has calculated child well being index, which has been calculated taking into account 12 different indicators including child labor and underweight prevalence. Panjgur ranks third in most developed district among the 30 districts of Balochistan when seen in context of child well being index.

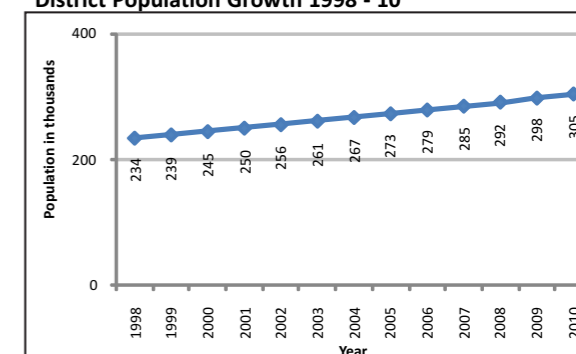
¹ MICS Balochistan 2010

3

DEMOGRAPHY AND HOUSING

Demography details 2010 (Projected Population)	
Total Population (in thousand numbers)	305
- Male	164 (54%)
- Female	141 (46%)
- Urban	28 (9%)
- Rural	277 (91%)
Sex Ratio (males/ 100 females)	116
Dependency Ratio	128
Population Density (person per sq. km)	18
Area Square Kilometer	16,891
Census 1998	
Total Population (in thousand numbers)	234
Population Density (person per sq. km)	14
Average Household Size	6.2
Housing Units & Rooms	
Housing Units in thousands	36
Rooms per housing unit	2.5
Housing Tenure	
Owned	98%
Rented	1%
Rent Free	1%
Marital Status	
Never married	23%
Married	75%
Widowed/ Divorced	2%
Other	
N.I. Card Obtained	53%
Muslim	99%
Non-Muslim	1%

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 L:

Table 3.1: Census Wise Population Population (In '000')

	1961	1972	1981	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population	27	57	161	234	305
Male Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	126 (54%)	164 (54%)
Female Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	108 (46%)	141 (46%)
Urban Population	6 (19%)	10 (18%)	9 (6%)	21 (9%)	28 (9%)
Rural Population	22 (81%)	47 (82%)	151 (94%)	213 (91%)	277 (91%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	n/a	n/a	n/a	116	116
Number of households (in '000')	n/a	n/a	19	21	n/a

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

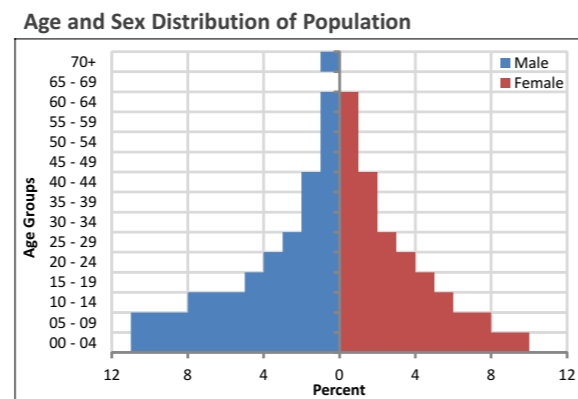
3.2. Population Growth Pattern

According to the Census of 1998 the reported population of District Panjgur was 234 thousand and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to be 2.23%. The population growth rate for District Panjgur is moderately high when compared to the other districts of Balochistan. The Censuses carried up till 1998 reflect that District Panjgur had a variable pattern in population growth. Between the Censuses of 1961 and 1972 the population increased by 111%, between 1972 and 1981 it increased immensely by 183% and between 1981 and 1998 it increased immensely by 45%. By applying the annual growth rate (2.23%) of Census 1998 the projected population in 2010 is estimated to be 305 thousand which shows an increase of 30%.

3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

The population is characterized by high growth rate (2.23% per annum) with 54.4% population under 15 years, nearly 44% of the population was in the age group 15-64 and about 1.8% was over 65 years of age. About 86% of the women of reproductive age (15-49 years) were married, and of these married women, 81% had children.

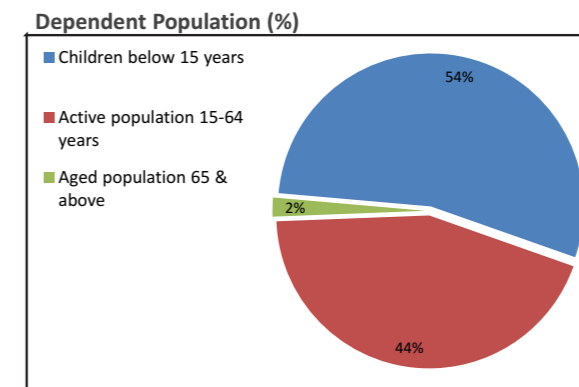
Male population was slightly over half (53.7%) while female population was 46.3%: for every 100 females, there were 114 males.



(Census, 1998)

3.3. Dependent Population

The economically dependent population is considered to be less than 15 years of age and 65 years and above. In addition, the widowed or divorced women are also considered dependent. According to the Census 1998, more than half (56%) of the population in the district was dependent including youth (< 15) dependency of approximately 54% and old age dependency at 1.8%, with 2% dependent population of widowed or divorced women.



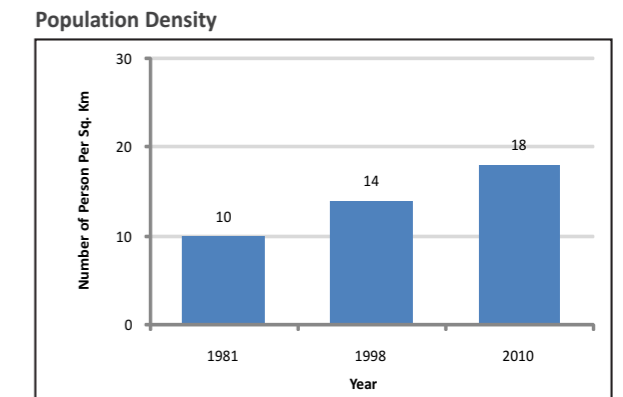
(Census, 1998)

3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

The proportion of urban population has been low: 9% in Census of 1998, whereas, it was 19, 18, and 6 percent in Censuses of 1961, 1972 and 1981 respectively. About 90.9% of the population is reported to be in rural areas. The male female ratio in urban areas was 108:100, whereas, in rural area it was 116:100.

3.5. Population Density

Balochistan is well known for wide spread geographical area with large vacant lands that have no population. Consequently having low population density per square kilometer in most of the districts and Panjgur is also one of such districts. In 1998, approximately 14 people resided per square kilometer area, whereas, in 2010 only about 18 persons lived per square kilometer, which means merely 4 persons increased per square kilometer in the past 12 years. As District Panjgur has a reasonable growth rate, the main reason for this low density is the massive area of the district.



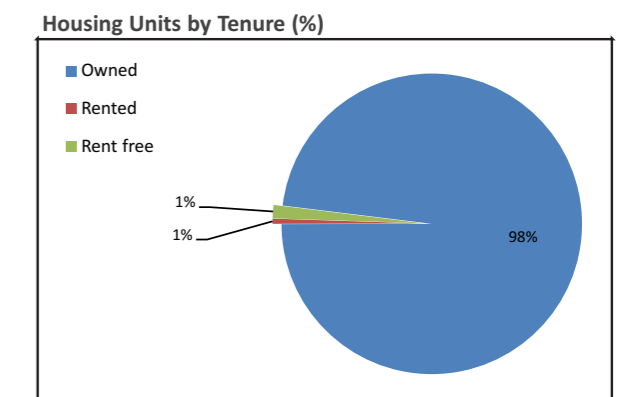
(Census, 1998)

3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size was 6.2 persons per household according to the Censuses of 1998. Reasons for this high household size were high fertility rate and joint family system due to the head or other family member is working abroad.

3.7. House Tenure

According to 1998 Census, most of the houses (90%) were owned by the residents. Only a few were given to others rent-free and even less was rented out i.e. 1% and 1% respectively. Renting is found in urban area only, as in rural areas there is no tradition of renting out ones house. The practice of renting out the houses has increased, mainly, due to the establishment of various government offices in the district which do not have their own buildings.



(Census, 1998)

4 DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

4.1. Administrative Division

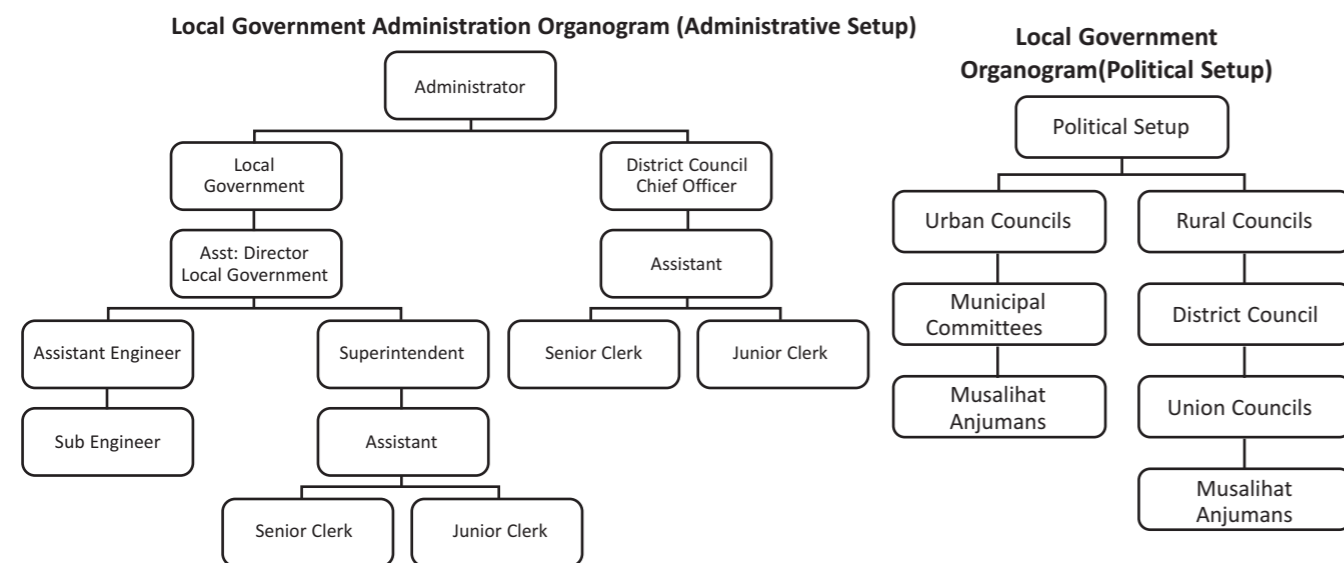
Panjgur was notified as a district on July 1, 1977 when Makran District was given the status of a division and was divided into three districts. Previously, it was one of the 3 *Tehsils* of Makran District. For administrative purposes, the whole district was one sub-division, i.e., Panjgur, and further divided into one *Tehsil* (Panjgur) and two sub-*tehsils*, named Gichk and Parome. Land settlement was initiated in 1992 as a preparation to the construction of Mirani Dam. The district under Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) 2001 consisted of two *Tehsils* viz. Panjgur and Gwargo.

4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

The first ever Local Government System introduced in Panjgur was Village Aid Program, initiated in the entire Makran District in June 1957. A total of 26 Village Councils were formed with a total strength of 312 members. This system was replaced by the Basic Democracies Order of 1959. Under the Basic Democracies system 19 Union Councils and 3 Town Committees were established in the whole Makran District. In 1969, all these local government institutions were suspended and later on totally abolished on 22nd January 1972. A new Local Government system was introduced in 1975 under the Balochistan Local Government Act 1975. This law could not be enforced in its true sense as the elections proposed under this act were never held. In 1979, another Local Government system was introduced in the country which was implemented in Balochistan under the Balochistan Local Government Ordinance 1980. Under the provisions of this law, 1 District Council, 1 Town Committee, and 11 Union Councils were functional in Panjgur District.

The BLGO 1980 was replaced by BLGO 2001 with the concept of District Government. Under BLGO 2001 District Panjgur had 2 *Tehsils* and 16 Union Councils. The district was administrated from a single line of administration covering both the rural as well as the urban areas. The system remained intact for two tenures and later modified through the approval of BLGA 2010. The present system under the Local Government Act 2010 is similar to BLGO 1980 and stresses upon the rural-urban division.

Hierarchy



4.3. Local Government Administration

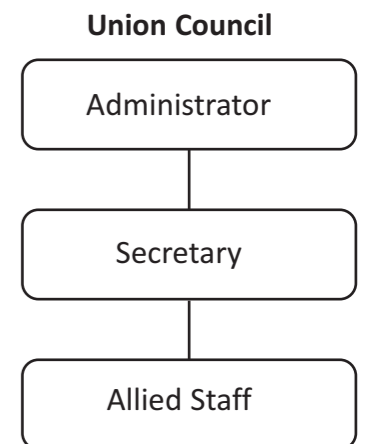
The local government institutions in urban areas of District Panjgur include the Municipal Committees, headed by chairman and ward members. Their size depends on the number of people living in the area. The Government is represented by one Chief Officer, who assists the chairman and members in routine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

Under BLGA 2010, there are 16 Union Councils in Panjgur. The Union Councils constitute a District Council, in which each Union Council is represented by one member in the District Council. In addition, there is special representation of women (33%), and for worker and peasants (5%).

4.4. Functions of Local Government

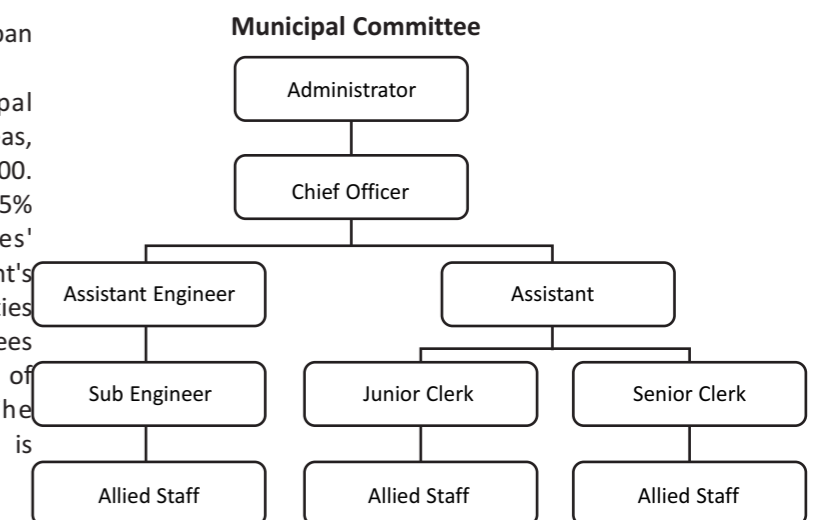
4.4.1. Union Council

Under BLGA 2010, there are 16 Union Councils in the district, where each Union Council serves a population ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 persons. Women representation, in each Union Council, is 33% and that of peasant/worker is 5%. The Union Councils are supposed to undertake the development works in areas like public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink, issuance of birth and death certificates. Every Union Council is allowed to generate its own sources of revenue by duty taxes and fee as specified in the second schedule of the BLGA 2010. They also resolve conflicts among the villagers through *Musalihat Anjumans* and are independent to make decisions within their jurisdiction. However, some of the decisions pertaining to finances have to be formally approved by the District Council. The administrative structure of Union Council is given ahead:



4.4.2. Municipal Committee

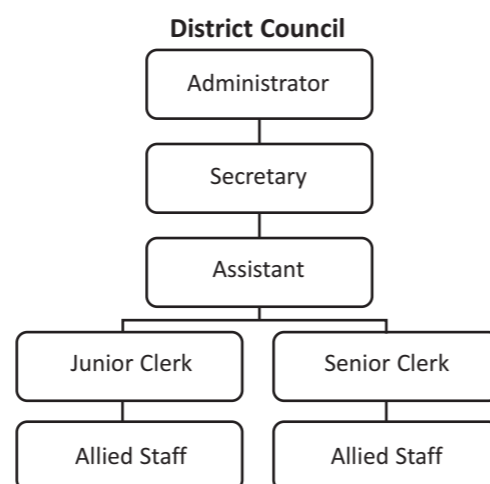
The only Municipal Committee working in the urban areas of Panjgur is Municipal Committee Panjgur. According to the rules of BLGA, Municipal Committees have been constituted in the areas, where population ranges from 2,000 to 2,500. Women and workers/peasants have 33% and 5% representation respectively. The minorities' representation is determined through government's notification, based on the population of minorities living in the area. The Municipal Committees pay taxes and rates as determined under part III of the second schedule of BLGA 2010. The administrative setup of Municipal Committee is given ahead:



4.4.3. District Council

There are 16 Union Councils in District Council of Panjgur, one from each Union Council. Special seats are allocated to representatives of worker/peasants (5%), women (33%) and minorities' representation is notified by the government on the basis of population. All elected chairmen of the Municipal Committees are also members of the District Council.

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



4.5. Local Government in Panjgur

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

4.6. Electoral System

4.6.1. Elections

The total number of registered voters as per Local Government elections 2005 list was 74,154. The number of male registered voters was 38,861, whereas, the female registered voters were 35,293. The figures reflect some gender gap in the number of registered voters at the district level.

4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district has one Provincial Assembly seats PB-42-I. The National Assembly representation is through the combined constituency of Panjgur, Kharan and Washuk i.e. NA 271.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

A total of 136 polling stations were set up at the district level to provide facilitation to the voters for casting their votes in their nearest vicinity during the last Local Government elections. The number of polling booths for male and female is almost the same as joint polling booths are set-up for male and female in most instances to provide facilitation in mobility to the female population.

4.7. Federal and Provincial Government Services

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

Table 4.1: Federal and Provincial Government Services

Offices and Departments	Number of Offices	Location
Federal		
Post Office	1	District HQ
Election Commission (EC)	1	District HQ
NADRA ²	1	District HQ
Utility Stores	3	UC Tasp, UC Chiten and UC Essai
Provincial		
Population Welfare	1	District HQ
Excise and Taxation	1	District HQ
Zakat	1	District HQ

(DC office, Election Commission of Pakistan, 2010)

4.8. Complaints and Accountability Mechanism

The district has no complaints and accountability mechanism. The office of Ombudsman is not devolved to provide services at the district level. Similarly District Public Safety and Police Complaints Commission to be established under Police Order have not been notified either. The district has also not set-up any complaints mechanism to systematically address the grievances of the public regarding the provision of public services.

²NADRA: National Database and Registration Authority

5 MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Municipal services include public health, water supply, sanitation, articles of food and drinks, public safety, town planning, building control, streets maintenance, car parking, bus stands, display and hoardings. However, these services are not fully functional.

5.1. Administration of Municipal Services and Assets

5.1.1. Assets

The Municipal Administration of District Panjgur owns decent number of properties, which helps in generating some income for the Local Government. The assets of Municipal Department comprise 2 buildings, 28 shops and 1 children park. The income generated for the year 2009-10 was Rs. 40,800/-

5.1.2. Public Health

The most important duty of Municipal Committee is to provide public health, proper sanitation system, supply of clean drinking water, control of infectious diseases, hygiene and building control facilities.

5.1.3. Water Supply

Clean drinking water supply is another necessary and important mandate of the municipal services, working under the Water Regulatory Authority. Data regarding water supplies is given in section on water and sanitation.

5.1.4. Public Safety

There are 2 outlet facilities of fire fighting available in District Panjgur. Data about their equipments, vehicles, annual budget and human resource could not be gathered.

5.2. Town Planning

Town planning remains a neglected area in all districts of Balochistan. Towns are growing at their own without proper town planning: same is the case in district Panjgur.

5.3. Other Municipal Services

The display and hoarding, car parking, bus stands, graveyard maintenance, fumigation, control over dangerous animals as well as development and maintenance of community parks are also some of the important responsibilities of municipality services. Among these facilities the only reported one is that of a park.

5.4. Revenue Generation

The Municipal Office has also generated some revenue through fees with regard to property transfer, licensing, issuance of birth and death certificates, parking and slaughter house tax and different types of fines. Revenue figures could not be collected.

6 LAW AND ORDER

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

6.1. Geographical Coverage

In District Panjgur, there are three main law enforcement agencies, regular police and a paramilitary police force named "levies" and excise. There is 1 reported police station in the district, which mostly covers the urban/town area of district. Rest of the district is patronized and controlled by the levies force, possessing 4 *Chowkis*. The levies force looks after the district, except the *Tehsil* Panjgur. The excise police also exists in the district. For further details, please see table B1 Annexure B.

6.2. Human Resource

Police has a total of 148 staff with one (1) SP, one (1) DSP, eleven (11) SIs, sixteen (16) ASIs and (119) Constables. The Provincial Levies, on the other hand, has two (2) *Tehsildars*, twenty (25) *Hawaldars*, three (3) *Jamadars* and two hundred and thirty one (231) *Sipais*. The total strength is 261. The total strength of other forces was forty two (42) with ten (10) *Subidars*, twenty three (23) *Sipais* and nine (9), SIs. For further details, please see table B2 Annexure B.

6.3. Resources

The police force in the district is equipped 21 vehicles, 421 arms, 21,000 rounds of ammunition, 61 tear gas, 101 rubber sticks and 165 armored suits. The provincial levies force has 10 vehicles, 323 arms, 15,410 ammunition and 78 rubber sticks. Similarly, other forces have 1 vehicle, 5 arms and 120 ammunitions. For further details, please see table B3 Annexure B.

6.4. Major Cognizable Crimes

In the last five years, the reported cases of major cognizable crimes were as follows: explosions: 38, murder: 21, kidnapping: 3, smuggling: 3 and terrorism: 57. For further details, please see table B4 Annexure B.

6.5. Judicial Services

The judicial services are being rendered through one (1) District and Session Court, one (1) Judicial Magistrate and one (1) *Qazi* Court. There is a reported Bar Association Panjgur, with 5 members and 13 registered lawyers. For further details, please see table B5 Annexure B.

6.6. Jails and Prisons

There is one prison cell, which had one (1) male prisoner when data was being collected. It has three (3) barracks and three (3) bathrooms. In the district sub jails, there is a capacity of 43 prisoners.



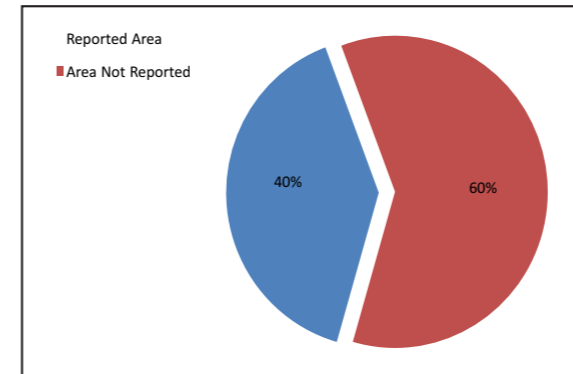
SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

7

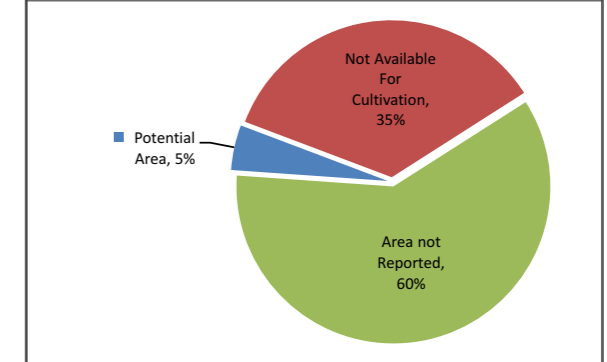
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Distribution of District Area (%)



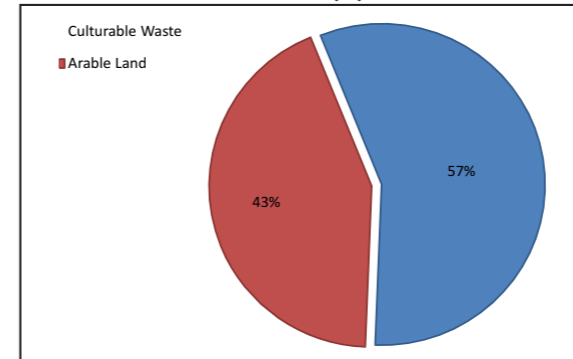
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total reported area of the district is 40%

Distribution of Reported Area (%)



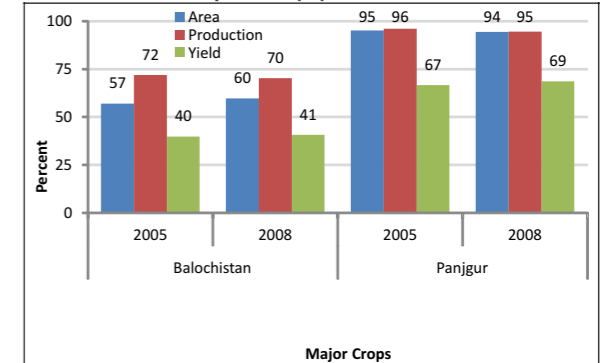
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Potential Area of the district is 5%

Distribution of Potential Area (%)



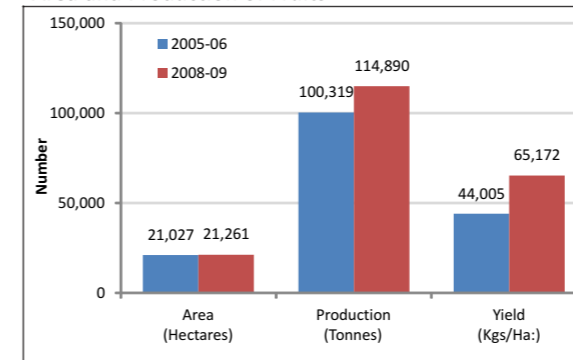
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Arable Land of the district is 43%

Growth Rate Comparison (%)



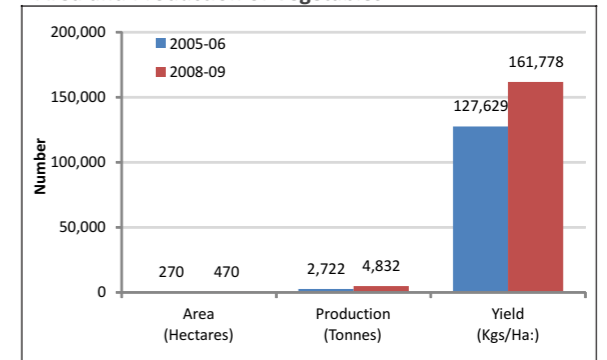
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Fruits

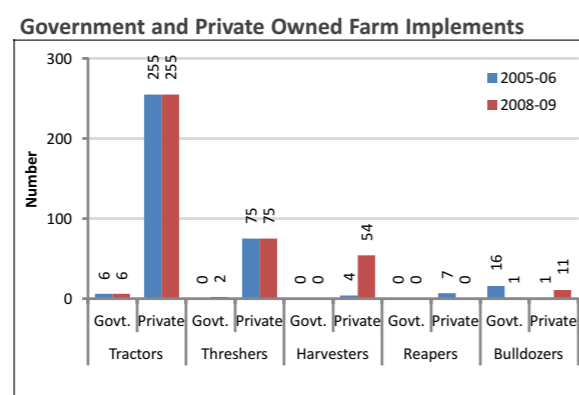


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2005-06 & 2008-09)
The fruits production immensely increased in 2008-09

Area and Production of Vegetables



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



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Sector Highlights

- Potential Area available for cultivation was 78,351 of the total geographical area reported (Agricultural Statistics 2009).
- Current Fallow Land was reduced from 20.9% to 16.5% between 2005 and 2009, which means less area was made available for cultivation and Net Sown Area increased from 79.1% to 83.5% between 2005 and 2009.
- Major Rabi crop was Wheat followed by Barley sharing 81.6% and 9.7% of the total Rabi crop area respectively.
- Major Kharif crop was fruit followed by Fodder sharing 94.9% and 1.3% of the total Kharif crop area respectively.
- Fruits production at 114,890 tons remained the highest for the year 2008-09 followed by Fodder at 12,285 tons.
- Among the fruits, Pomegranate produce was the highest with 13,200 yield kg per hectare.
- Other major fruit produce was Almond, Apple, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pomegranate, Dates, Mangoes and Fig.
- Major irrigation sources included tube wells (81.3%), wells (7.8%) and dug karez / spring (10.9%).
- There are 1,461 tube wells, and all of them are installed privately.

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. Agro-Ecological Zone

Panjgur falls in the tropical agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 78,351 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 4.6% of the total geographical area of District Panjgur. The recommended crops for the district according to its ecological zone are given in the table below:

Table 7.1: Agro-Ecological Zone and Recommended Crops

Ecological Zones	Name of district	Altitude (Feet)	Recommended Crops
Sub Tropical	Kohlu, Chaghai, Kharan, Turbat, Panjgur, and Dera Bugti, Nushki, Washuk.	1500-3000	Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed & Mustard, Canola, Cumin, Gram, Masoor, Vegetables, Fodders, Sunflower, Safflower, Rice, Jowar, Maize, Sesame, Pulses, Onion, Potato, Melons, Chilies, Coriander, Garlic, Cotton, Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peaches, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Dates, Mangoes, Citrus, Banana, Guava, Papaya, Chickoo and Fig.
Temperate	Panjgur, Khuzdar, Loralai, Barkhan, Musakhail, and Kharan, Washuk.	3000-4500	Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Gram, Mutter Pulse, Masoor, Vegetables, Fodders, Sunflower, Safflower, Rice, Jowar, Maize, Pulses, Onion, Potato, Melons, Chilies, Coriander, Garlic, Cotton, Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peaches, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Cherry, Pistachio, Dates, Citrus, Banana, Guava, Chickoo and Fig.

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2. Land Utilization

The share of land used for agriculture in district Panjgur is gradually increasing every year, which depicts that the agriculture sector is becoming vibrant. The overall land utilization of district Panjgur is given in the table below:

Table 7.2: Land Utilization by Year

Land Utilization	2004 05	2005 06	2006 07	2007 08	2008 09
Total Geographical Area	1,689	1,689	1,689	1,689	1,689
Total Arable land	32 (41%)	32 (41%)	32 (41%)	33 (42%)	34 (43%)
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	78 (5%)	78 (5%)	78 (5%)	78 (5%)	78 (5%)
Net Sown Area	25 (79%)	25 (78%)	24 (75%)	26 (81%)	28 (84%)
Current Fallow Land	7 (21%)	7 (22%)	8 (25%)	6 (19%)	6 (16%)
Culturable Waste	46 (59%)	46 (59%)	46 (59%)	46 (58%)	44 (57%)
Forest	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Area Unavailable for Cultivation	595 (35%)	595 (35%)	595 (35%)	595 (35%)	595 (35%)

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

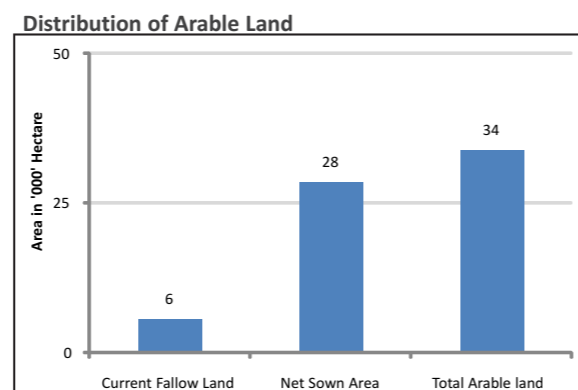
7.2.1. Land Classification

The geographical area of district Panjgur is 1,689 thousand hectares out of which 35.22% (594,877 hectares) is unavailable for cultivation. The potential area of 4.6% available for agricultural crops cultivation is 78,351 hectares. Agriculture growth and development constrained by water scarcity. All tube wells (41610 are privately installed. From the given data it is quite evident that the trend of Mean Fallow Land has been at 20.6% for a five year period. Similarly, the trend of Mean Net Sown Area is below 80%.

The area under Culturable Waste Land has decreased between 2004-05 and 2008-09 from 59.3% to 56.7%: this indicates to the non-availability of irrigation water. The ratio of cropping intensity decreased during both *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons.

Out of total Potential Area for Cultivation (78,351 hectares), the data on Total Arable Land for five years ranged from 31,916 (40.7%) to 33,893 (43.3%) through the years 2004-2009. At the availability of Total Arable Land, the share of

Current Fallow Land for the last five years decreased from a maximum 24.9% to a minimum 16.5%. For a good crop raising and earning, horizontal crop yield increase should be focused within the framework of available farm resources as this would not only increase the farm and farmers' community income, but also the overall economy of a country would flourish.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

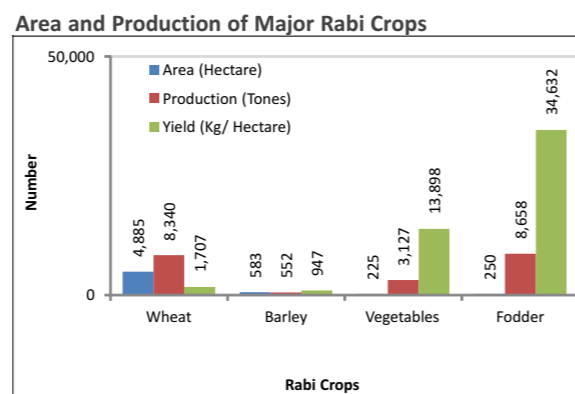
Crops

District Panjgur Valley has two cropping seasons:

- Rabi Crops:** Rabi crops include; Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Mutter Pulse, Lentil (*Masoor*), Vegetables and Fodder. These crops are sown in winter or during early summer and harvested in late summer. For further details please see table C1 Annexure C.
- Kharif Crops:** Kharif crops include; Sorghum (*Jowar*), Millet (*Bajra*), Maize, *Mung* bean, Moth, Fruit, Onion, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Coriander, Garlic and Cotton. All these crops come under cash crops and they are sown in the summer and harvested in the late summer or early winter. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

7.2.2. Major Crops, Area and Production

Under the area of major *Rabi* crops, Wheat occupied a maximum area of 4,885 hectares, which is 81.6% of the total area (at 5,987 hectares) followed by Barley having shared 9.7% of the area. More than 26% area of Wheat is under un-irrigated condition in District Panjgur. The area under Vegetables and Fodder remained at 3.8% and 4.2% respectively. Among the other *Rabi* crops Cumin, Mutter Pulse and Lentil (*Masoor*) contributed to percent area of 0.2%, 0.1% and 0.4%, respectively. Fodder production (at 8,658 tons) is important and dominant.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

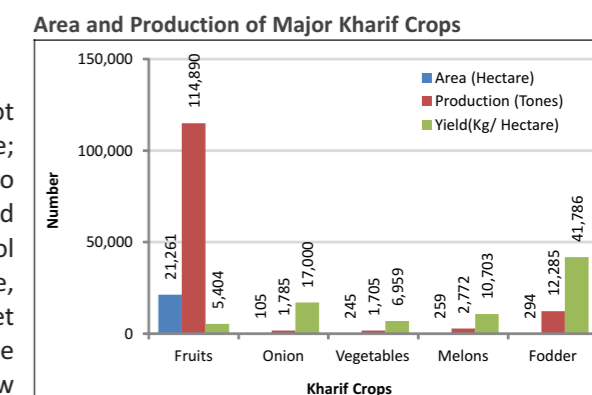
The production (of 8,340 tons) of Wheat crop at 1,707 Kg/hectares for the year 2008-09 remained 2nd followed by vegetables at 3,127 tons. The data shows that the yield of 1,707 Kg/hectares in Wheat crop is very good against the average yield of high yielding Wheat genotypes for irrigated Wheat in Balochistan (at 2,368 Kg/hectares).

Under the area of major *Kharif* crops, fruit occupied a maximum area of 21,261 hectares which is 94.9% of the total area (at 22,403 hectares) followed by Fodder having shared 1.3% of the area. The area under Vegetables and Onion remained at 1.1% and 0.5%. However, the other *Kharif* crops Sorghum (*Jowar*), Millet (*Bajra*), Maize, *Mung* bean, Moth, Melons, Chilies, Coriander, Garlic and Cotton contributed 0.1%, 0.6%, 0.04%, 0.04%, 0.1%, 1.2%, 0.2%, 0.02%, 0.1% and 0.03%, respectively.

Fruit production (of 114,890 tons) is very important and dominant as 96% of the irrigated area was under fruit production. Almond, Apple, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pomegranate, Dates, Mangoes and Fig are the leading fruits of District Panjgur. Yield per hectare for different crops is Maize: 1,000, Sorghum: 833, Millet (*Bajra*): *Mung* bean: 875, Moth: 800 and Cotton:

1,000.

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



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

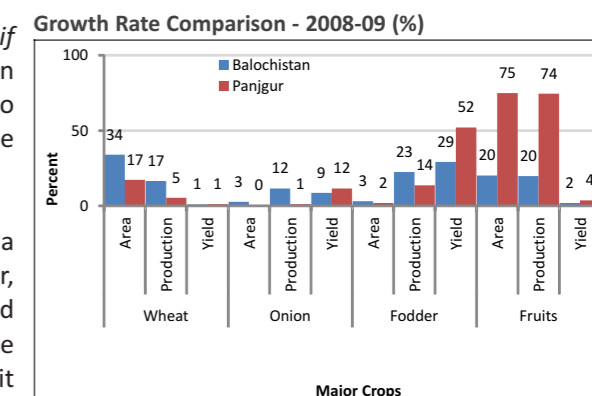
The Provincial Seed Certification Department may be addressed to survey the area for the monitoring and identification of crop sown varieties, as this is the only concrete method to curb the prevailing trend of sowing of mixed and uncertified seeds. Moreover, both, the Agriculture Research and Extension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

7.2.3. Discussion on Production Trends

a) *Wheat*: At the district level, Wheat covered 81.6% of the area under *Rabi* crops. More than 26% of Wheat was grown under un-irrigated condition during the year 2008-09. Wheat being the staple food contributed to 17.2% of the total Wheat area in Balochistan (at 33.9%) having a production ratio of 5.4% against 16.5% with yield having a growth rate at 1.2% as against the 1.0% at provincial level.

b) *Fruit*: Fruit contributed about 95% of the area under *Kharif* crops. However, the area growth rate (74.9 > 20.1%) and production growth rate (74.4 > 19.7%) for fruits remained high as compared to Wheat crop followed by the growth yield at 3.7% as against the 2.0% at the provincial level.

c) *Onion*: At the district level, Onion contributed 0.5% of the area under *Kharif* crops with an area growth rate of 0.4 < 2.7%. However, the production growth rate of 1.2 < 11.6 % for Onion remained lower at the district level as compared to Wheat and fruit. But the growth rate for yield Kg/hectares was higher than Wheat and fruit at 11.6% as against the 8.6% and at provincial level also.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

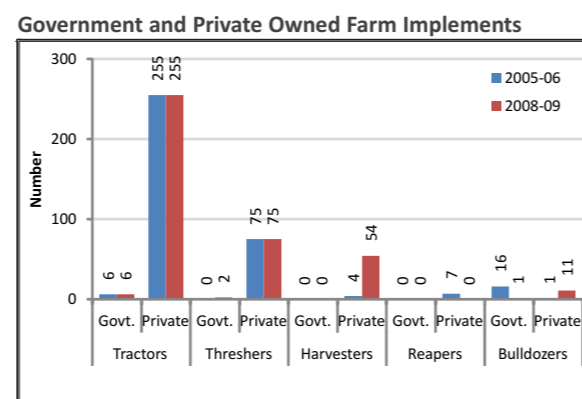
d) *Fodder*: At the district level, Fodder contributed to 1.9% of the area both under *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons with an area growth rate of 1.9 < 3.1% remained lower than Wheat and fruit but higher than Onion. However, the production growth rate of 13.6 < 22.5% for Fodder remained higher than Wheat and Onion at district level. The growth rate for yield Kg/hectares was higher than Wheat, fruit and Onion at 52.1% as against the 29.1% at provincial level. Therefore, it is apparent that Fodder cultivation seems much more economical in the district as a whole against the Wheat, fruit and Onion cultivation. Henceforth, vertical as well as horizontal yield increase in the shape of improved genotypes must be focused in future by the farmers of the district for more earnings. For further details, please see table C3 Annexure C.

7.2.4. Discussion of Cropping Patterns

Single cropping pattern is practiced to cultivate Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Mutter Pulse, Lentil (*Masoor*), Sorghum (*Jowar*), Millet (*Bajra*), Maize, *Mung* bean, Moth, fruit, Onion, vegetables, Melon, Chilies, Fodder, Coriander, Garlic and Cotton. Inter cropping, mixed cropping and crop rotation is not practiced. Some of the fields/plots remained uncultivated as a fallow land with the reason to maintain the soil fertility status that might have been exhausted during the past under crop husbandry.

7.3. Farm Implements and Inputs

According to the statistics, most of the farm implements were owned by the private sector. Provision of farm implements by the government following pro-poor approach, will help in reducing poverty and may contribute in food security provided assured supply of water is available for agriculture. For further details, please see table C4 Annexure C.

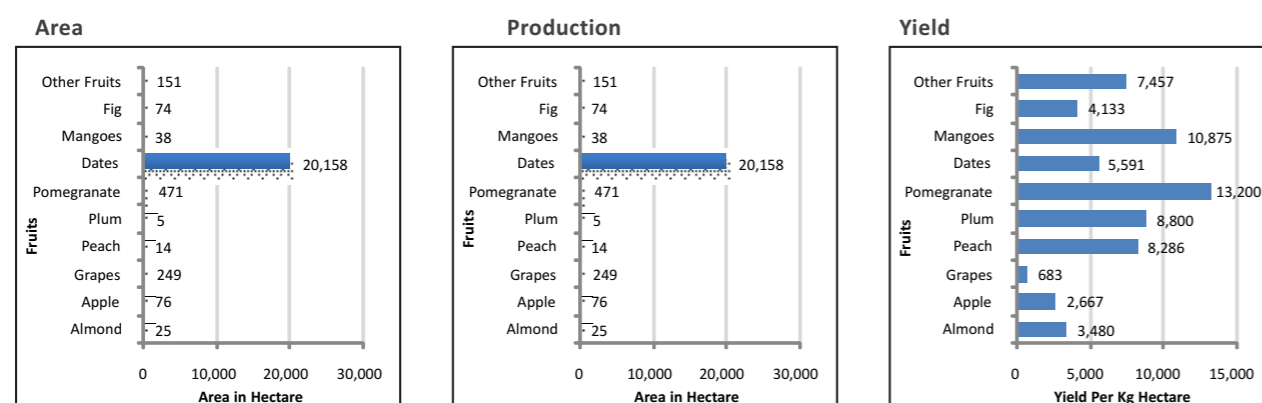


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.4. Horticulture Inputs

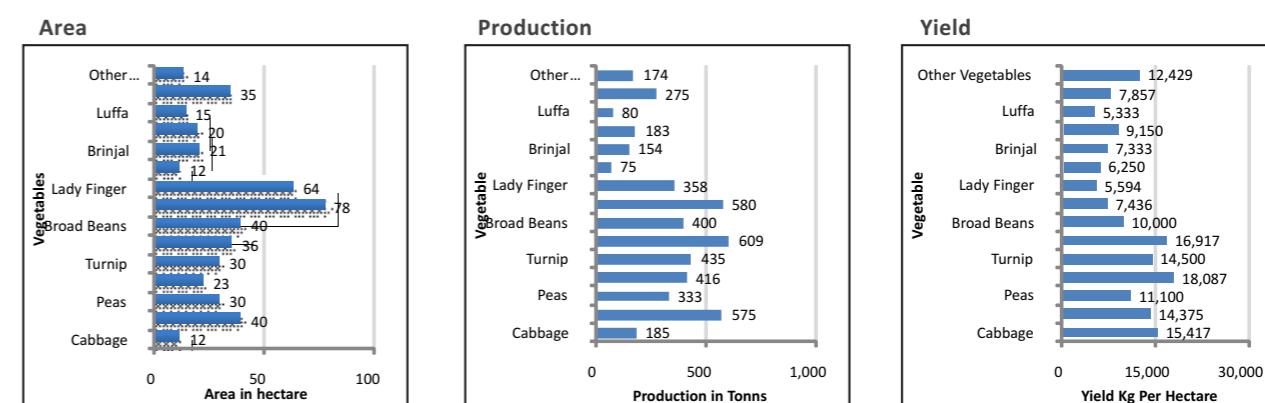
7.4.1. Area and Production of Fruits and Vegetables

The district has potential for fruit farming through scarcity of water is a limiting factor. Presently, Almond, Apple, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pomegranate, Dates, Mangoes and Fig are the major fruits produced in the area. For further details, please see table C5 Annexure C. Tomatoes occupied maximum area (78 hectares). Lady finger with (64 hectares) remained 2nd followed by Broad bean and Carrots each with 40 hectares at the district level during the year 2008-09. However, each



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Cabbage and *Tinda* had the lowest area of 12 hectares followed by other vegetables covering an area of 14 hectares among all the vegetables. For further details, please see table C6 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.5. Land Ownership and Tenure System

In Panjgur, there are two types of land ownership. In irrigated areas communal ownership of land exists, while individual ownership is predominant in un-irrigated areas. The reason is an economic one. Un-irrigated areas are flood irrigated for most parts; therefore, financial inputs for irrigation are minimal. Irrigated lands are irrigated by Karezes or kaurjos which require considerable amount of money or manpower for excavation. Usually a group of farmers pools its financial or human resources for excavation of Karezes or kaurjos. Usually the yield produced from land irrigated by communal source of irrigation is distributed on equity basis. The Total Arable Land recorded was 43.3% (33,893 hectares). The Culturable Waste Land was at 56.7% (44,458 hectares) during the year 2008-09.

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

Shared Tenancy Does Not Exist

Cash Tenancy Does Not Exist

Crop Sharing System Tenancy is not very common as farm sizes are small and most of the farmers work on their own fields. Some large land and orchard owners do employ tenants, locally called *shareeks*. Tenancy contracts are not formal and verbal understanding is considered enough. Mouroosi (inherited) tenancy is not practiced in the district and it is usually the tenant, rather than the land owner, who discontinues the contract. Sometimes tenants make deals, simultaneously, with more than one land owner, mainly due to scarcity of agricultural labor. In case of irrigated land, the tenant gets one third of the total yield while in the un-irrigated land the tenant get one fourth share in the yield. In both cases, all the inputs are provided by the land owner. Another form of tenancy is also practiced, which is locally called *lath bandi*. In this type of tenancy, the tenant contributes all the inputs and he retains three fourth of the total yield. If he provides half of the inputs then he gets half of the total yield.

7.6. Agriculture Marketing

Most of the produce is locally consumed. Only Dates are exported to other parts of the country like Karachi, Quetta and Sukkur. Vegetables are exported only to the neighboring districts, Kech and Awaran. Agricultural as well as horticultural produce is sold on the farm, where a middle man buys the goods and further sells it in the market. However, the proclivity of farm producers is divided to marketing system at varying angles. As the prices fixed for different agricultural commodities by the government are not effectively implemented throughout the province. This is one of the basic reasons of daily increase of prices; the majority of the farm produce is sold directly into the hands of brokers, (*dalal, beopari, contractors or intermediaries are other terms used*). Normally, the following options are available to growers for selling their produce and these options are available to all the growers:

- Sale of produce at the farm gate, this kind of sale obviously does not bring a lot of income for growers.
- Sale of produce to the nearest market, if available at the district level: This kind of sale incurs transportation charges to be met by the growers. In the market, again there is a hold of intermediaries. They buy the farm produce on the spot and resell to whole sellers at their own profit margin. The whole sellers resell to merchandisers, dealers, brokers or retailers then it comes to shopkeepers from where the end user is able purchase these commodities. But every entity involved in this sale cycle fix its profit margins.
- Sale of produce across the boundaries of the district or province: Onwards same intermediaries are to be faced by the producers/growers again.
- Another way of earning more money/profit is that the produce purchased from the growers is kept in ware houses and stores waiting for time when the prices go high and the profit is maximum.

7.6.1. Share of Population Employed in Major Agricultural Activities

Males are visible agricultural workers in Panjgur. Land owners till their land as tenants are not easily available on contract. Although mechanization, like use of tractors and threshers, is increasing, still most of the farming is performed through indigenous methods, such as bullocks used for plowing in orchards.

7.6.2. Role of Women in Agricultural Activities

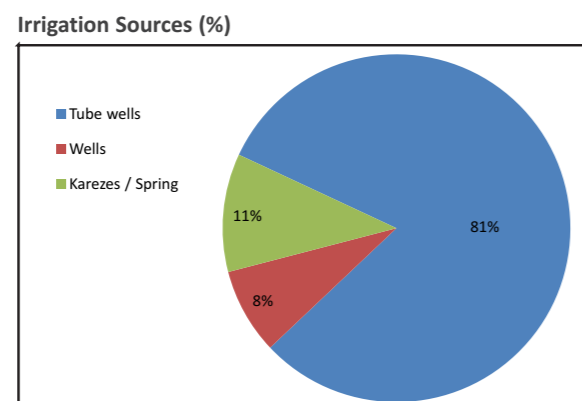
Females take part in agriculture- related activities inside the household boundaries. For example Dates are dried by women at the household level.

7.7. Irrigation

7.7.1. Irrigation System and Sources

Three sources, tube wells, dug wells and karezes/ springs are used for irrigation purposes. Most of the tube wells are privately owned and are managed by the owners themselves.

Majority of crop cultivation with an area of 21,649 hectares is irrigated by means of tube wells, encompassing 81.3% of the total irrigation sources followed by Karezes/Spring irrigation which covers 2,896 hectares at 10.9% of the total irrigation sources in District Panjgur. However, wells contributed to 7.8% of the area (at 2,080 hectares) in total. There is no source of canals to irrigate the crops. For further details, please see table C7 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.8. Structure and Functions of the Agriculture Department

Table 7.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Number of Agriculture Extension Departments
Number of Sub Offices	3
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	104
Actual Filled Posts	104
Vacant Posts	0

(Agriculture Department)

7.9. Some Development Projects

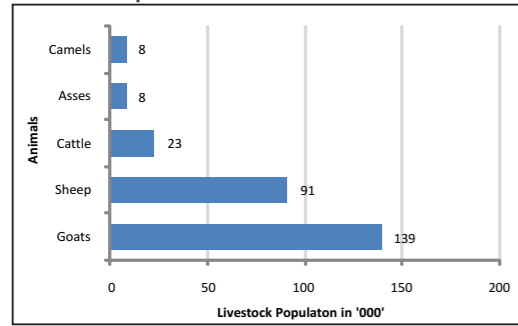
Following were some projects reflected in the PSDP 2009:

- Construction of market squares at Loralai, Killa. Saifullah, Pishin, Lasbela, Panjgur and Khuzdar. (Provincial Approved).
- Sorwan Flood Irrigation Scheme, Dist. Panjgur.

7.10. Some Key Findings

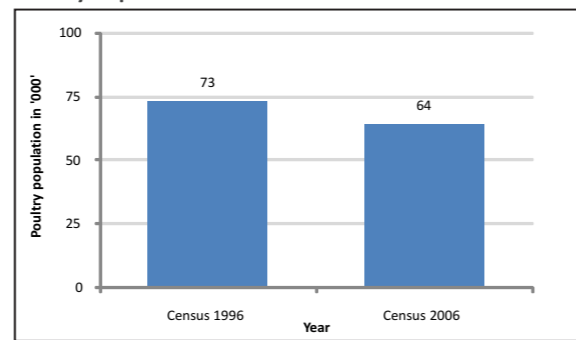
- More irrigation water resources need to be developed to take full advantage of weather conditions and land available.
- Supply of certified seeds of all major crops at subsidized rates would enhance productivity.
- Agricultural loans on easy installments for purchase of farm implements would help in alleviating poverty.
- Arrangements for field days, seminars, lecture on pest management and demonstration of improved package of technology plots by the concerned department will have positive impact on agriculture practices.

Livestock Population



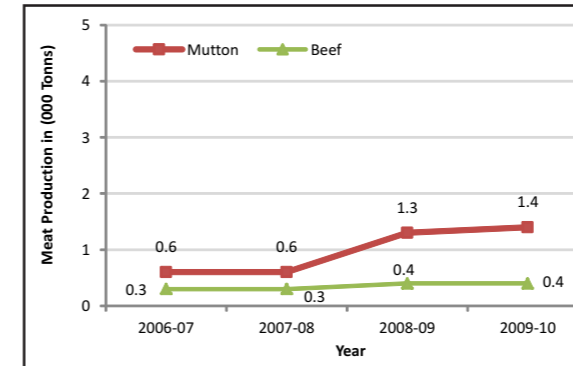
(Livestock Census, 2006)
Livestock Census comparison indicates that the population of livestock in the district has increased by a large percentage.

Poultry Population



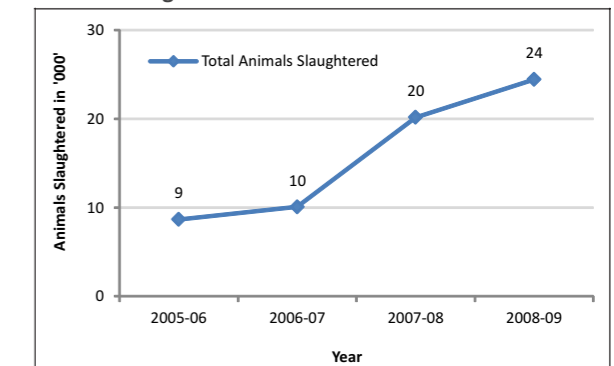
(Livestock Census, 1996 & 2006)
Poultry Population decreased in 2006.

Meat Production in the District



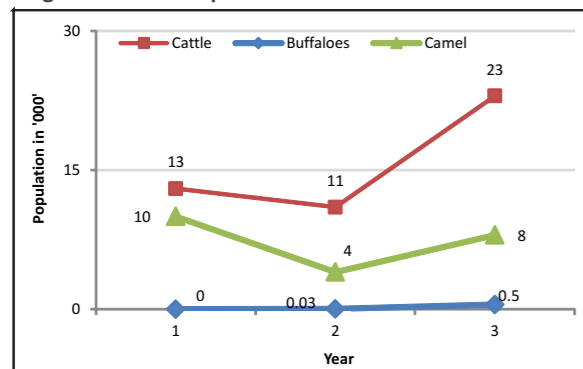
(District Statistics, 2008-09)
Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



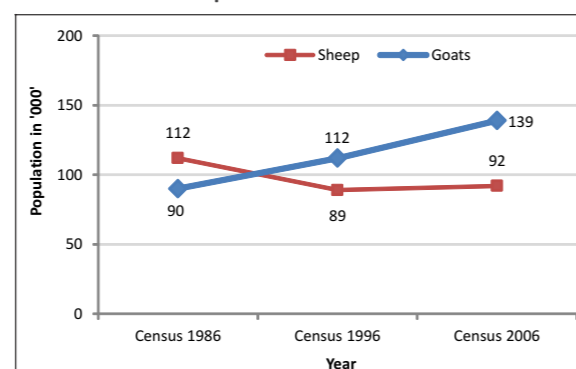
(District Statistics, 2008-09)
Slaughtering of Animals in Public and Private sector is almost identical.

Large Ruminants Population



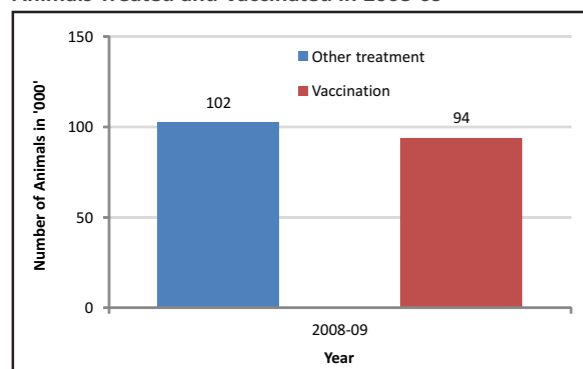
(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)
Quite a few numbers of Buffaloes and camels are also present.

Small Ruminants Population



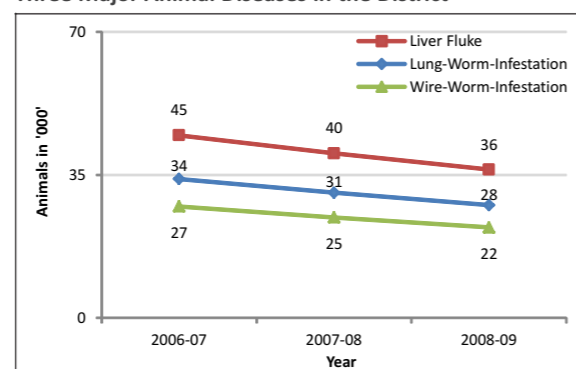
(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)
Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district.

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 the population of livestock in the district has increased by a small percentage.
- Panjgur has quite small livestock population as compared to other districts of Balochistan
- 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 3 veterinary hospitals, 2 veterinary dispensaries, is present in the district.
- The veterinary services are suffering due to lack of required funds
- Government poultry and dairy farms need birds and animals

8.1. Introduction

Livestock census of 2006 has data for 26 districts as districts like Washuk. Nushki, Harnai and Sherani were part of other districts. General categories of livestock for which data was collected comprised cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, camel, horses, mules, asses and poultry. Situation of Panjgur is ranked (based on sorting order smallest to the largest) below among the then 26 districts. In total livestock population ranking, Panjgur district has third smallest population.

Livestock Category	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goats	Camel	Horse	Mule	Asses	Poultry
District Rank	8	4	3	5	15	5	5	8	3

The above ranking shows that in case of small ruminants, Panjgur has quite small population as compared to other districts while in large ruminants again population is not large. Only camel population is moderate in comparison. Area wise Panjgur is 7th largest district and human population wise it ranks 19th smallest among 30 districts) while population density per square kilometer is only 18.

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

8.2. Livestock Population

In District Panjgur, the highest reported population among all the ruminants was 139 thousand 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 probably due to the suitable weather conditions and the ease of keeping it. The livestock population reported over three decades of all categories is presented in the table below:

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

Livestock	1986	1996	2006
Sheep	112	89	92
Goats	90	112	139
Cattle	13	11	23
Buffaloes	n/a	Less than 1000	Less than 1000
Camel	10	4	8
Poultry	n/a	73	64

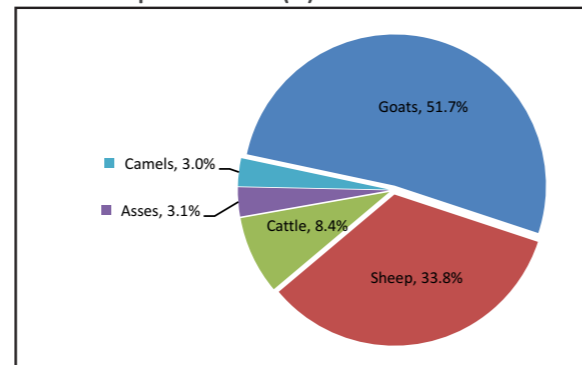
(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

n/a: Data not available

8.3. Large Ruminants

The Cattle are 8.4% followed by Camels' share of 3% of the total livestock in District Panjgur. The male cattle are mostly slaughtered and their beef is sold to fulfill food purposes. People also prefer Cattle for sacrifice on the occasion of *Eid-ul-Azha*.

Livestock Population 2006 (%)



(Livestock Census, 1996 & 2006)

8.4. Small Ruminants

More than 80% of the livestock population comprises small ruminants which show that people prefer small ruminants as compared to large ruminants. Household women and children usually look after the small ruminants. Small livestock farmer usually have herd size up to 20-30 small ruminants, which are raised mostly in un-irrigated areas, where rangeland provides pasture. Sheep and Goats are raised for multiple purposes like milk, mutton and reselling of male small ruminants in the market for economic gain; whereas, females are kept for reproduction and growth of herd population. The small ruminants are excellent converters of inconsumable grasses into highly efficient animal protein.

8.5. Poultry

District Panjgur is third smallest poultry population among the then 26 district at the time of 2006 Livestock Census while human population wise it is the 19th smallest district among 30 districts. This implies that poultry population ranking does not match with human population when seen in overall context of Balochistan districts. There is one government poultry farm but poultry demands are mostly met from the private sector which comprises commercial and domestic poultry. The government poultry farm requires repair and needs to be populated with poultry birds.

8.6. Livestock Population Growth Rate

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

Table 8.2: Projected Livestock Population

(Numbers)

Livestock Category	Growth Rate	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cattle	6.8	22,508	24,039	25,673	27,419	29,283
Buffalo	9.9	49	54	59	65	71
Sheep	1.8	91,032	92,671	94,339	96,037	97,765
Goats	2.6	139,383	143,007	146,725	150,540	154,454
Camels	1.5	8,074	8,195	8,318	8,443	8,569
Horses	4.3	95	99	103	108	112
Mules	10.7	8	9	10	11	12
Asses	2.4	8,386	8,587	8,793	9,004	9,221
Poultry	2.6	64,032	65,697	67,405	69,157	70,956

(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.7. Veterinary Institutions

There is a network of 3 veterinary hospitals, 2 veterinary dispensaries, 1 slaughter house, 1 poultry farm and 1 dairy farm – all owned by the government. Under a Federal Project “**Fight against Congo Virus**” dipping stations were established, where animals are dipped for medication of external ticks and ecto-parasites. An extended coverage of veterinary services would lead to rapid progress in milk and meat yields.

Office of the Deputy Director Livestock, poultry and dairy farms, civil veterinary hospital and artificial insemination center at Panjgur are in need of repair and lack of funds is creating maintenance problems. The number of veterinary institutions has remained same for the last four years.

8.8. Livestock Diseases

Diseases in case of draught animals and large ruminants are mostly viral diseases (HS). There are two kinds of HS: Black water quarter and Anthra. Anthra is common in small ruminants. There are three kinds of parasitic diseases: liver fluke, wire worm, and lung worm in large and small ruminants. Diseases like "Enterotximia", "caprice ploro phumenia", and "sheep pox" are common in small ruminants. The vaccination coverage of animals can be improved. The most common disease among poultry is "New Castle", a disease capable of killing of a large number of chickens. The attack is more likely on "farmi" (both broiler and layer) chickens than "Desi" (domestic).

Veterinary hospital and veterinary dispensaries are providing services in the district including vaccination. Mobile veterinary camps are also organized at various places, particularly on the route of migrants during the migratory seasons. Some medication is facilitated at 50% subsidized rates to the livestock owners.

8.8.1. Major Diseases

The most prevalent diseases among the livestock in district Panjgur are:

- a) Liver Fluke
- b) Worm Infestation

Internal worm infestation and Liver Fluke are the commonly found diseases in the livestock of district Panjgur. The ectoparasites causing these diseases not only reduce the re-productivity and breeding efficiency of the animals, but also affect the animal's skin, which then could not be sold at market price. Various reported diseases among livestock are presented in the table 8.3:

Table 8.3: Major Livestock Diseases (Numbers)

Name of Diseases	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Lung-Worm-Infestation	37,733	33,994	30,625	27,590
Wire-Worm-Infestation	30,270	27,271	24,568	22,133
Liver Fluke	49,615	44,698	40,269	36,278
Mange/Mites	18,601	16,758	15,097	13,601
Ticks	18,709	16,855	15,184	13,680
Contagious	375	338	304	274
Non-Contagious	8,753	7,886	7,104	6,400
Others	509	458	413	372

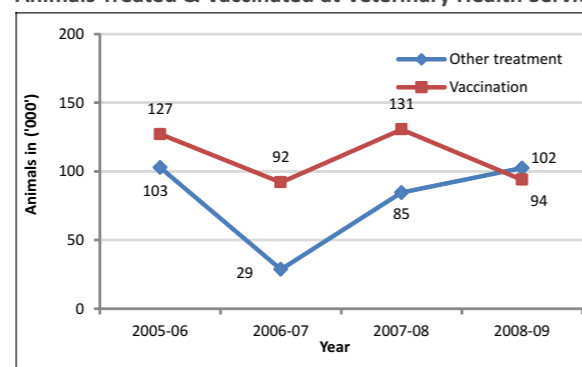
(Civil Veterinary Hospital)

8.8.2. Disease Control Activities and Mortality

The Livestock Department is mandated to provide health services across Balochistan. It usually performs vaccination and medication in order to save animal lives. The most number of livestock treated and vaccinated during 2005-06 to 2008-09 were reported in the year 2007-08, whereas, after that the trend of vaccination was on the lower side and trend of other treatment was on the upper side. For further details, please see table D1 Annexure D.

Mortality record is not available at District Livestock Office, due to which mortality of small ruminants could not be known.

Animals Treated & Vaccinated at Veterinary Health Services



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

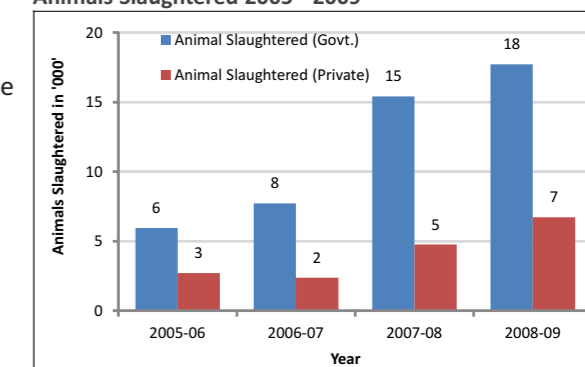
8.9. Meat and Dairy Production

Mutton production in the district was on a high rise after 2007-08: there was a significant rise from 600 tons to 1,300 tons. Beef production has constantly remained between 300 tons to 400 tons during the last five years. Milk production has risen gradually along with the increase in population of large ruminants. Similarly, poultry meat and egg production has also gradually increased, as there was no significant change seen during the last five years. For further detail, please see table D2 Annexure D.

8.10. Slaughtering

The highest number of animal slaughtering was performed in the year 2008-09.

Animals Slaughtered 2005 - 2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

8.11. Functions and Structure of Livestock Department

The Livestock Department at district level is led by a Deputy Director Livestock, assisted by veterinary doctor with supporting staff including compounder, stock assistant technicians and other structural staff to carry out the day to day activities of the field. The government cattle and poultry farms are headed by a manager with supporting staff. The details of the actual strength of the staff in different categories are listed below in a table.

Table 8.4: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	49
Actual Filled Posts	45
Vacant Posts	4

(Livestock Department)

8.12. Some Development Projects

The projects funded by some of the r sources are:

Table 8.5: Livestock Projects

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

(Directorate of Livestock Planning, 2010)

8.13. Major Development Issues

- Livestock sector has potential in the district: disease control, sufficient feed supplies, proper management and good genetic stock can substantially increase livestock production Latest equipment needs to be instituted.
- Incidence of infectious and parasitic diseases can be reduced by improving quality of livestock services in the district.
- Government poultry and dairy farms should serve as model but current state of affairs show that these farms are not serving the purpose for which they were created. These are not self sufficient to carry on with financial support from provincial exchequer.
- 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 constraints need to be addressed.

9 FORESTRY

Total Forest Area	n/a
Number of Sub Offices	1
Total Sanctioned Posts	22
Filled Posts	22

Sector Highlights

The district has remained as an inaccessible and remote part of the southern Balochistan till recent past. It is present in “Dry Tropical Thorn and Sand Dunes scrub” vegetation zone. Such forests occur generally on free draining dry sites. Geographically, district is located in Saiahan Range of the Mekran region and reflects vegetation generally found in southern Balochistan. The district has never been thoroughly explored for natural vegetation. In north and north-east the district is separated from Washuk and Kharan desert, therefore, it presents a variety of xerophytes. Overall, District Panjgur is considered forest deficient.

No area has been notified as state forest or protected area in the district. However, overall natural vegetation, including shrubs, bushes and grasses can aptly be termed as degraded and poorly managed rangelands. These rangelands are inconsiderably contributing to the ecological stability of important ecosystems in the district.

By virtue of occurrence, sparse vegetation, if it could be considered a forest, in Panjgur district, is grouped into natural ones only. Date Palm groves in and around Pungur are numerous and extensive. A District Forest Management office headed by a Divisional Forest Officer has recently been established; hence, forestry activities in government sector need to be streamlined with the other contemporary programs of the province.

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

Similar is the situation with wildlife. Mountain sheep, Gazelle (deer) at the skirts of hills, Sindh Ibex, once found fairly numerous, are now in danger of extinction due to over hunting. Other wildlife includes Wolves, Hyenas, foxes, jackals, Hares, Honey badgers and wild pigs etc.

9.1. Introduction

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

The type of forest found in the area is “Tropical Thorn Forest and Sand Dune Desert”. Historically, the district is home for xerophytes. Groves of date palm are found in the plains, *Haloxylon ammodendron* (*Taghaz*) is found in the sand dunes and inter-dunal spaces, whereas, *Tamarix galica* (*Ghaz*, also known as *shakargaz*), is found in ravines and along stream beds.

9.2. Major Vegetation

The characteristic species are *Prosopis specigera* (*kahur*), *Ficus bengalensis* (*Karag*), *Accacia jecquemontii* (*Chigird*), *Salvadora oleoides* (*Kabbar*), *Vitex trifoliata* (*gawanik*), *Haloxylon ammodendron* which is locally known as *Taghaz*. *Peganum harmala*, *Phoenix dactylifera*, *Alhaji camelorum* (*Kandar*), *Calotropice procera*, *Rhazya stricta*, *alonj* (generic name not known), *Filago arvensis* (*Burako*), *Apo* (a salsolaceous plant, bush), *Perploca aphylla*, *Eragrostis cynosuroides* (*Drug*), *Nannorhops ritchiana* (*Pish*), *caparis aphylla*, *Calligonum comosum* (*pogh*), *Zizyphora clinopodioides* (*Purchink*), *Shirakah* (a fodder eaten by sheep, not identified), *Simsur* (a fodder eaten by sheep, not identified), *Gaillonia eriantha* (*Sohrpul*), are generally spread almost over the entire district. Similarly, *Tamarix galica* (*Ghaz*), *Tamarix macrocarpa* and other large shrubby species are also present sparsely. Among grasses we may include *Eleusine flagellifera* (*Gandil or Granachin*), *Allium sphaerocephalum* (*Gomaz*), *Trianthema pentandra* (*Indarkah*), *Trigonella stocksii* (*Shimsh*), *Saccharum spontaneum* (*Kash*), *Saccharum ciliare* (*Dil*), *Eragrostis cynosuroides* (*Drab*), *Pennisetum dichotomum* (*Barshonk*), (*Putronk*), *Putar*, *Epilasia ammophila* (*Sundum*), *Artiplex dimorphostegium* (*Magher*), *Makankur*, *Andropogon jwarancusa* (*Nadag*), *Kandar or Baun*, and *Alionurus hirsutus* (*Gorkah*).

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

Table 9.1: Vegetation Zones

Vegetation Zone	Brief description
Uphill steep cliffs	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i> (<i>Karag</i>), <i>Accacia jecquemontii</i> (<i>Chigird</i>), <i>Zizyphora clinopodioides</i> (<i>Purchink</i>), <i>Eleusine flagellifera</i> (<i>Gandil or Granachin</i>), <i>Allium sphaerocephalum</i> (<i>Gomaz</i>), <i>Trianthema pentandra</i> (<i>Indarkah</i>), <i>Trigonella stocksii</i> (<i>Shimsh</i>),
Foot hills and plains	<i>Salvadora oleoides</i> (<i>Kabbar</i>), <i>Vitex trifoliata</i> (<i>gawanik</i>), <i>Haloxylon ammodendron</i> which is locally known as <i>Taghaz</i> . <i>Peganum harmala</i> , <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> , <i>Alhaji camelorum</i> (<i>Kandar</i>), <i>Calotropice procera</i> , <i>Rhazya stricta</i> , <i>alonj</i> (generic name not known), <i>Filago arvensis</i> (<i>Burako</i>), <i>Apo</i> (a salsolaceous plant, bush), <i>Perploca aphylla</i> , <i>Eragrostis cynosuroides</i> (<i>Drug</i>), <i>Nannorhops ritchiana</i> (<i>Pish</i>), <i>caparis aphylla</i> , <i>Calligonum comosum</i> (<i>pogh</i>), <i>Zizyphora clinopodioides</i> (<i>Purchink</i>), <i>Shirakah</i> (a fodder eaten by sheep, not identified), <i>Simsur</i> (a fodder eaten by sheep, not identified), <i>Gaillonia eriantha</i> (<i>Sohrpul</i>), are generally spread almost over the entire district. Similarly, <i>Tamarix galica</i> (<i>Ghaz</i>), <i>Tamarix macrocarpa</i> , <i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> (<i>Kash</i>), <i>Saccharum ciliare</i> (<i>Dil</i>), <i>Eragrostis cynosuroides</i> (<i>Drab</i>), <i>Pennisetum dichotomum</i> (<i>Barshonk</i>), (<i>Putronk</i>), <i>Putar</i> , <i>Epilasia ammophila</i> (<i>Sundum</i>), <i>Artiplex dimorphostegium</i> (<i>Magher</i>), <i>Makankur</i> , <i>Andropogon jwarancusa</i> (<i>Nadag</i>), <i>Kandar or Baun</i> , and <i>Alionurus hirsutus</i> (<i>Gorkah</i>).

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

9.3. Forestry Land use

9.3.1. Notified Forests

There is no notified forest in the district.

9.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

There is no notified protected area in the district.

9.3.3. Rangelands

The type of rangeland present in the district is classified as Western Balochistan Ranges, which represents a poor range condition. In general terms these rangelands fall in degraded and depleted category. It may be noted rangeland potential is based on livestock production which is a function of vegetation cover and presence of native and palatable species including both herbs and shrubs.

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

9.4. Forest Production

The useful plants fall mainly in the categories of fodder; fuel wood for energy purpose, construction wood for roofing and small implements and medicinal plants for people and livestock. However, timber is not produced on commercial basis. Wood from natural forests is collected for local consumption.

9.5. Non-Timber Forest Produce

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

9.6. Wildlife

Wildlife habitat type is “Tropical Thorn Forest and Sand Dune Desert”. No authentic information is available on the historical as well as the present status of wildlife in the district. The only source could be the information provided by the local community and district gazetteers, which indicate wildlife population has drastically declined over the last few decades; even some species like gazelles have either become extinct or are endangered. It could be attributed to various environmental factors and over utilization of the resource.

Table 9.2: Wildlife Common Species

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

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

9.6.1. Wildlife Statistics

There were no wildlife statistics available for the district.

9.7. Wetlands

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

9.8. Commercial Forestry (Plantations)

Groves of date palm are numerous in and around Panjgur town which are the main commercial entity and a livelihood for the local communities. Fuel wood is collected from the natural forests and sold for local consumption.

9.9. Bee Keeping

Bee keeping is not practiced in the district; however, honey is collected from forests for local use.

9.10. Marketing and Processing

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

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

The Forest Department in the district is under the administrative control of the Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), who comes under the Chief Conservator of Forest (South) in the province. The table given on the following page reflects details of administration of the Forest Department in Panjgur district. For further details, please see table E1 Annexure E.

Table 9.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	22
Actual Filled Posts	22
Vacant Posts	0

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

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

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

9.12. Some Development Projects

There is no development project (District Government, PSDP/ADP) under implementation in the district.

9.13. Some Key Findings

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

10 MINING

The district area is mainly covered with sand stone, limestone, shale and clay material. Antimony (in the area of Korkian, Padkash and Sabzab) and gold bearing quartz veins occurs at different localities. The potential of the these localities are of less economic significance owing to which the district area is poor in economic mineral while huge reserves of gravel, sand and clay which can be utilized for construction purposes. Sulphur and salt are other minerals found.

11 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

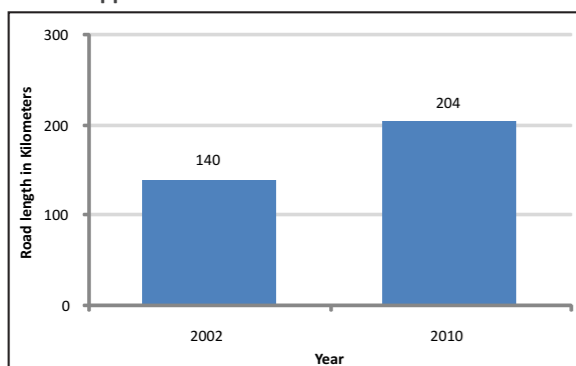
Data not available.

12 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

Economic Infrastructure and Communications	
Total Length of metalled roads	204 Km
Total Length of shingle roads	1,491 Km
Number of Telephone connections	3,713
Internet Users	2500
Mobile phone providers / connections	n/a
Number of post offices	7
Hotels	2
Motels	n/a
Guest Houses	1
Rest Houses	1
Public Banks	6
Private Banks	n/a

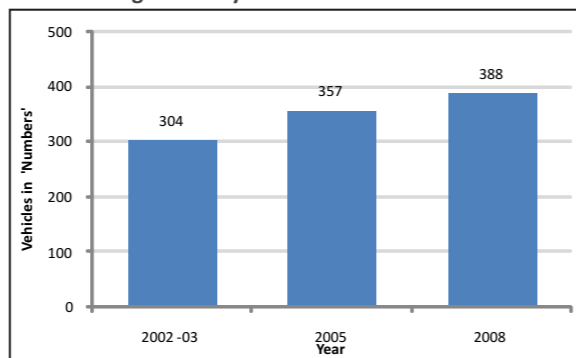
n/a: Data not available

Black Topped Roads



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

Vehicles Registered by Year



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

12.1. Introduction

Communication infrastructure can broadly be considered two-way traffic for economic and social uplift. People of a particular area can easily travel to other better areas for economic gains and social interactions while people of other areas can travel to the particular area (which was previously inaccessible) and hence bring along potentials of economic prosperity. Roads, railways, electricity, telecommunication, availability of print and electronic media are all necessary to ensure that a particular area keep pace with other developed areas.

In Panjgur, economic infrastructure and communication facilities are inadequate. The district has limited road linkages within the district as well as with other parts of the province. Most of the roads are shingle roads. Availability of electricity is limited and there is no gas supply. Besides, postal and telephone and banking facilities are available, though to a limited extent. There is no railway line in the district.

12.2. Roads and Highways with Surface Classification and Length

The total length of roads in Panjgur is 1,695 km, out of which, 204 km is black topped road (metalled road). Major portion of total roads comprises of shingle roads. The black topped roads constitute only 12 percent of the total roads available in the district. All these roads were constructed and are maintained by the Provincial Buildings and Roads (B&R) Division of the Communications and Works (C&W) Department.

Table 12 .1: Road Type and Length

Length by Surface Type	(Kilometer)		
	Black Topped	Shingle	Total Length
2002	140	1,491.9	1,631.9
2010	204	1,491	1,695

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

Black topped road density per square kilometer is 0.01 and that of shingle road is 0.09.

12.3. Transport

The Vehicle Excise Registration Office is located in District Panjgur but only limited data is available about the vehicles registered in the district. Please see table F1, Annexure for the number of registered vehicle under various categories in the district since 2003. This data shows that very few vehicles are being registered every year in Panjgur. Only a few government vehicles had registration numbers issued from Panjgur.

12.4. Railway, Harbor and Airports

The district has no railways. The national flag-carrier Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) operates weekly flights to connect Panjgur to major cities of the country.

12.5. Radio and Television Stations

Panjgur has one TV booster for Pakistan Television's transmission. The television owners watch satellite-received television programs. There were 2 cable operators in the district at the time when data was being collected.

12.6. Telecommunication and IT Services

Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation (PTC) has established a network of telephones in the district. Five telephone exchanges are operational. One mobile phone provider is also working in the district. Fax and limited internet facilities are also available. The data given in the table below shows a gradual decrease in number of telephone exchanges and telephone lines in the district. Reason for decrease in telephone lines may be due to availability of mobile phone.

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

Category	2004-05	2008-09
Telephone Lines /connections	4,067	3,712
Exchange and Tele-density	7	5
Mobile Phone Providers, coverage and connections	n/a	n/a
Internet users	100	2,500

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

12.7. Post Offices / Courier Services

The Pakistan Postal Services Corporation has set up one post office at Chitkan, and one sub post office at Tasp, and five branch post offices.

12.8. Banking and Financial Institutions

Six commercial banks have branch offices in the district and they provide commercial banking services to the people.

Table 12.3: Number of Bank and Branches (Numbers)

Year	Banks			Branches		
	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign
2004-05	6	n/a	n/a	6	n/a	n/a
2009-10	6	n/a	n/a	6	n/a	n/a

(State Bank of Pakistan, 2010)

12.9. Hotels and Resorts

There are only two hotels and two rest houses in the district. The rest houses are managed by the Provincial B&R division.

12.10. Some Development Projects

The following projects were reflected in the PSDP2009:

- Construction of remaining portion of Khudabadan to Nukker Road, 65 KM.
- Construction of black topped Road from Panjgur to Prome, 25 KM.
- Black topped Tasp Kalung via Pachi Madni Road, 23.6 KM.
- Cutting of road from District Washuk to Panjgur.
- Black topped Roads Washbood Panjgur.
- Black topped Roads Tasp Panjgur.
- Construction of black topped Road Parome, Dasht Shahbaz in four Union Councils of Panjgur.
- Electrification of Keel Kore, Dasht Shahbaz. Additional Poles and transformers for four Union Council's Panjgur.

12.11. Some Key Findings

- As compared to other districts, present state of the economic infrastructure in District Panjgur is poor. Panjgur is connected to other cities by road and air, though the length of black top roads is only 204 kilometers. Development of any area is hard to imagine without roads. Economic infrastructure and communication services are deficient in the district. Given state of availability of financial resources, it is imperative that priorities be fixed with regard to construction of roads and other communication infrastructure. The government will have to make a plan for taking up construction of not only in Panjgur but also in Balochistan as in whole province the biggest amount is being spent on construction of roads every year. Railways are also non-existent. Telecommunication facilities are available to a fraction of the population only.
- Comprehensive plan for roads' construction be made keeping in view population, access to agriculture farms, health and education facilities etc. Similar plan should be made to expand telecommunication infrastructure.
- Outreach of TV and radio transmission should be extended to areas which have more population.



SECTION III Social Infrastructure

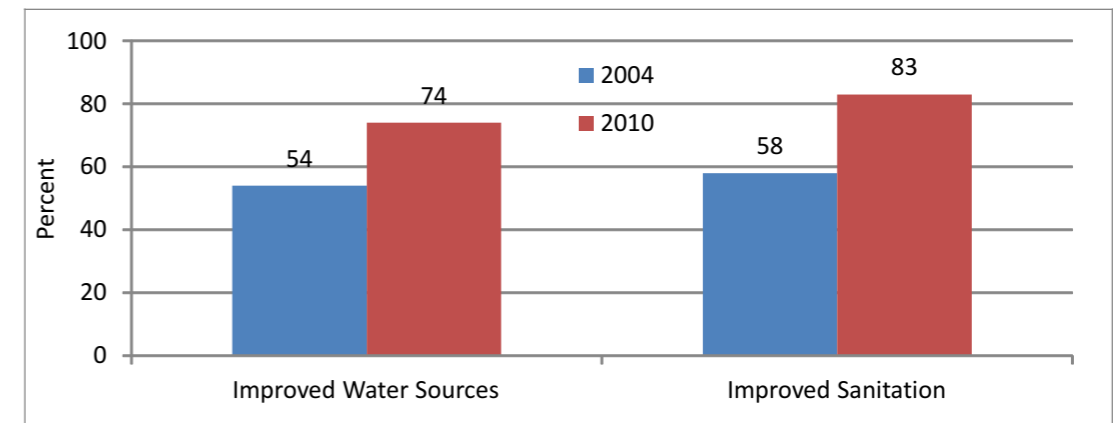
- 13 Water Supply and Sanitation
- 14 Health and Nutrition
- 15 Education

13

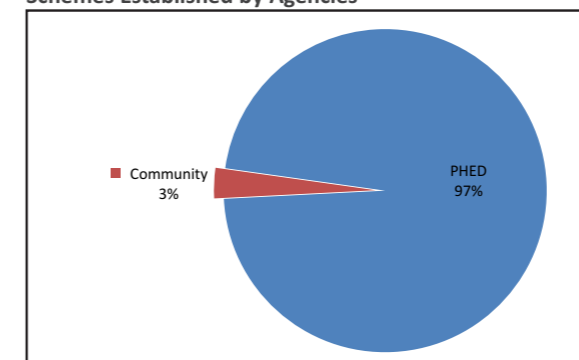
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

MDG Indicators	
Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability	
7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source	74%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	83%

Water Supply Schemes		Purification Plants	
Functional	25	Functional	2
Non - functional	7	Non-functional	0
Total	32	Total	2
Water sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	26	There is no information available about sanitation schemes	
Spring	n/a		
Open Sources	7		
Canal	n/a		



Schemes Established by Agencies



(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- Provision of drinking water has improved in the recent years while quality and quantity of drinking water remains an issue yet to be uncovered and addressed.
- PHED, under its Clean Drinking Water for All (CDWA) program, is the major role player in water supply schemes.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, 2 water filtration plants have been installed at various locations, both of which are functional.
- There has been significant improvement in the use of sanitary toilets by households.

13.1. Introduction

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

The water and sanitation indicators for Balochistan are far lower compared to the national average while this disparity increases further in the rural areas. Situation in District Panjgur 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 in the recent years. Panjgur ranks 5th with regard to having improved water source and improved sanitation. A profile of the water and sanitation situation in the district is shown in the table below.

Table 13.1: Water and Sanitation Indicators (Percent)

Indicator	2004	2010
Use of Improved water sources	54	74
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	58	83

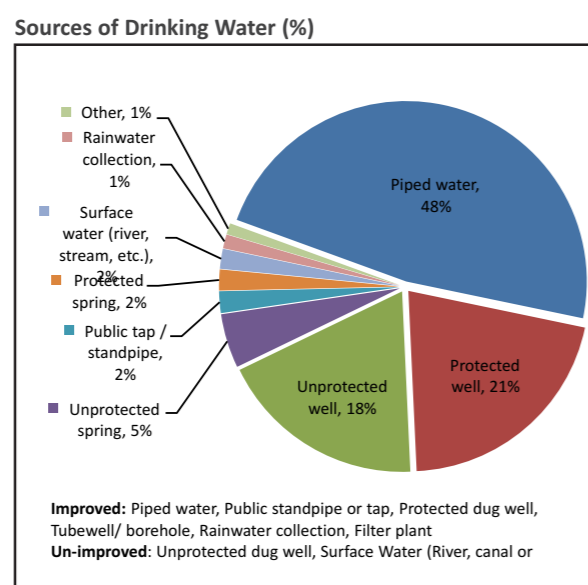
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

13.2. Drinking Water

A recent household survey² conducted in 2010, has shown that 74% population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, piped water (48%) constitutes major source followed by protected dug well (21%). Whereas, other minor improved sources include: public stand pipe (2%), protected springs (2%) and rain water collection (1%). Major unimproved sources are unprotected dug well (18%), unprotected springs (5%) and surface water (2%) as mentioned in the graph. For details, see table G1 Annexure G.

About 31% households have no water on their premises and have to travel distances to fetch water.

Only 12.2% households boil drinking water before use, 14.6% strain through cloth, 13.8% use solar disinfection technique and 0.6% let water stand and settle: the rest use drinking water untreated in Panjgur (MICS Balochistan 2010-customized table)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

³Balochistan Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS), 2010. Planning and Development Department, GoB.

13.3. Water Supply Schemes

Overall use of improved drinking water sources has increased since 2003-04, when access to water sources was 54%. The table below shows the number of schemes implemented by PHED and community:

Table 13.2: Schemes Established by Institutions

Type of Agency	Total Schemes
PHED	32
Community	1

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

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

Table 13.3: Type of Water Schemes

Type of Schemes	Total Schemes
Tube Well	26
Open Surface	7

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The sources of the schemes are mainly dependent on ground water tank followed by direct pumping from dam or water as mentioned in the table below:

Table 13.4: Distribution of Schemes by Sources

Type of Sources	Total Schemes
Groundwater Tank	17
Overhead Tank	5
Direct Pumping From Dam Or Water	7
Other	4

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The above mentioned schemes are being run using various energy sources. Out of total 33 schemes, 17 are being run using electricity, whereas in electricity shortage areas 16 schemes are being run on diesel pumps.

13.4. Water Purification Plants

PHED is implementing "Clean Drinking Water for All" program that aims to install water purification plant in every Union Council and some Tehsils of the district. So far 2 water purification plants have been installed, both of which are functional.

13.5. Some Development Projects

The following was reflected in the PSDP 2011-12.

- Development Schemes of Water Supply, Cost Rs. 10 million

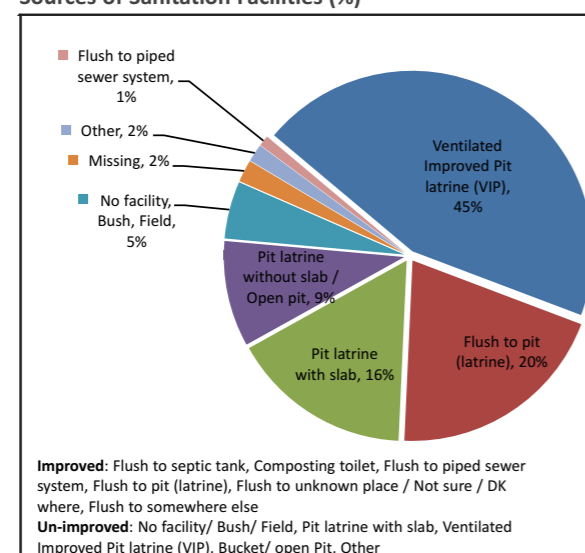
13.6. Sanitation

Poor sanitation directly affects environment and puts human health in danger. State of sanitation facilities in Balochistan has been unsatisfactory. No government has ever given this sector any serious attention. Study of the PSDP data over the years shows that this sector never got any significant allocation. Most districts being mostly rural remained neglected completely. Adequate facilities for excreta disposal can help reduce transmission of diseases like diarrhea and polio. The improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.

13.6.1. Use of Sanitary Means of Excreta Disposal

About 83% households in the districts are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those, only 21% has any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 5% have no toilet facility and defecate in the open fields/bushes, which raises the risk of disease transmission through air, insects/flies or other means. For details, see table G2 Annexure G.

Sources of Sanitation Facilities (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	23%
TT2 Vaccination	17%
Vaccination (BCG, Fully)	0%,0%
Institutional deliveries	13%
Skilled attendants at birth	23%
Diseases (MICS 2010)	
Suspected pneumonia <5 yrs	3%
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks<5 yrs	30%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	1
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	1
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	15
Dispensaries	13
MCH Centers	4
TBC	1
Others	1
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	28
Nurses	3
Paramedics	171

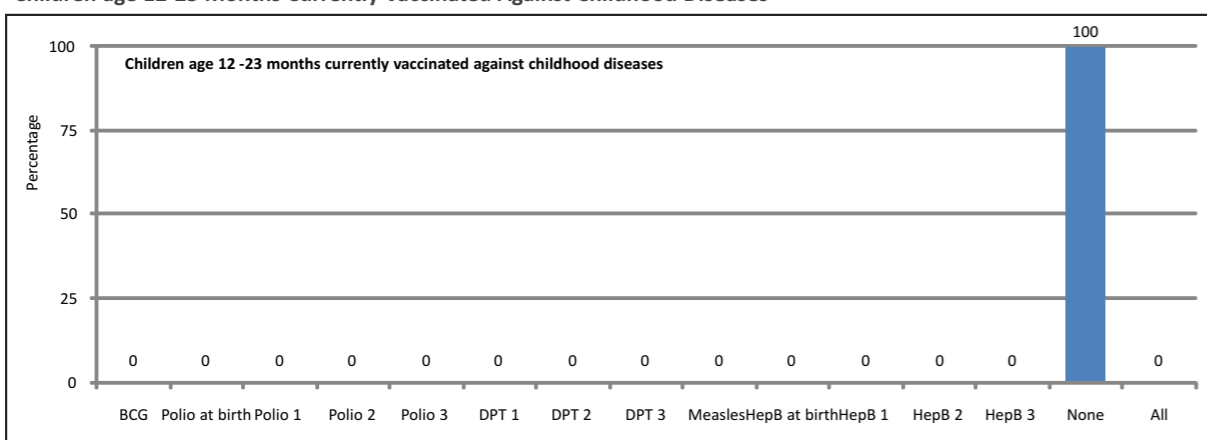
(MNCH and diseases indicators, MICS, 2010) And (Health Facilities and Human Resources, 2010)

MDG Indicators	
<u>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</u>	
1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs) – 58%	(2004)
<u>Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality</u>	
4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (Mekran Division) – 55	
4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (Mekran Division) – 47	(2010)
4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage – 0%	(2010)
<u>Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health</u>	
5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth – 23%	(2010)
5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate – 17%	(2010)
5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate – 0%	
5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage – 23%	(2010)
5.6: Unmet need for FP – n/a	
<u>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases</u>	
6.3: Correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS among young women (15 -24y) – 2%	(2010)
6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN – 0%	
6.8: Children treated with Anti -malarial Drugs – 16.3%	
6.9: TB Case Detection Rate – 20%	(2009)
6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate – 77%	(2008)

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

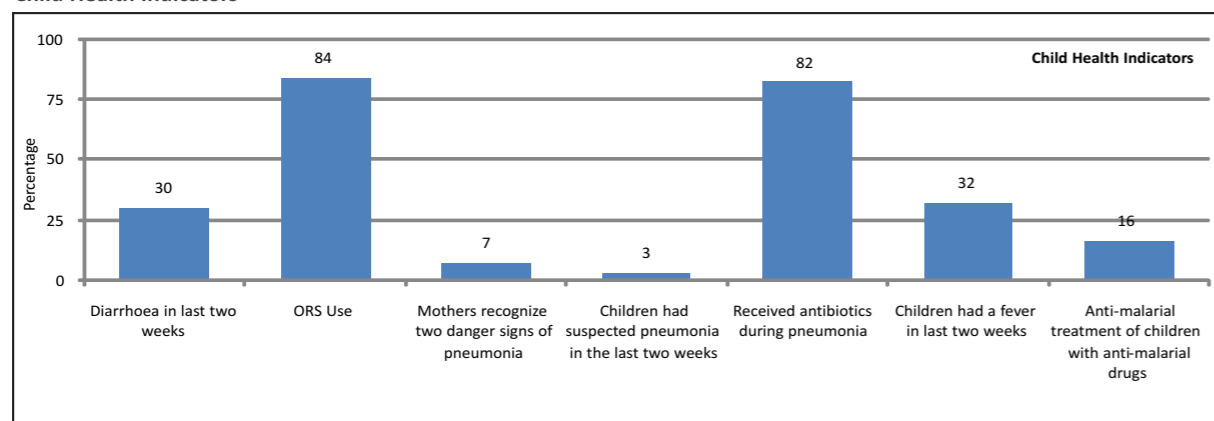
Status of the various indicators of health sector is given below:

Children age 12-23 Months Currently Vaccinated Against Childhood Diseases



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Child Health Indicators



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- With regard to provision of public healthcare services, Panjgur is no exception: health services suffer from governance, funding, staffing and resource limitation issues.
- A total of 203,044 new cases of common illnesses, visited the government health facilities during 2009-10
- Another 935 new cases of common illnesses visited outpatient departments of the secondary hospitals
- Hospitals at the district level lack proper medical care and administrative arrangements
- TB Control Program has made significant achievement under its TB-DOTS strategy with an overall achievement of 20% and 77% each of Case Detection Rate (CDR) and Treatment Success Rate (TSR) respectively.
- Women suffer from the lack of female doctors and trained nurses. Specific woman health issues stand neglected

14.1. Health Needs

The population of the district is depending largely on the government run hospitals, dispensaries and BHUs etc. for free medical service. The medical resources in the district are inadequate for rural areas. The vulnerable groups including women and children are particularly at risk. For every 1,000 live births, 47 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 8 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women, who experience a fertility rate of 0.4 as compared to the provincial average (TFR: 4.7), have poor access to skilled providers for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. Other than the resourceful and affluent ones, most women are left to deliver at home by local untrained *dais* at best, or by neighbors or relatives. There is no ambulance facility and people have to make their own arrangements in case of medical and obstetric emergencies.

According to Health Management Information System (HMIS) reports, a total of 203,044 new cases of common illnesses, visited the government health facilities during 2009-10. Respiratory Tract Infections, Gastro Intestinal, Diarrhea/ Dysentery 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 on right.

Another 935 new cases of common illnesses visited outpatient departments of the secondary hospitals. The distribution of top 10 disease cases is presented in the chart below:

88 patients were hospitalized during the year 2009-10.

14.2. Health System and Resources

14.2.1. Health Facilities

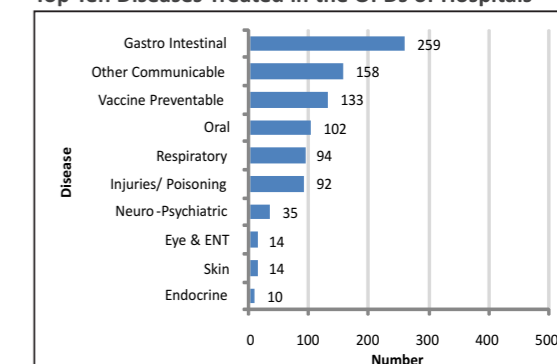
The health facility infrastructure includes: 1 Hospital, 1 Rural Health Centers (RHCs), 15 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 13 Civil Dispensaries (CDs), 4 Maternal and Child Health Centers (MCHCs), and 1 TB Clinic. There are 46 beds out of which 10 are in RHCs.

Apart from the above health facilities a fifty bedded Hospital is under construction (in Khudabadan). Moreover, there is one Private Hospital with 8 beds. The public-sector healthcare system suffers from governance, funding, staffing and resource limitations.

14.2.2. Human Resource

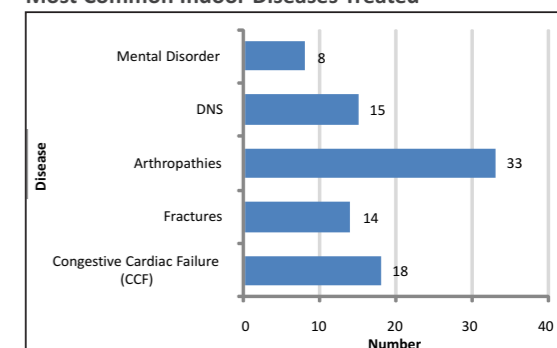
There are 28 doctors for a population of about 304,966 heads i.e. one doctor for 10,892 persons and only 3 nurses and 2 dentists posted in the health facilities of the district. The ratio of bed/population and staff has been calculated in the following table:

Top Ten Diseases Treated in the OPDs of Hospitals



(DHIS, 2009-10)

Most Common Indoor Diseases Treated



(DHIS, 2009-10)

Table 14.1: Health Staff and Facilities

(Numbers)

Health Facilities	Health Staff and Facilities in 2010				Units
	Doctors M/F	Nurses M/F	Para-medical M/F	Beds M/F	
Hospitals	10/4	1/2	14/2	36	1
RHCs	2/-	n/a	6/-	10	1
BHUs	4/2	n/a	29/14	n/a	15
CDs	2/-	n/a	26/-	n/a	13
MCH Centers	n/a	n/a	-/4	n/a	4
TB Clinic	1/-	n/a	1/-	n/a	1
Other	3/-	n/a	39/-	n/a	1
Total	28	3	171	46	36
Unit/population ratio	10,892	101,655	1,783	6,630	8,471

(Balochistan Health Department)

14.2.3. In Service Training

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

Table 14.2: Training of PHC staff

Topic	Participant NOs	Organised by
Zinc Sulphate & MIS tools	15	National program for family planning & primary health care.
Malaria Training	22	Human Resource Development
DHIS initial training	90	Provincial HMIS/DHIS Cell

(Balochistan Health Department)

14.2.4. Administration of Health Department

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

14.2.5. Reporting and Surveillance Systems

A computerized Health Management Information System for First Level Care Facilities (HMIS/FLCF) was implemented in the district since early 1990's. Since then, the system is used for collection of monthly data on priority health problems, services provided and availability of resources.

In addition, the National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care (NPFP and PHC) has also setup a comprehensive management information system to monitor performance of Lady Health Workers deployed at the community level. The system collects data from each LHW, consolidates it and sends up in the management hierarchy. Diseases Early Warning System (DEWS) is a weekly epidemiological surveillance and outbreak control reporting system for selected communicable diseases.

14.3. Health Services / Activities

According to the HMIS report the utilization pattern varies amongst the 36 reporting facilities throughout the district. The aggregated average of new patients for whole district was 18.4/day, and in fourteen facilities (39% of total 36) average daily OPD was less than 10 patients per day.

Overall 29% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), whereas, 2% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel in the whole district. Similarly, 10% of the delivered women had one or more post natal visits. The data also shows that out of 460 family planning visits 54% were new clients.

14.4. Special Health Programs / Initiatives

14.4.1. Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

District Superintendent of Vaccination (DSV), under the supervision of the DHO and DOH, manages the EPI services in the district. DSV coordinates and supervises the affairs of EPI staff and activities at all fixed centers and that of 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: 36%, Penta-3: 34%, Measles: 28% and TT-2+: 9%.

14.4.2. TB Control Program

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

Table 14.3: Number of Registered TB Patients

Year	No. of TB Patients Registered
2006	119
2007	126
2008	169
2009	110
2010 (up to 3 rd qtr)	78
Total	602

(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 20% and 77% respectively.

14.4.3. Malaria Control Program

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

14.4.4. Hepatitis Prevention Control Program

Viral hepatitis is a serious global public health problem. At present, five distinct type of pathogenic hepatitis viruses have been identified including: A, B, C, D, and E. In Pakistan, Hepatitis E remains endemic, mainly affecting the adult population. The program for Hepatitis prevention and control was launched in 2005 and providing Hepatitis B vaccination and treatment of Hepatitis B & C through a sentinel site established at DHQ Hospital. The numbers of patients registered during 2009-10 were as under:

Table 14.4: Number of Hepatitis Cases Registered During 2009-10

	Registered	Therapy Completed	Under Treatment
Hepatitis B	10	10	0
Hepatitis C	32	5	15

(Balochistan Health Department)

According to a survey⁴ conducted in 2008, the prevalence of Hepatitis B in the district was estimated at 0.9% and that of Hepatitis C at 0%.

14.4.5. AIDS Control Program

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

14.4.6. 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 services' users through a network of community-based Lady Health Workers (LHWs). These health workers are especially trained in primary health care, family planning and community organization and deployed in their neighborhood catering to a population 1000 persons each. There were 377 LHWs working under supervision of 14 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) in the district covering 58% of the population of the district.

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

This project aims to improve the Health of women and children with focus on the following components:

- Improve 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.

DHQ Hospital is already providing Basic EmONC Services and will be strengthened for provision of Comprehensive EmONC Services. A Community Midwives School has been established and is functional. A Public Health Specialist has been posted for monitoring the program activities in the district.

14.5. Nutritional Status

The situation with regards to nutritional status among children under-five years was not very promising, as the MICS 2003-04 reported 58% children under-five as moderately or severely malnourished. According to MICS 2010, 100% infants were on breast milk.

In micro-nutrition, the situation is 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 2.9% households were found consuming adequately iodized salt.

14.6. Some Development Projects

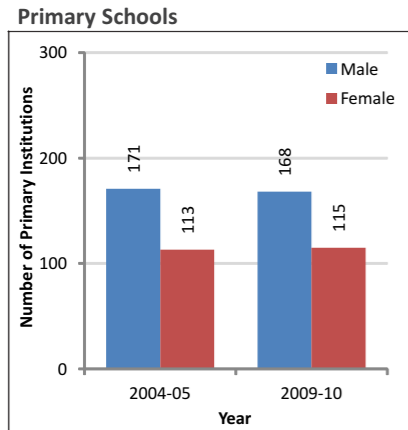
According to PSDP 2009, the following project was under progress in district Panjgur.

- Construction of 50 bedded Hospital Khuda-abadan Panjgur.

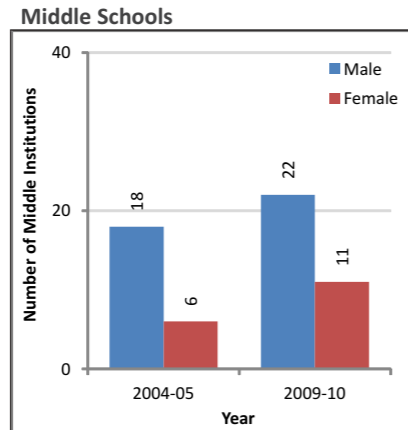
14.7. Major Development Issues

- More doctors are needed in the district for enhanced coverage and better health services
- Construction of 50 bedded hospital at Khuda-Abadan is good step towards provision of quality health services
- Allocation of funds to different health facilities in the district be made based on the data collected through HMIS and other data gathering tools
- Women and child health care needs special attention
- Improved health governance should also be focused for effective service delivery.

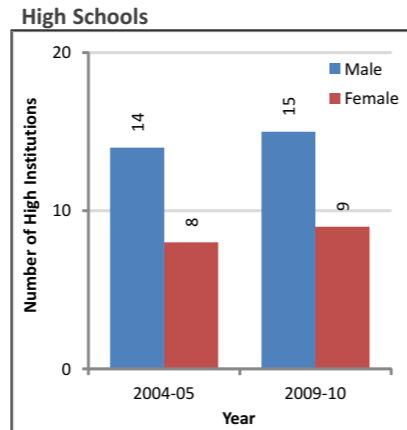
15 EDUCATION



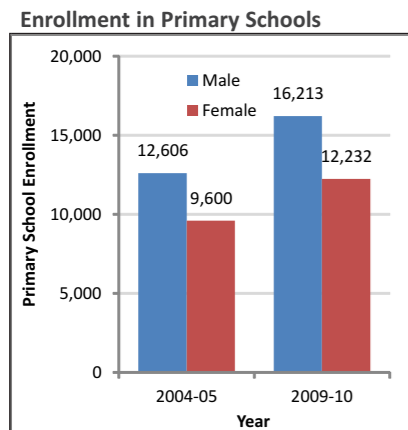
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



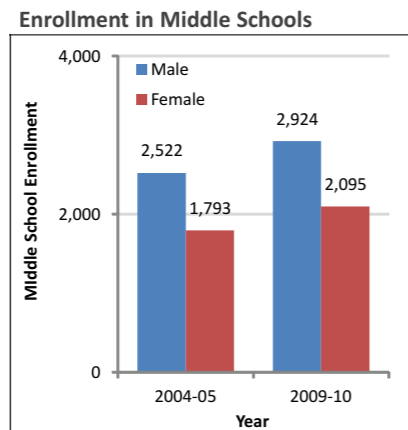
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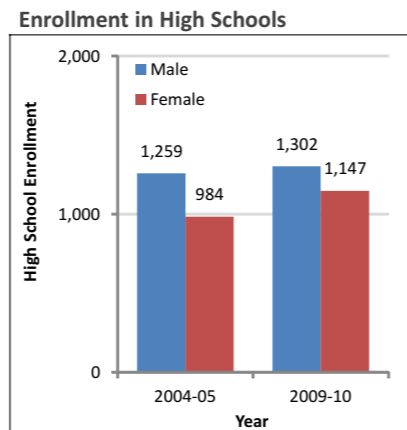
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



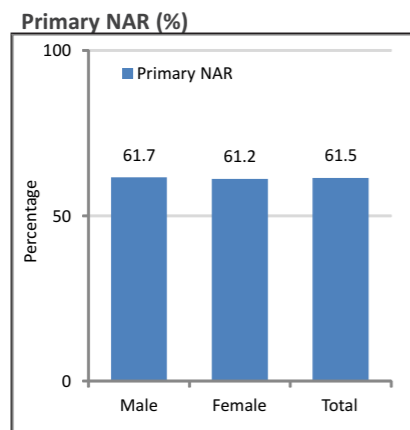
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



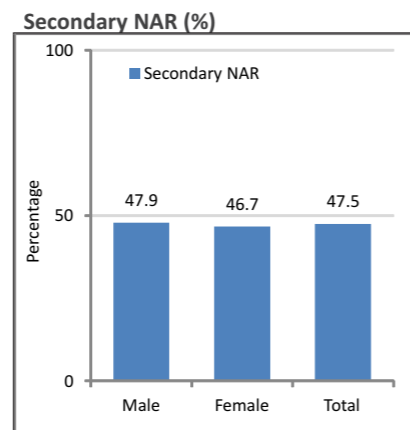
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



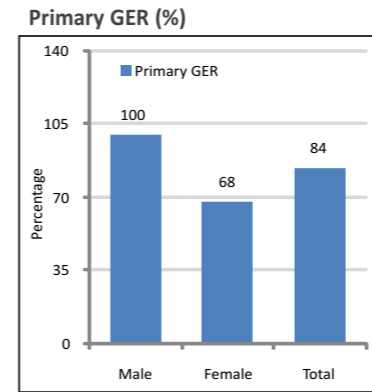
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



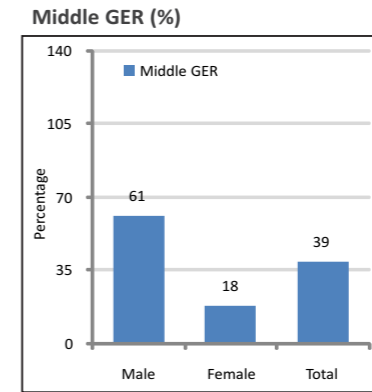
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)



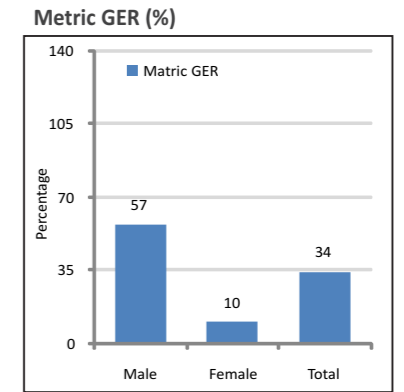
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)



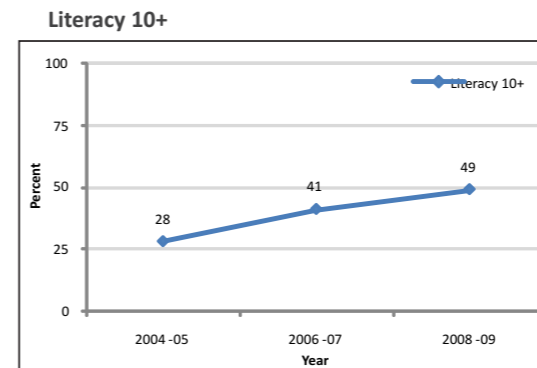
(PSLM, 2008-09)



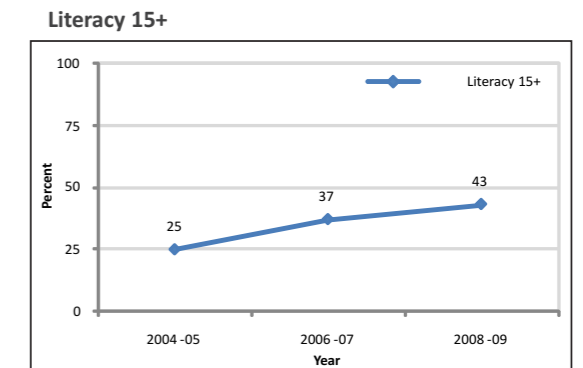
(PSLM, 2008-09)



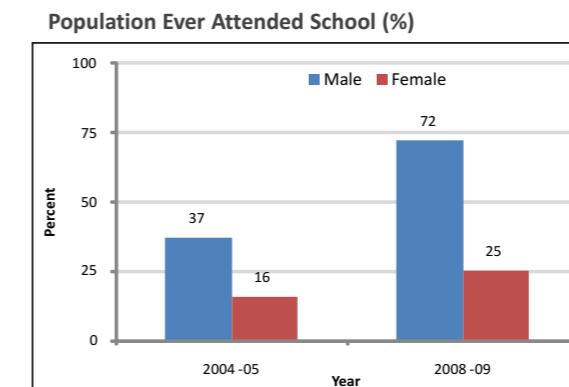
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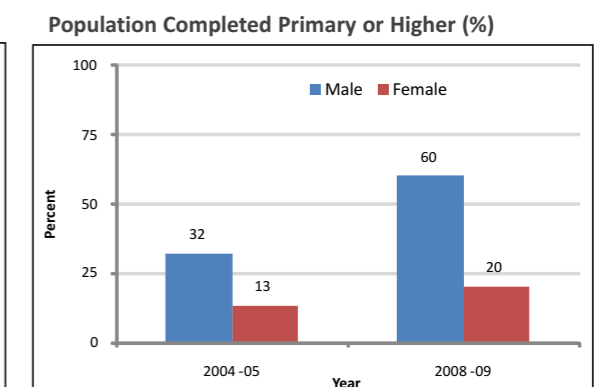
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

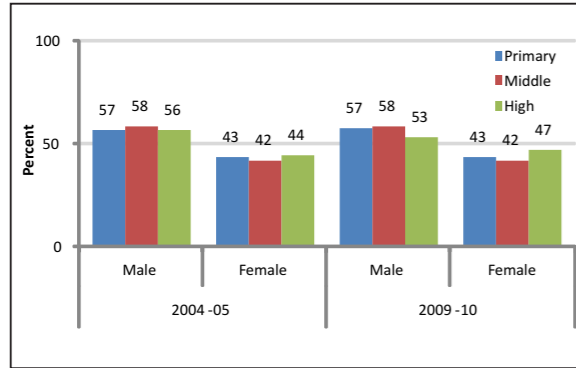


(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



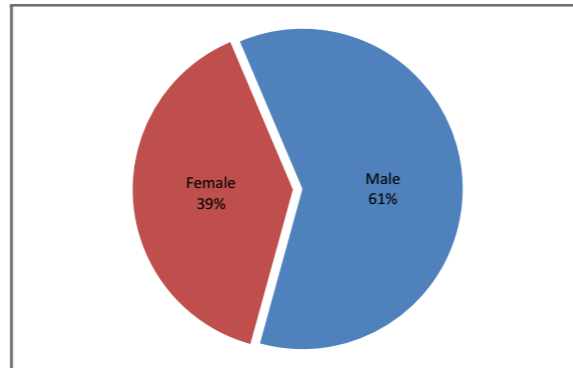
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Male/Female Ratio (%)



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

Overall Teachers



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

MDG Indicators

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- 2.1: Net primary enrolment ratio: 62% (2010)
- 2.2: Primary Completion rate: 41% (2010)
- 2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs): 49% (2009)

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development

- 3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary: 0.99 (2010)
- 3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary: 0.95 (2010)

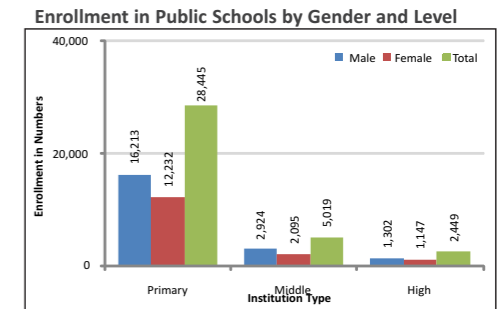
Sector Highlights

- Significant decline in secondary school NAR (total: 48%, boys: 47%, girls: 48%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5)
- PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 51% population aged 10 years and older never attended any school.
- Most girls drop out or discontinue education beyond primary and/or middle levels.
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment in secondary levels is non-availability of schools. Against 283 primary schools in the district, there are only 33 middle and 24 high schools.
- There is also general scarcity of female teachers as on average there is only one primary teacher per 30 pupils.
- Primary school completion is very high.
- Literacy centers are contributing to enhance literacy in the district.

15.1. Introduction

15.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates

According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 340 public primary, middle and high schools is 35,913, whereas, 1,614 students were enrolled in Colleges, of which 1,173 were boys and 441 were girls.

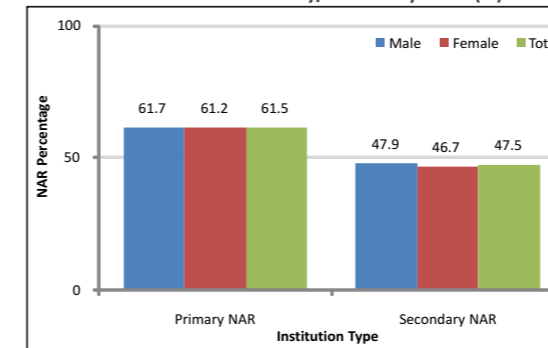


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

15.3. Enrollment Rates

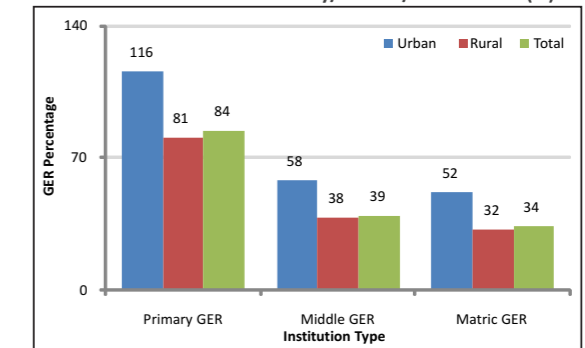
MICS Balochistan conducted in 2010 has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 62% with girls almost equal to boys (61% versus 62%). This indicates that 38% children were still out of school, which will either join late, or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in secondary school NAR (total: 48%, boys: 47%, girls: 48%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Gross Enrollment Rate of primary and middle schools were 84% and 39% respectively. For details, see tables I3 and I4 Annexure I.

Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

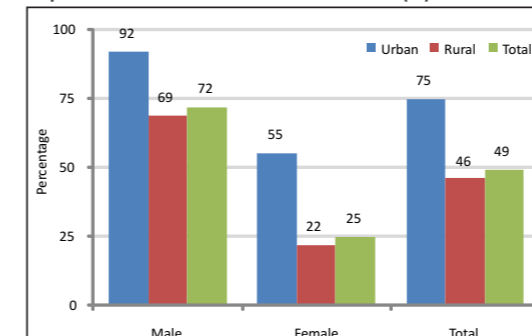


(PSLM, 2008-09)

15.4. Educational Attainment

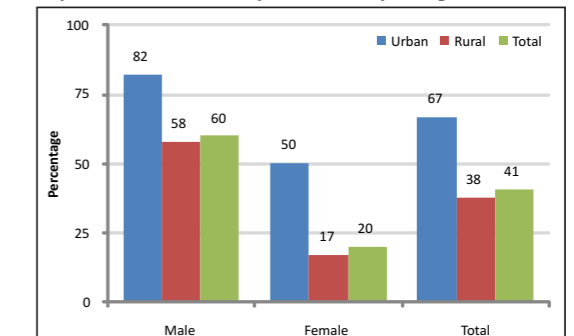
Educational attainment is also quite low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 51% population aged 10 years and older never attended any school while only 41% reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 22% had ever-attended any school and only 17% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with urban males, where nearly 92% ever attend and 82% complete primary levels. For details, see table I5 and I6 Annexure I.

Population that has Ever Attended School (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level

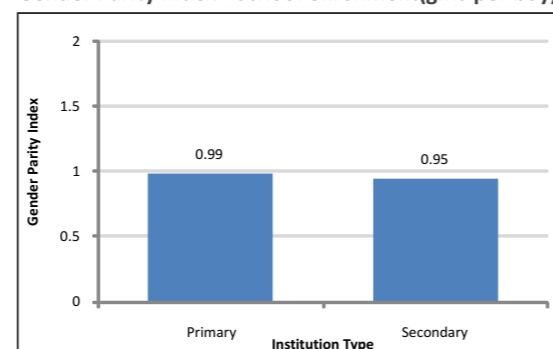


(PSLM, 2008-09)

15.5. Gender Disparities

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

Gender Parity Index - School enrollment(girls per boy)

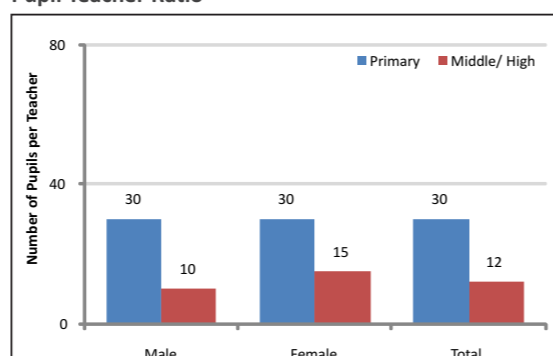


(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

15.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 30 Primary school boys and 30 Primary girls. There are sufficient teachers per students for middle level. For details, see table 17 Annexure I.

Pupil Teacher Ratio



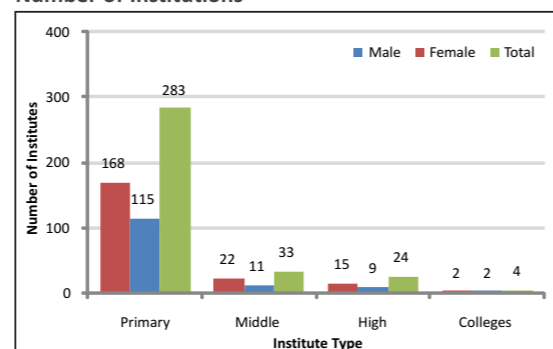
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

15.7. Institutions

15.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school census 2009-10, there are 283 primary schools (168 male and 115 female), 33 middle schools (22 male and 11 female), 24 high schools (15 male and 9 female), 1 Inter College (1 female), 2 Degree Colleges (1 male and 1 Female) and 1 Elementary College (male only). For details, see table 18 Annexure I.

Number of Institutions



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

15.7.2. Primary Schools

The total enrollment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 28,445, of which, 16,213 were boys and 12,232 were girls, which means that 57% of Primary school students were boys. In each primary school, a senior Junior Vernacular Teacher (JVT) is assigned the charge of Head Master or Head Mistress. The costs of primary schools are borne by government, in the case of government run schools. They have a uniform curriculum and examination system.

As per Government of Pakistan's National Education Policy (NEP), (now redundant after 18th amendment) the primary education will be provided to all the children in the age group of 4-9 years. School facilities will be provided to every child within a radius of 1.5 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 thousands of schools to cover the district map. Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 22 community schools to promote primary education.

The following table computes the budget based on the information provided by the Provincial Education Department.⁵

Budget-Establish New Primary Schools

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys' Schools					
Establish New Primary Schools	17	17	17	17	17
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	36.142	36.142	36.142	36.142	36.142
New Schools-Teachers Salary	6.120	12.240	18.360	24.480	30.600
Total (Rs. in millions)	42.262	48.382	54.502	60.622	66.742
Girls' Schools					
Establish New Primary Schools	21	21	21	21	21
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	44.646	44.646	44.646	44.646	44.646
New Schools-Teachers Salary	7.560	15.120	22.680	30.240	37.800
Total (Rs. in millions)	52.206	59.766	67.326	74.886	82.446

15.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise grades 6 to 8, with the primary section included. In 2009, there were 33 middle schools in Panjgur district, of which, 22 were for boys and 11 for girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 5,019, which included 2,924 boys and 2,095 girls. This means that 58.26% of middle school students are boys. The Government has sanctioned 15 posts for a middle schools, of which, one post is of SST (Gen), SST (Sc), JAT, PTI, D.M, M.Q each; two posts of JET, JVT and 4 posts of *Naib Qasid*. A Senior Secondary School Teacher, SST (Gen), is posted as Head Master/ Head Mistress of the middle school. The district has 33 middle schools against 283 primary schools, which means that 8.58 primary schools feed into one middle school and this explains the low continuation rates.

15.7.4. High Schools

High schools comprise grades up to 10 with primary and middle classes included. Humanities and science subjects are taught in these schools. When a middle school is upgraded from Middle level to High level, more staff is sanctioned as one Head Master or Head Mistress, a Secondary School Teacher (general science), a Junior English Teacher, a Junior Clerk, and a class IV employee. In 2009, there were 24 high schools in Panjgur, 15 for boys and 9 for girls. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 2,449; of which, 1,147 girls and 1,302 were boys.

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

15.7.5. Intermediate College

There is one Inter College (Female). 113 students are enrolled in the Inter College.

15.7.6. Degree Colleges

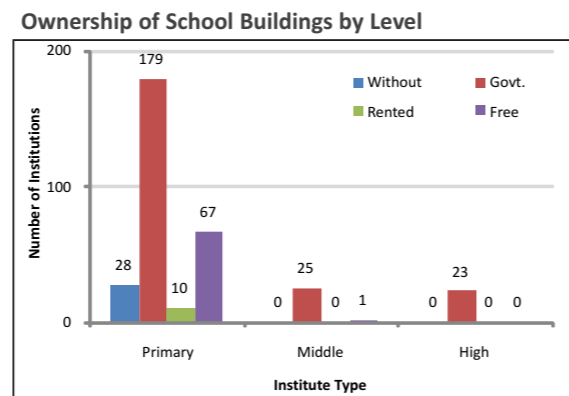
There are Two (2) degree colleges (1 Male and 1 Female) in the district. In degree colleges, 1,501 students are enrolled, in which, 1,173 students are boys and 328 are girls.

⁵ District EFA Plan, Panjgur 2011-2015, NCHD

15.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

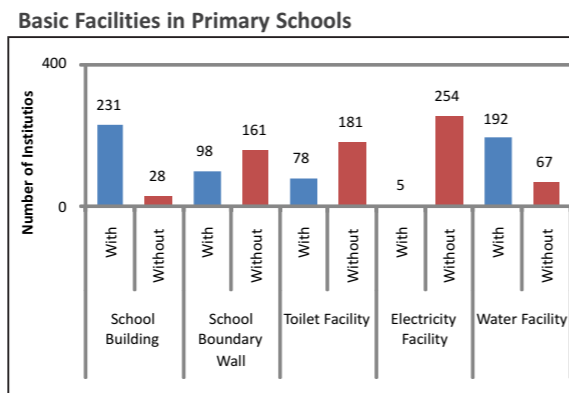
15.8.1. School Buildings

According to BEMIS data of 2009-10, 11% of primary schools are without school buildings and some of them from all schools are functioning without shelter. This situation is better in middle and high schools.



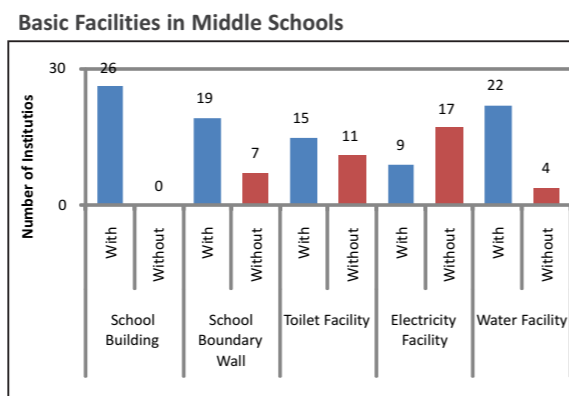
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

62% of primary schools are without boundary wall.



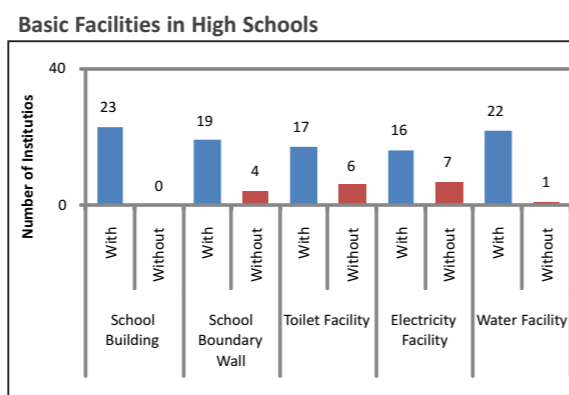
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

98% of primary schools are without electricity. Middle schools aren't any better in this regard, whereas, situation in high schools is relatively better with this percent dropping to 30%.



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

70% of primary schools are without basic toilet facility. The situation doesn't differ much at middle and high schools levels.



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

26% of primary schools are without water facility. Similar situation exists in middle schools. The situation in High schools is relatively better (only 4% without water).

According to a previous survey, most of the schools were deprived of basic needs i.e. boundary wall, toilets for students, classrooms, science labs, library, science equipment, furniture, reading writing material, computers and water facilities. The missing facilities are among major reasons why students drop out of schools.

15.9. Literacy

Literacy is a key to acquiring education and a pre-requisite to get knowledge. Illiterate societies cannot progress.

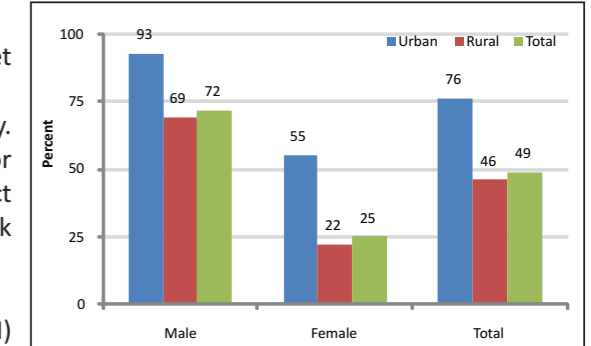
Balochistan, literacy rate has been extremely low historically. Currently for Balochistan, it is only 22% for females and 48.2% for males for 10 years and above years' age group. Inter-district disparities and gender discrimination make literacy situation look even grimmer

According to Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, the literacy rate of age 10+ in Panjgur district was 72% among males and 25% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 49%. 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, see table 19 Annexure I.

There believed to be around 22,000 settlements in Balochistan. If we talk about establishing one primary school per settlement, we need to have around 11000 more primary schools whose cost of construction runs in billions. It doesn't require a genius to figure out that Balochistan government cannot provide the required finances within reasonable span of time.

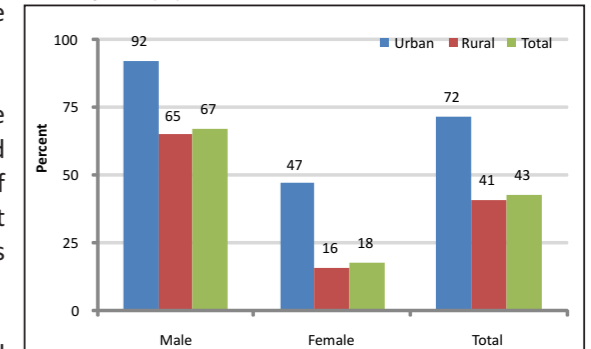
90 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for males and females by the Directorate of Literacy and Non-Formal Basic Education and NCHD for over 2,000 beneficiaries. An overwhelming majority of the adult literacy centers are for females.⁶

Literacy 10+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 15+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

Description	Centers	Enrolment
Male Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	4	80
Literacy Centers - Dir of Lit/NFBE	10	250
Sub-total Male	14	330
Female Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	56	1,195
Literacy Centers - Dir of Lit/NFBE	20	500
Sub-total Female	76	1,695
Total	90	2,025

15.10. Non-Formal Education

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

- Provincial Social Welfare Department.
- National Commission for Human Development

⁶ District EFA Plan, Panjgur 2011-2015, NCHD

- Prime Minister Literacy Cell and Asian Development Bank, through the government of Pakistan.

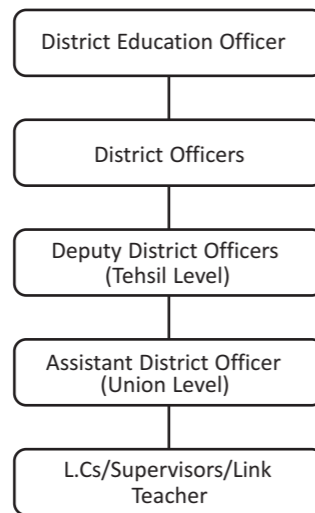
In the fiscal year 2007-2009, the Balochistan Education Foundation, with coordination of World Bank, established 22 community schools in Panjgur District through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. CCP & NRSP. The enrollment was 878, of which, 439 were girls and 439 were boys. According to an approved agreement, the following criteria were followed by BEF authority:

- Community will provide shelter or one room on voluntary basis.
- Teacher 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 K.M, but a minor amendment was made in phase III, which stated that there should not be any boys or girls school within a radius of 2 K.M.

15.11. Education Department

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

District Education Management Structure



15.12. Currently in Progress Projects

The following projects were reflected in the PSDP 2009:

- Construction of Girls College Khudabadan, Panjgur.
- Construction of Polytechnic College in Panjgur.

15.13. Major Development Issues

- There was a time in Balochistan when it was said that data was not available for planning but now enough data exists and that too district wise. Issues like low enrolment, gender disparities, missing facilities and low literacy should be addressed with the help of data available.
- Development partners and NGOs should work with government to make education for all possible.
- More girls' schools should be established at primary, middle and high levels.
- Non-Formal mode of education should be relied more as it cost effective as compared to formal education



SECTION IV

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

16 SPORTS

Football is immensely popular in District Panjgur. All open spaces are used as playing fields. Other games are not played too often. Girls play different games at school level. There is one recreational park for children at Chitkan. Playgrounds and fields are available in educational institutions A stadium has also been constructed in the district. An indigenous game called "*Chouki*" is very popular. This game is played with four small sticks and a conical stone.

16.1. Some Development Projects

No development project of sports reflected in the PSDP.

16.2. Some Key Findings

- As in case of other districts, in Panjgur too, sports have been neglected
- Improving sports facilities at school and college level will give sports opportunities to some portion of the youth
- Holding sport event will attract more youth and will highlight need to develop sports facilities
- Some allocation be fixed in the PSDP for sports activities in Panjgur, if not every year, every other year.

17 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

17.1. Introduction of Social Welfare

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

Social Welfare Department initiated 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, Panjgur was Rs. 4,472,992/- in financial year 2009-10 while this amount decreased to Rs. 1,101,500/- in the year 2010-11.

17.2. 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. These centers were receiving their grants through donations and *Zakat* funds. In the last year or so these centers have not received sufficient funds which resulted in unpaid debts and salaries brining the centers at the verge of closure.

Table 17.1 : Community Development Centers

Community Center	Year of Establishment	Purpose	Achievements
Technical Education Centre, Chitkan	Unavailable	To provide technical trainings	Not known
Technical Education Centre, Union Council Khudabadan.	-	Not known	Not known
Baby Day Care Centre, Chitkan,	-	Social Welfare Officer, Panjgur is running the centre on voluntary basis.	

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table 17.2: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in EDO Office

Total Posts and BPS.	No. of posts.	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	5	1	4
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	12	11	1
Total Posts.	17	12	5

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 17.3 : Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in Drug & Rehabilitation Centre, Panjgur

Total posts and BPS.	No. of posts.	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	2	1	1
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	12	11	1
Total Posts.	14	12	2

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

17.3. Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)

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

17.4. Zakat & Pakistan-Bait-ul-Maal

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

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

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

17.5. 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 Panjgur under Gender Reforms Action Plan (GRAP).

17.6. Structure & Functions of Department

Main functions of Social Welfare Department are as follows:

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

The Department of Social Welfare, District Panjgur has 5 posts of BPS-17, of which 4 were vacant and 12 posts of below BPS-16, of which 1 was vacant.

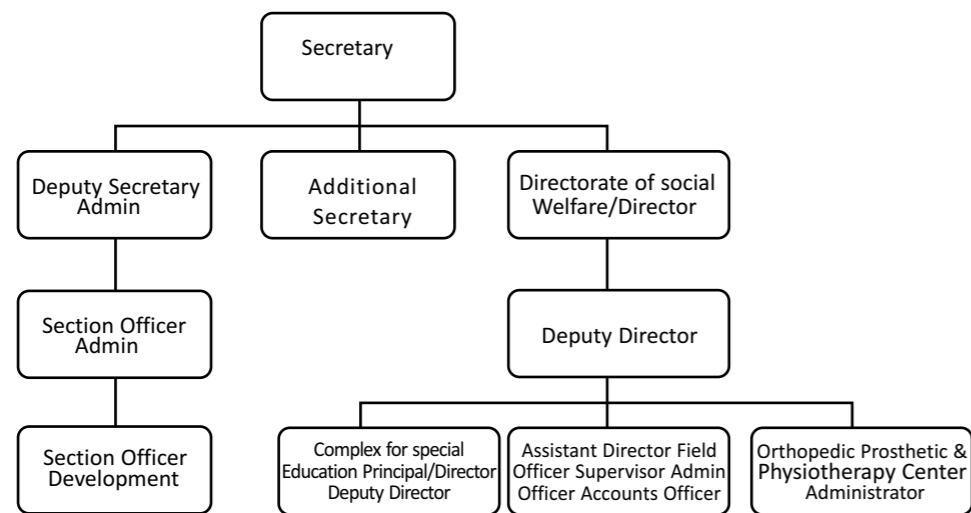
18 WOMEN/GIRL CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Table 17.4 : Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	15
Actual Filled Posts	13
Vacant Posts	2

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Social Welfare Department Organogram



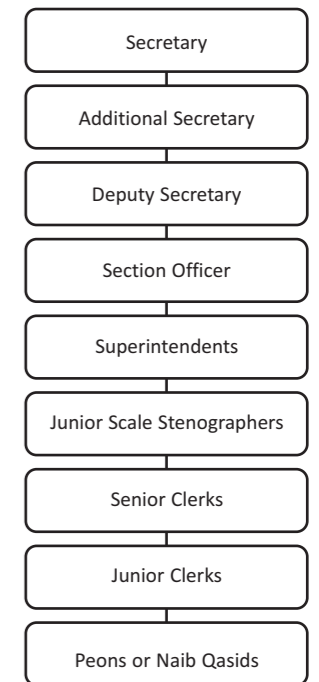
17.7. Some Key Findings

- As raison d'être of any government is social welfare of its people, more attention should be given to strengthening social welfare activities and infrastructure in Panjur district.
- Community Development Centers, once established, are great asset. Sufficient funds be allocated to get the maximum out of these facilities
- Certain projects on education and rehabilitation of the persons with impairments and transsexuals are utmost essential to be initiated for the welfare of marginalized strata.
- Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal needs to expand its role in timely assistance of the needy in the community.
- .
- Sufficient budget allocation is requisite to fulfill the requirements of community development schemes and projects.
- 119 CCBs and 66 NGOs were registered with Social Welfare Department in which all CCBs and 46 NGOs were not working. Support and monitoring of CCBs and NGOs can help in community development.
- For the well-being vulnerable groups like aged persons, orphans and for drug addicts more specific centers be established.

18.1. Structure of Women Development Department

In Balochistan, Women Development Cell was established in 1997 under the Planning and Development Department, which was the first initiative for women development in the province. Formerly, this department was working with the Department of Social Welfare and Special Education. Women Development Department (WDD) was separated from Department of Social Welfare and Special Education on 03rd November, 2009. Women Development 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



18.2. Situation of Women

Women were 46% of the overall population and 49% 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 almost equal to boys (61% compared to 62%). The secondary Net Attendance Ratio is 48% in total, out of which boys stand at 47% and girls stand at 48%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rates at primary and middle levels were 84% and 39% respectively.

The district has poor health facilities as there were only 6 lady doctors, 337 LHWs and 14 LHSs in the district. Consequently, 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. Besides, insufficient number of lady doctors, lack of essential Primary Health Care equipment and services aggravate their problems, particularly at the time of maternal emergencies.

Education and health sectors are main employers of women. Education employs 616 female teachers and in the health sector there are 6 lady doctors, 2 nurses and 20 paramedic staff. Besides, National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care employs 337 LHWs and 14 LHSs.

18.3. Available Facilities

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

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

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

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

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

- Rural Community Center Panjgur
- Baby Day-Care Center, Union Council Chitkan, Panjgur.
- Benazir Income Support Program
- Community Halls for lady councilors were established under GRAP.
- Non-Formal Education system for those who have missed regular schooling.
- Awareness Programs for Women's Rights and Empowerment is currently pursuing.
- The establishment of Gender Resource Centers and Career Development Centers at district level is also under way.

18.4. Vocational Trainings

There is no vocational training center in the district.

18.5. Recreational Facilities

The traditional norms do not allow women to entertain themselves through recreational activities; therefore, less attention has been given by the government to provide facilities such as parks and clubs. It is also worth noting that sports remains a neglected areas in all districts with discrimination of gender.

18.6. Women Development Initiatives

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

18.7. Some Key Findings

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

- Extending outreach of education to all females of the district will lead to welfare of women
- Programs for vocational training will help needy women to improve their lot
- Ensuring effective delivery of health services will impact women
- Raising awareness about rights of women through TV and radio programs will facilitate on ground initiatives.

Panjgur may be hit by droughts, floods and earthquakes besides attack of locust / pests. Since vulnerability to these potential hazards is not very high, so far no district disaster management plan (DDRMP) has been formulated. The districts for which the DDRMPs have been prepared are: Gwadar, Jhal Magsi, Kachhi, Kech, Lasbela, Nasirabad and Ziarat. Comparative District ranking is given in table below.⁷

Relative Severity of Various Hazards Per District

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

Vulnerability levels of various hazards per district in Balochistan province

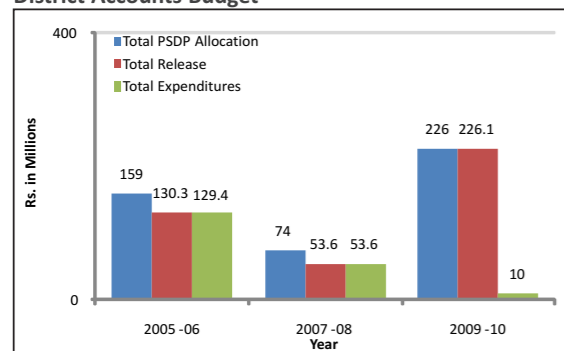
SCORING KEYS	
Very High	5
High	4
Medium	3
Low	2
Very Low	1
None	-

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

⁷ Disaster Risk Management Plan, Balochistan

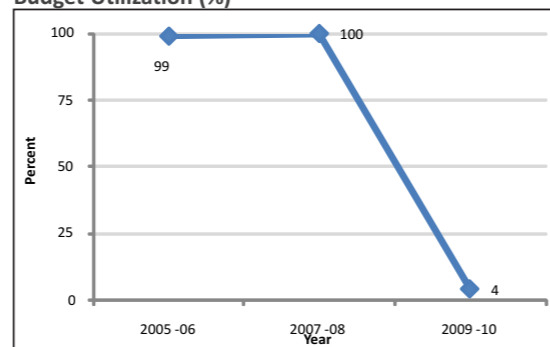
20 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

District Accounts Budget



PSDP 2005-06 to 2009-10

Budget Utilization (%)



PSDP 2005-06 to 2009-10

Note: Utilization in 2009-10 is low because financial year had not ended when data was being collected.

20.1. Introduction

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

20.2. District Accounts - Budgetary Allocations/Expenditures

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

20.3. Development Funds

The most important source of development funds in the district is the Provincial Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). The table below presents the data for PSDP allocation, release, and expenditure along with utilization rate from 2002-03 to 2009-10.

Table 20.1: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Provincial PSDP Allocation	84	129	151	159	136	74	88	226
GOB								
Total Release	151	100	130	130	n/a	54	85	226
Total Expenditures	148	97	129	129	n/a	54	29	10
Percentage Utilizations	98%	97%	99%	99%	n/a	100%	34%	*4%

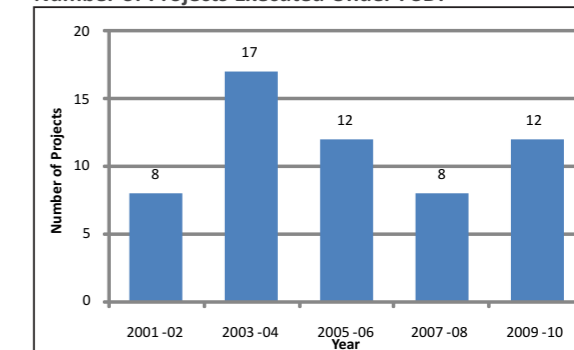
PSDP 2002-03 to 2009-10
n/a: Data not available

* when data was being collected and financial year had not ended.

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

Number of Projects Executed Under PSDP



(PSDP 2001-02 to 2009-10)



ANNEXURE TABLES

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

Annexure A: DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Table A1: Provincial/National Assembly Seats

	Constituency No	Number of Seats
Provincial	PB-42-I	1
	PB-42-II	1
National	NA 271 Panjgur, Kharan, Washuk	1
Total		3

(Provincial and District Election Commission of Pakistan)

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

Office	Basic Pay Scale (BPS)	Number of Posts		Total
		2008-09	2009-10	
	1	0	1	1
Education	2	1	3	4
	4	2	0	2
	6	3	0	3
	11	1	2	3
Health	1	0	2	2
	4	2	2	4
	7	1	0	1
	4	3	1	4
PHE	7	0	3	3
	11	1	1	2
Forest/ Wildlife	11	1	0	1
Agriculture	2	1	1	2
	9	4	2	6
Construction and Works	1	1	0	1
	6	0	2	2
Tehsil Municipal Administration	1	0	1	1
Other	2	1	1	2
	4	1	1	2
	7	1	1	2
	14	1	1	2
Total		25	25	50

(District Accounts)

Table A3: Licensing Facilities

Licenses Type (include name)	Number of Licenses Issued (2009-2010)	Fees Per License (include rates for 2009-2010)	Revenue generated during financial Year 2009-2010	Issuing Authority
Arm Licences	89	900	80,100	Deputy Commissioner
Driving Licences	119	200	23,800	District Police Officer
Total	218	2,200	114,900	

(District Revenue Office)

Annexure B: LAW AND ORDER

Table B1: Type of Law Enforcement Agencies and Geographical Coverage

Type of Law Enforcement Agencies	No. of Police Stations/ Thana/ Chowkis	Geographical Coverage
Levies	4	all area of District Panjgur covered by levies except tehsil Panjgur
Police	1	District Panjgur
Excise	0	District Panjgur

(DPO/ DCO/Provincial Home Department/IG Police office/Provincial and District FIA office)
n/a: Data not available

Table B2: Strength of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Available Human Resource							Total
	SSP(s)/ Tehsildar/ Subaidar	SP(s)/ Hawaldar	DSP(s)/ Risaldar	SHO(s)/ Naibrisaldar	SI(s)	ASI(s)	Constable(s)	
Police	0	1	1	0	11	16	119	148
Levies Provincial	2	25	3	231	n/a	n/a	n/a	261
Other forces	10	n/a	n/a	23	9	n/a	n/a	42

(District Police office/District Commissioner Office/Provincial Home Dept. /IG Police office)
n/a: Data not available

Table B3: Available Resources of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Agencies	Available Resources							
	Armoured Vehicles	Vehicles	Arms	Ammunition	Mob Control Equipment			Total
					Tear Gas	Rubber Sticks	Armoured Suits	
Police	n/a	21	421	21,000	61	101	165	21,769
Levies Provincial	n/a	10	323	15,410	n/a	78	n/a	15,821
Other forces	n/a	1	5	120	n/a	n/a	n/a	126
Total	n/a	32	749	36,530	61	179	165	37,716

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

Table B4: Major Cognizable Crimes Reported Year Wise

Category of Crimes	Number of Incidents					Total
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Explosion Incidents	2	6	10	10	10	38
Brutal Murder & Manslaughter	3	5	3	6	5	22
Kidnapping for Ransom	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	1	3
Drug Trade/Smuggling	2	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	3
Thefts reported as terrorism	6	8	12	15	20	61
Total	13	19	25	34	36	127

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

Table B5: Number of Courts and Benches

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

(Registrar High Court/District & Session Judge)

Annexure C: AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

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

Major Rabi Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare) Average
Wheat	4,885	8,340	1,707
Barley	583	552	947
Cumin	11	9	818
Mutter Pulse	7	3	429
Lentil (Masoor)	26	11	423
Vegetables	225	3,127	13,898
Fodder	250	8,658	34,632
Total	5,987	20,700	52,854

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Major Kharif Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare) Average
Sorghum (Jowar)	18	15	833
Millet (Bajra)	129	79	612
Maize	8	8	1,000
Mung bean	8	7	875
Moth	15	12	800
Fruits	21,261	114,890	5,404
Onion	105	1,785	17,000
Vegetables	245	1,705	6,959
Melons	259	2,772	10,703
Chilies	35	46	1,314
Fodder	294	12,285	41,786
Coriander	5	3	600
Garlic	15	75	5,000
Cotton	6	6	1,000
Total	22,403	133,688	93,886

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

	Wheat	Onion	Fodder	Fruits
Panjgur				
Area	17.2	0.4	1.9	74.9
Production	5.4	1.2	13.6	74.4
Yield	1.2	11.6	52.1	3.7
Balochistan				
Area	33.9	2.7	3.1	20.1
Production	16.5	11.6	22.5	19.7
Yield	1.0	8.6	29.1	2.0

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Owner	Tractors	Threshers	Harvesters	Reapers	Bulldozers
Govt.	6	2	0	0	1
Private	255	75	54	0	11
Total	261	77	54	0	12

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Fruits	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Almond	25	87	3,480
Apple	76	48	2,667
Grapes	249	95	683
Peach	14	116	8,286
Plum	5	44	8,800
Pomegranate	471	4,356	13,200
Dates	20,158	109,349	5,591
Mangoes	38	87	10,875
Fig	74	186	4,133
Other Fruits	151	522	7,457
Total	21,261	114,890	65,172

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Vegetables	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Cabbage	12	185	15,417
Carrot	40	575	14,375
Peas	30	333	11,100
Radish	23	416	18,087
Turnip	30	435	14,500
Spinach	36	609	16,917
Broad Beans	40	400	10,000
Tomatoes	78	580	7,436
Lady Finger	64	358	5,594
Tinda	12	75	6,250
Brinjal	21	154	7,333
Pumpkin	20	183	9,150
Luffa	15	80	5,333
Cucumber	35	275	7,857
Other Vegetables	14	174	12,429
Total	470	4,832	161,778

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Annexure D: LIVESTOCK

Table C7: Area Irrigated by Different Source of Irrigation

Sources of Irrigation	Area (Hectare)	Percent (%)	Total No. of Tube Wells	
			Govt.	Private
Tube wells	21,649	81	0	1,461
Wells	2,080	8	0	0
Karezes / Spring	2,896	11	0	0
Total	26,625	100		1,461

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table D1: Health Services Activities

(Number)

Activities	2005 06	2006 07	2007 08	2008 09
Vaccination	127,046	92,003	130,528	93,879
Treatment	102,681	28,624	84,522	102,391
Animals Castrated	557	572	1,602	3,778
Animal Slaughtered (Govt.)	5,953	7,706	15,412	17,705
Animal Slaughtered (Private)	2,703	2,376	4,752	6,726

(Director Animal Health Balochistan)

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

Total Meat Production	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Mutton	(000) Tones	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.4
Beef	(000) Tone	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Milk	(000) Liters	16.8	17.2	17.5	17.9	18.2
Poultry	(000) Tones	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Eggs	Million Numbers	15.6	16.0	16.4	16.9	17.3

(Directorate General Livestock and Livestock Census, 2006)

Annexure E: FORESTRY

Table E1 : Forest Department Designations and Posts

Designation	Grade (BPS)	Post (Number)
Divisional Forest Officer	17	1
Range Forest Officer	16	1
Assistant	14	1
Forester	7	2
Deputy Ranger Wildlife	5	1
Forest Guard	5	6
Jeep Driver	4	1
Game Watcher	1	7
Naib Qasid	1	1
Chowkidar	1	1
Total		22

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

Annexure F: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATION

Table F1: Vehicles Registered by Year

(Number)

Vehicle Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Motorcycle	11	11	12	n/a	12	38
Car	5	5	6	n/a	6	9
Jeep	28	28	28	n/a	28	47
Station Wagon	10	10	10	n/a	10	64
Tractor	13	13	13	n/a	13	9
Mini Bus	6	6	6	n/a	n/a	5
Delivery Van	n/a	2	2	n/a	6	n/a
Truck	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	13
Pickup	229	229	280	n/a	281	203
Total	304	306	357	n/a	356	388

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table F2: Number of Post Offices and Courier Services

Services Category	1998	2009
Post Offices	19	7
Courier Services OCS, TCS, TNT, SpeedX	n/a	n/a

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

Annexure G: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

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

Type and Source of Drinking Wat	MICS 2010
Improved Sources	73.8
Piped water	47.7
Public standpipe or tap	1.9
Hand pump	0
Donkey pump/turbine	0
Protected dug well	21.0
Tube well/ borehole	0
Protected pond/ Tank	0
Protected spring	1.9
Rainwater collection	1.3
Filter plant	0
Un-Improved Sources	25.7
Unprotected dug well	18.6
Unprotected Spring	4.9
Unprotected Pond	0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	1.8
vendor provided	0
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	0
Tanker truck	0
Cart with small tanker/ drum	0.2
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0.3
Other	0

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

Access of water sources	MICS 2010
Improved sanitation facilities	82.6
Flush to piped sewer system	1.0
Flush to septic tank	0.2
Flush to pit (latrine)	20.0
Flush to somewhere else	0.2
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	0.1
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	44.6
Pit latrine with slab	16.2
Composting toilet	0.4
Un Improved sanitation facilities	17.3
Pit latrine without slab / Open p	9.5
Bucket	0.4
Public/ communal latrine	0.0
Other	0.3
Missing	2.0
No facility, Bush, Field	5.1

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Annexure H: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Table H1: Outdoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Cardiovascular	5
Urinary Tract	5
Endocrine	10
Skin	14
Eye & ENT	14
Neuro-Psychiatric	35
Injuries/ Poisoning	92
Respiratory	94
Oral	102
Vaccine Preventable	133
Other Communicable	158
Gastro Intestinal	259

(Balochistan Health Department)

Table H2: Indoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	18
Fractures	14
Arthropathies	33
DNS	15
Mental Disorder	8

(Balochistan Health Department)

Annexure I: EDUCATION

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

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Section	12,606	9,600	22,206	16,213	12,232	28,445
Middle Section	2,522	1,793	4,315	2,924	2,095	5,019
High Section	1,259	984	2,243	1,302	1,147	2,449
Inter Colleges	341	235	576	-	113	113
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	1,173	328	1,501
Total	16,728	12,612	29,340	21,612	15,915	37,527

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 - 05 & 2009)

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

	Urban			Rural			Total			Percentage of
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	100	96	99	99	98	98	99	98	98	Total
	100	96	99	91	98	94	92	98	94	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	61.7	61.2	61.5
Secondary	47.9	46.7	47.5

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Total			Kachi Class
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
4-9	110	89	102	92	54	73	94	56	76	Including
5-9	124	104	116	97	65	81	100	68	84	Excluding
6-10	108	132	115	92	62	77	94	65	80	Excluding
10-12	60	54	58	61	15	38	61	18	39	-
11-13	87	55	70	78	20	49	79	23	51	-
13-14	66	39	52	56	8	32	57	10	34	-
14-15	56	37	46	46	6	26	47	8	27	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

Urban			Rural			Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	55	75	69	22	46	72	25	49

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

Urban			Rural			Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
82	50	67	58	17	38	60	20	41

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table 17: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	30	30	30
Middle and High Level	10	15	12

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

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

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	171	113	284	168	115	283
Middle Schools	18	6	24	22	11	33
High Schools	14	8	22	15	9	24
Inter Colleges	1	1	2	0	1	1
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	1	1	2
Elementary Colleges	1	0	1	1	0	1
Total	205	128	333	207	137	344

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

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

Literacy	Gender	Urban	Rural	Total
Literacy 10+	Male	93	69	72
	Female	55	22	25
	Total	76	46	49
Literacy 15+	Male	92	65	67
	Female	47	16	18
	Total	72	41	43

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	57	58	53
Female	43	42	47

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Annexure J: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

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

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. Of posts.	Filled.	Vacant.
EDO(CD), (B-17).	1	0	1
Social Welfare Officer (Female).(B -17).	2	1	1
Social Welfare Officer (Male).(B -17).	2	0	2
Multi-Purpose Workers (Female).(B -08).	2	2	0
Multi-Purpose Workers (Male). (B -08).	2	2	0
Junior Clerk.(B-07).	2	2	0
Auxiliary Workers (Male) .(B-06).	2	2	0
Auxiliary Workers (Female).(B 06).	2	2	0
Naib Qasid.(B-02).	1	0	1
Chowkidar.(B -02).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table J2: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in Drug & Rehabilitation Centre, Panjgur

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. Of posts.	Filled.	Vacant.
Social Welfare Officer,(B -17).	1	1	0
Medical Officer.(B -17).	1	1	0
Junior Scale Stenographer,(B-12).	1	1	0
Physical Training Instructor.(B -09).	1	1	0
Multi-Purpose Worker.(B -08).	2	1	1
Junior Clerk,(B-07).	1	1	0
Dispenser.(B -06).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid.(B-02).	1	1	0
Security Guard.	2	2	0
Part-Time Sweeper.(B 01).	2	2	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Annexure K: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table K 1: Projects Executed Under PSDP

Year	Projects in Numbers
2001-02	8
2002-03	10
2003-04	17
2004-05	16
2005-06	12
2006-07	12
2007-08	8
2008-09	5
2009-10	12

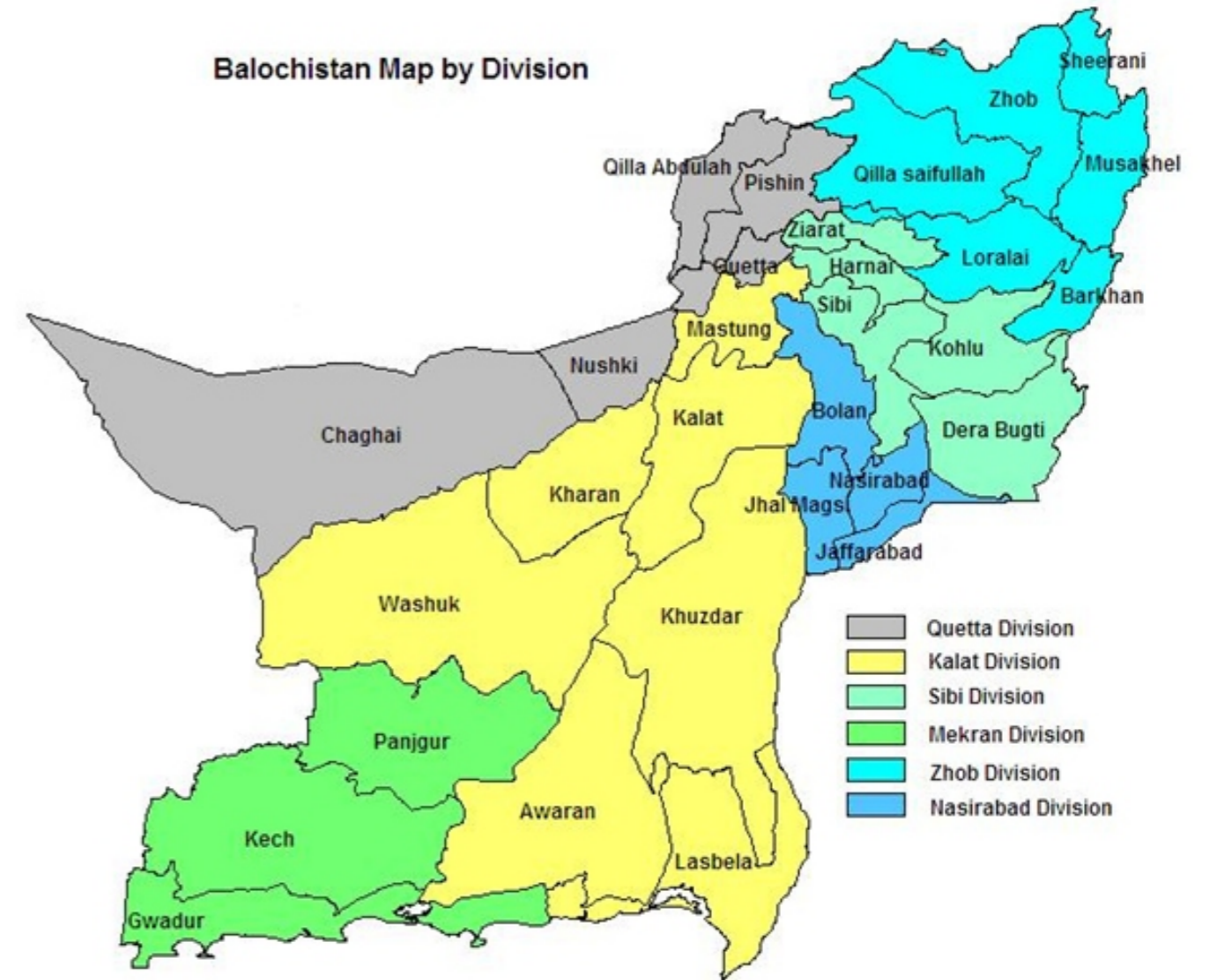
(PSDP, 2010)

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

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	PANJGUR	BASH BAN	506	106
2	PANJGUR	DAMLY	1796	249
3	PANJGUR	DRAKOPE	347	64
4	PANJGUR	DURA CHAHI	731	45
5	PANJGUR	GIDO	638	30
6	PANJGUR	HASAR	925	83
7	PANJGUR	JORI	454	104
8	PANJGUR	JOWAN TAK	1728	163
9	PANJGUR	KALAT DAL	1509	76
10	PANJGUR	KANIYAN	730	60
11	PANJGUR	KAR KI DAL	890	121
12	PANJGUR	KOWASTI KAHEN	1634	113
13	PANJGUR	LOHADI	1510	126
14	PANJGUR	MAKI DAL	762	48
15	PANJGUR	MUG	1564	154
16	PANJGUR	P KULANCH	614	46
17	PANJGUR	PERPOKI	209	38
18	PANJGUR	PILKI	378	0
19	PANJGUR	RIDEE	156	23
20	PANJGUR	SAKAHI KAHEN	546	102
21	PANJGUR	SALARI	1645	188
22	PANJGUR	SANDAT	358	52
23	PANJGUR	SARGOWAZ	722	73
24	PANJGUR	SIAH DAHB	941	104
25	PANJGUR	TANK SHOORI	1275	43
26	PANJGUR	GRAM KAN	12830	2414
27	PANJGUR	BAITAN	294	70
28	PANJGUR	BONISTAN	4975	689
29	PANJGUR	DUZNAP	3823	658
30	PANJGUR	ISSAI	6652	1195
31	PANJGUR	KAHN ZANGI ISSAI	3888	678
32	PANJGUR	LOHRO KOHN	165	26
33	PANJGUR	NOKABAD	2162	332
34	PANJGUR	SHAHU KAHN	1619	301
35	PANJGUR	GARR	1859	301
36	PANJGUR	KALLAG	2053	230
37	PANJGUR	NUKKUR	1261	208
38	PANJGUR	PANCHI KAHN	938	166
39	PANJGUR	SAHIB KAHN	786	121
40	PANJGUR	SIMSOORI	780	128
41	PANJGUR	SORAP	2079	352
42	PANJGUR	SORCHEEL	1855	303
43	PANJGUR	SORWAN	879	135
44	PANJGUR	BUG	8601	996
45	PANJGUR	HASSANI KALAT	3403	433

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
46	PANJGUR	KHUDABADAN	20768	3348
47	PANJGUR	SARWAN	2677	473
48	PANJGUR	KHAN TAL	574	108
49	PANJGUR	PIR UMAR	286	64
50	PANJGUR	SARIKORAN	6900	1209
51	PANJGUR	SORDO	5300	1101
52	PANJGUR	AIRAF	6384	1085
53	PANJGUR	CHERI DAMB	1601	276
		FAQIRABAD		
54	PANJGUR	NOAKABAD	3984	607
55	PANJGUR	SARI DAMB	997	153
56	PANJGUR	SARIKALAT	2560	422
57	PANJGUR	TASP	10497	1626
58	PANJGUR	SABZAB	1658	273
59	PANJGUR	SARDAR CHAH	1488	186
60	PANJGUR	WASHBOOD	18024	2425
61	PANJGUR	ZANDEN DAZ	960	165
62	PANJGUR	GOWARGO	4700	702
63	PANJGUR	KATAGARI	2276	497
64	PANJGUR	SHAHBAZ KALLAG	1425	158
65	PANJGUR	KEEL KORE	15976	3043
66	PANJGUR	DESHPESH	2451	378
67	PANJGUR	DIZ PAROME	4683	762
68	PANJGUR	GARAWAG	1411	221
69	PANJGUR	GOWASH	1845	272
70	PANJGUR	JAHEEN	2753	439
71	PANJGUR	KALLAG KOUR	1775	258
72	PANJGUR	KALLARI	2192	443
73	PANJGUR	KOHEBAN	1895	352
74	PANJGUR	PHALABAD	1244	268

Annexure M: BALOCHISTAN MAP BY DIVISIONS



SOME WEBSITES

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

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