

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

Zhob



Zhob - District Development Profile 2010



Planning & Development Department
Government of Balochistan, Quetta



United Nations Children's Fund
Provincial Office Balochistan, Quetta



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



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Prepared by



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Provincial Office
Balochistan, Quetta

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Message

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

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

Foreword

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

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

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

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

Shahid Pervez
Chief Economist

Acknowledgement

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

Planning and Development Department of Government of Balochistan provided the overall leadership to this assignment. Mr. Arif Hussain Shah, Chief of Section (Federal Projects / Programming/ MICS), lead the conceptual design, reviewed and commented on outputs, and helped in obtaining spatial data from other departments; besides, providing technical guidance in preparing the District Development Profiles. Mr. Zamran Marri, Research Officer also reviewed and edited outputs.

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

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

Aslam Shakir Baloch
Joint Chief Economist

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HIV/STIs	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Sexually Transmitted Infections
IT	Information Technology
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA/SCC	Japan International Cooperation Agency/State Customs Committee
JVT	Junior Vernacular Teacher
K.M	Kilo Meter
KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LG	Local Government
LHW-MIS	Lady Health Worker - Management Information System
LIEDA	Lasbela Industrial 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 Informatics
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MNA	Member National Assembly
MPA	Member Provincial Assembly
MS	Medical Superintendent
MSA	Maritime Security Agency
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
NCHD	National Commission for Human Development
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NEP	National Education Policy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHA	National Highway Authority
NOC	National Occupational Classification
OPD	Outpatient Department
PCD	Passive Case Detection
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PEC	Pakistan Engineering Council
PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PSDP	Public Sector Development Program
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
PTA	Pakistan Telecom Authority
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	February 1890
Geographical Area	12,400 Square kilometer (Census 1998)
Geographical Points	67°48'41"-69°44'43" East longitudes and 30°26'54"-31°57'8" North latitudes
Administrative Units	There are total 2 <i>Tehsils</i> and 24 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Archaeological Sites	Fort Sandeman, Paryan-o-Ghundi, Rana Ghundi, Tomb of Qais Rashid
Shrines	Shrine of Hazrat Nazar Nika, Shrine of Zakoo Nika, Shrine of Palwand Baba
Major Tribes	Mandokhels, Kakars, Sheranis, Haripals, Babars, Lawoons, Khosty and Syeds. Sulemankhels, Nasars, Kharots, Afghans
Languages	Pashto, Saraiki
Climate	The climate of Zhob District is cold. In Summer, the weather does not get very hot. The region receives heavy rainfall during summer. The average annual rainfall in Zhob was 320.5 mm. over the period 1992-1995. The hilly area at higher altitude has heavy snow fall and snow storms during winters. Dust storms blow in summer and winter.

Demography

District Population in 1998	193,458 Total (Census 1998)
Projected Population in 2010	240,486 Total
Population Annual Growth Rate	2.28% (Census 1998)
Household Size	8 (Census 1998)
Housing units	34,294 (Census 1998)

Law & Order	1 Police Station, 1 District and Session Court, 1 <i>Qazi</i> Court, 2 Central Jails (District Police Officer)
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Productive Sector

Agriculture Ecological Zone	Cold
Land Area Used for Agriculture	Current Fallow 34,950 ha., Net Sown 16,322 ha., Arable Land 51,272 ha., Culturable Waste 75,447 ha., Potential Area 126,719 ha., (Agriculture Statistics 2008-09)
Major Crops	<i>Rabi</i> crops: Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed /Mustard, Vegetables, Fodder. <i>Kharif</i> Crops: Sorghum (<i>Jowar</i>), Maize, <i>Mung</i> bean, Mash bean, Fruits, Onion, Potato, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Garlic and Tobacco.
Major Fruits	Apples, Almond, Apricots, Pomegranates, Pears and Plum,

Total Livestock Population	2,254,738 (Livestock Census 2006) and 2,494,695 (Projected 2010)
Veterinary Institutions	6 Veterinary Hospitals, 52 Veterinary Dispensaries, 2 Artificial Insemination Centres, 1 Slaughter House, 1 Government Poultry Farm and 1 Dairy Farm
Major Diseases in Animals	Data could not be collected

Total Forest Area	6,734 ha.
Wild Life	Mammals: Fox (<i>Vulpes cana</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Cape Hare (<i>Lepus capensis</i>), Stone Marten (<i>Martes foina</i>), Porcupine (<i>Hystrix indica</i>), Afghan Hedgehog (<i>Hemiechinus auritus megalotis</i>), etc. Moreover, previously Suleman Markhor (<i>Capra falconeri</i>) and Urial (<i>Ovis vignei</i>) was reported from the area but their present status is unknown. Birds: Chukar (<i>Alectoris chukar</i>), See-see Partridge (<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>), Magpie (<i>Pica pica</i>), Houbara Bustard (<i>Chlamydotis undulate</i>), a number of Sparrows, Finches, Buntings, seasonal/migratory Waterfowls, Hawks and Sand Grouse etc. The area also provide corridor to the migratory bird species; the key species like Common Crane (<i>Grus grus</i>) and Demoiselle Crane (<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>). Reptiles: Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agrionemys horsfieldii</i>), Brown Cobra (<i>Naja oxiana</i>), Saw-scale Viper (<i>Echis carinatus</i>), Levantine Viper (<i>Macrovipera lebetina</i>), Goh (<i>Varanus griseus</i>), etc.

Major Mineral Deposits	Coal, Chromite, Granite
Major Mineral Production	Chromite 38 M/tons (2009-10)

No. of Industries by Type	There are only small industrial units in the district.
Handicrafts	Embroidery work

Major Roads	Metalled/ Black Topped 341 Km, Shingle 916 Km
Tele-density	3,429 Telephone line connections users (2009)
Courier Services	13 Post Offices, Courier Services available
Banks	2 Public Banks, 4 Private Banks

Social Sector

Drinking Water Sources	70% Improved, 30% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Sanitation Facilities	62% Improved, 38% Un-improved (MICS 2010)

Health Facilities	1 Hospital (Public Sector), 4 RHCs, 14 BHUs, 19 CDs, 2 MCH centers, 2 School Health Unit, 1 TB Clinic
Health Facilities Staff	48 Doctors, 6 Nurses, 211 Para-medical staff
Antenatal Care (ANC)	46% (MICS 2010)
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)	32% (MICS 2010)
Deliveries at Home	92% (PSLM 2008-09)
Major Priority Diseases	ARI, Pneumonia,, Diarrhea/Dysentery, Suspected viral Hepatitis, Fiver, Typhoid, Dental Caries
Special Health Programs / Initiatives	Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), TB Control Program, Malaria Control Program, Hepatitis Prevention and Control Program, AIDS Control Program, National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care, MNCH Program
Reporting and Surveillance Systems	HMIS and DHIS, LHW-MIS, Disease Early Warning System (DEWS)

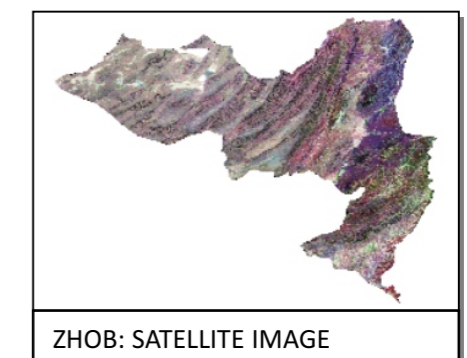
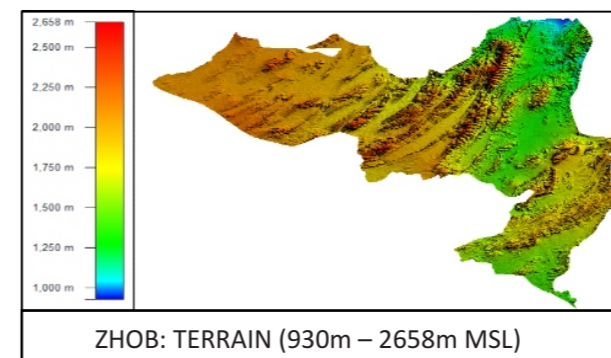
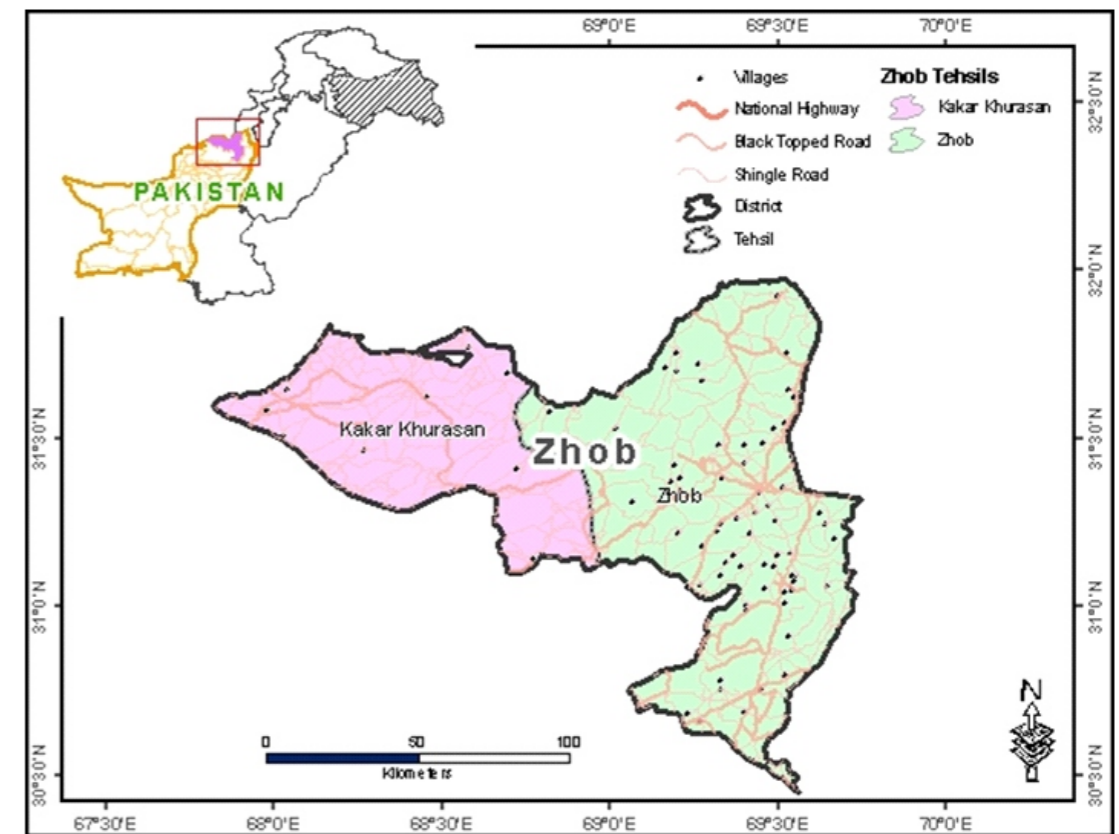
Education	Literacy (10+): 41%, Literacy (15+): 36%, Primary GER: 61%, Middle GER: 53%, Metric GER: 71%, Population Ever Attended School: 40%, Completed Primary or Higher Level: 32% (PSLM 2008-09)
Number of Schools	Primary NAR: 30%, Secondary NAR: 18% (MICS 2010) Primary: 285, Middle: 25, High: 16 (BEMIS 2009-10)

Disasters	Data was not collected
District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation (2009-10): Rs- 522.5 million, Budget Release: Rs- 522.0 million, Total Expenditures: Rs- 96.3 million, *Percentage Utilization: Rs- 18.45%

* when data was being collected

DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Zhob ranks 10th largest district in Balochistan and has an area of 12,400 square kilometers, Zhob District lies between 67°48'41"- 69°44'43" East longitudes and 30°26'54"-31°57'8" North latitudes consisting of 2 *Tehsils* and 24 Union Councils. Location of Zhob is at 430 km (aerial distance) south-west (223 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 260 km north-east (61 degrees bearing) from Quetta City, provincial capital of Balochistan.





SECTION I

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

1

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Zhob was notified as separate district on February 1890. The name originates from Pushto word which means oozing water. Zhob is also the name of an important river in the district. The district headquarter is in "Zhob" town. The district is located in the north-east of the Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries in the east with Musakhail, and Killa Saifullah and Sherani in the west. Afghanistan is on the north and Loralai District is in the south.

The terrain of the district consists of mountains and valleys ranging in ground elevation from 930-2,658 meters above MSL (Mean Sea Level). The Zhob River, flowing through the district, has a total length of approximately 410 km. It is the only river in the area that flows in the north-eastern direction. Its source is Kan Metarzai Range and flows into the Gomal River near Khajuri Kach. The district has an important geo-strategic location. It links Afghanistan, South Waziristan Agency, Dera Ismail Khan, Killa Saifullah, Loralai, and Musakhail.

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Zhob

Tehsils	Union Councils
Kakar Khurasan	Shaghalu, Qamar Din, Ashewat Appozai, Babar, Babu Muhallah, Badanzai, Barak Wala, Gunj
Zhob	Muhallah, Hassanzai, Islamiyar Zhob, Laka Band, Meena Bazar, Mir Ali Khel, Murgha Kibzai, Narezai, Nasirabad, Omza Viala, Sambazah, Shahbzai, Sheikhan, Sherani Bazar, Tang Sar, Wala Akram

There are total 2 Tehsils and 24 Union Councils in the district

(Local Government Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

The tribes inhabiting the area are indigenous to the land. Zhob is the cradle of the Afghan race. Qais Abdul Rashid, who is believed to be one of the progenitors of the Pashtoons or Afghans, lived in the Suleiman Mountains near Zhob. He was born in 575 AD and died in 661 AD. Natives call the place where he is buried "*Da Kase Ghar*" (the mountain of Qais). He is buried near the Takht-e-Suleiman.

The prime historical importance of Zhob is the cradle of the Afghan race. In the 7th century, Hiuen Tsiang, a Chinese pilgrim has described the Afghans as living in Zhob. Early in the 13th century the country came within the sphere of the raids organized by Gengis Khan, the Mongol. In 1398 AD, an expedition against the Afghans of the area was led by Pir Muhammad, grandson of Amir Timur. Although no authentic information exists about any foreign occupation, many forts, mounds and *Karezes* are attributed to the Mughals. Both Nadir Shah (1736-47 AD) and Ahmed Shah Abdali (1747-73 AD) extended their power through Balochistan. Thus, Zhob remained more or less under the nominal suzerainty of the Durrani and Barakzais until it came under the British protection.

In the middle of the 18th century Ahmed Shah granted a *sanad* (certificate) to Bekar Nika, fourth in descent from *Jogi* and the head of the Jogizai family, conferring upon him the title and position of "*Badshah* or Ruler of Zhob". This family continued to exercise authority over the Kakars until the British were first brought into contact with them.

After outbreak of the Afghan war in 1878, Zhob became a focus of the British attention when the Kakars of Zhob under the command of various *sardars* - the most important being Shah Jahan, Shahbaz Khan, Dost Muhammad and Bangul Khan - resisted the British authority and tried to destroy the communications. In October 1884, an expedition was sent into Zhob

area to seek submission from the local dissidents. The area was part of the Afghan Dynasty when the British penetrated it in 1881. After various encounters with the Kakars of Zhob, the British occupied the territory and Zhob was declared a political agency in 1890. Captain Maclver was appointed first Political Agent to Zhob. A number of areas now in Zhob, Killa Saifullah, and Pishin Districts were conceded to the British Indian. They soon became a district. However, tribesmen of Zhob always posed difficulties for the British government. In 1924, the British Political Agent to Zhob was murdered by tribesmen and during World Wars I and II military posts in the area were under continuous threat of attack by the locals.

The district and its town acquired the name of Zhob in 1975. Previously, it was known as Fort Sandeman after Sir Robert Sandeman; who was the Political Agent to the Governor General in Balochistan. It was Sir Robert Sandeman who extended British Rule into this region. The name was changed on July 30, 1976 by Prime Minister of Pakistan; Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. The hand written remarks inserted by him into the visitors book; preserved at the Zhob Militia Mess, says "Today we have taken a decision to eliminate the last vestige of colonialism in this historical place by changing the name to Zhob instead of Sandeman; the British conqueror and oppressor of Pathan and Baloch people and of the country." Traditionally, Fort Sandeman was called Appozai, named after a village situated two kilometers away

A number of mounds, ruins, and caves dot the expanse of the district; they have a historical and archeological importance. The general consensus among most experts is that they belong to the Mughal Period. *Paryan-o-Ghundi* (Hill of Fairies) is the archaeological site located 3 km to the west of Zhob Town. It was excavated by Sir Aural Syien in 1924. It used to have resemblance with the ancient monuments of Harappa. Unfortunately, the mound has been completely destroyed by the local people. Rana Ghundi is an archeological site having mounds depicting culture similar to the 3500 BC old Hisar Culture of north east Iran. Especially, the Red Pottery is believed to be more ancient than the Indus Valley Civilization. (District Profile Zhob, 2003)

I. Shrines

There are two well-known shrines in the district. They are of Hazrat Nazar Nika at six km from Zhob and Hazrat Khostoo Baba 100 km from Zhob in the direction of Waziristan. Two other shrines are Zakoo Nika near Zhob and Palwand Baba in the Mughalkot area. Visits to shrines is not common in Zhob. There are no shrines in the district where regular "urs" (annual celebrations) are observed.

The tomb of Qais Rashid on the top of Suleiman mountain is also a place to visit. However, as the mountain is steep and high, visits are difficult to make. People who reach the top take goats for sacrifice for the fulfilment of their desires and for the sake of the saint.

1.2. Tribes, Ethnic Groups and Languages

The main tribes of the district are Mandokhels, Kakars, Sheranis, Haripals, Babars, Lawoons, Khosty and Syeds. Sulemankhels, Nasars, Kharots and other tribes of Afghan origin are also inhabited in the district. (P&D.Department, 2004)

1.3. Climate

The climate of District Zhob is pleasant in summers and extreme cold in winters. In autumn season, the weather becomes very dry. Rainy season is mostly in the months of June, July and August accompanied by thunder storms from July to September as a result of diversion of monsoon winds westward from Punjab. The hilly areas at higher altitude receive heavy snow fall and snow storms during winters; however, dust storms blow in summer and winter.

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	21	8	6	21.6	5.3	74.8	122	19	15	0	0	12	25.4	305
Maximum Temp.	10	15	26	28	35	37	36	35	33	30	23	18	27	-
Minimum Temp.	-5	-2	-6	-9	15	18	18	17	13	9	3	2	6	-

(RMC Karachi, 2008)

1.4. Topography

Geographically, the district is surrounded with mountains and hills intersected by the broad valley of Zhob and its tributaries. The Toba Kakar Range covers western half of the district extending from the Afghanistan boundary up to Zhob River. The Suleman Range is locally called as "*Kasi Ghar*", lies on the eastern boundary of the district; the famous Takht-e-Sulaiman or Solomon's Throne is the highest peak of this range with ground elevation about 3,441 meters above sea level. The Sindh Ghar, Tor Ghar and Sur Ghar Ranges are also situated in the eastern side of the district. The two mountainous regions are of different character. The great part of the district, beyond the left bank of Zhob River, consists almost entirely beyond the district boundary.

On the south of Zhob valley, a succession of parallel ridges is running from north-east to south-west divides the drainage of Zhob from that of the Bori Valley in Loralai District.

The two principal drainage channels of the district are Zhob and Kundar Rivers, both flows into the Gomal River. The Zhob River has a total length of about 410 km. Zhob River is the only river in the country that follows a north-eastern course. It springs from the Kan Metarazai Range (Tsari Mehtarazai Pass), passes about 4 km from Zhob City and finally flows into the Gomal River near Khajuri Kach. The broad plain of Zhob River is occupied by alluvial formation. The Kundar River rises from the central and highest point of Toba Kakar Range, a few kilometers northeast of the Sakir. It constitutes a boundary between Pakistan and Afghanistan territory for a considerable length. The other subsidiary rivers or streams in the area are Baskan, Chukhan, Sri Toi, Sawar, Surab, etc. (Zhob District, 2005)

2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

The society of Zhob district is male dominated, firmly rooted in tribalism. However, affiliation to tribal chiefs is nominal. The role of the chief (Khan) of a tribe is limited. Decisions are taken at the tribal level with the consent of a group of elders rather than the chief alone. A decision made by the group of elders of a tribe is binding.

2.2. The Family

The family set-up in the district is different for rural and urban areas. Urban life is limited to Zhob city. The rest of the district is purely rural. A large number of families in the district lead a nomadic or semi-nomadic life. Most people in the district live in a joint family system. In Zhob city nuclear families occur apart from the joint families.

2.3. Marriage

The marriage system is more or less the same for all tribes living in the district. Marriage is regarded as an important institution. The age for a man to marry is from 20 to 25 years. Women are 13 to 18 years old when they marry. The majority of marriages is pre-arranged and the bride and groom often come from the same family. Marriages within the family with first or second (paternal/maternal) cousins are common. The marriage is settled by the families of the bride and bride-groom. Compared to women, men have a bigger say in the selection of their brides than women have in the selection of their future husbands. Yet the mutual families play the biggest role. Polygamy is practised. A large number of men has two wives. Hardly any man has three or four wives. When the husband dies, the wife has little chance of remarrying. When the wife dies, the husband easily marries again, no matter how many children he has.

The system of vulvar (bride-price) is widely practised in the district. Money is paid by the groom for a proposal to the guardians/parents of the girl. The amount varies from case to case. In case of close family marriages, the amount may be smaller or waived completely. The payment of vulvar is imputed at the time a proposal of marriage is made. There are no fixed rules about the amount of vulvar. The amount of vulvar may be paid by the bridegroom, his parents/guardians or relatives. The demanded price is usually raised when a proposal is repeated to the bride's side or when the one proposed to is very beautiful; or when the man proposing is very rich and already married.

The centuries old system of exchanging girls for marriage is commonly practised. It is called "tsarai". The system is strongly practised in semi-nomadic and the lower classes of society. In tsarai, a girl is married to a man in exchange for a bride for her brother. The system brings down marriage expenses as no vulvar has to be paid. Under the system girls are left with no choice. They are not asked for their consent. After their daughters are married, parents become almost indifferent towards their future welfare. The newly wedded wives remain at the mercy of their husband and in-laws. It is observed that under an exchange system of marriages, retaliation may be shown by the husband's side against his wife in case his sister is not happy with his wife's brother. A second marriage on the side may result in marriage break-up or ill treatment of the wife.

The major expenses involved in marriages, other than vulvar, are the arrangement of the wedding and the purchase of jewellery and dresses. Gifts are given by relatives and friends to bride and bride-groom. The bride is wearing a typical red bridal dress designed for the occasion, with her hands and feet dyed red with henna. In Zhob district, where society is close, a man marrying outside the family under an arranged marriage is not allowed to see his bride before the wedding night. Marriage proposals, vulvar arrangements are verbal agreements. Though nothing is on paper, they are respected by and large.

A marriage is regarded as a way to strengthen tribal or family relations. Marriages can be used to settle tribal or family disputes. Refusal of a marriage if proposed may result in the weakening of a family relationship. However, the spread of education and literacy are mitigating this kind of considerations. The educated class of Zhob society is less rigid in the following of traditional rules, though they are not totally free from them.

2.4. Social Organization

The society is predominantly a patriarchal one. The power of decision making is solely in the hands of men. The decisions made by men are binding upon women. A woman is regarded as the honour of family and tribe. When a woman goes against the decision of her male family members, she brings shame on the family.

2.5. Customs of Co-operation

Although with the passage of time and advancement of literacy a large number of customs of co-operation are nowadays practised less rigidly than in the past, a number of them still exist.

Convention prescribes that on two occasions one should show co-operation for a friend or relative - on the occasion of happiness and of sorrow. In case of the death of a relative, neighbour or friend, food is supplied to the deceased's household for two to three days. Money or a sheep or a goat may be given to the family of the deceased as a token of compensation. Money or gifts in kind is also given when a friend, neighbour or family member marries. Such offers are remembered and returned. In Zhob district, co-operation is also practised by friends or neighbours in planting, watering, or harvesting crops.

2.6. Religious Beliefs

The absolute majority of the people living in Zhob district belongs to the Sunni sect of Islam. A very small number of Shia people lives in the district. There are Syeds living in the district but they belong to Sunni sect. There is no "Imam Bara" found in the district.

The district used to have a huge Hindu population, but since partition of the sub-continent most of them have migrated.

The two major festivals are *Eid-ul-Fitr* and *Eid-ul-Azha*. They are occasions of great jubilation and joy. Other festivals are *"Eid-Miladul Nabi*, and *Sab-e-Barat*". During these festivals alms are given to the poor and relatives give each other presents.

The Hindu population is not seen celebrating "Diwali" and "Holi".

The population of Zhob district are religiously very conservative and strict. There is large attendance in mosques, routine prayers, and religious observance. The performing of "Hajj" (pilgrimage to Mecca) is common. Also poor people have performed Hajj. During the Ramzan, the observance of fasting is generally very strict.

The role of the "Mullah" (religious leader) is very important in the performance of rituals. The role of Mullahs is still strong in rural areas where literacy is low. A Mullah is respected for being the leader in prayers, profound knowledge of the Quran and performing rituals. Sick persons visit him to be healed.

2.7. Conflict Resolution

There are two major channels for conflict resolution in the district. One is the government channel and the other is tribal. The government channel can work through the Political Agent, the Assistant PA, Assistant Commissioners, Tehsildars, etc. The role of the Additional District and Session Judge in the settlement of a conflict is nominal. The role of the Political Agent in conflict resolution is bigger than that of other district magistrates, because of the PA's control over funds and concessions for tribes. He can mobilise a number of sources, including the interference of notables, MPA and tribesmen, to settle a dispute.

The traditional tribal channel however has proved to be more effective in conflict resolution than the government channel. The previous "Jirga" system was more effective. The Jirga was a traditional system of justice which was actively practised in Balochistan to settle legal cases and disputes concerning law and order. The system, in practice since British rule, was modified under the Special Provision Ordinance (Criminal Provisions 11) of 1968 to make it more convenient for justice. The system was abolished in 1991. The government however still forms informal Jirgas (comprising notables etc) for conflict resolution, as they have proven to be very effective. In this case government lets the Jirga decide on the matter and adopts its proposed solution. A small Jirga can be formed by the Political Agent with the consultation of the notables of the tribes involved in the dispute to settle a problem. A Jirga at higher level may need the approval of the Commissioner or higher authorities. A Jirga is needed in the settlement of a number of tribal disputes in the district. In case of the settlement of an inter-tribal conflict, a solution can be reached by mobilising the Jirga of both tribes.

2.8. Arms

The population possesses a large number of weapons. According to the Political Agent office report, both traditional and advanced weapons have been used in different situations. They include traditional rifles and 12-bore shot-guns, and advanced weapons. The use of rocket launchers and mortar gun has been reported as well.

In the tribal "B" area, the role of the police is limited. It is easy to obtain a licence for small arms, but there are many unlicensed arms in the district, particularly amongst tribes living close to the borders where many arms are smuggled in from Afghanistan. The frontier towns are believed to have stored arms and ammunition for supply into Pakistan during the Afghan revolution (1979 to 1994). The frontier town Kamardin Karez, at a distance of 224 kilometres from Zhob, had a famous arms market where one could buy a variety of arms including rocket launchers.

2.9. Role, Position and Status of Women

The entire society of Zhob district is male and tribally dominated. Men decide on politics and the fate of the family and tribe. Therefore, they assume a predominant role in both the community and family decision making. The rate of literacy amongst women is very low. Because of illiteracy and unawareness, women enjoy fewer civil amenities and fundamental rights. Human rights of women are frequently violated without any report.

Politically women are without any say. The women's seats of the Union Councils are filled, but they do not participate in meetings. Female participation in elections has increased since 1985. Previously, women were discouraged to vote.

Women play a minor role in decision-making, but they play an important role in the household and agricultural affairs of the district. Though a woman shares the economic burden of the family as she contributes to the household and productive work outside the house in fields, nonetheless, her household work is not considered an economic contribution, and seldom credit is given to her by husband or elders for her significant contribution to the family and society.

In rural areas, women are commonly observed to be involved in looking after horses, camels and sheep, assisting in cultivation and doing traditional embroidery work. Society constrains them to remain illiterate and to endure problems related to polygamy, vulvar and a generally low social status. In case of polygamy, the first wife's opinion is not considered when a man wants to marry a second wife. A change in the women's status is observed in areas with more female literacy. Educated women have more influence in decision making and have more authority. Interest in female education is rising, but there are not enough schools.

Cases of Siakari, or adultery, are very rarely reported. Because of the tribalism and Pashtoon code of honour, such an incident if happens is not reported. A number of females found suspected of having illegal relationship are believed to have been put to death (by shooting or beheading) without being reported officially. The man she was involved with may be killed as well. The discussion of the act is regarded as taboo. According to MICS Balochistan 2010, female literacy rate (15 years and above) is 9.3%¹.

¹ MICS Balochistan, 2010

2.10. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

Child labour exists in the district but in different dimensions. The district does not have any cottage industry or industrial sector where child labour is used. There is only one carpet centre in Zhob city where a few children work. However, the utilisation of child labour is frequent in rural areas. A large number of boys, ranging from the age group 7 to 10, can be seen cutting wood, grazing cattle and cutting fodder. A large number of parents, particularly in Kakar Khurasan and Sherani sub-divisions prefer their children to assist them in household and farm duties instead of going to school. Girls are exclusively engaged in household duties and fetching water etc. More than boys they often do not go to school.

There is a lack of government support for apprenticeship. The major sources of apprenticeship for boys is the private motor workshops, tailoring shops, carpentry, cooking, and bicycle repair shops where they receive informal training. Such training is observed as very helping to find work in future. In case of girls, they learn embroidery work at home. The government sector and NGOs can play an important role in the promotion of apprenticeship for children.

2.11. Major Development Issues

Most people live in a close joint family system. Customs of co-operation exist in the district on Islamic, tribal, and personal basis. A man's loyalty to a tribe is appreciated and required. An educated tribesman living outside the district still depends on tribal support. The number of marriages outside the tribe is small. Marriage is regarded as part of the promotion of family and tribal ties. A Pashto saying about marriage is that "There is no life without a wife, and no wife without family (close relatives), and no family without tribe."

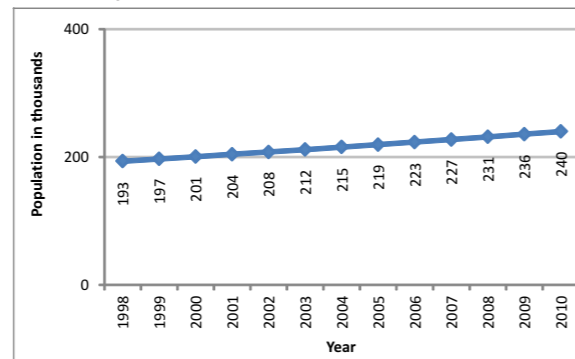
The people are religiously very strict. One can see people making stops for prayers on highways and roads. The attendance in mosques in remote areas is very high. The "Mullah" is very important in the performance of rituals.

A large number of arms are possessed by the people. The number of unlicensed arms in the district is high. Arms are kept for self-defence, tribal enmities and as a symbol of strength.

There are a number of tribal conflicts. Tribal conflicts are a handicap in the promotion of agriculture, horticulture and general development in the district. The role of the district administration in the settlement of tribal disputes is appreciated and necessary to prevent it from escalation.

Demography details 2010 (Projected Population)	
Total Population (in thousand numbers)	240
-Male	133 (55%)
-Female	107 (45%)
-Urban	54 (26%)
-Rural	186 (74%)
Sex Ratio (males/ 100 females)	124
Dependency Ratio	112
Population Density (person per sq. km)	12
Area Square Kilometer	20,297
Census 1998	
Total Population (in thousand numbers)	193
Population Density (person per sq. km)	15
Average Household Size	8
Housing Units & Rooms	
Housing Units in thousands	34
Rooms per housing unit	0
Housing Tenure	
Owned	89%
Rented	7%
Rent Free	4%
Marital Status	
Never married	30%
Married	69%
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 in the years 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981 and 1998 have been conducted. The population reported in last four Censuses is presented in table 3.1 below while list of villages (rural area) with population and number of households is given in annexure L:

Table 3.1: Census Wise Population

	1961	1972	1981	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population	n/a	n/a	223	193	240
Male Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	107 (55%)	133 (55%)
Female Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	86 (45%)	107 (45%)
Urban Population	n/a	n/a	32 (14%)	44 (23%)	54 (23%)
Rural Population	n/a	n/a	191 (86%)	150 (77%)	186 (77%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	n/a	n/a	n/a	124	124
Number of households (in '000')	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Population (In '000')

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

3.2. Population Growth Pattern

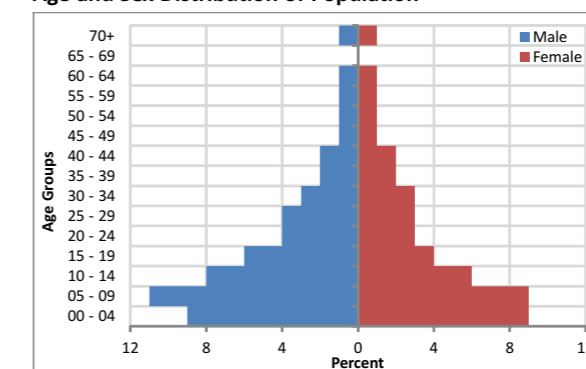
According to the Census of 1998 the reported population of District Zhob was 193 thousand and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to be 2.28%. Historically, the population growth showed an extremely inconsistent pattern in the district in contrast to other districts of Balochistan. Between the censuses of 1981 and 1998 the population decreased by -13%. By applying the annual growth rate (2.28%) of Census 1998 the projected population in 2010 is estimated to 240 thousand which is an increase of 24%. The growth trends are hard to explain since other vital statistics are unknown. Growth was expected to be even larger, due to the arrival of a huge number of Afghan refugees into the district.

3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

The population is characterized by low growth rate (3% per annum) with 51% population under 15 years and slightly, less than half (47%) is working age (15-64 years). The percentage of people with vote eligibility (over 21 years) was 43%. Almost 69% of the women of reproductive age (15-49 years) were married, and of these married women, 88% had children.

Regarding sex ratio, female population accounts for nearly half (44.7%) of the total population, where for every 100 females, there were 124 males. The most plausible explanation of low female statistics could be under-reporting of females in the tribal setups and societies. The most plausible explanation of low female statistics could be under-reporting of females in the tribal setups and societies.

Age and Sex Distribution of Population

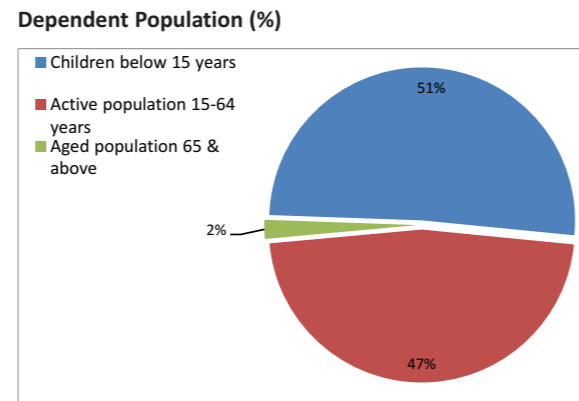


(Census, 1998)

3.3. Dependent Population

The economically dependent population is considered to be less than 15 years of age and 65 years and above. In addition, the widowed or divorced women are also considered dependent. According to the Census 1998, more than half (53%) of the population in the district was dependent including youth (< 15) dependency of approximately 51% and old age dependency at 2%, with 2% dependent population of widowed or divorced women.

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



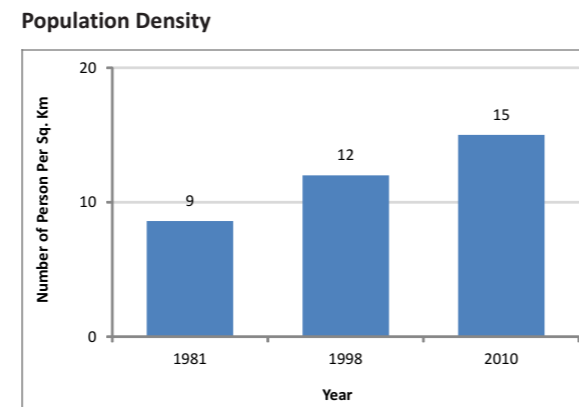
(Census, 1998)

3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

Over the period of time the proportion of urban population was increased to only 23% in Census of 1998, whereas it was 14 percent reported in Censuses of 1981. Majority of the population lived is reported to be in rural areas, which is 77%. The male female ratio in urban areas was 142:100 whereas in rural area it was 119:100.

3.5. Population Density

Balochistan is well known for widely spread geographical area with large vacant lands that has no population. Consequently having low population density per square kilometer in most of the districts. Zhob is also one of such districts.. In 1998, approximately 12 people resided per square kilometer area whereas in 2010 only about 15 persons lived per square kilometer, which means merely 3 persons increased per square kilometer in the past 12 years.



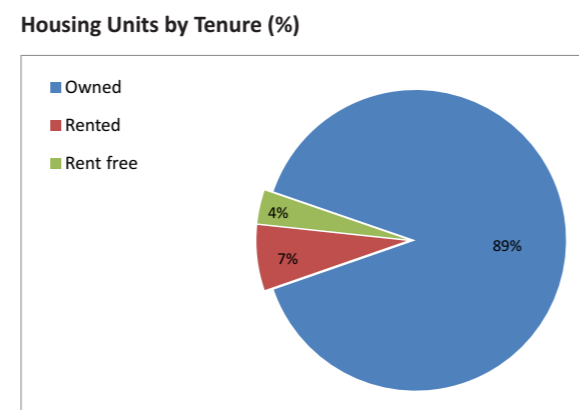
(Census, 1998)

3.6. Average Household Size

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

3.7. House Tenure

According to 1998 Census, most of the houses (89%) were owned by the residents. The percentages of rented and rent-free were 4% and 7% respectively. However, it has been observed that almost 44 percent of the houses are rented in the urban areas, since many families have shifted from rural to urban areas for education of their children and/or for better job opportunities.



(Census, 1998)

4 DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

4.1. Administrative Division

Zhob District is the second oldest existing district of Balochistan, after Quetta. It has got the status of district in February 1890, under Captain Maclvor as the first political agent.

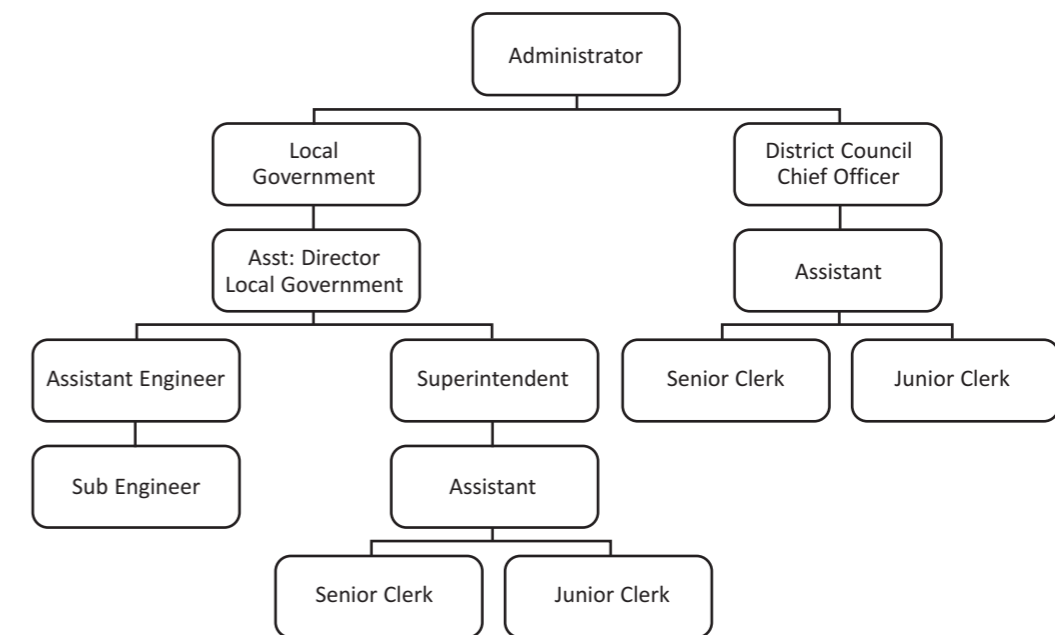
Zhob District was a Provincially Administered Tribal Area (PATA). The administrative head of Zhob District was called a political agent. A political agent was usually a BPS 18 officer. However, an officer in BPS 19 may be appointed as the Political Agent Zhob. Under the political agent is an assistant political agent, assistant commissioners, *Tehsildars*, *Naib* or sub-*Tehsildars* etc. The district under Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) 2001 consisted of two *Tehsils* viz. Zhob and Kakar Khurasan.

4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

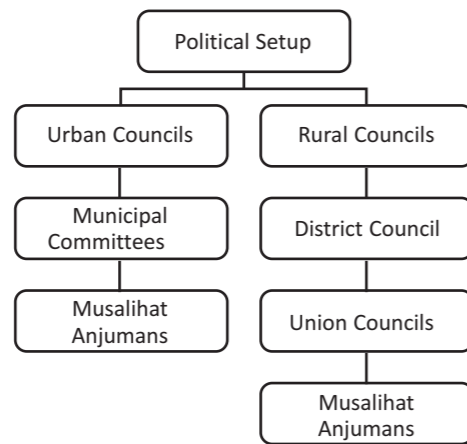
The System of Local Government has its origin in the Basic Democracies System founded by late President Ayub Khan (Basic Democracies Order of 1959). The institutions were dissolved after Z.A. Bhutto came to power as Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1970 but later the Local Unions and the *Tehsil* Councils were reactivated. A new Local Government system was introduced in 1975 under the Balochistan Local Government Act of 1975. This act however, never became operational since the elections 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.

The BLGO 1980 was replaced by BLGO 2001 with the concept of District Government. Under BLGO 2001 District Zhob had 2 *Tehsils* and 24 Union Councils.. The system remained for two tenures and later modified through the approval of BLGA 2010. The present system under the Local Government Act 2010 is similar to BLGO 1980 and stresses upon the rural-urban division.

Local Government Administration Organogram (Administrative Setup)



Local Government Organogram(Political Setup)



4.3. Local Government Administration

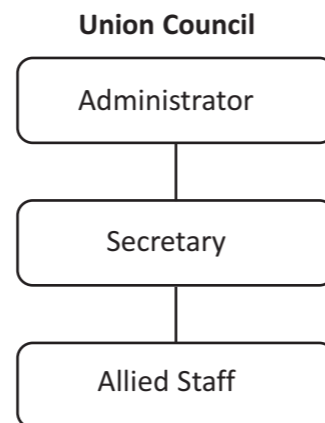
The local government institutions in urban areas of District Zhob includes Municipal Committees, headed by chairman and ward members. Its size depends on the number of people living in the area. The Government is represented by one Chief Officer who assists the chairman and members in routine working.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

Following BLGA 2010, there are 24 Union Councils in Zhob. The Union Councils constitute a District Council, in which each Union Council is represented by 1 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

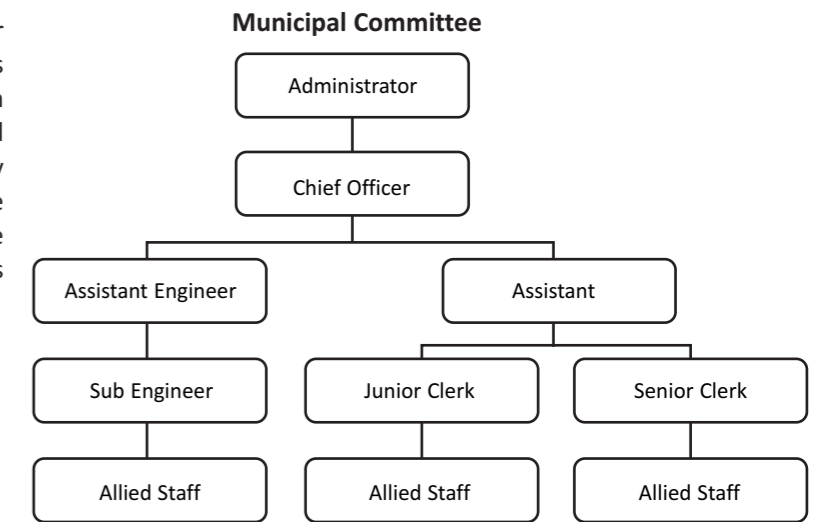
After promulgation of BLGA 2010, there are 24 Union Councils in the district where each Union Council serves a population ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 persons. There are 33% women and 5% peasant/worker representation in each Union Council and this percentage is based on the number of general seats in the council. The Union Councils are supposed to undertake development works in different 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 Municipal Committee Zhob is the only Municipal Committee working in the urban areas of Zhob. 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% representation in this regard. The minorities' representation is determined through government's notification, based on the population of minorities living in the area. The Municipal Committees

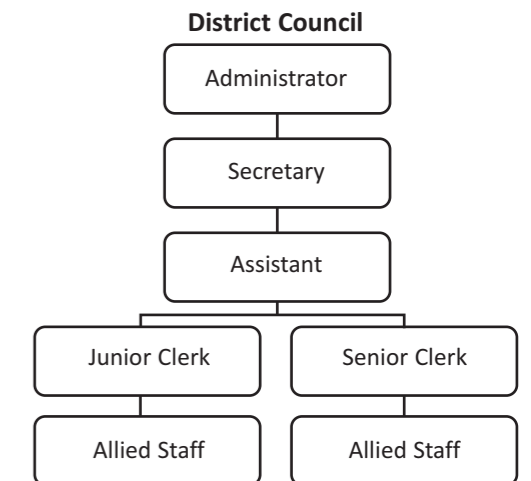
are responsible to provide public health, water supply, drains, articles of food and drink, animals and cattle, education, public safety, town planning, building control, streets and arboriculture. The Municipal Committees pay taxes and rates as determined under part III of the second schedule of BLGA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



4.4.3. District Council

There are 24 Union Councils in District Council of Zhob, one from each Union Council. All elected chairmen of the Municipal Committees are also members of the District Council.

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



4.5. Local Government in Zhob

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

4.6. Electoral System

4.6.1. Elections

The total number of registered voters as per the list of Local Government Elections 2005 was 69,466. The number of male registered voters was 41,681 whereas the female registered voters were 27,785. The figures reflect a significant gender gap in the number of registered voters at the district level. The voter turnout during the Local Government elections was however, very high. 82.19% of the total registered voters came out to cast their vote which is more than two-third of the total.

4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district has two Provincial Assembly seats PB-18 and PB-19. The National Assembly representation is through NA 264.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

A total of 219 polling stations were set at the district level to provide facilitation to the voters for casting their votes in their nearest vicinity during the last Local Government elections. The number of polling booths for male and female is almost the same as joint polling booths are set-up for male and female in most instances to provide facilitation in mobility to the female population.

4.7. Federal and Provincial Government Services

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

Table 4.1: Federal and Provincial Government Services

Offices and Departments	Number of Offices	Location
Federal		
Election Commission (EC)	1	Assistant Election Commissioner Office. Collage Mohallah, UC Nasar Abad, Tehsil Zhob, District Zhob
Passport and Immigration	1	Pasport Office, Near Girls Collage Hadalat Road, UC Islamiar, Tehsil Zhob District Zhob
NADRA ²	1	NADRA Office, Near Balalia Chowk, Collage Road, UC Baboo Muhallah, Tehsil Zhob, District Zhob.
Utility Stores	10	1. Utility Store Babu Mohallah, Near NCRS Office, UC Babu Mohallah Tehsil Zhob 2. Utility Store near Eid Gah ground, UC Nasarabad Tehsil Zhob Eid Gah Road, District Zhob. 3. Utility Store UC Nasarabad Tehsil Zhob Quetta Road District Zhob. 4. Utility Store Near Kakar Moondi, UC Babu Mohallah Tehsil Zhob 5. Utility Store near Jaffar Khan House, UC Ganj Muhallah Tehsil Zhob Jail Road District Zhob 6. Utility Store Near Khwajaghan Majid, UC Babu Muhallah, Ghareeb abad Road Tehsil Zhob 7. Utility Store Sheikhan Road UC Nasarabad Tehsil Zhob 8. Utility Store near Gul Hassan Masjid UC Nasarabad Tehsil Zhob. 9. Utility Store Near sherani Bazar UC Nasar Abad Tehsil Zhob. 10. Utility Store Pani Thaqseem, UC Nasarabad Tehsil Zhob. 11. Utility Store Killi Apozai, UC Apozai Tehsil Zhob District ZHob. (Data source: TMO Office Zhob)
Post Office	1	Dak khana Road, near Govt: Girls High School, UC Babu Mohallah, Tehsil Zhob, District Zhob
NHA	1	Near Education Office, UC Nasar Abad, Tehsil & District Zhob
Provincial		
Excise and Taxation	1	Jail Road, near Near Mollvi Rehmanullah Masjid, UC Baboo Mohallah, Tehsil Zhob, District Zhob
Population Welfare	1	District Population Welfare Office, Near shaeen Chowk, Chawani Road UB babu Mohallah Tehsil Zhob.
Zakat	1	District Zakat Office, Near Model high school, Balali Chowk, UC Babu Mohallah Tehsil Zhob
B & R	1	Collage Road, UC Nasarabad, Tehsil Zhob, District Zhob

(DC office, Election Commission of Pakistan, 2010)

4.8. Complaints and Accountability Mechanism

The district has complaints and accountability mechanism at district level. 45 complaints relating to public grievances were addressed and disposed by the cell in 2009-2010. The office of Ombudsman is not devolved to provide services at the district level. Similarly, District Public Safety and Police Complaints Commission to be established under Police Order have also not been notified.

² NADRA: National Database and Registration Authority

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

5.1. Administration of Municipal Services and Assets

5.1.1. Assets

The Municipal administration of District Zhob owns decent number of properties, which help in generating some income for the Local Government. The Municipal Department possesses 65 buildings and the generated revenue in the year 2009-10 was Rs. 259,924/-

5.1.2. Public Health

The most important duty of Municipal Committee is to provide services related to public health, proper sanitation system, and supply of clean drinking water, control of infectious diseases, hygiene and building control facilities. There is one (1) outlet facility of sanitation with thirty (30) equipment's and two (2) vehicles in District Zhob. No data is available about the prevention and cure of infectious diseases at all.

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. There is one (1) outlet facility of regulate water supply equipped with one (1) water tanker and two (2) staff members. According to MICS Balochistan 2004, 46% population had access to improved water source.

5.1.4. Articles of Food and Drink

There is one (1) urban outlet facility of regulation of private market of food and drink and slaughter house each. Same is the case with their staff members, that there are two (2) staff member each both in regulation of private market and slaughter house.

5.1.5. Public Safety

There is one (1) outlet facility of firefighting with five (5) equipment, three (3) vehicles and ten (10) staff members. Data regarding the facilities of Civil Defense and Crisis Management could not be collected.

5.2. Town Planning

There isn't any proper town or urban locality in the district. Town planning or preparing master plans for towns and cities have not been given due attention in Balochistan. As far as Zhob is concerned, there doesn't exist any town planning document.

5.3. Building Control

There is one (1) outlet facility of map approval with two (2) vehicles and two (2) staff members. In the same way, there is one (1) outlet facility of regulation of construction building and one (1) staff member is reported from the district.

5.4. Streets

One of the major responsibilities of Municipal administration is to look after the street issues such as streets provision and maintenance, measures for prevention of encroachments, proper street lighting, public communication and regulation of traffic. There is one (1) outlet facility of measures for prevention of encroachment with one (1) tractor and two (2) staff members. Only one (1) outlet facility of street light with gloves leader electrical instrument, one (1) motorcycle and one (1) staff member is also reported and its reported annual budget was Rs. 2,200,000/-.

5.5. Other Municipal Services

Display and hoarding, car parking, bus stands, graveyard maintenance, fumigation, control over dangerous animals and development and maintenance of community parks are also one of the important responsibilities of municipality services. The information of display and hoarding, car parking and bus stands could not be obtained at all. However, there is 1 outlet facility of graveyard maintenance equipped with stones and 1 staff member. There is one (1) facility of fumigation with five (5) equipment and ten (10) staff members. The facility of control over dangerous animals does exist with 1 rifle, medicines and 1 dog shooter. In the same way, there are four (4) urban outlet facilities of park run by ten (10) staff members, with the equipment of pail, bucket and gross cutter.

5.6. Revenue Generation

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

- 1- Water supply regulation: As per fiscal year 2009-10, the fee was Rs. 12 and the generated revenue was Rs.41,960/-
- 2- Melba removing: As per fiscal year 2009-10, the fee was Rs. 1000. In the year, 2009-10, the generated revenue was Rs.12,000/-
- 3- Trailer services: In the year, 2009-10, the generated revenue was Rs. 1,659,773/-
- 4- Sanitation services: As per fiscal year 2009-10, there are 15 shops and 12 houses. In the year, 2009-10, the generated revenue was Rs. 32,855/-
- 5- Removal and registration services: In the year, 2009-10, the generated revenue was Rs.15,000/-
- 6- House building services: In the year, 2009-10, the generated revenue was Rs.20,618/-
- 7- Mobile Tower fees: In the year, 2009-10, the generated revenue was Rs.900,000/-
- 8- Number allotment to private shops: In the year, 2009-10, the generated revenue was Rs.19,800/-
- 9- Fines/Charges: In the year, 2009-10, the generated revenue was Rs.71,500/-
- 10- Lees fees: In the year, 2009-10, the generated revenue was Rs.111,480/-

6 LAW AND ORDER

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

6.1. Geographical Coverage

There are two main law enforcement agencies, regular police and a paramilitary police force named "levies". There is 1 police station which covers 15 sq. km of Zhob city. As most part of the district is covered by levies force, therefore, its strength is much bigger than that of police. Similarly, there are 22 *Thana's* and 2 *Chowkis* controlled by levies. The area supervised by levies is 15,482 sq. km. In the same way, the FC (Zhob Militia) looks after the entire Zhob Division. For further details, please see table B1 Annexure B.

6.2. Human Resource

In District Zhob, the strength of law enforcement agencies at the time of data collection was 213, comprising of one (1) SP, three (3) DSPs, and one (1) SHO, thirteen (13) SIs, twenty two (22) ASIs and one hundred and seventy three (173) Constables. No data was collected about the levies and other forces.. For further details, please see table B2 Annexure B.

6.3. Resources

The police force in the district is equipped with 52 vehicles, 100 tear gas and 2 rubber sticks. The Provincial Levies possess 8 vehicles, 264 arms and 25 tear gas. Similarly, the Federal Levies are equipped with only 1 vehicle. For further details, please see table B3 Annexure B.

6.4. Major Cognizable Crimes

In the last five years, the reported cases of explosions were 2, murder 34, rioting 66, blasphemies 3 and 1 smuggling case. The cases of kidnapping and terrorism are remained unknown. For further details, please see table B4 Annexure B.

6.5. Judicial Services

For the provision of judicial services in the district, there was one (1) District and Session Court, one (1) Judicial Magistrate, one (1) *Qazi* Court and one (1) *Majlis-e-Shoora*. There is one (1) Bar Association of Zhob, with eight (8) members and ten (10) registered lawyers. For further details, please see table B5 Annexure B.

6.6. Jails and Prisons

There are 2 District and Central Jails (which had 11 male prisoners when data was being collected) with 5 barracks, 22 bathrooms, 2 hospitals and 1 connection of the PTCL telephone.. In these sub jails, there is a capacity to hold 350 prisoners but in the last four (4) years it was reported that 20 prisoners were held on the average.



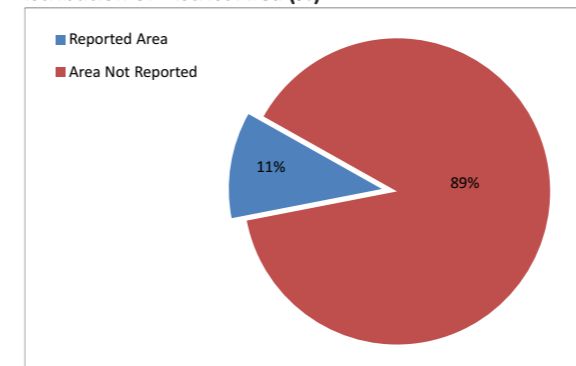
SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

7

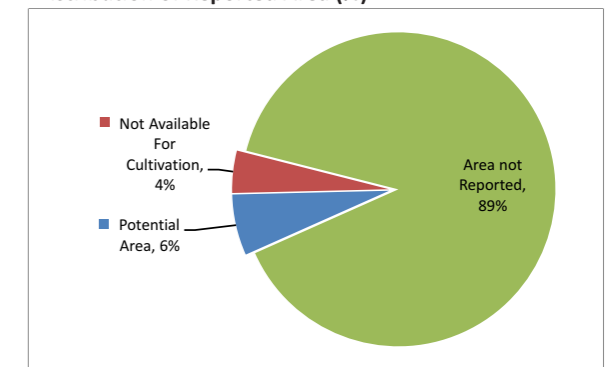
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Distribution of District Area (%)



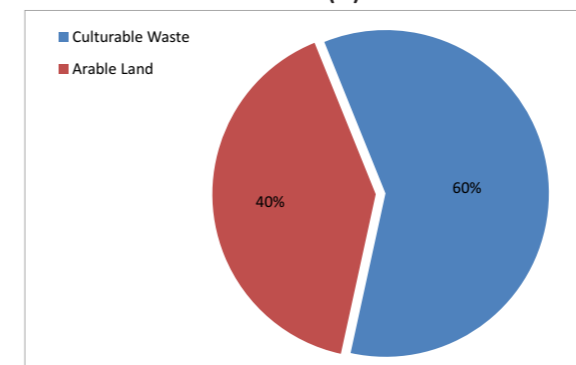
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total reported area of the district is 11%

Distribution of Reported Area (%)



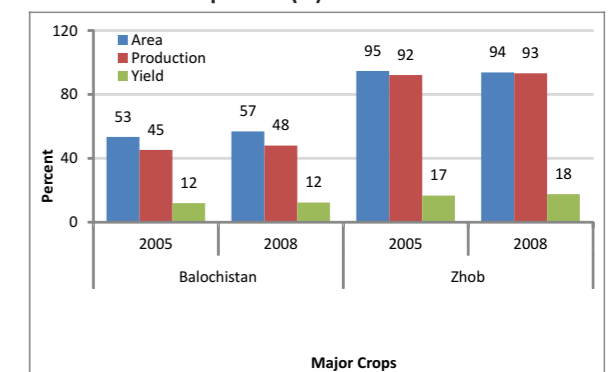
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Potential Area of the district is 6%

Distribution of Potential Area (%)



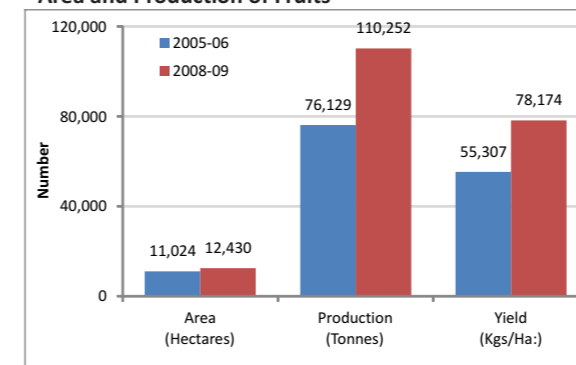
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Arable Land of the district is 40%

Growth Rate Comparison (%)



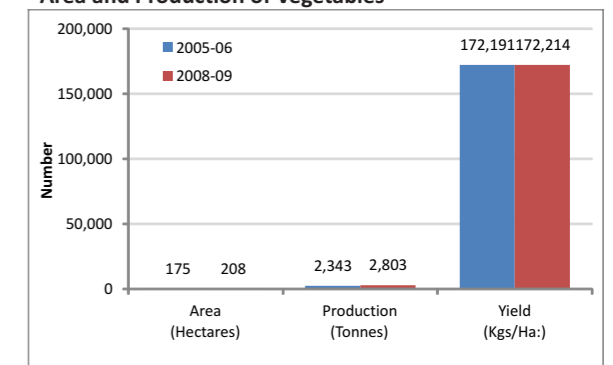
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Fruits

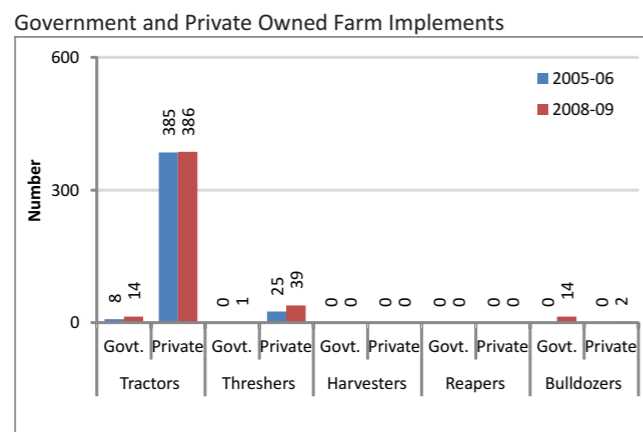


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2004-05 & 2008-09)
The fruits production immensely increased in 2008-09

Area and Production of Vegetables



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2004-05 & 2008-09)
The vegetables production increased in 2008-09



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Sector Highlights

- Potential Area available for cultivation was 126,719 of the total geographical area reported (Agricultural Statistics, 2009).
- The Current Fallow Land was reduced from 70.3% to 68.2% between 2005 and 2009, which means less area was made available for cultivation and Net Sown Area was increased from 29.7% to 31.8% between 2005 and 2009.
- Major Rabi crop was Wheat followed by Barley sharing 89.6% and 6.9% of the total Rabi crop area respectively.
- Major Kharif crop was fruits followed by Maize sharing 94.2% and 2% of the total Kharif crop area respectively.
- The Wheat production was 4,748 tons remained the highest for the year 2008-09 followed by vegetables at 1,887 tons
- Among the fruits, Pomegranate produce was the highest with 16,743 yield kg per hectare.
- Other major fruit produce was Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pear and Pomegranate.
- Major irrigation sources included canals (64.9%), tube wells (31.7) and dug Karezes / spring (3.5%).
- There are 415 tube wells, all installed privately.

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. Agro-Ecological Zone

Zhob falls in the tropical agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 126,719 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 6.2% of the total geographical area of District Zhob. 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
Cold	Quetta, Pishin, Mastung, Kalat, Killa Saifullah Zhob, Loralai and Musakhail, Sherani.	4500-6000	Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed & Mustard, Tobacco, Canola, Cumin, Muttter Pulse, Masoor, Vegetables, Fodders, Sunflower, Safflower, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Pulses, Onion, Potato, Melons, Chillies, Coriander, Garlic, Cotton, Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peaches, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Cherry, Pistachio and Fig.

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2. Land Utilization

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

Table 7.2: Land Utilization by Year

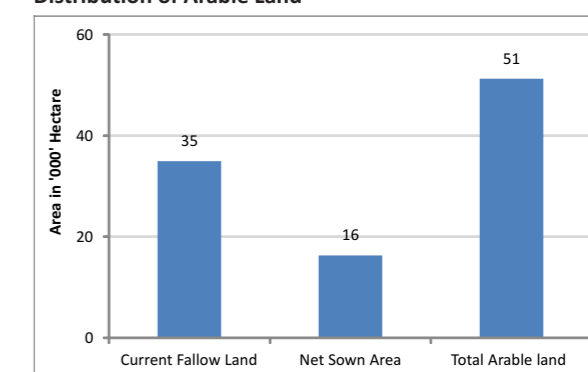
Land Utilization	Area In ('000') Hectare				
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Mean
Total Geographical Area	2,030	2,030	2,030	2,030	
Total Arable land	47 (37%)	47 (37%)	48 (38%)	51 (40%)	38
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	127 (6%)	127 (6%)	127 (6%)	127 (6%)	6
Net Sown Area	14 (30%)	16 (35%)	15 (32%)	16 (32%)	32
Current Fallow Land	33 (70%)	30 (65%)	33 (68%)	35 (68%)	68
Culturable Waste	80 (63%)	80 (63%)	79 (62%)	75 (60%)	62
Forest	13 (1%)	13 (1%)	13 (1%)	13 (1%)	1
Area Unavailable for Cultivation	88 (4%)	88 (4%)	88 (4%)	88 (4%)	4

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.1. Land Classification

The geographical area of District Zhob is 2,030 thousand hectares out of which 4.3% (87,612 hectares) is unavailable for cultivation. The Potential Area of 6.2% is available for agricultural crops cultivation is 126,719 hectares. For future growth and development lots of advancement possibilities are available in the district, even though water scarcity is a major constraint to agricultural development. However, as a futuristic approach, if flood water is properly conserved for irrigation and renovation of the existing water resources, the uncultivable area can be brought into cultivation for increasing the cropping area of District Zhob. From the given data it is quite evident that the trend of Mean Fallow Land had been at 68.4% and the trend of Mean Net Sown Area had been at 31.6% for past five years.

Distribution of Arable Land



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

The area under Culturable Waste Land has been decreasing between 2004-05 and 2008-09 from 63.3% to 59.5%; this most probably is due to the availability of irrigation water that the ratio of cropping intensity increased during both *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons. However, the difference of increase in the Culturable Waste Land ranged from 75,447 hectares to 80,196 hectares during the period 2004-05 to 2008-09.

Out of total Potential Area for cultivation (126,719 hectares), the data on total Arable Land for five years (2004 – 2009) ranged from 47,705 (37.6%) to 51,272 (40.5%). At the availability of total Arable Land, the share of Current Fallow Land for the last five years decreased at percent height from a maximum 70.4% to a minimum 65%. However, for a good crop raising and earning, focus on the practice of horizontal crop yield increase is made possible within the framework of available farm resources, not only the farm and farmers' community income increases but also the overall economy of a country is most likely to flourish. Therefore, each year both in the *Rabi* and *Kharif* cropping season, more and more area needs to be brought under cultivation. The Net Sown Area during 2008-09 increased almost 0.2%. The area under total Arable Land increased about 2.8%.

Crops

Zhob Valley has two cropping seasons:

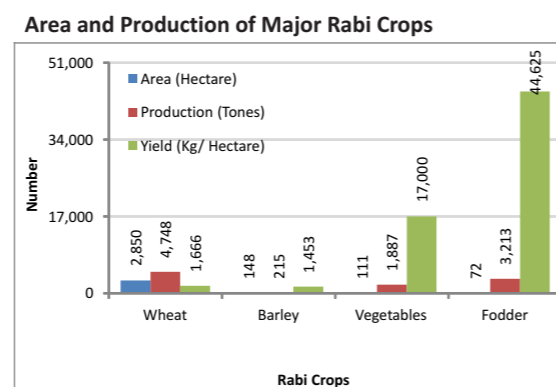
- 1. Rabi Crops:** *Rabi crops* include; Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed /Mustard, Vegetables and Fodder. These crops are sown in the winter or during the early summer and harvested in the late summer. For further details, please see table C1 Annexure C.
- 2. Kharif Crops:** *Kharif crops* include; Sorghum (*Jowar*), Maize, *Mung* bean, Mash bean, Fruits, Onion, Potato, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Garlic and Tobacco. 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

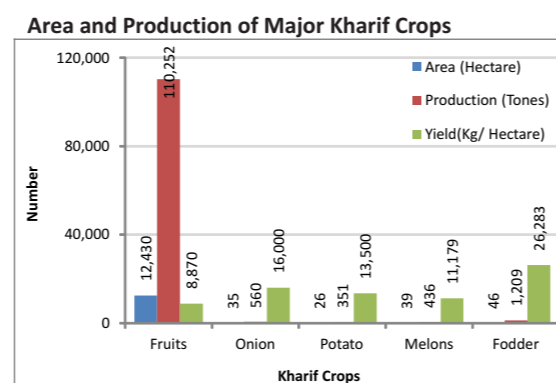
Under the area of major *Rabi crops* Wheat occupied a maximum area of 2,850 hectares which is 89.6% of the total area of 3,181 hectares, followed by Barley having shared 6.9% of the irrigated area. More than 63.2% area of Wheat is under irrigated condition in District Zhob. The area under vegetables and Fodder remained at 3.5% and 2.3%.

The production (4,748 tons) of Wheat crop at 1,666 Kg/hectares for the year 2008-09 remained on top followed by Fodder with 3,213 tons. The production of vegetables crop stood 3rd with (1,887 tons). However, Barley produced 215 tons that is a yield of 1,453 Kg/hectares being the lowest one. From data it was revealed that the yield of 1,902 Kg/hectares in Wheat crop under irrigated condition at Zhob is very good as against the average yield of high yielding Wheat genotypes for un-irrigated wheat in Balochistan (1,168 Kg/hectares).

Under the area of major *Kharif crops* fruits occupied the maximum area of 12,430 hectares this is 94.2% of the total area (13,196 hectares), followed by Maize crop having shared 2% of the area. The area under vegetables and Chilies remained at 0.5% and 0.4%. Melons with 39 hectares at 0.3%, Onion: 35 hectares at 0.3%, Garlic: 13 hectares and 0.1%, Tobacco: 25 hectares at 0.2%, contributed to the total *Kharif* growing area of District Zhob.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Fruit production is very important and dominant in District Zhob. 95.7% of the irrigated area was under fruit production. Apples, Almonds, Apricots, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pea and pomegranates are the leading fruits of District Zhob. From the data it was revealed that 1,000 Kg/hectares in Sorghum (*Jowar*), Maize 931 Kg/hectares, *Mung* bean 767 Kg/hectares and Mash bean with 526 Kg/hectares respectively, the yields are very low at Zhob.

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 implemented. It is therefore, suggested that improved genotypes of Sorghum (*Jowar*), Maize, *Moong* bean and *Mash* bean crops may be introduced in the district, in order to replace the existing low yielding and susceptible varieties with a high yielding and resistant/tolerant newly developed varieties. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

The Provincial Seed Certification Department may be addressed to survey the area for the monitoring and identification of crop sown varieties, since 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 must participate in the field days and provide updated information to farmers of the area that how to follow the crop husbandry. Effective dissemination of written guidelines, pamphlets and newsletters about proper management and handling of various crops be ensured and activated for the best interest and economic prosperity of the growers.

7.2.3. Discussion on Production Trends

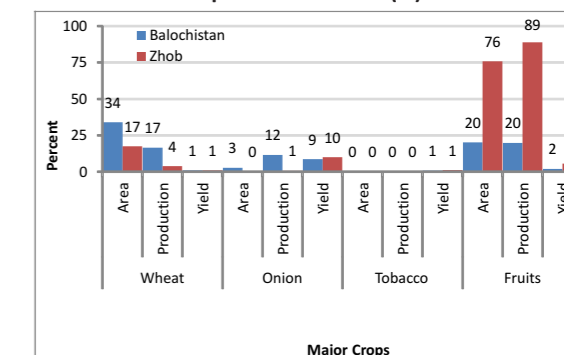
a) *Wheat:* At the district level, Wheat contributed to 89.6% of the area under *Rabi crops*. More than 36% of Wheat was grown under un-irrigated condition during the year 2008-09. Wheat being the staple food of District Zhob contributed to 17.4% of the total Wheat area in Balochistan at 33.9% having production ratio of 3.8% against the 16.5% with a yield of Kg/hectares having a growth rate of 1.0% against the 1.0% at the provincial level. Hence, the Wheat cultivation is capable of continuing in the existing cropping system.

b) *Fruit:* At the district level, fruits contributed to 94.2% of the area under *Kharif crops*. The area growth rate of 75.9% > 20.1% and production growth rate of 88.9% > 19.7% for fruit remained far higher as compared to the Wheat crop followed by the growth yield of Kg/hectares at 5.5% as against the 2.0% of the provincial level. Therefore, it revealed that fruit production at district level is more economical.

c) *Onion:* At the district level, Onion contributed to 0.3% of the area under *Kharif crops*. However, the area growth rate of 0.2% < 2.7% and production growth rate of 0.5% < 11.6 % for Onion remained lower at the district level as compared to Wheat and fruits. However, the growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 9.9% as against the 8.6% of the provincial level. Therefore, it is recommended that Onion cultivation must continue with the same intensity at the district level.

d) *Tobacco:* At the district level, Tobacco contributed to 0.2% of the area under the *Kharif* crop. However, the area growth rate of 0.2% < 0.2% and production growth rate of 0.0% < 0.1% for Tobacco remained lower than Wheat, fruits and Onion at the district as well as provincial level. However, the growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 1.1% as against the 0.7% at the provincial level. Therefore, it is indicated that Tobacco cultivation is not economical in the district as a whole, when compared with Wheat, fruits and Onion cultivation. Therefore, emphasis on vertical and horizontal yield increase must be given in the future by the farmers of the district. For further details, please see table C3 Annexure C.

Growth Rate Comparison - 2008-09 (%)



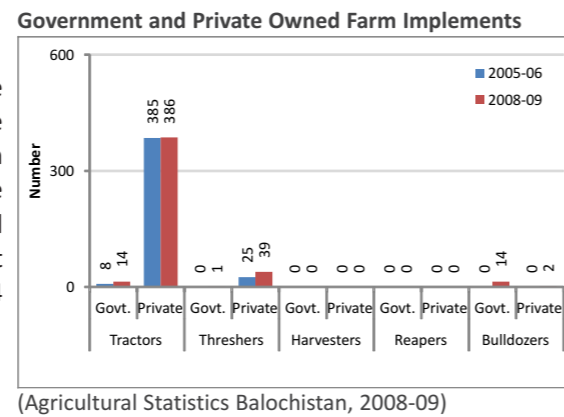
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.4. Discussion of Cropping Patterns

In District Zhob single cropping pattern is practiced to cultivate Wheat, Barley, Sorghum (*Jowar*), fruits, Onion, Potato, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Garlic and Tobacco, whereas Mixed Cropping is not practiced. Fodders like; Lucern, Berseem or Shaftal and some vegetables like; Peas, Tinda and Pumpkin are Inter-Cropped in the fruit orchards of Apples, Almonds, Apricots, Grapes, Peaches, Plum, Pear and pomegranate, but not on large scale and only in certain areas of the district. Crop Rotation is another practice being followed in which the crop harvested for a year is not sown on the same field or plot by the following year rather some other crops is raised instead of the previous crop. This practice is also very helpful in maintaining and enhancing the soil fertility status. Some of the fields/plots remain uncultivated as a fallow land with the reason to maintain the soil fertility status that might have been exhausted during the past years under crop husbandry.

7.3. Farm Implements and Inputs

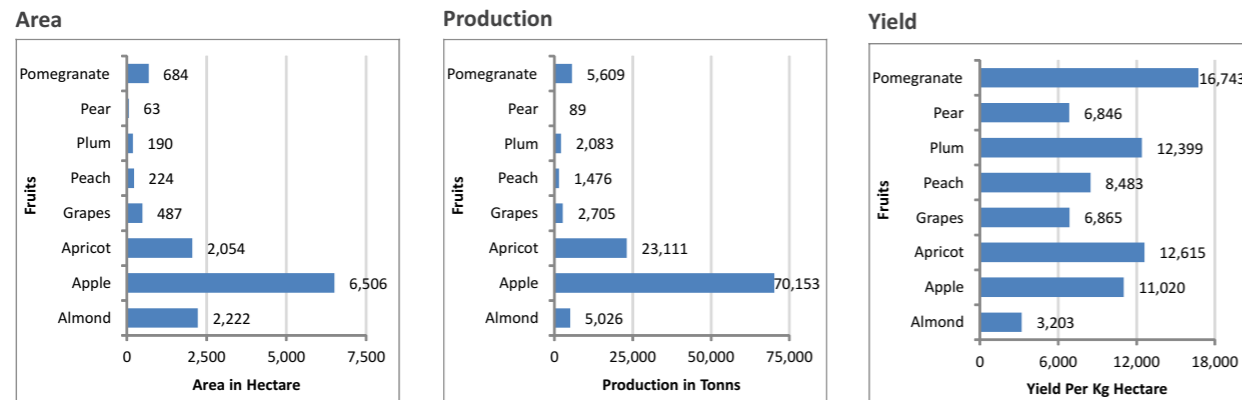
According to the statistics, most of the farm implements were owned by the private sector. Government has provided some tractors and bulldozers for land leveling. Provision of farm implements by the government can certainly help boost the agriculture production in the district, but such assistance should be targeted so that benefit goes to those who are finding it difficult both ends meet. For further details, please see table C4 Annexure C.



7.4. Horticulture Inputs

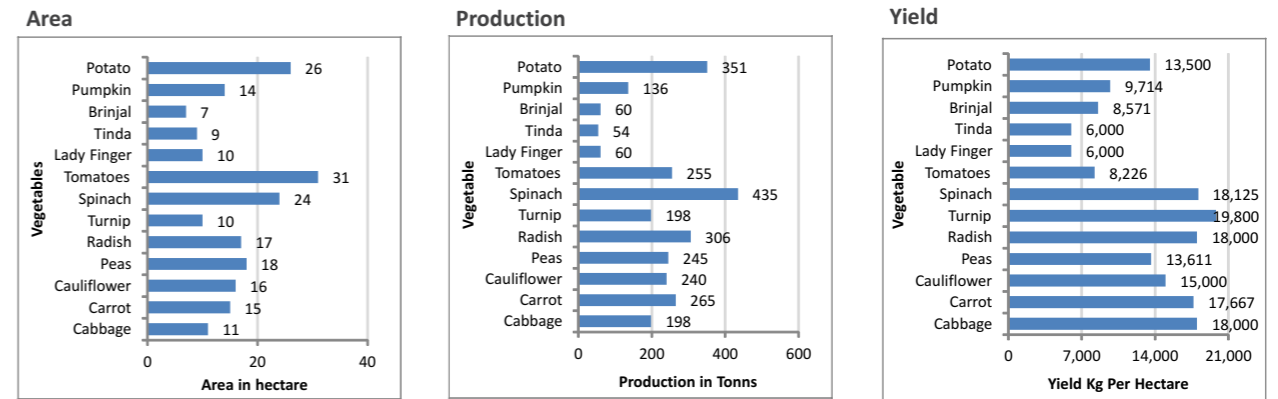
7.4.1. Area and Production of Fruits and Vegetables

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



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Tomatoes occupied the maximum area with 31 hectares. Potato with 26 hectares remained 2nd followed by Spinach with 24 hectares and 18 hectares under Peas cultivation. However, Brinjals had the lowest area of (7 hectares) followed by *Tinda* (9 hectares) among all the vegetables grown at the district level. For further details, please see table C6 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.5. Land Ownership and Tenure System

The total Arable Land (40.5%) recorded was 51,272 hectares. The Culturable Waste Land was at 59.5% (75,447 hectares) during the year 2008-09. Agricultural labor is primarily done by men. Women and children are not involved in agricultural activities. Big land owners employ tenants for agricultural activities. Small farmers work on their fields themselves and rarely hire tenants

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

Share Tenancy

Under this system the cost of land preparation, expenditure on seed, fertilizer and pesticides, irrigation expenses, harvesting and threshing charges are to be met by the owner of the land. However, the crop produce is then divided between the owner and the tenant based on a set formula

Cash Tenancy

Land from the owner on lump-sum basis is undertaken for an agricultural year and all the expenses right from land preparation to harvesting and threshing are to be met by the tenant

Crop Sharing System

This is almost the reverse form of the cash tenancy. The land owner gives his land to the cultivator and all cost of production has to be met by him. Normally 20% of the production is given to the landowner.

7.6. Agriculture Marketing

Marketing is in the hands of private enterprise. The middlemen's role is still active. Only some producers take care of marketing their products themselves. The major market for fruits is D.G. Khan and Multan. Quetta is also a major fruit market for Zhob District. The marketing value for Wheat and Maize is small, as they are not produced in quantities large enough for commercial marketing. Zhob District depends on the import of Wheat from outside. 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, that majority of the farm produce is directly sold into the hands of brokers (local terms are *dalal/beopari*) contractors or intermediaries and so on so forth, same category persons with different nomenclatures at different locations. Normally the following options are available for selling the produce to the growers and these options are available for all the growers:

- Sale of produce at 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 has certain transportation charges to be met by the growers. In the market, again there is a hold of intermediaries etc. They buy the farm produce on the spot and resell to the whole sellers at their own income interest. The wholesaler's resell to the merchandisers, dealers, brokers or retailers then it comes to shopkeepers from where the end user is able to

purchase these commodities. Every entity involved has profit margins fixed accordingly. There is absolutely no check on these channels or the price fixers.

- c) Sale of produce across the boundaries of district or province. Onwards same intermediaries are to be faced by the producers/growers.
- d) Another way of earning more money/profit from the produce purchased from the growers is hoarded in the warehouses 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

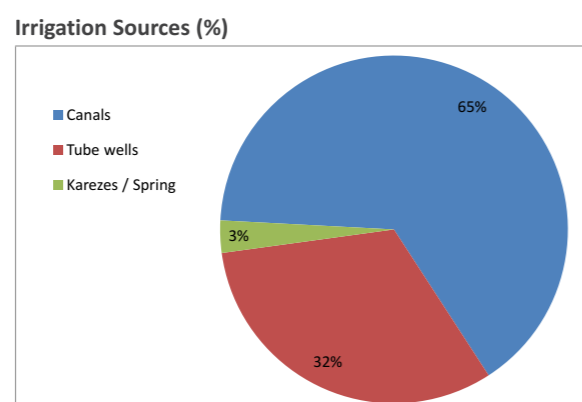
All the decisions regarding the field activities in agricultural farming are made by the land owners. However, sharing of land and tenancy systems exist.

7.7. Irrigation

7.7.1. Irrigation System and Sources

Three main sources of irrigation including canals, tube wells and Karezes/ springs are commonly used in the district. Privately owned tube-wells are maintained by the owners themselves.

The majority of the crop cultivation with an area of (26,213 hectares) is irrigated by means of canals, encompassing the 64.9% of the total irrigation sources followed by tube wells irrigation which covers approximately (8,300 hectares) at 31.7% of the total irrigation sources in District Zhob. However, Karezes/Spring contributes to 3.5% of the area (913 hectares) in total. All tube wells in the district have been installed privately (415 in number). Potential for exploiting more water resources is present. 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 Irrigation Departments
Number of Sub Offices	1	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	30	n/a
Actual Filled Posts	25	n/a
Vacant Posts	5	n/a

(Agriculture Department)
n/a: Data not available

7.9. Some Development Projects

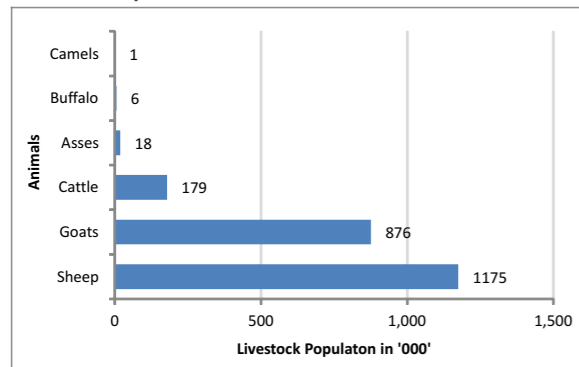
According to PSDP 2009, the following projects in the agriculture sector were being implemented in district Zhob:

- Construction of Regai Mir Ali Khail Perennial Irrigation Scheme District Zhob (Revised).
- Construction of various flood protection Bunds for residents of Killi Appozai, Zhob.
- PC-ii for Hoshabal, Saki, Sera Gara and Wala Storage Dam in Kakar Khursan area, Zhob.

7.10. Some Key Findings

- Water sources need to be developed by the Government (Integrated Water Resource Management Policy should be implemented with coordination of all the stakeholders).
- Whereas reliance on ground water is increasing, water conservation becomes more important. Knowledge about high efficiency irrigation techniques should be extended to agriculture communities.
- Supply of certified seeds of all major crops on subsidized rates can increase productivity.
- Agriculture department should disseminate findings of its research wing to the benefit of the farmers
- Agricultural loans on easy installments for purchase of farm implements can increase employment.
- Arrangements for field days, seminars, lecture on pest management and demonstration of improved package can be very useful.

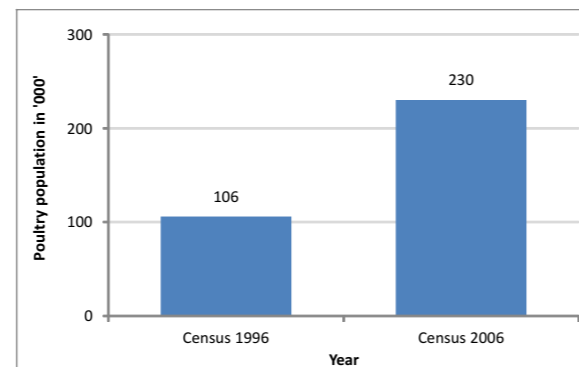
Livestock Population



(Livestock Census, 2006)

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

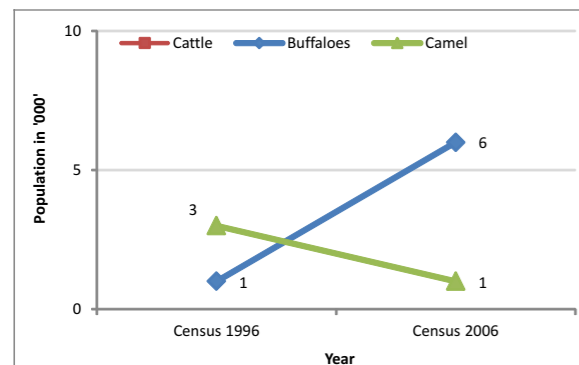
Poultry Population



(Livestock Census, 1996 & 2006)

No major increase in poultry population

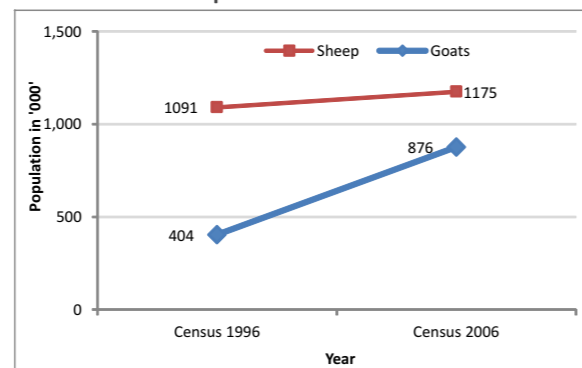
Large Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

Quite a few numbers of Buffaloes and camels are present

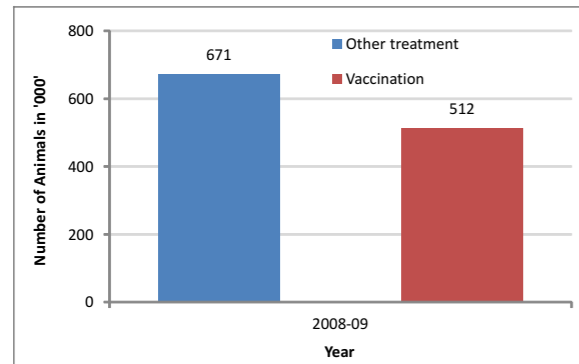
Small Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

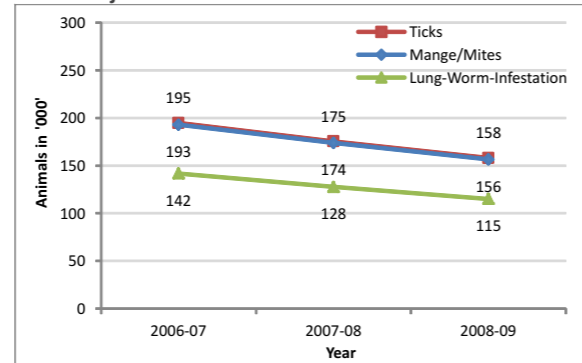
Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district

Animals Treated and Vaccinated in 2008-09



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

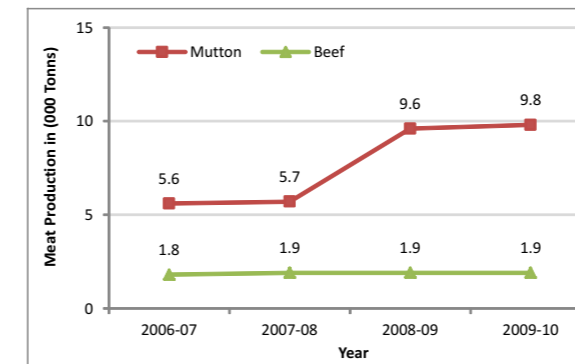
Three Major Animal Diseases in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

The incidence of major diseases is on decline.

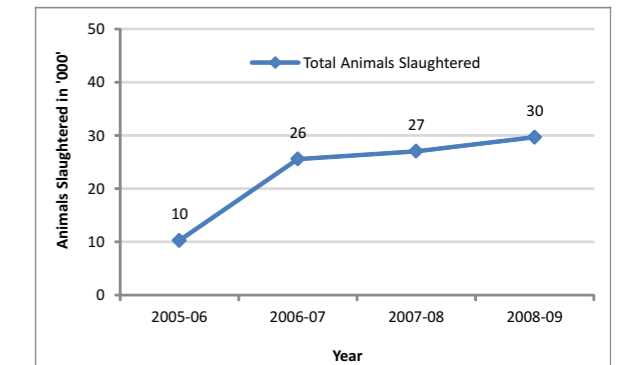
Meat Production in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

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

Sector Highlights

- Livestock census comparison indicates that the population of livestock in the district has increased by a large percentage.
- Population of sheep was on top (117,500) among small and large ruminants followed by that of goats (876,000): Livestock Census 2006
- In large ruminants, cattle had the largest population
- A network of Public Sector Veterinary Institution, comprising six (6) veterinary hospitals, fifty two (52) veterinary dispensaries and two (2) artificial insemination centers, is present in the district.
- Livestock potential of the districts demands greater support from Livestock department to facilitate livestock farmers in productivity enhancement techniques

8.1. Introduction

Consumption of meat, eggs and milk has been growing in all districts including Zhob and consequently demand has also been increasing. The reasons for increased demand include, primarily, growth in population, urbanization and rising awareness about using animal proteins for better physical and mental health. Besides, there is growing demand in neighboring countries like Iran and Afghanistan and this demand is met from import of livestock from Balochistan.

Like other district of Balochistan, in Zhob too, livestock rearing has been a traditionally activity involving, at times, the entire family. Women and children are also engaged in supervision and management of livestock activities such as grazing, watering, feeding, cleaning the abodes. Women are also involved in making home dairy products such as yogurt, butter and ghee, which are mostly used within the family.

Livestock sector is constantly contributing to the economy of the district and province. It not only provides rich food such as meat, milk, eggs, poultry meat but also produces essential raw material such as manure, offal, trotters, hides and skins, wool and blood for various kind of industries. However, the district itself lacks processing units and marketing system for dairy products and other industries. If essential steps were taken for promotion of research, one of the important element for the sector's development. Domestic poultry is more pronounced as compared to commercial poultry farming in the district.

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 Zhob, the highest reported population among all the ruminants was 1,175 thousand of goats (Livestock Census, 2006). This shows goats are the preferred farm animals that people like to keep and rear as compared to any other livestock species probably due to the suitable weather conditions.. The livestock population reported over the last three decades of all categories is presented in the table below:

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

Livestock	1986	1996	2006
Sheep	n/a	1091	1175
Goats	n/a	404	876
Cattle	n/a	72	179
Buffaloes	n/a	1	6
Camel	n/a	3	1
Poultry	n/a	106	230

(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

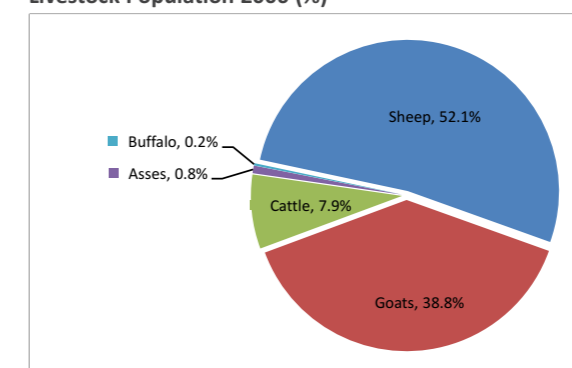
n/a: Data not available

8.3. Large Ruminants

Among the large ruminants Cattle, Buffaloes and Camels are found in District Zhob. The Cattle are 8% followed by Buffalo's share of 0.2% of the total livestock in District Zhob. The male cattle are mostly slaughtered and their beef is sold to fulfill food purpose. People also prefer Cattle for sacrifice on the occasion of *Eid-ul-Azha*. The Cattle prices go very high during the *Eid* days. However, the prices of beef go higher in normal routine as well due to expensive fodder, medicines and transportation overheads.

After drying and salting, the hides and skins of Cattle are sent to the other provinces for further processing and transforming into raw material for leather and other industries. Similarly, the casings of the cattle are sold to other provinces for making medicinal products. The Camels are also very useful large ruminants and there is a need to focus on its growth. Camels, Mules and Asses are mostly used for drought purposes.

Livestock Population 2006 (%)



(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.4. Small Ruminants

More than 80% of the livestock population comprises small ruminants, which shows that people prefer small ruminants as compared to large ruminants, may be because of small scale agricultural activity in the district and availability of fodder. Among small ruminants sheep is liked more in District Zhob, its meat is fatty and tender and in winter season people used to dry the sheep meat with salt; called *Landhi*. 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 unconsumable grasses into highly efficient animal protein.

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

8.5. Poultry

There is one Government Poultry Farm. Poultry needs of the population of district Zhob are mostly met from private small scale private/commercial poultry of broiler and layer breeds. Growing demand of poultry product indicates potential for increased poultry farming. The department had launched a project "Development of Rural Poultry" in the year 2005-06 through which many of the poor families had been provided poultry birds at 80% subsidized rates. Rural poultry can be converted into commercial scale by improving the skills of the young rural women. In poultry farming, especially broiler breed is much preferred business over other breeds because it provides maximum return in very short time.

8.6. Livestock Population Growth Rate

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

Table 8.2: Projected Livestock Population (Numbers)

Livestock Category	G. Rate	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cattle	6.8	178,658	190,807	203,782	217,639	232,438
Buffalo	9.9	5,524	6,071	6,672	7,332	8,058
Sheep	1.8	1,174,735	1,195,880	1,217,406	1,239,319	1,261,627
Goats	2.6	875,922	898,696	922,062	946,036	970,633
Camels	1.5	1,010	1,025	1,041	1,056	1,072
Horses	4.3	370	386	403	420	438
Mules	10.7	168	186	206	228	252
Asses	2.4	18,351	18,791	19,242	19,704	20,177
Poultry	2.6	229,782	235,756	241,886	248,175	254,628

(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.7. Veterinary Institutions

There is a network of six (6) veterinary hospitals, fifty (52) veterinary dispensaries, two (2) artificial insemination centers, one (1) slaughter house, one (1) poultry farm and one (1) dairy farm owned by the Government. Under a Federal Project "Fight against Congo Virus" dipping stations were established where animals are dipped for medication of external ticks and ecto-parasites. The Artificial Inseminations are also being experimented particularly for such breeds that can gain maximum milk yield. An extended coverage of veterinary services would lead to rapid progress in milk and meat yields and would add substantial income for livestock farmers.

The physical condition of the Government Veterinary Institution's buildings and equipment are not promising. There is an immediate need to renovate the buildings and provide latest equipment for appropriate health services. The number of veterinary institutions has remained same from last four years. The veterinary institutions in District Zhob are presented in the table 8.3

Table 8.3: Veterinary Institutions (Numbers)

Name of Health Services	2009-10
Veterinary Hospitals	6
Veterinary Dispensaries	52
Artificial Insemination Centre	2
Slaughter Houses	1
Dairy Farm	1
Government Poultry Farm	1

(Directorate of Animal Husbandry)

8.8. Livestock Diseases

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

8.8.1. Major Diseases

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

- Worm-infestation
- Liver fluke

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

Table 8.4: Major Livestock Diseases (Numbers)

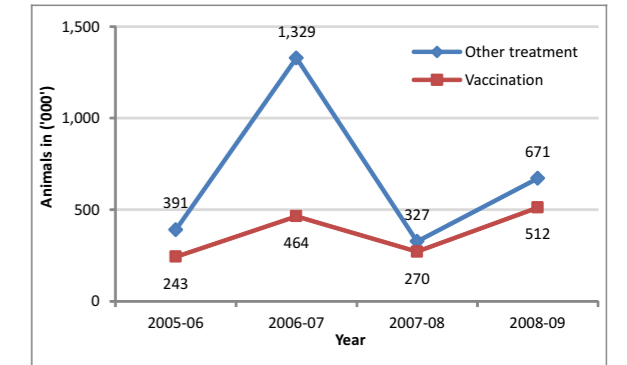
Name of Diseases	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Lung-Worm-Infestation	157,336	141,744	127,697	115,043
Wire-Worm-Infestation	120,703	108,742	97,966	88,257
Liver Fluke	154,570	139,252	125,452	113,020
Mange/Mites	214,024	192,814	173,706	156,492
Ticks	216,072	194,659	175,368	157,990
Contagious	61,304	55,229	49,756	44,825
Non-Contagious	57,001	51,352	46,263	41,678
Systematic	36,267	32,673	29,435	26,518
Metabolic	8,817	7,943	7,156	6,447
Others	112,273	101,147	91,124	82,093

(Civil Veterinary Hospital)

8.8.2. Disease Control Activities and Mortality

The Livestock Department is continuously involved in animal convenient health coverage activities and usually performs vaccination and medication in order to save animal lives. The most number of livestock treated and vaccinated during the last five years were reported in the year 2006-07, whereas after that the trend was on the lower and then again moved to upper side, which could be due to many reasons. For further details, please see table D1 Annexure D.

Animals Treated & Vaccinated at Veterinary Health Services



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

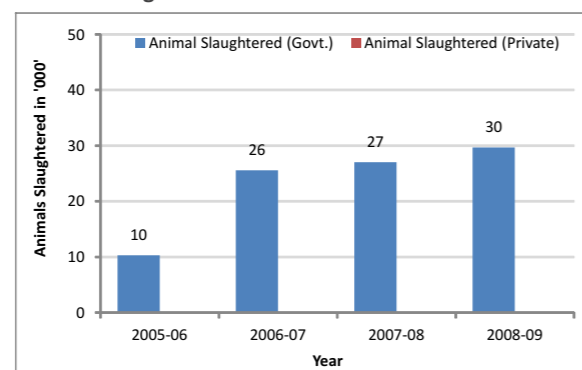
8.9. Meat and Dairy Production

Mutton production in the district is on a rise after 2007-08, there was a gradual increase from 5,700 tons to 9,600 tons. Beef production has remained constant at 1900 tons in the last five years. Milk production has risen gradually along with the increase in population of large ruminants. Poultry meat and egg production is also gradually increasing in 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. However, the animals slaughtered could not be matched with meat production because the slaughtering conducted privately remained unknown.

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

8.11. Functions and Structure of Livestock Department

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

Table 8.5: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	3
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	135
Actual Filled Posts	135
Vacant Posts	0

(Livestock Department)

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

Government Livestock Department can play a leading role in District Zhob, if it functions efficiently to provide services including animal husbandry, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, artificial insemination, input supplies and dairy development.

8.13. Some Development Projects

Some of the projects funded by different sources are:

Table 8.6: Livestock Projects

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

(Directorate of Livestock Planning , 2010)

8.14. Some Key Findings

- Research is needed to be carried out over the breed and genetics potential of livestock's health and growth.
- Women are neglected in the development; however, they are playing their roles in livestock at house hold level. Their role at a much bigger level needs to be encouraged.
- Services of artificial insemination center need to be extended while funds may also be arranged for its repair so that it can serve the purpose for which it was created (i.e. breed improvement with introduction of high productive exotic semen to local breed for enhancing their milk production)
- Extension of veterinary services and utilization of existing veterinary institutes will improve animal health coverage and thereby will improve productivity
- On the whole, insufficient funds are leading to poor maintenance of livestock infrastructure in the district.
- Awareness regarding timely vaccination of livestock needs advocacy.
- Bearing in view large livestock potential of district Zhob, at least Tehsil level livestock profiles should be prepared that will assist in better planning and can also lead to result based monitoring of the situation
- Marketing and transportation in the district are the major issues to be addressed.
- Lack of education amongst the livestock farmer is the big hurdle, and therefore awareness campaigns may be arranged in the district.

9 FISHERIES

Sector Highlights

- Fish Farming culture has not been developed in District Zhob.
- The construction of Subakzai Dam may divert the attention of local population to fishing means of livelihood.
- Fishery industry is non-commercialized in Zhob therefore no industry regarding fisheries has been developed in the area.
- The group of fish such as Rohu, Morki, Thella and Mali, found in cold and mild cold area of Zhob, and Trout have high fishing potential.

9.1. Introduction

Fishery sector is a blessing for the population of ravine belt of the district. The people of Zhob usually do not include fish in their ingestion practices. Therefore, fishery sector is not considered to be the mainstay of the economy for community. Another reason of non-economic potential is little availability of fishing water. However, there could be some meager possibilities as small amounts of fish are found in Zhob river beds as the construction of Subakzai dam may divert the attention of a segment of local population to this means of livelihood.

9.2. Annual Production

According to Fisheries Department, the Zhob River is full of different species and qualities of fishes. The main four fish species found in the Zhob river, ponds and delay dams belongs to the group of fishes found in cold and mild cold area which are "Rohu" (Labeo Rohita), "Morkhi" (Carrhina Mirgla), Thella" (Catla) and "Mali" (Wallago Attu). Due to unavailability of sufficient water resources the possibility of "Trout" is less. In the year 2010, the fish auction was in progress for the reason recent annual production could not be known while the data on previous year's production was not available.

Table 9.1: Auctionable Canals and Dams

	Unit	Canals	Dams
Numbers	1		Subakzai Dam
Auction Amount	Rs.		Auction is in Progress
Canal Length	KMs		
Dams Capacity	KMs		14700 acres ft:

(Fisheries Department/Irrigation Department)

9.3. Important Industries for Fisheries

Fish industry in District Zhob is non-commercialized. Therefore, industries for fisheries such as fish freezing and processing unit, unit of block ice and storage factories are not established in the district.

9.4. Fishing Techniques

Fishing is done without license. The techniques involved in fishing are traditional. The fish is caught by different gears like gillnet, trawl, wire, plastic net, encircling, hand liner, long liner and hook. Induced and occasional fishermen use withers line or small nets with the small boats.

9.5. Fish Marketing, Processing and Exports

The people of Zhob do not include fish in their common food. The fish caught is less in quantity and quality; hence, fish is rarely sold on the market.

9.6. Structure and Functions of Fisheries Departments

In District Zhob, the department is under the charge of Assistant Director of Fisheries who is stationed at Loralai. After the completion of Subakzai Dam, the department may appoint staff on permanent posts to look after the affairs of the department, handle the issuance of license and impose penalty or fines.

9.7. Some Development Projects

No development project in the fisheries sector at district Zhob in the PSDP.

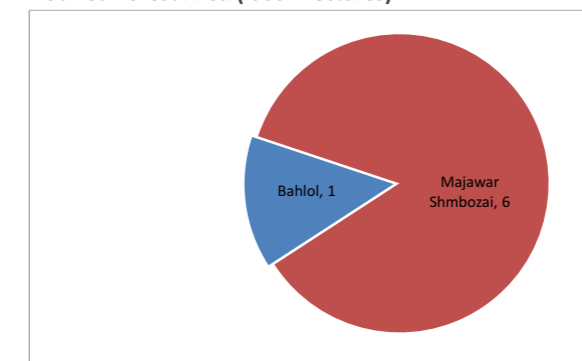
9.8. Major Development Issues

Fisheries are not an economic activity in district. The development of fishery through artificial ponds is technically possible; nevertheless the climate of the district is not very suitable for fishing. Construction of Subakzai dam has recently been completed in Zhob and it will open new avenues and potentials in this sector. The group of fish like Rohu, Morki, Thella, Mali and Trout, has fishing potential in the areas with high altitude like Zhob.

10 FORESTRY

Forest area, offices and no. of staff	
Total Forest Area	6,734 ha.
Number of Sub Offices	1
Total Sanctioned Posts	53
Filled Posts	53

Notified Forest Area ('000' Hectares)



(Forest Department)

Sector Highlights

The district geography is typical of a mountain eco-system where the livelihood of inhabitants/communities mainly depends upon livestock and rain fed agriculture. The natural Sub Tropical Broadleaved Evergreen Scrub forests of Olive and Phulai, which occupy large area in the district, play pivotal role in this regard. These forests act as grazing grounds by providing forage to a large number of livestock and also serves as water harvesting areas for supporting the rain fed agriculture. Further, local community members also depend upon these forests for fulfilling their requirements of fuel wood and small timber. In addition to the grazing and fuel wood, local community members also make use of some of the Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) for household consumption and sometimes also for sale in the local market. However, the most important role that these forests are playing in the economy of the district is by serving as major watersheds for the low altitude areas. In addition, a large number of bird and mammalian species are also dependent upon these forests as their habitat, while some species use these forests as migratory sites. Therefore, role of these forests is important in the wildlife management and biodiversity of other associated flora and fauna.

The district has a considerable area under forest but a negligible area has been conserved as State Forest. There are two (02) Notified forests in the district namely: Bahlol and Majawar Shmbozai with total forest area of 6,734 hectare. The remaining forest area is community owned but these forests are not under scientific management regime.

The waste land and forests are also rangelands which serve as feeding and foraging grounds for the livestock; thus contributing considerably to support the livestock production system.

The district also falls in the route of migratory birds but there is no designated protected area in the district. Among wildlife, Cranes are highly important, as these are hunted and trapped in large numbers in the district. For Cranes hunting, hunters from neighbouring Khyber Pakhtunkhawa Province regularly flock to the area during bird migratory seasons. Local residents due to their hospitality, associations or sometimes minor financial gains allow them to capture these migratory birds. Since, there exists no protected area in the district; therefore, the protection of resident wildlife and safe resting grounds for migratory birds are not available at present.

10.1. Introduction

Forests play an important role in the maintenance of environmental balance. It is a well established fact that life on earth is a function of a number of direct, indirect, tangible and intangible naturally active forestry factors. These may include emission of life-sustaining oxygen and absorption of poisonous carbon dioxide. Forests are not only the main source of food, timber, firewood, shelter and a variety of medicinal herbs, but they also serve as baseline for food-web, thereby sustaining life on earth. It should be noted that forests are instrumental in the rehabilitation and development of rangelands, 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 Sub Tropical Broadleaved Evergreen Scrub forests of Olive and Phulai.

10.2. Major Vegetation

The major forest type is Sub Tropical Broad Leaved Evergreen Scrub forests. These forests occupy the altitudes between 2500 to 5500 feet elevation. The main species are Olive (*Olea ferrugenea*), Shina (*Pistacia khinjik*), Uzhgai (*Pistachia cabulica*), Gurgura (*Reptonia buxifolia*), Shang/ Wild Ash (*Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*) and Wild almond (*Prunus eburnean*). Besides these tree species, a number of shrubs and herbs are also present in these forests, which may include, Barara (*Periploca aphylla*), Anang (*Prunus creasus*), Arghuch (*Scorzonera mollis*), Datura (*Datura fastuosa*), Gandarae (*Narium odorum*), Gangu (*Othonnopsis intermedia*), Ghuzera (*Sophora grifithii*), Injaora (*Allium sphaerocephalum*), Maurai (*Zizyphora clinopolioides*), Nal (*Phragmites communis*), Khamazurgae (*Withania cougulans*), Khatol (*Malcolmia africana*), Makhi (*Caragana ambigua*), Shezgae (*Eremurus aucheriana*), shkanpara (*Plantago ovata*), Shorae (*Haloxylon grifithii*), Tarkha (*Artimesia meritima*), Urgalama (*Rhazya stricta*), Zawala (*Achillea santolina*), Pamangi (*Bouce rosia aucheriana*), Raghbolae (*Peucedanum sp.*), Rakhpatti (*Panicum colonum*), Sanda (*Tillipa stellata*), Sandreza (*Lactuca sp.*), Malaghunae (*Daphne oleoides*), Mazari (*Nannorrhops ritchiana*) also known as dwarf palm, and Sanatha (*Dodonea viscosa*); but Sanatha is usually found on degraded sites. The ground cover is constituted mainly by *Stipa pennata*, *Pennisetum orientalis*, *Chrysopogon aucheri*, Barau (*Sorghum halepense*), Barwaza (*Heteropogon contortus*), Margha (*Poa bulbosa*), Bushkae (*Sepidium draba*), Lukha (*Typha angustifolia*), and Sargarae (*Cymbopogon jwarancusa*).

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

Table 10.1: Vegetation Zones

Vegetation Zone	Brief description
Hills	Olive (<i>Olea ferrugenea</i>), Blue pine (<i>Pinus gerardiana</i>), Shina (<i>Pistacia khinjik</i>), Uzhgai (<i>Pistachia cabulica</i>), Gurgura (<i>Reptonia buxifolia</i>), Shang/ Wild Ash (<i>Fraxinus xanthoxyloides</i>), Wild almond (<i>Prunus eburnean</i>), etc.
Foothills	Olive (<i>Olea ferrugenea</i>), Phulai (<i>Acacia modesta</i>), Sanatha (<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>), Gymnosporia spinosa, Ber (<i>Zizyphus nummularia</i>), Khamazurgae (<i>Withania cougulans</i>), Khatol (<i>Malcolmia africana</i>), Makhi (<i>Caragana ambigua</i>), Shezgae (<i>Eremurus aucheriana</i>), shkanpara (<i>Plantago ovata</i>), Shorae (<i>Haloxylon grifithii</i>), Tarkha (<i>Artimesia meritima</i>), Urgalama (<i>Rhzya stricta</i>), Zawala (<i>Achillea santolina</i>), Pamangi (<i>Bouce rosia aucheriana</i>), Raghbolae (<i>Peucedanum sp.</i>), Rakhpatti (<i>Panicum colonum</i>), Sanda (<i>Tillipa stellata</i>), Sandreza (<i>Lactuca sp.</i>), Malaghunae (<i>Daphne oleoides</i>), and Mazari (<i>Nannorrhops ritchiana</i>).
Plains and Stream beds	Commonly found in the entire district where <i>Tamarix sp.</i> and <i>Saccharam sp.</i> are commonly found.

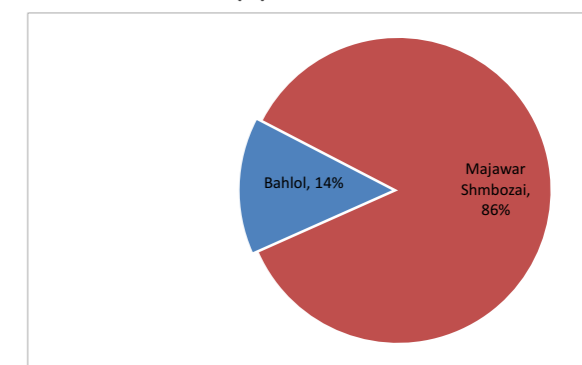
(Provincial and District Forest Departments, IUCN, UNDP, WWF, GEF)

10.3. Forestry Land use

10.3.1. Notified Forests

There are two (02) Notified forests in the district namely: Bahlol and Majawar Shmbozai with total forest area of 6,734 hectare. For details see table E1 Annexure E.

Notified Forest Area (%)



(Forest Department)

10.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

There are no notified protected areas in this district.

10.3.3. Rangelands

The type of rangeland present in the district is classified as Suleiman Mountain Ranges. It has species like: *Stipa pennata*, *Pennisetum orientalis*, *Chrysopogon aucheri*, and *Cymbopogon sp.* etc. The productivity is good with average productive capacity of 250 kg /hectare.

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 and also to nomads passing through the area on their traditional routes of migration to new areas. On the management side, no one assumes the responsibility for undertaking any activity aimed either at restoration of depleted areas or for improvement to increase the forage production and other tangible and intangible benefits. There is no limit on the number, type, season and period/duration of grazing. 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".

Traditionally, there is also a system in place for the management of rangelands but this system is mostly limited to the grazing management, whereby grazing on the rangelands is regulated through the traditional system of declaring rangelands open and close for grazing. Locally, this system is called as "Pargore" in Pashto, whereby rangelands in one growing season, i.e. spring or monsoon, are declared as close for grazing and at the onset of next growing season they are declared as open for herding. However, there is no limit on the number of grazing animals and period (duration) of grazing. Similarly, range readiness and other facilities necessary for grazing are also not taken into account.

10.4. Forest Production

Timber is not produced on commercial basis. The plants useful for people fall mainly in the categories of fodder for livestock, fuel wood for energy purpose, and construction wood for roofing and small implements, wood and branches for livestock fencing and medicinal plants for people and livestock.

10.5. Non-Timber Forest Produce

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

- Chilgoza Pine (*Pinus gerardiana*).
- Oman (*Ephedra intermedia* and *E. nebrodensis*).
- Wild almond (*Prunus ebernea*).
- Zralg (*Berberis lyceum*).
- Malaghunae (*Daphne oleoides*).
- Pamangi (*Bouce rosia aucheriana*).
- Raghbolae (*Peucedanum sp.*).
- Aspighol (*Plantago ovata*).
- Kamazurgae 9Withania cougulans).
- Urgalama (*Rhzya stricta*).
- Shkanpara (*Plantago ovata*).
- Mazari (*Nannorrhops ritchiana*).

10.6. Wildlife

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

Table 10.2: Wildlife Common Species

Wildlife Type	Common Species
Mammals	Fox (<i>Vulpes cana</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Cape hare (<i>Lepus capensis</i>), Stone Marten (<i>Martes foinea</i>), Porcupine (<i>Hystrix indica</i>), Afghan Hedgehog (<i>Hemiechinus auritus megalotis</i>), etc. Moreover, previously Suleman Markhor (<i>Capra falconeri</i>) and Urial (<i>Ovis vignei</i>) was reported from the area but their present status is unknown.
Birds	Chukar (<i>Alectoris chukar</i>), See see partridge (<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>), Magpie (<i>Pica pica</i>), Houbara Bustard (<i>Chlamydotis undulate</i>), a number of sparrows, Finches, buntings, seasonal/migratory waterfowls, hawks, and sand grouse etc. The area also provide corridor to the migratory bird species; the key species like Common Crane (<i>Grus grus</i>) and Demoiselle Crane (<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>).
Reptiles	Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agrionemys horsfieldii</i>), Brown Cobra (<i>Naja oxiana</i>), Saw-scale viper (<i>Echis carinatus</i>), Levantine viper (<i>Macrovipera lebetina</i>), Goh (<i>Varanus griseus</i>), etc.

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

10.6.1 Wildlife Statistics

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

10.7. Wetlands

Sabakzai Dam, Zhob River, Wasta Dam, and Chakhon are important wetlands in the district. Among these Sabakzai Dam has been constructed recently. No study has been conducted yet for its potential as wetland and its resident and migratory / visiting species but it is anticipated that this lake will become an important wetland in the years to come. Wasta Dam is an important stop of migratory cranes. The Zhob River, throughout its length, is an important wetland for resident and winter visiting species. The major birds found are Cranes, Pelicans, King fishers, Osprey, etc.

10.8. Commercial Forestry (Plantations)

Wood production is not a management option in the State Forests. However, in community forests, timber and fuel-wood for local use is harvested, which is either utilized locally or sold in adjoining areas.

10.9. Bee Keeping

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

10.10. Marketing and Processing

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

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

The Forest Department in the district is administratively controlled by the Deputy Conservator of Forests, who comes under the Chief Conservator of Forest-North in the province. The table given below reflects details of administration of the Forest Department in Zhob District:

Table 10.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	53
Actual Filled Posts	53
Vacant Posts	0

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

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

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

10.12. Some Development Projects

A component of provincial PSDP funded project namely "Afforestation of 1000 acres in Balochistan" is under implementation in the district. Moreover, one Federal PSDP project namely "Development of Forestry Sector Resources for Carbon Sequestration in Balochistan" is recently initiated. Its scope is mainly focused on dry afforestation and farm forestry activities on farm lands involving farmers.

10.13. Some Key Findings

- Area under state forest reserves in District Zhob is very low.
- Female involvement in the forestry activities is rare and limited to some jobs like collecting herbs, bushes and shrubs. Sometimes they also collect fuel wood.
- Recently, due to immediate returns, the farmers are taking keen interest in farm forestry activities; but it is limited only to planting of eucalyptus trees.
- Wildlife management is very poor and needs substantial improvement.
- The institutional capacity of Forestry Department needs restructuring. Management needs vigor, so that effective control on the degradation of overall environment might be possible.
- Lack of awareness and aptitude towards conservation of forests, rangelands, and wildlife.
- Farm forestry activities have potential in the district but there is need subsidy to create interest of farmers.
- Considerable waste land is available where tree planting activities could be initiated to optimally use such lands.
- To conserve wildlife, some initiative like establishment of community or state protected areas is must.

A view of Bahlol Olive forest



A close up of Shorae



Forest nursery at Zhob town



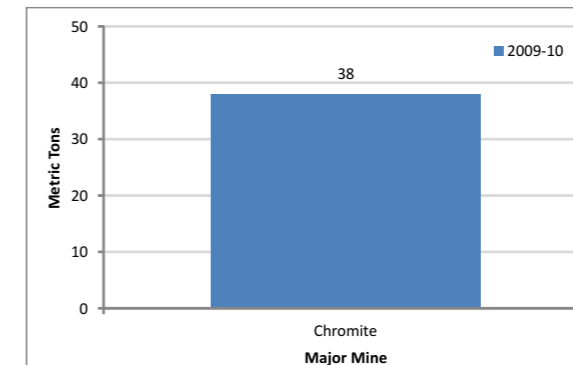
A facinating branch of Tamarix articulata in Zhob river



11 MINING

Name of the Mineral	Acreage
Agglomerate	-
Amythest	-
Anarthosite	-
Antimony	-
Asbestos	-
Barite	-
Basalt	-
Calcite	-
Chromite	4,321
Coal	1,661
Diorite	-
Dolomite	-
Gabro	-
Granite	859
Granodiorite	-
Hametite	-
Iron Ore	-

Mineral Production in 2009-10



(Mines and Mineral Development, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- There are deposits of different minerals but investment in the sector is negligible
- One exploration license has been granted for exploration of minerals in the district.
- Prospecting licenses have been granted in limited numbers but production of the prospecting minerals is not known

11.1. Introduction

District Zhob is granted mineral concessions for Coal, Chromite and Granite, whereas, occurrences of Copper, Calcite, Feldspar, Fluorite, Glass sand, Limestone, Ocher, Phosphate Rocks, Soapstone, Laterite and Manganese are reported. Recently, one exploration license has been granted for mineral exploration for a period of three years but no production is reported from the granted concessions. Therefore, it may not be exploited on large scale because no significant deposit is explored or reported yet in this regard.

Table 11.1: Mineral Resources of the district

Name of the Mineral	Quality	Deposit
Coal	Not determined	Not known
Chromite	Not determined	Not known
Granite	Not determined	Not Known

(Mines and Mineral Department, 2010)

11.2. Major Minerals Production and Leases

In District Zhob, eight prospecting licenses are granted for excavation of Coal (1), Chromite (6) and Granite (1) minerals to the private sector over an area of 6,841 acres and an exploration license is recently been granted for exploration of minerals in the district. The production of Chromites reported in the year 2010, was 38 metric tons, which is negligible.

Table 11.2: Major Minerals and Production

Name of Minerals	No of Prospecting Licenses 2009-10		No of Mining Leases 2009-10		Production (In Metric Tons)				
	Number	Acreage	Number	Acreage	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Coal	1	1,661	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chromite	6	4,321	0	0	n/a	n/a	47	30	38
Granite	1	859	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

11.3. Capital Intensive/Investment Opportunities

- Opportunities of investment in mineral exploration.
- Possibility of determining the grade, quantity and quality of allotted area for granite mining.

11.4. Some Key Findings

- From discovery to mining and finished product, all minerals related activities are capital intensive. Economic condition of people does not allow much room for mineral mining and related activities to flourish
- Government will have to provide proper guidance to the masses of the district to benefit from mineral potential. In this regard, surveys, feasibility studies and research reports are required and which are missing.
- Based on some feasibility studies, public private partnerships can serve as model to attract potential investors

12 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

12.1. Introduction

In Balochistan, industrial development started after 1970 when Provincial Government took keen interest in development of industrial estates, because of availability of raw material such as minerals, agricultural crops, fruits, vegetables and fish. Zhob District is not very industrialized and developed yet. Though the district does not possess a rich land but it surely does have a rich history. Many traces of past civilizations can be found here. Zhob District is known for its specialized embroidery work which is done majorly by women. Almost all the women are adept in this craft and this creates the capacity for a cottage industry to succeed.

12.2. Import and Export Trade

In Zhob District no such trade is noticed to be called as import or export but a wide variety of goods are smuggled from Afghanistan through Qamar din Karez and other shingle routes.

12.3. Department of Small and Medium Enterprise and Industrial Development

District Zhob; however, remained negligible and underdeveloped in terms of industrial and manufacturing sector. There is no manufacturing or industrial unit except small units in the district.

12.3.1. Handicrafts

In Zhob District, handicrafts include traditional women's embroidery work. Women and girls do this embroidery work at homes. Sometimes women sell their work to assist their families by creating some additional income. However, due to lack of home industry, access to market for women and the disinterest of the Industrial Department to this unique skill, middlemen gets the major profit.

12.4. Some Key Findings

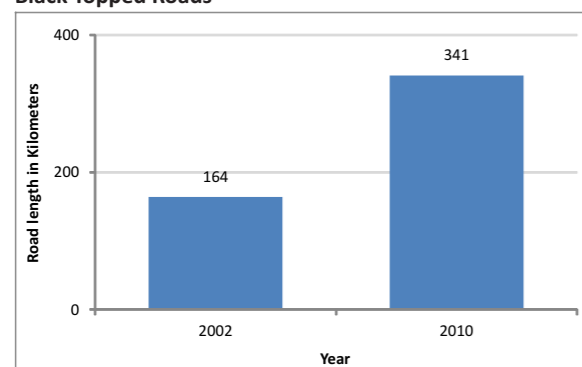
- For industries to develop, infrastructure, utilities like water and electricity, and basic information on different sectors is necessary
- Regulatory support for industries and marketing information can play useful role
- Value addition techniques and capabilities should be introduced to attract investors
- Access to markets needs to be enhanced

There are neither vocational and training institutes, nor any credit or marketing facilities. Women are involved in embroidered handicrafts, but this time consuming activity is not properly rewarded. Credit and marketing facilities are required in this respect.

13 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

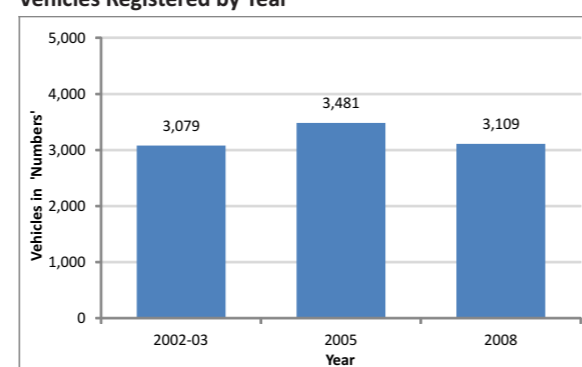
Economic Infrastructure and Communications	
Total Length of metalled roads	341 Km
Total Length of shingle roads	916 Km
Number of Telephone connections	3,429
Internet Users	n/a
Mobile phone providers/ connections	3
Number of post offices	13
Hotels	n/a
Motels	n/a
Guest Houses	n/a
Rest Houses	n/a
Public Banks	2
Private Banks	4

Black Topped Roads



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

Vehicles Registered by Year



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

13.1. Introduction

Economic development is one of the key elements required for the well-being and prosperity of the region and its people. Infrastructure plays a key role in economic development by contributing towards welfare of the masses. District Zhob lacks infrastructure, communication channels and public utilities, compared to other districts of Balochistan. District has railway and airport services. Telecommunication facilities are also available in the district to a moderate level. Black topped road density per square kilometer is 0.02 and that of shingle road is 0.05

13.2. Roads and Highways with Surface Classification and Length

The total length of road in Zhob is 1,257 km, out of which, 341 km is black topped road (metalled road). The major portion of the total roads comprises of shingle roads. The main road which links Quetta with Killa Saifullah and Zhob is a National Highway. Road maintenance is the responsibility of the C & W Department, headed by an Executive Engineer at district level. The table given below reveals the length of various roads:

Table 13.1: Road Type and Length (Kilometer)

Length by Surface Type	Black Topped	Shingle	Total Length
2002	163	916	1,079
2010	341	916	1,257

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

13.3. Transport

Excise and Taxation Office is responsible for the registration of vehicles in the district. See table F1 Annexure F for the number of registered vehicle under various categories in the district since 2002-03. This data reveals an impression that a number of vehicles are being registered every year in Zhob. Some vehicles have number plates marked "T" indicating Tribal; these are exempted from tax. In Zhob District; however, a large number of vehicles are unregistered, particularly smuggled Iranian motor cycles. A large number of tractors are also unregistered.

13.4. Railway, Harbor and Airports

The district has an airport. The train service from Quetta to Zhob was started in 1916. The track was actually built from Bostan to Khanai (3 km off Bostan) to Muslim Bagh (previously called Hindu Bagh) as a private siding for Balochistan Chrome Ore Company for exploration of the Chrome Ore.

13.5. Radio and Television Stations

Zhob has a radio station and a TV booster. Three cable operators were also working in the district.

13.6. Telecommunication and IT Services

Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation (PTC) has established a network of telephones in the district. The telephone office is under supervision of a Sub-Divisional Officer. There were six exchanges in the district with telephone connections. The data given in the table below shows a gradual increase in number of telephone exchanges and telephone lines in the district:

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

Category	2004-05	2009
Telephone Lines /connections	2,343	3,429
Exchange and Tele-density	7	6
Mobile Phone	Mobilink (20Km Sq)	Mob(Telenor,U-fone)
Internet users	n/a	n/a

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

13.7. Post Offices / Courier Services

The postal service in Zhob is partially developed. The Superintendent of Post Offices is stationed in Loralai. Zhob has a courier service, which makes use of the flights coming and going from the airport near Zhob city.

13.8. Banking and Financial Institutions

Commercial banks have branch offices in the district. There are six bank branches in Zhob city: Allied Bank, National Bank of Pakistan, Muslim Commercial Bank, United Bank of Pakistan, Habib Bank and Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP). There is also an ADBP branch in Murga Kibzai. The main function of ADBP is to provide loans to farmers and land owners to promote agricultural activities on easy installments. There is no women bank in the district.

Table 13.3: Number of Bank and Branches (Numbers)

Year	Total Banks			Total Branches		
	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign
2004-05	2	4	0	2	4	0
2009-10	2	4	0	2	4	0

(Pakistan Telecom Authority)

13.9. Energy

13.9.1. Electricity (Supply and Demand)

Electricity is provided by the WAPDA with the only grid station in the district located at Zhob facilitating the supply from Quetta and Sibi power lines. Its capacity is 132 KV. The sub-division of Zhob is under an SDO of WAPDA. The XEN's office is in Loralai. Because of the inadequacy of power supply against demand, there is frequent load-shedding.

13.9.2. Gas (Supply and Demand)

There is no piped gas facility in the district. People depend on gas cylinders. They are used selectively in urban areas. The use of gas cylinders in rural areas is very rare.

13.10. Hotels and Resorts

The total number of rest houses in the district was 4, three guest houses are owned by B & R, Irrigation and Livestock Departments in Zhob city.

13.11. Some Development Projects

According to PSDP 2009, following projects were being implemented in the district in the communication sector:

- Construction/black topping of Zhob Murgha Kibzai road 50 km.
- Construction/black topping of Road Qamar Din Karez from 0 to 66 km.
- Construction of black topped Road from Arth Bund to Kohmai, Haramzai Dwalgud, Babakarzai, Ibrahim khail Zhob 22.825 km.
- Construction of black topped Road from Lowaraga to Mughakibzai Zhob 17 km.
- Construction of black topped Road from Ghorlam to Kakshai Zhob.
- Construction of black topped Road from Killi Polan to Killi Tora Murgha via Pazhi Narri 11 km.
- Construction of Road from Ahmed Dargah to Gat Sar Road Zhob 23 km.
- Construction of black topped Road from Shaghalo to Sharan Jomezai Zhob 50 km.
- Construction of black topped road from Lowara to Musakhail Road Zhob 32 km.
- Construction of Roads and Drainage System of Zhob Town Area.
- Construction of road from National Highway Hassian Mandezai Shoi Shiekhan and Killi Taki.
- Construction of black topped Road Dergai to Takri and Dergai to Darga Muallezai Zhob.
- Construction of black topped Road Killi Marrium to Goustri Behloul 128 km Zhob.
- Construction of Dana Abdullah Zai Road 50 km.
- Village electrification of PB-18 Zhob.

13.12. Some Key Findings

- As compared to other districts, state of the economic infrastructure in District Zhob is poor. The communication system in the district has improved but it needs more development as the condition of roads in the eastern part of the district has worsened. Shingle roads need to be replaced by black top as they are impassable in rainy season.
- Piped gas is not available. Electricity, a prerequisite of industrial and agricultural development, is not available in most of the district. At present, the majority of the areas are deprived of basic amenities like electricity, telephone and gas. Electricity is the most demanded facility, both for lighting and tube wells to irrigate the fields. One probable reason behind the slower pace of manufacturing activities in the district is the unavailability of a dependable power source.
- Postal services need to be expanded and improved.
- There is also a critical need for microfinance banking institution to extend the banking services to the unbanked people, specifically to the women of the district, to encourage their participation in handicraft and livestock and to improve their economic status.



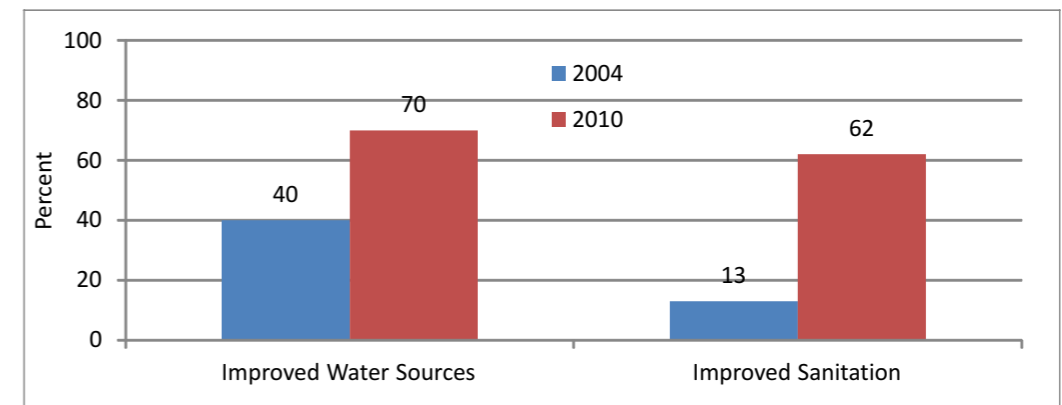
SECTION III Social Infrastructure

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

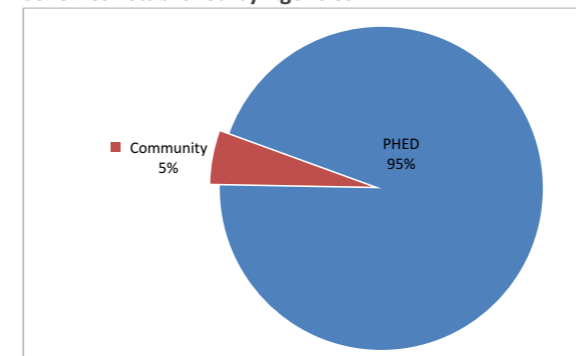
14 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

MDG Indicators	
Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability	
7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source	70%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	62%

Water Supply Schemes (numbers)		Purification Plants	
Functional	60	Functional	11
Non-functional	35	Non-functional	7
Total	95	Total	18
Water sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	18	Latrines	2
Spring	69	Sewerage Schemes	n/a
Open Sources	8	Solid waste Management	n/a
Canal	n/a	Others	n/a



Schemes Established by Agencies



(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys of 2004 and 2010 show a marked improvement in access to improved water and sanitation facilities.
- 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, 18 water filtration plants have been installed at various locations of which 11 are functional.
- Government interventions in sanitation are non-existent.

14.1. Introduction

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

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

Table 14.1: Water and Sanitation Indicators (Percent)

Indicator	2004	2010
Use of Improved water sources	40	70
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	13	62

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

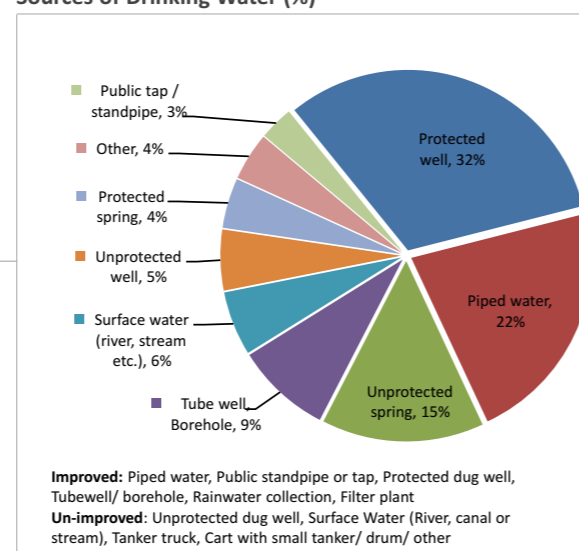
14.2. Drinking Water

A recent household survey³ conducted in 2010, has shown that 70% of the population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, protected dug wells (32%) constitutes the major source followed by piped water (22%) and tube wells (7%). Whereas, other minor improved sources include: protected springs (4%) and public standpipes (3%). The major unimproved sources are unprotected springs (15%), surface water (6%), unprotected dug wells (5%) and approximately 4% of unimproved water source belonged to other categories as mentioned in the graph. For details, please see table G1 Annexure G.

About 55% of the households have no water on their premises and have to travel distances to fetch water. This usually is the responsibility of women or children of the household.

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

Sources of Drinking Water (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.3. Water Supply Schemes

Overall use of improved drinking water sources has improved since 2003-04, when the improved water sources were 40%. This improvement may be due to the water supply schemes carried out in the district by the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Government of Balochistan. The table below shows the number of schemes implemented by PHED and community:

Table 14.2: Schemes Established by Institutions

Type of Agency	Total Schemes
PHED	90
Community	5

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Majority of these schemes were implemented by PHED, of which, as per recent information, 35 schemes were reported as non-functional. The types of schemes implemented in the district are shown in the table below:

Table 14.3: Type of Water Schemes

Type of Schemes	Total Schemes
Tube Well	18
Spring	69
Open Surface	8

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Sources of the schemes are mostly dependent on ground water tank followed by gravity as mentioned in the table below:

Table 14.4: Distribution of Schemes by Sources

Type of Sources	Total Schemes
Groundwater Tank	78
Overhead Tank	4
Direct Pumping From Dam Or Water	2
Gravity	10
Other	1

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The above mentioned schemes are being run using various energy sources. Out of total 95 PHED schemes, 86 are being run using electricity, whereas, in electricity shortage areas around 9 schemes are being run on diesel pumps.

14.4. Water Purification Plants

Provision of clean drinking water is one of the major goals, the Balochistan Government is striving to achieve. In this regard, PHED is implementing "Clean Drinking Water for All" program that aims to install water purification plant in every Union Council and some *Tehsils* of the district. In District Zhob, so far 21 water purification plants have been installed, out of which 7 are not functioning as shown in the table below:

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

Table 14.5: Number of Water Purification Plants

Water Purification Plants	Status		Total
	Functional	Non-Functional	
Water Purification Plants Established by CDWA-PHED	11	7	18
Water Purification Plants Established by NGOs	n/a	n/a	n/a
Water Purification Plants Established by Others	3	n/a	3

(CDWA)

n/a: Data not available

14.5. Some Development Projects

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

- Extension of Water Supply Scheme to new Abadies of Zhob town.

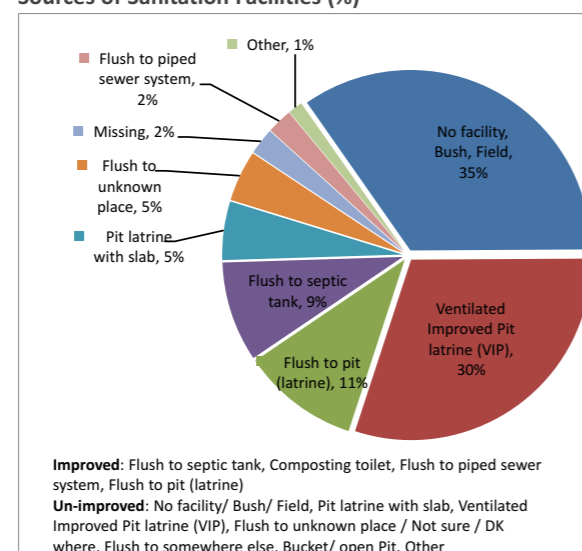
14.6. Sanitation

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

14.6.1. Use of Sanitary Means of Excreta Disposal

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

Sources of Sanitation Facilities (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.6.2. Available Facilities / Schemes Established in Sanitation Sectors

The Tehsil Municipal Authority has established 2 public latrines. There is no solid waste management scheme reported in the district. Similarly, no activity is reported by District Local Government, Public Health Engineering Department and NGOs.

Table 14.6: Number of Schemes Established in Sanitation Sector

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

(Local Governments, TMAs, LG Department, PHE Department and NGOs)

n/a: Data not available

14.7. Development Projects

Sanitation has been a neglected area in Balochistan. Projects relating to sanitation are rarely part of the Public Sector Development Programs. Except Quetta, rest of Balochistan could not get any sanitation project during past decades.

15 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	46%
TT2 Vaccination	2%
Vaccination (BCG.31%, Fully 0%)	
Institutional deliveries	10%
Skilled attendants at birth	32%
Diseases(MICS 2010)	
Suspected pneumonia <5 yrs	1%
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks<5 yrs	9%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	1
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	4
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	14
Dispensaries	19
MCH Centers	2
TBC	1
Others	3
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	48
Nurses	6
Paramedics	211

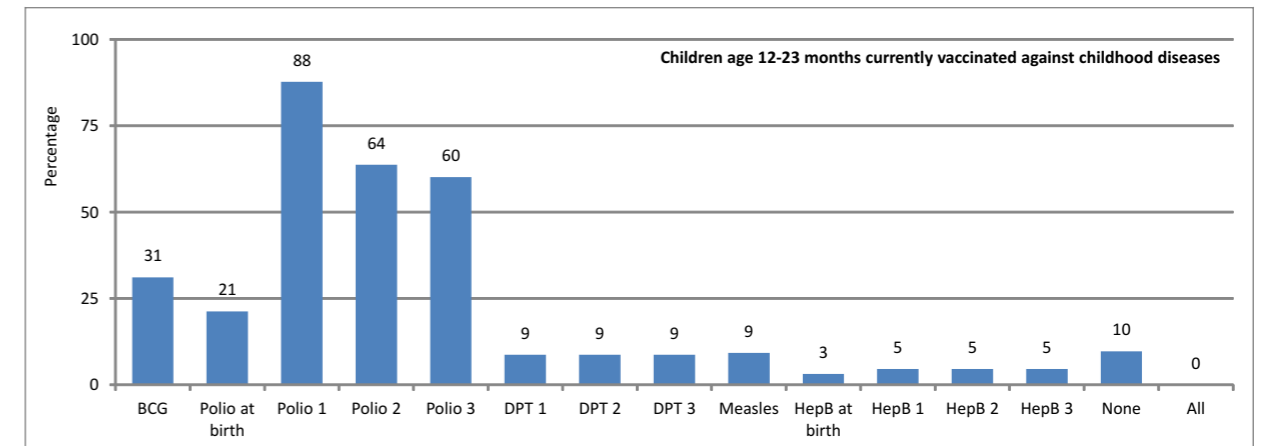
(MNCH and diseases indicators, MICS, 2010)
(Balochistan Health Department)

MDG Indicators		
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger		
1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs):	74%	(2004)
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality		
4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (Zhub Division):	110	
4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (Zhub Division):	87	
4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage:	9%	(2010)
Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health		
5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth:	32%	(2010)
5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate:	0.7%	(2010)
5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate:	4%	
5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage:	46%	(2010)
5.6: Unmet need for FP:	n/a	
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases		
6.3: Correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS among young women (15-24y):	7%	(2010)
6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN:	1%	
6.8: Children treated with Anti-malarial Drugs:	16.4%	
6.9: TB Case Detection Rate:	54%	(2009)
6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate:	100%	(2008)

(Infant and Under-five mortality figures are regional)

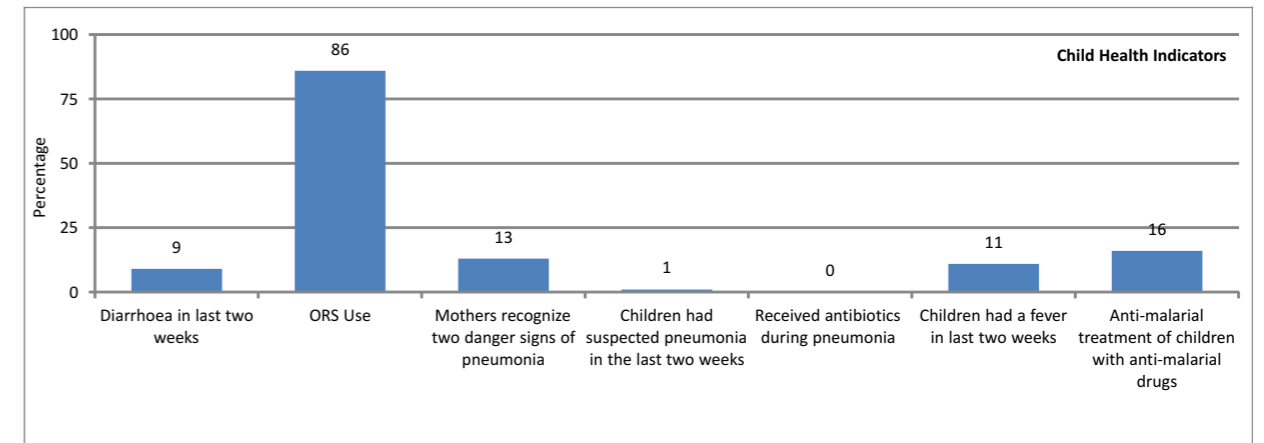
The following are the MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators

Children age 12-23 Months Currently Vaccinated Against Childhood Diseases



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Child Health Indicators



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- Health indicators of the district show that health sector needs serious attention: issues related to governance, funding, staffing and resource limitation need to be addressed.
- EPI vaccination coverage is relatively better.
- Health Services related to women and children need improvement to reduce MMR, IMR and U5 MR
- Outreach of primary health care services need to be extended
- TB Control Program has made significant achievement under its TB-DOTS strategy with an overall achievement of 54% and 100% of Case Detection Rate (CDR) and Treatment Success Rate (TSR).
- Despite donor assistance, the MNCH Program in the district has not fully achieved its targets.

15.1. Health Needs

The population of the district is generally poor and due to high malnutrition, poor living conditions, inadequate healthcare and high fertility, they experience high level of mortality and morbidity. The vulnerable groups including women and children are particularly at risk. For every 1,000 live births, 87 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 23 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women, who experience a high fertility rate (TFR: 3.9), as compared to the provincial average (TFR: 4.7), have poor access to skilled providers for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. Other than the resourceful and affluent ones, most women are left to deliver at home by local untrained *dais* at best, or by neighbors or relatives. There is no ambulance facility and people have to make their own arrangements in case of medical and obstetric emergencies. In Zhob, like the rest of the province, community social structures and belief systems are dominated by men and this contribute to poor outcomes in fertility behavior.

According to District Health Information System reports, a total of 110,198 new cases of common illnesses, visited the government health facilities during 2009-10. Acute Respiratory Infections, Pneumonia, Diarrhea/Dysentery, Suspected viral Hepatitis, Fever due to other causes, Typhoid 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 above:

Another 40,748 new cases of common illnesses visited outpatient departments of the secondary hospitals. The distribution of top 10 disease cases is presented in the chart above:

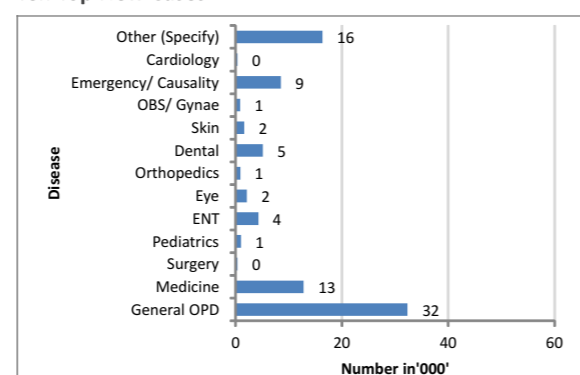
There have been 838 patients hospitalized during the year 2009-10. The distribution of indoor admission by disease category is presented in the chart ahead:

15.2. Health System and Resources

15.2.1. Health Facilities

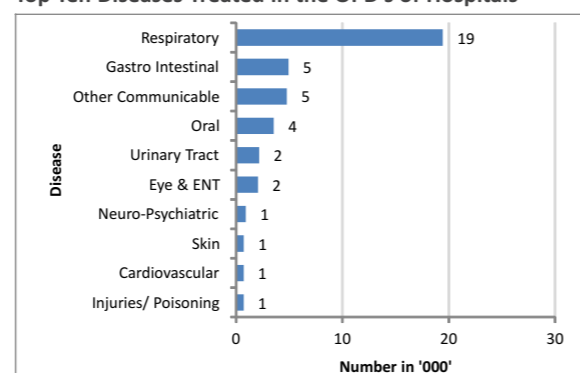
The highly subsidized public healthcare system is the major provider of curative and preventive care services to the local population. The health infrastructure includes: 1 Hospital, 4 Rural Health Centers (RHCs), 14 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 19 Civil Dispensaries (CDs), 2 Maternal & Child Health Centers (MCHCs), 2 School Health Unit and 1 TB Clinic. There are 138 beds out of which 34 are situated in RHCs. One mobile dispensary is also functioning in the district to cover the far flung areas. Apart from these health facilities there is one non-functional BHU and five under construction BHUs in the district. Moreover there is one (1) private hospital with 10 beds in the district.

Ten Top New Cases



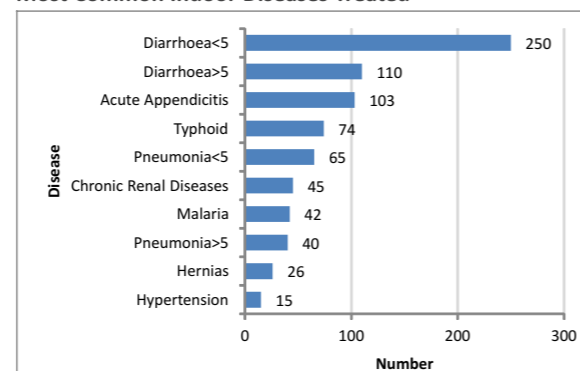
(DHIS, 2009-10)

Top Ten Diseases Treated in the OPD's of Hospitals



(DHIS, 2009-10)

Most Common Indoor Diseases Treated



(DHIS, 2009-10)

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

15.2.2. Human Resources

There were 48 doctors for a population of about 240,486 i.e. one doctor for 5,010 persons and only 6 nurses and 4 dentists posted in the health facilities of the district. The ratio of bed/population and staff has been calculated in the following table:

Table 15.1: Health Staff and Facilities (Numbers)

Health Facilities	Health Staff and Facilities in 2010				
	No. of Doctors M/F	No. of Nurses M/F	No. of Para-medical M/F	No. of Beds M/F	No. of Units
Hospitals	13/3	2/4	37/4	104	1
RHCs	9/3	0	33/7	34	4
BHUs	15	0	50/19	0	14
CDs	3/1	0	49/4	0	19
MCH Centers	0	0	-/1	0	2
TBC	1	0	3/1	0	1
Other	0	0	3	0	3
Total	48	6	211	138	44
Unit/population ratio	5,010	40,081	1,140	1,743	5,466

(Balochistan Health Department)

15.2.3. In Service Training

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

Table 15.2: Training of PHC staff

Topic	Participants	Organized by
Zinc Sulphate & MIS tools	15	National program for family planning & primary health care.
Malaria Training	22	Human Resource Development
CDD/ARI	20	Human Resource Development

(Balochistan Health Department)

15.2.4. Administration of Health Department

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

15.2.5. Reporting and Surveillance Systems

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

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

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

15.3. Health Services / Activities

According to the DHIS report the overall utilization of health facilities during the reporting year was 458 new cases per thousand of population. On the whole 523 pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), whereas 472 deliveries were assisted by trained personnel in the district. Similarly 223 family planning visits were recorded during the year. The data further shows that 320 of the women had delivered had one or more post natal visits. In total, 451 under five year children were found malnourished.

15.4. Special Health Programs / Initiatives

15.4.1. Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

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

BCG: 83%, Penta-3: 88%, Measles: 59% and TT-2+: 7%.

15.4.2. TB Control Program

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

Table 15.3: Number of Registered TB Patients

Year	No. of TB Patients Registered
2006	633
2007	690
2008	6
2009	671
2010 (up to 3 rd qtr)	463
<i>Total</i>	<i>2463</i>

(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 54% and 100% respectively.

15.4.3. Malaria Control Program

District Malaria staff is under the control of Executive District Officer Health. The Objective of this program is to keep the Annual Parasite Incidence (API) at 0.5 cases per 1000 population, Falciparum rate below 40% of all the Malaria infections, increase Passive Case Detection (PCD) more than 70% of all slides collected. During 2009 Annual Parasite Incidence was 24.285 and Falciparum Rate was 53.500.

15.4.4. Hepatitis Prevention Control Program

Viral hepatitis is a serious global public health problem. At present, five distinct type of pathogenic hepatitis viruses (A, B, C, D and E) have been identified. In Pakistan, Hepatitis E remains endemic, mainly affecting the adult population. The program for Hepatitis prevention and control has been launched in 2005 and providing Hepatitis B vaccination and treatment of Hepatitis B & C through a sentinel site established at DHQ Hospital.

15.4.5. AIDS Control Program

AIDS Control Program started in Balochistan Province in 1994 to raise awareness, prevent and control HIV/AIDS among general population and vulnerable groups. Since then, many studies have been carried out for identification and location of vulnerable groups in different areas of the province. To reduce transmission of HIV/STIs Screening 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.

15.4.6. National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care

National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care addresses the missing link between health care outlets and health services users through a network of community-based Lady Health Workers (LHWs). These health workers are especially trained in primary health care, family planning and community organization and deployed in their neighborhood catering to a thousand of population each. There were 250 LHWs working under supervision of 8 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) in the district covering 38% of the population of the district.

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

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

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

DHQ Hospital will be strengthened for provision of Comprehensive EmONC Services. A Community Midwives School has been established and functioning in the district.

15.5. Nutritional Status

The situation with regards to nutritional status among children under-five years is not very promising, as the MICS 2003-04 has reported 74% children under-five as moderately or severely malnourished. According to MICS 2010, 99% infants were on breast milk while just 28% were exclusively breastfed.

In micro-nutrition, the situation is also not very encouraging. Vitamin A supplementation during Polio immunization drives could hardly reach half of the target children population of 6-59 months age. Similarly, only 2.3% households were found consuming adequately iodized salt.

15.6. Some Development Projects

According to PSDP 2009, the following project was being implemented in the district:

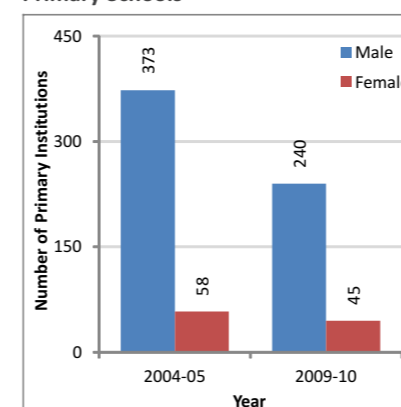
- Establishment/Construction of various BHUs and Dispensaries in PB-18 Zhob.

15.7. Some Key Findings

- Health system operations in the district need a lot of improvements
- Low indicator relating to primary health care indicate problems at two levels: (i) access, (ii) non-performance of exiting health facilities
- Combined impact of poor health system governance, inadequate staffing and lack of funds is nothing but poor health indicators
- Tertiary level facilities can be provided to the people of the district if district headquarter hospital is fully equipped with provision of required doctors and other staff.
- Data about large scale programs is also providing evidence of what works and what does not work, especially in resource poor settings. This kind of evidence could be used to provide direction on cost-effective, high impact and sustainable interventions.

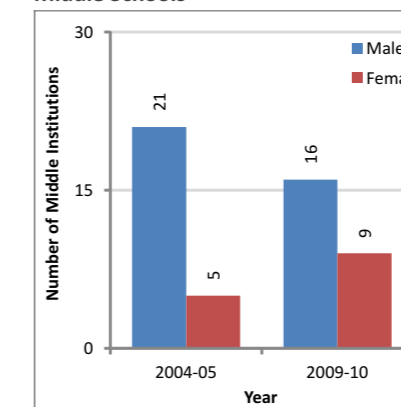
16 EDUCATION

Primary Schools



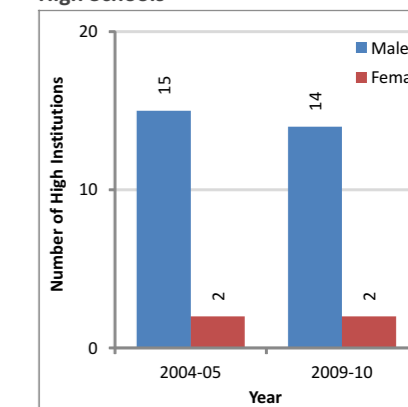
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Middle Schools



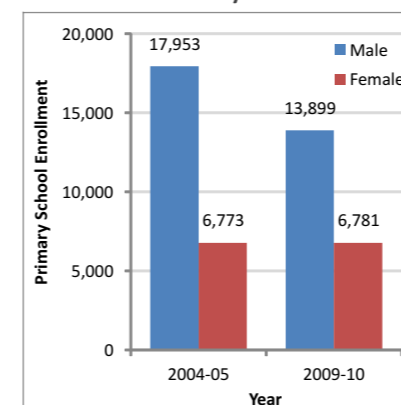
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

High Schools



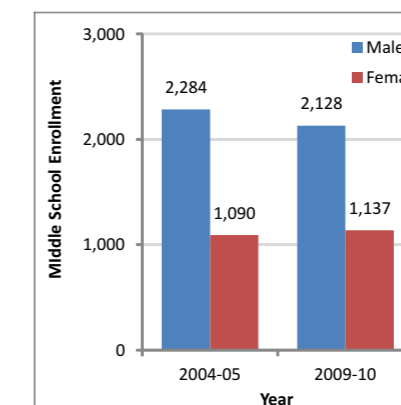
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Primary Schools



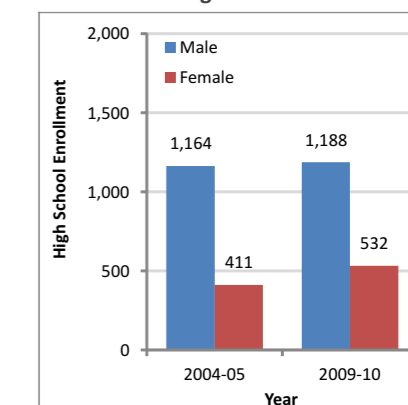
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Middle Schools



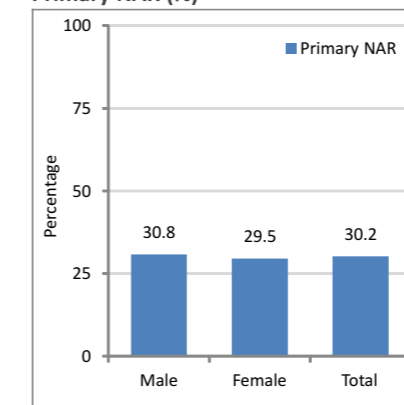
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in High Schools



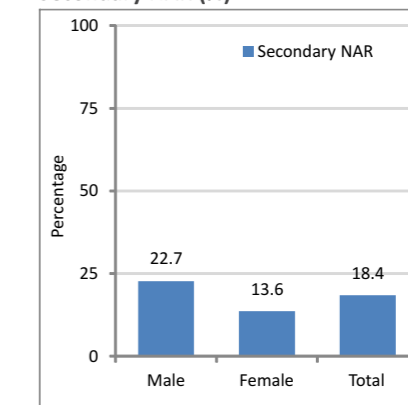
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Primary NAR (%)

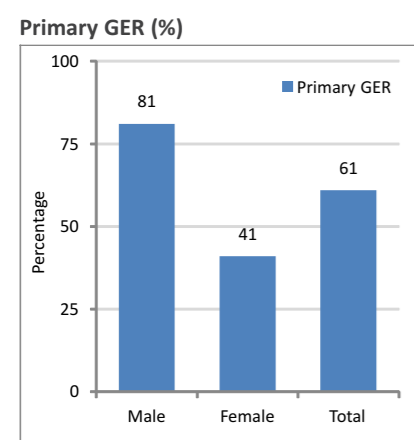


(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

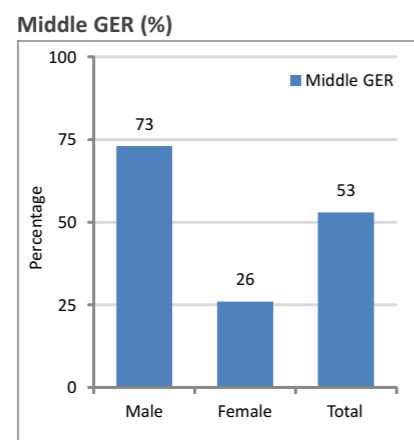
Secondary NAR (%)



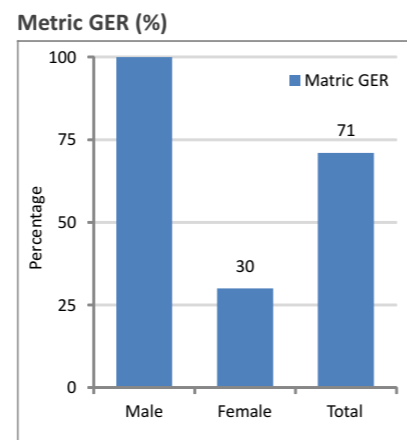
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)



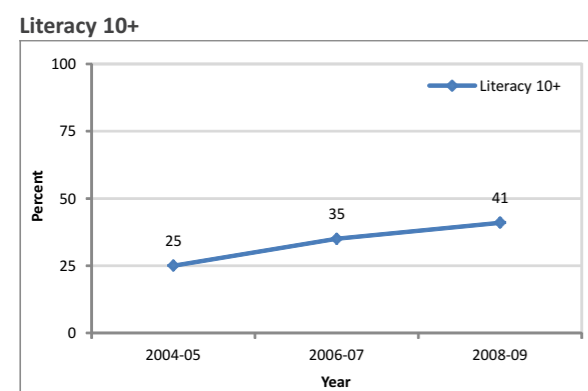
(PSLM, 2008-09)



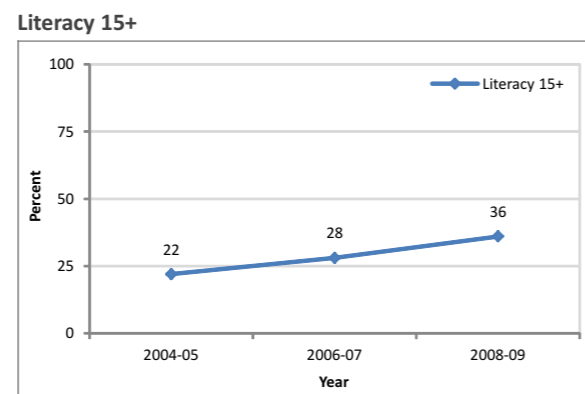
(PSLM, 2008-09)



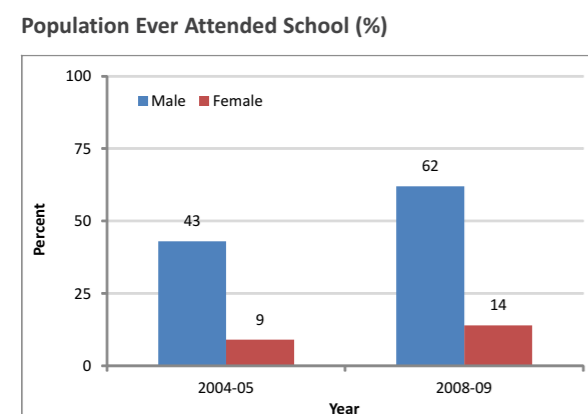
(PSLM, 2008-09)



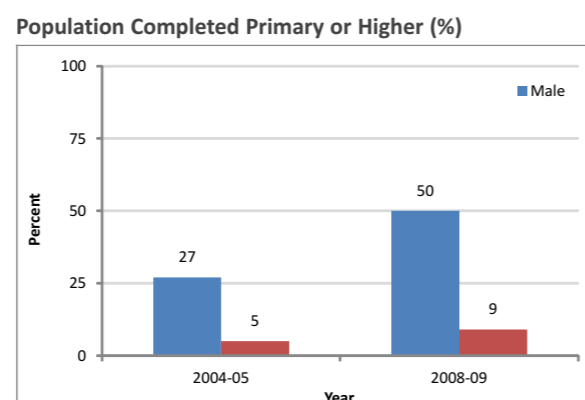
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



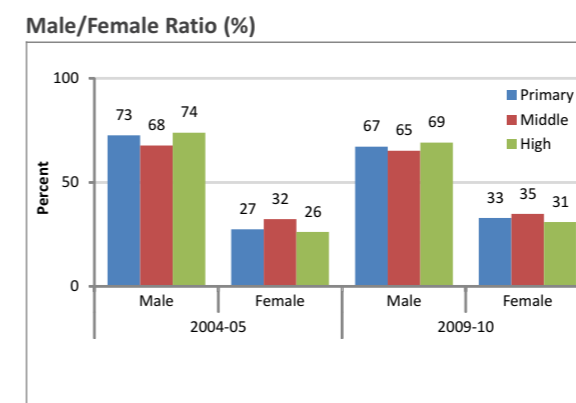
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



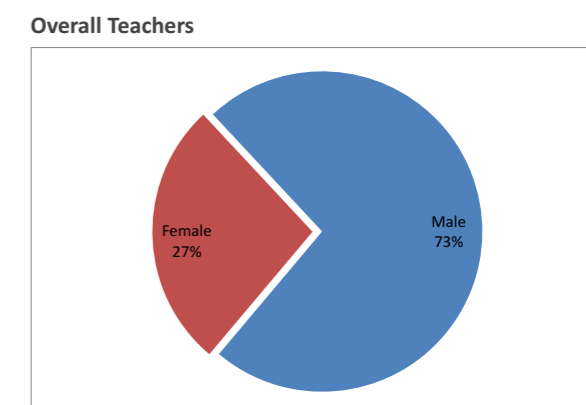
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



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



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

MDG Indicators

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- 2.1: Net primary enrolment ratio – 30% (2010)
- 2.2: Primary Completion rate – 29% (2010)
- 2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs) – 41% (2009)

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development

- 3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary – 0.96 (2010)
- 3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary – 0.74 (2010)
- 3.3: Youth Literacy GPI – n/a

Sector Highlights

- From infrastructure to state of indicators at different levels of education, it is evident that gender disparity needs immediate interventions to move towards gender balance.
- Most children do not continue education beyond primary and this is more pronounced in case of girls.
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment in secondary levels is non-availability of schools. Against 285 primary schools in the district, there are only 25 middle and 16 high schools.
- There is also general scarcity of female teachers as on average there is only one primary teacher per 27 pupils.
- Primary school completion is also very low (29%).

16.1. Introduction

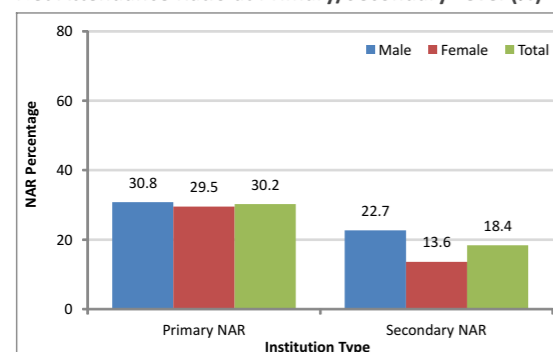
16.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates

According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 326 public primary, middle and high schools is 25,665, whereas, 684 students were enrolled in Colleges, of which, 461 were boys and 223 were girls.

16.3. Enrollment Rates

MICS 2010 reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 30% with girls almost equal to boys (30% versus 31%). This indicates that 70% children were still out of school, who will either join late, or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in secondary school NAR (total: 18%, boys: 23%, girls: 14%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Gross Enrollment Rate of primary and middle schools was also very low (at 61% and 53% respectively). For details please see tables I3 and I4 Annexure I.

Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (%)

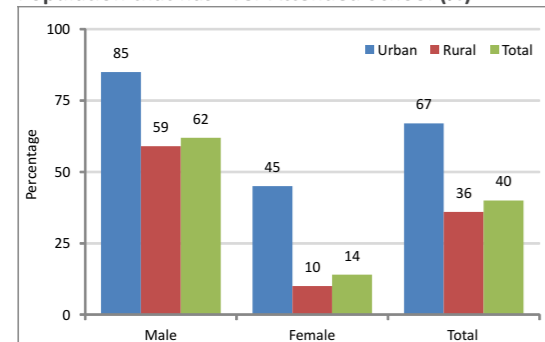


(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

16.4. Educational Attainment

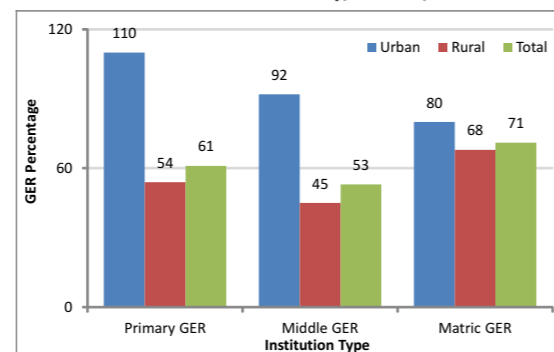
Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 60% population aged 10 years and above never attended any school, while, only 32% reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 10% had ever-attended any school and only 5% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with urban males, where nearly 85% ever attend and 74% complete primary levels. For details, please see tables I5 and I6 Annexure I.

Population that has Ever Attended School (%)



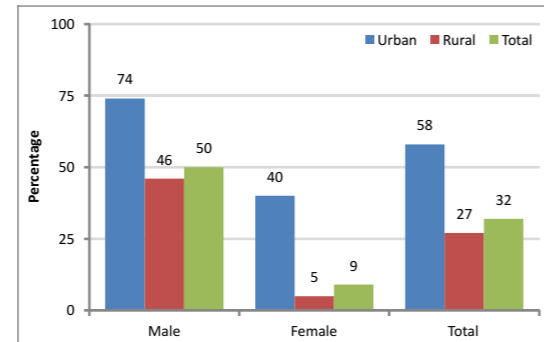
(PSLM, 2008-09)

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



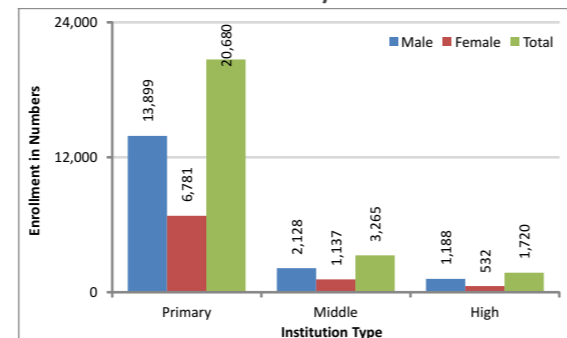
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Enrollment in Public Schools by Gender and Level



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

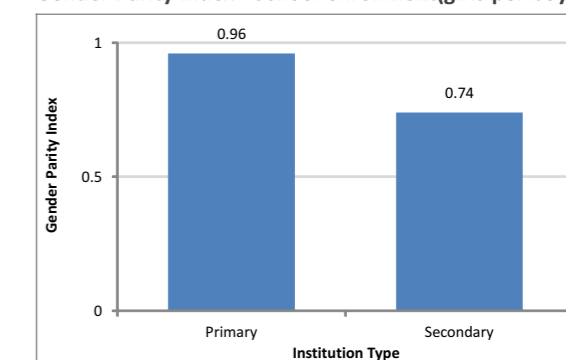
16.5. Gender Disparities

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

16.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

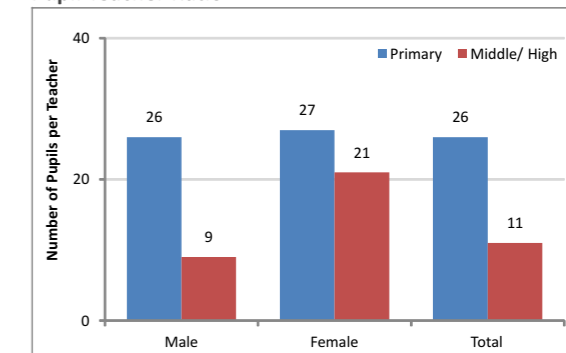
Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 26 Primary school boys and 27 Primary girls. Whereas, there are sufficient teachers per students for middle level. For details, see table I7 Annexure I.

Gender Parity Index - School enrollment (girls per boy)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Pupil Teacher Ratio



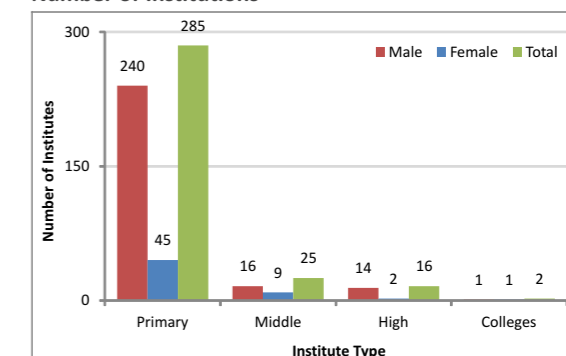
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7. Institutions

16.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school census 2009-10, there are 285 primary schools (240 male and 45 female), 25 middle schools (16 male and 9 female), 16 high schools (14 male and 2 female), 1 Inter College (female only) and 1 Degree College (male only). For details, see table I8 Annexure I.

Number of Institutions



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7.2. Primary Schools

The total enrollment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 20,680, of which, 13,899 were boys and 6,781 girls, which means that 67.21% 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) 2009, 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 (though ineffective after 18th Amendment) may not be applicable in letter and spirit as it would require 11,013 schools to cover the district map. Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 21 community schools to promote primary education in the district. The table on the following page computes the budget based on the information provided by the Provincial Education Department. The number of new primary schools budgeted is based on the requirements for new primary schools minus the number of non-functional schools activated. Priority has been given to activating non-functional schools before budgeting for establishing new primary schools⁴.

⁴ District EFA Plan, Zhob 2011-2015, NCHD

Budget-Establish New Primary Schools

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	78	78	77	77	77
Activate NF Schools	13	13	13	13	12
Establish New Primary Schools	65	65	64	64	65
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	138.190	138.190	136.064	136.064	138.190
New Schools-Teachers Salary	23.400	46.800	69.840	92.880	116.280
Total (Rs. in millions)	161.590	184.990	205.904	228.944	254.470
Girls' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	66	66	66	66	66
Activate NF Schools	4	4	3	3	3
Establish New Primary Schools	62	62	63	63	63
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	131.812	131.812	133.938	133.938	133.938
New Schools-Teachers Salary	22.320	44.640	67.320	90.000	112.680
Total (Rs. in millions)	154.132	176.452	201.258	223.938	246.618

16.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8, with the primary section included. In 2009, there were 25 middle schools in Zhob, of which, 16 were for boys and 9 for girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 3,265, which included 2,128 boys and 1,137 girls. This means that 65.18% 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 25 middle schools functioning against 285 primary schools, meaning thereby that 11.4 primary schools feed into one middle school, which to a larger extent explains reasons for the low continuation rates.

16.7.4. High Schools

High schools comprise up to 10 classes with primary and middle classes included, humanities and science subjects are taught in these schools. When a middle school is upgraded from middle level to high level, more staff is sanctioned as one Head Master or Head Mistress, a secondary school teacher (general science), a Junior English teacher, a Junior Clerk, and a class IV. In 2009, there were 16 high schools in Zhob, 14 were for boys and 2 for girls. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 1,720; of which, 532 girls and 1,188 were boys.

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

16.7.5. Intermediate College

One (1) Inter College (Female) is functioning properly in the district. 182 girl students are enrolled in the Inter College.

16.7.6. Degree Colleges

According to Directorate of Education Colleges, one (1) Degree College (Male) is functioning properly. In Degree College, 502 students are enrolled, out of which, 461 students are boys and 41 students are girls. Due to non availability of girls Degree College, the girl students are enrolled in Boys Degree College.

16.7.7. Madrasas

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

16.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

16.8.1. School Buildings

According to BEMIS 2009-10, 3% of primary schools are functioning without school buildings and some of them from all schools are functioning without shelter. This situation is better in middle and high schools.

Almost 81 % of primary schools are without boundary wall, which is a worse situation in District Zhob.

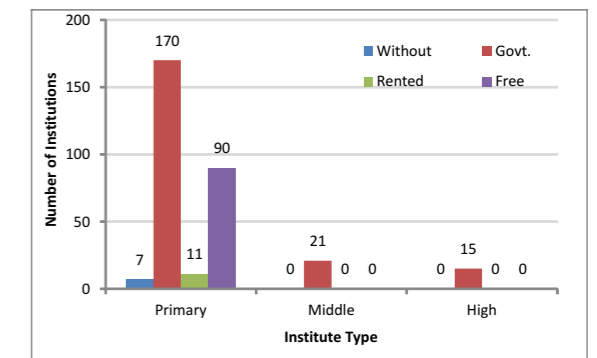
About 86 % of primary schools are functioning without electricity. This situation is also worse in middle and high schools (67% and 27%) respectively.

Similarly the same situation is with the toilet facility. 88% of primary schools are without basic toilet facility. This situation is almost same in middle and high schools.

Water is the basic necessity. Almost 37% of primary schools are without water facility and this situation is same in middle and high schools.

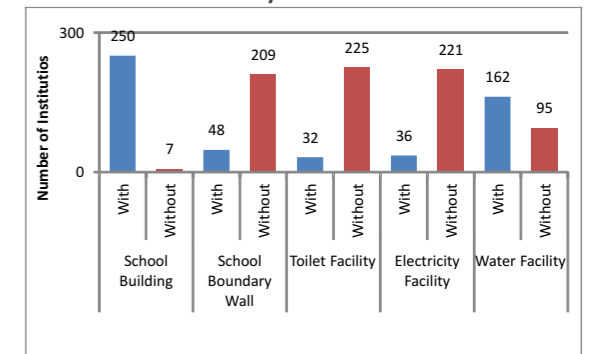
According to a previous survey, most of the schools were deprived of basic needs i.e. boundary wall, toilets for students, class rooms, science labs, library, science equipment, furniture, reading writing material, computers and water facilities. The missing facilities are one of the major reasons why students drop out of schools and parents also do not value the education. 61% of primary school buildings are owned by the government.

Ownership of School Buildings by Level



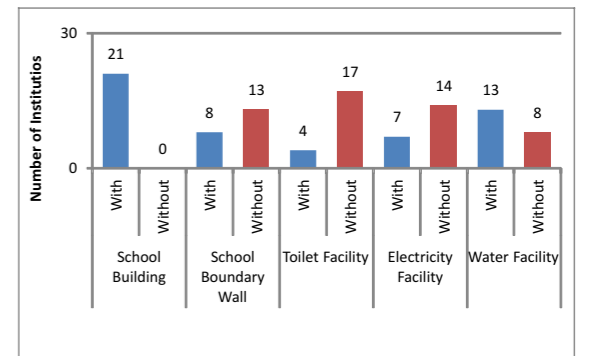
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Primary Schools



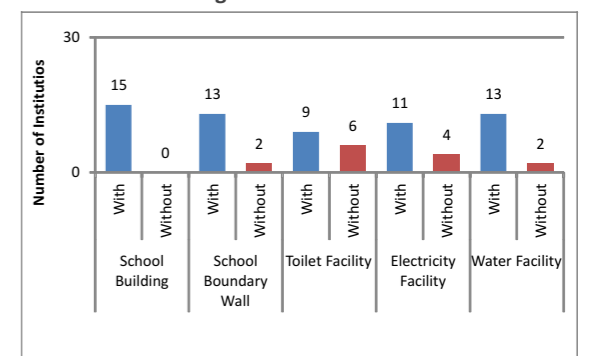
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Middle Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in High Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

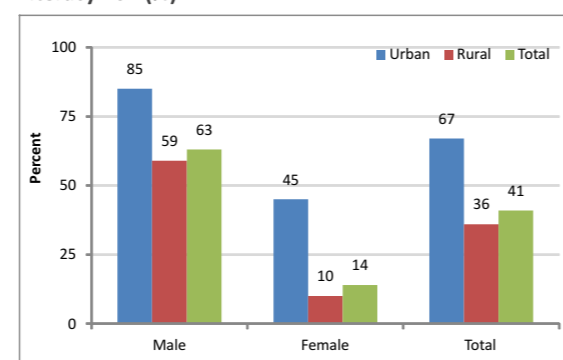
16.9. Literacy

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

According to Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, the literacy rate of age 10+ in Zhob District was 63% among males and 14% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 41%. 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 I9 Annexure I.

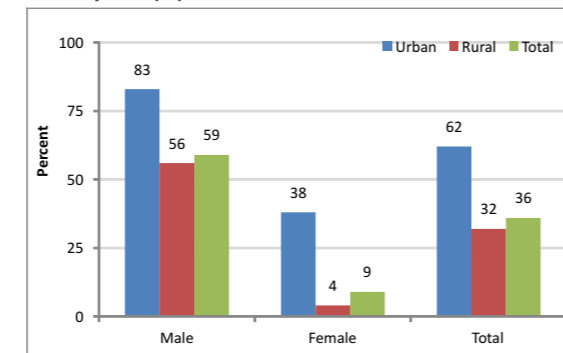
Currently, 150 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for males and females by the Directorate of Literacy and NFBE and NCHD for over 3,500 beneficiaries. An overwhelming majority of the adult literacy centers are for females⁵.

Literacy 10+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 15+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

Description	Centers	Enrolment
Male Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	5	112
Literacy Centers -Dir of Lit/NFBE	10	250
Sub-total Male	15	362
Female Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	115	2,688
Literacy Centers -Dir of Lit/NFBE	20	500
Sub-total Female	135	3,188
Total	150	3,550

16.10. Non-Formal Education

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

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

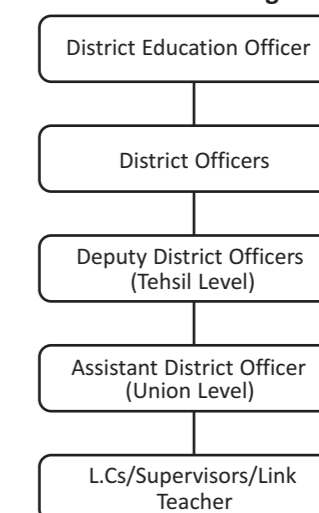
In the fiscal year 2007-2009, the Balochistan Education Foundation, with coordination of World Bank, established 21 community schools in Zhob District through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. IDO. The enrollment was 650, of which, 226 were girls and 424 were boys. These schools have been established in urban and semi-urban areas of the district. The criterion for selection of the subject schools was 50 school children in urban areas and 40 school children in urban area. According to an approved agreement, the following criteria were followed by BEF authority:

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

16.11. Education Department

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

District Education Management Structure



16.12. Donors/NGOs Involvement

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

16.13. Some Development Projects

According to PSDP 2009, following projects in the education sector in District Zhob were being implemented:

- Construction of additional C/R in various Schools of Zhob District in area of PB-19 and PB-20 (BDA).
- Establishment of Balochistan Residential College at Zhob.
- Establishment/Construction of various buildings for Schools of PB-18 Zhob.
- Construction of 50 additional class rooms in various Schools of PB-19, Zhob.
- Upgradation of buildings of various Primary/Middle Schools to the next level of PB-19, Zhob.
- Construction of Model High School for Boys, Zhob City.
- Construction of Model High School for Girls, Zhob City.

16.14. Some Key Findings

- Present development expenditure in Balochistan (though the PSPDs) and current pace of advancement in education suggests that it is very difficult to make substantial progress in near future
- For promote of education in the district, all stakeholders including government, parents, international development partners and local NGOs will have sit together to find a way to faster mode spreading education
- Presence of non-functional schools in the district raise questions about education sector management and making investment on opening new schools
- Non-formal education is cheaper than formal education and presently provincial government does not have enough resources to make heavy investments in education sector, therefore, non-formal education should be taken full advantage of at least to improve literacy levels in the district.

⁵ District EFA Plan, Zhob 2011-2015, NCHD



SECTION IV

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

17 SPORTS

Football again is the most popular game in District Zhob. Frequently, matches are held between local and national teams in the army football stadium. Football is played all over the district. There are football stadiums, playgrounds, tennis courts and squash courts in the district.

Cricket is limited to cantonment area and college area. There is an Officers' club for civilian officers, The Zhob Militia club and an army officer club. There also exists a number of cricket clubs. Squash is common among both army and civilian officers.

Wrestling and tent-pegging can be observed in rural areas but they are not very popular.

17.1. Some Development Projects

No project being implemented under PSDP 2011-12.

17.2. Major Development Issue

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

18 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

18.1. Introduction of Social Welfare

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

The projects and tasks of Social Welfare Department were devolved to Community Development Departments at districts level during the tenure of Local Government structure.

In Balochistan, certain developmental schemes were initiated by the Social Welfare Department aiming at the improvement of social environment by providing opportunities to underprivileged strata through policies, programs and projects in order to alleviate poverty. These projects included community development centers, community halls, income support programs and registration of the marginalized persons etc. For this purpose, budget allocated to Social Welfare Department, Zhob was Rs. 2,938,586/- in fiscal year 2009-10 while this amount increased to Rs. 1,315,000/- in the year 2010-11.

18.2. Community Development Centers

These Community Development Centers were established with the motive to enhance living skills of the unprivileged strata and have performed efficiently in enrolling the people and train them in the past few years. These centers were receiving grants through donations and *Zakat* funds. During the last year or so these centers did not receive sufficient funds which resulted in debts and salaries. Consequently, both centers in Zhob were closed in July 2010.

Table 18.1: Community Development Centers

Community Center	Year of Establishment	Purpose	Achievements
Training and Rehabilitation Centre for female	Unavailable	To provide living skill to women such as stitching & cutting.	50 trained women in a year,
Industrial Home	-	To provide living skill to women such as stitching & cutting.	50 trained women in a year

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

18.3. Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)

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

18.4. Zakat & Pakistan Bait ul Maal

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

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

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

18.5. Community Halls

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

18.6. 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 Zhob has two (2) posts of BPS-17 and eight (8) posts of BPS-16, among which one (1) was vacant. The detail of staff is given below:

Table 18.2: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	3
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	12
Actual Filled Posts	12
Vacant Posts	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.3: Number of Posts (Filled and Vacant) in Training and Rehabilitation Center

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

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.4: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Training & Rehabilitation Centre, Pasni

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

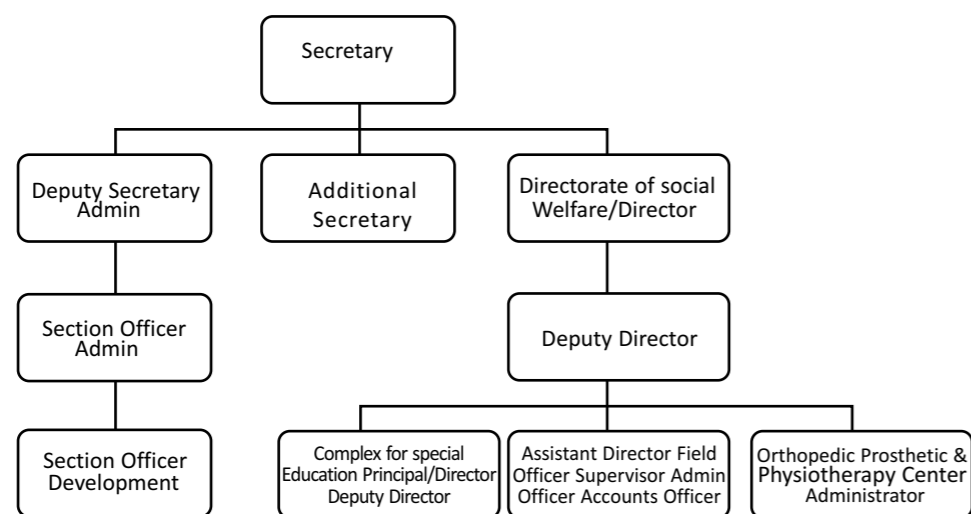
(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.5: Number of Posts, Filled & Vacant in Industrial Home, Zhob

Nomenclature & bps	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Instructors.(B-08).	2	0	2
Total	2	0	2

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Social Welfare Department Organogram



18.7. Some Development Projects

According to PSDP 2009, following projects in the sector were implemented in District Zhob:

- Construction of new bus additional/Sabzi Mandi and Muttan Market out of city Zhob town (BDA).

18.8. Some Key Findings:

- Social welfare and community development are becoming increasingly neglected areas in Zhob
- 394 Persons with impairments are registered with Social Welfare Department while no data was available on transsexuals. Certain projects on their registration, education and rehabilitation of the persons with impairments and transsexuals are essential to be initiated for the welfare of marginalized strata.
- Community problems should be highlighted at forums of development partners and planners so that community development can attract financial and technical support.
- Pro-poor development programs and projects should be initiated in the district with the view of alleviating poverty
- Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal needs to expand its role to acquire improvement and growth of community.
- Sufficient budget allocation is requisite to fulfill the requirements of community development schemes and projects.
- 139 CCBs and 28 NGOs were registered with Social Welfare Department in which 109 CCBs and 17 NGOs were not working. Social welfare department should develop mechanism for close coordination with NGOs to increase impact of development activities.
- Safety net plans in Zhob are required for the well-being of aged persons, orphans and for the rehabilitation of the drug addicts as well.

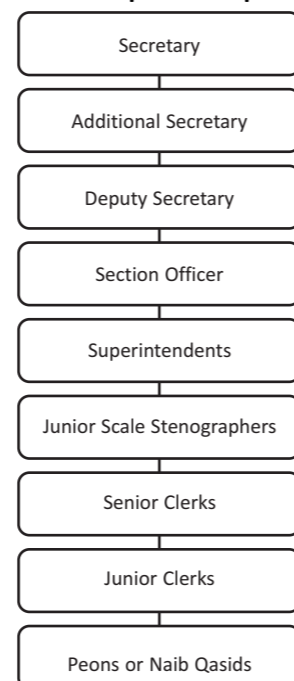
19 WOMEN/GIRL CHILD DEVELOPMENT

19.1. Structure of Women Development Department

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

Structure of Provincial Woman Development Department is as under:

Structure of Provincial Woman Development Department



19.2. Situation of Women

Women were 45% of the overall population and 48% of them were above 15 years of age. Their economic dependency over males persists high due to the patriarchal norms. Their ownership or inheritance in house and/or agricultural land is also not widely accepted, that makes them more economically dependent. Women are also involved in small industries such as embroidery work and carpet weaving as home-based workers but they remain proletarians.

According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls is lower than boys (30% compared to 31%). Traditionally girls' education is not much encouraged due to poverty and cultural issues. Girls, even if enrolled in schools have high possibility of dropouts or discontinue education after primary level. The secondary Net Attendance Ratio is 18% in total, out of which boys dominate with 23% and girls stand at mere 14%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was also very low, 61% and 53% respectively.

Although, there were 7 lady doctors, 250 LHWs and 8 LHSs in the district but still many women have poor access to skilled attendants for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. In the year 2010, only 472 were assisted by the professionals in 523 registered pregnancies.

The issues related to women are considered as matter of honor and are brought before *jirga*, instead of being reported at the police station. For the reason, cases of violence and crimes against women in the district remain unreported. This situation asks for the need of women police station and women police in the district. So, it could ensure protection of women and their access to justice

Women have employment mostly in education and health sectors. Female teachers employed in the district were 327. Whereas women employed in the health sector were 7 lady doctors while 4 female nurses and 36 paramedic staff in the district. Other than that National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care employed 250 LHWs and 8 LHSs for the betterment of maternal health in Zhob. However, data on women employment in the development and public sector is inadequate. Women recruitment in the development and productive arena is further needed to be focused to attain gender equality in the district.

19.3. Available Facilities

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 with focus on the following components:

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

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

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

19.4. Vocational Trainings

Carpet center was established by Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority (SMEDA) in Zhob to provide trainings, scholarship and loans to boys and girls, in order to enhance their capacity and livelihood, although SMEDA further needs to focus on providing more opportunities to women. Other than that there were two training center existed in vocational segment in the district with the motive to train women in basic living skills such as embroidery, sewing and handicrafts. So they could also be able to generate their income.

19.5. Recreational Facilities

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

19.6. Women Development Initiatives

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

19.7. Some Key Findings

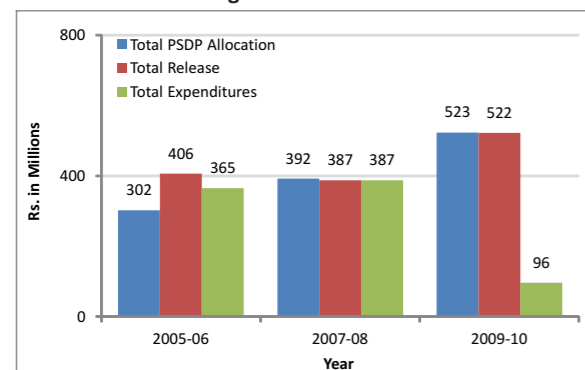
Some of issues and needs related to women in Zhob are as following:

- Whereas steps should be taken to make women aware of their rights, maximum efforts be put in to facilitate them in key sectors like education, health and women development
- Primary health care facilities need to be fully functional and to perform optimally.
- District hospitals are needed to be equipped with essential equipments for providing services particularly in emergencies.
- Women representation is needed at all levels so that they can raise their demands on the district level.
- .
- Community awareness is obligatory to curtail girls drop out and increase female literacy in the district.
- Women are not considered as farmers or the paid labor in agriculture and livestock endeavors. The payment of their work can help in the betterment of their livelihoods and economic empowerment.
- Certain gender equity programs are essential to give them respectable representation in different sectors

No relevant information could be traced in the district.

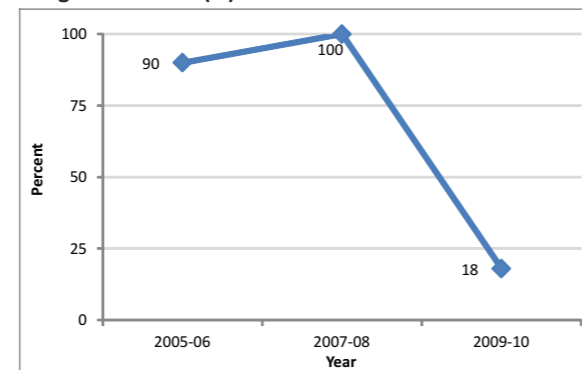
21 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

District Accounts Budget



(PSDP, 2010)

Budget Utilization (%)



(PSDP, 2010)

21.1. Introduction

Financial resources are pivotal to augment growth and development. Sufficient financial outlay is exceedingly imperative for all districts of Balochistan, which are lagging behind in their quest for sustainable development. This chapter presents an analysis of the financial resources and expenditures at district level for Zhob.

21.2. District Accounts - Budgetary Allocations/Expenditures

It is very difficult to collect information about the income of the district. Based on historical trends, general perception and level of development, it can safely be concluded that the district has always been dependent on Provincial Government to run its affairs. Secondly, very little of the developmental activities are financed by resources mobilized in the district. Thirdly, much of the decision making process on district development takes place at the provincial level.

21.3. Development Funds

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

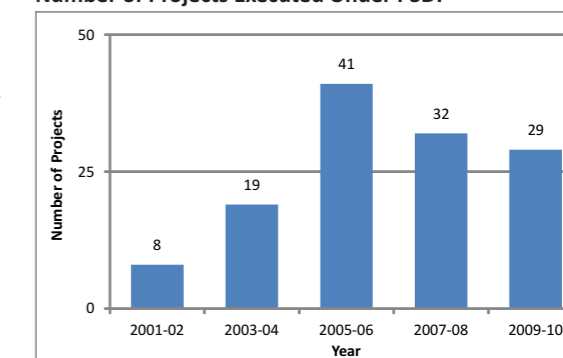
Table 21.1: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total PSDP Allocation GOB	72	175	230	302	406	392	632	523
Total Release	57	104	256	406	n/a	387	619	522
Total Expenditures	50	106	233	365	n/a	387	141	96
Percentage Utilizations	87%	102%	91%	90%	n/a	100%	23%	*18%

n/a: Data not found
*when data was being collected

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

Number of Projects Executed Under PSDP



(PSDP, 2010)



ANNEXURE TABLES

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

Annexure A: DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Table A1: Provincial/National Assembly Seats

	Constituency No	Number of Seats
Provincial	(PB-18) Zhob + Sherani	1
	(PB-19)Zhob II	1
	National	1
<i>Total</i>		3

(Provincial and District Election Commission of Pakistan)

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

	Urban	Rural	Total
Male	N/A	N/A	129
Female	N/A	N/A	82
<i>Total</i>	65	154	219

(Provincial and District Election Commission of Pakistan)

Table A3: Jobs Appointments during past 2 years at District Level (July 2008 – June 2010)

Office	Basic Pay Scale (BPS)	Number of Posts		Total
		2008-09	2009-10	
Deputy Commissioner	7	1	1	2
Education	2	5	0	5
	4	1	0	1
	7	23	0	23
	9	14	0	14
Health	1	0	7	7
	2	0	6	6
	3	0	2	2
	4	0	3	3
	5	0	1	1
	6	0	11	11
	8	0	1	1
	9	0	11	11
	PHE	1	0	5
2		0	5	5
Forest/ Wildlife	1	0	1	1
	5	0	3	3
Revenue	7	0	1	1
	14	2	0	2
Construction and Works	2	0	3	3
	7	1	0	1
Agriculture	1	0	6	6
	4	0	1	1
	6	0	5	5
	9	1	0	1
Irrigation	15	0	1	1
	1	0	24	24
	2	0	1	1
	4	0	1	1
Total	5	0	2	2
	16	1	0	1
Total	17	1	0	1
		50	102	152

(District Accounts)

Table A4: Licensing facilities

Licenses Type (include name)	Number of Licenses Issued (2009-2010)	Fees Per License(include rates for 2009-2010)	Revenue generated during financial Year 2009-2010	Issuing Authority
Pistol	177	Year 2009= 500 Year2010=1000	96,500	Deputy Commissioner
Short Gun	54	Year 2009= 300 Year2010=600	19,200	Deputy Commissioner
Total	23		115,700	

(District Revenue Office)

Annexure B: LAW AND ORDER

Table B1: Type of Law Enforcement Agencies and Geographical Coverage

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Police Station / Thana / Chowki		Geographical Coverage
	Number	Name	
Police	1		up to 15 Sq Km of Zhob city
Levies	24		15482 Sq Km
FC (zhob Malatia)	n/a		Entire Zhob Division

(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 Agency	Available Human Resource							Total
	SSP(s)/ Tehsildar/ Subaidar	SP(s)/ Hawaldar	DSP(s)/ Jamadar	SHO(s)/ Sipai	SI(s)	ASI(s)	Constable (s)	
Police	0	1	3	1	13	22	173	213
Levies Provincial	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Levies Federal	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	0	1	3	1	13	22	173	213

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

Table B3: Available Resources of Law enforcement Agencies

Type of Agencies	Available Resources							Total
	Armored Vehicles	Vehicles	Arms	Ammunition	Mob Control Equipment			
					Tear Gas	Rubber Sticks	Armored Suits	
Police	0	52	n/a	n/a	100	2	n/a	152
Levies Provincial	n/a	8	264	36,000	25	n/a	n/a	36,297
Levies Federal	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
Total	0	61	264	36,000	125	2		36,452

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

Annexure C: AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Table B4: Major Cognizable Crimes Reported Year Wise

Category of Crimes	Number of Incidents					Total
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Explosion Incidents	0	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	2
Brutal Murder & Manslaughter	7	4	6	11	6	34
Rioting	6	15	16	19	10	66
Blasphemy	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	3
Drug Trade/Smuggling	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
Total	14	21	22	33	16	106

(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	Y	1
Juvenile Court	N	0
Banking Court	N	0

(Registrar High Court/District & Session Judge)

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

Major Rabi Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield(Kg/Hectare) Average
Wheat	2,850	4,748	1,666
Barley	148	215	1,453
Vegetables	111	1,887	17,000
Fodder	72	3,213	44,625
Total	3,181	10,063	64,744

(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)	23	23	1,000
Maize	260	242	931
Moong bean	73	56	767
Mash bean	97	51	526
Fruits	12,430	110,252	8,870
Onion	35	560	16,000
Potato	26	351	13,500
Vegetables	71	565	7,958
Melons	39	436	11,179
Chilies	58	80	1,379
Fodder	46	1,209	26,283
Garlic	13	98	7,538
Tobacco	25	44	1,760
Total	13,196	113,967	97,691

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

	Wheat	Onion	Tobacco	Fruits
Zhob				
Area	17.4	0.2	0.2	75.9
Production	3.8	0.5	0.0	88.9
Yield	1.0	9.9	1.1	5.5
Balochistan				
Area	33.9	2.7	0.2	20.1
Production	16.5	11.6	0.1	19.7
Yield	1.0	8.6	0.7	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.	14	1	0	0	14
Private	386	39	0	0	2
Total	400	40	0	0	16

(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	2,222	5,026	3,203
Apple	6,506	70,153	11,020
Apricot	2,054	23,111	12,615
Grapes	487	2,705	6,865
Peach	224	1,476	8,483
Plum	190	2,083	12,399
Pear	63	89	6,846
Pomegranate	684	5,609	16,743
Total	12,430	110,252	78,174

(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	11	198	18,000
Carrot	15	265	17,667
Cauliflower	16	240	15,000
Peas	18	245	13,611
Radish	17	306	18,000
Turnip	10	198	19,800
Spinach	24	435	18,125
Tomatoes	31	255	8,226
Lady Finger	10	60	6,000
Tinda	9	54	6,000
Brinjal	7	60	8,571
Pumpkin	14	136	9,714
Potato	26	351	13,500
Total	208	2,803	172,214

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C7: Area Irrigated by Different Source of Irrigation

Sources of Irrigation	Area (Hectare)	Percent (%)	Total No. of Tube Wells	
			Govt.	Private
Canals	17,000	65%	0	0
Tube wells	8,300	32%	0	415
Wells	0	0	0	0
Karezes / Spring	913	3%	0	0
Total	26,213	100%		415

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Annexure D: LIVESTOCK

Table D1: Health Services Activities (Number)

Activities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Vaccination	242,983	464,381	270,286	511,686
Treatment	390,840	1,329,096	326,653	670,956
Animals Castrated	2,921	345	6,697	10,282
Animal Slaughtered (Govt.)	10,272	25,571	27,046	29,670
Animal Slaughtered (Private)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

(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	5.5	5.6	5.7	9.6	9.8
Beef	(000) Tones	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Milk	(000) Liters	113.5	115.8	118.1	120.5	122.9
Poultry	(000) Tones	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8
Eggs	Million Numbers	56.0	57.4	58.9	60.5	62.0

(Directorate General Livestock and Livestock Census 2006)

Annexure E: FORESTRY

Table E1: Notified Forests Areas ('000' hectares)

Forest Name	Area (Hectares)	Status
Bahlol	1	Contains a very good crop of Olive trees intersected by occasional blanks of shale formation; overall forest cover is intact.
Majawar Shmbozai	6	Contains a mixed crop of Shina (Pistacia khinjjak) and Olive (Olea cuspidata) dominating on higher elevations. Blue pine is also met occasionally.
<i>Total</i>	<i>7</i>	

(Forest Department)

Table E2: Forest Department Designations and Posts

Designation	Grade (BPS)	Post (Number)
Deputy Conservator of Forests	18	1
Sub-Divisional Officer Wildlife	16	1
Range Forest Officer	16	2
Assistant	14	2
Senior Clerk	9	1
Forester	7	5
Junior Clerk	7	2
Deputy Ranger Wildlife	5	2
Forest Guard	5	21
Tube-well Operator	5	1
Tractor Driver	5	1
Jeep Driver	4	1
Game Watcher	1	5
Mali	1	2
Naib Qasid	1	3
Chowkidar	1	3
<i>Total</i>		<i>53</i>

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

Annexure F: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATION

Table F1: Vehicles Registered by Year (Number)

Vehicle Type	2002-03	2003-04	2005	2006	2007	2008
Motorcycle	238	255	281	n/a	361	261
Car	108	122	130	n/a	141	157
Jeep	68	98	88	n/a	99	115
Station Wagon	82		110	n/a	133	111
Tractor	445	462	498	n/a	670	412
Mini Bus	384	438	466	n/a	560	376
Delivery Van	107	113	126	n/a	127	2
Truck	948	979	1,010	n/a	1,248	802
Pickup	699	747	772	n/a	838	873
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,079</i>	<i>3,312</i>	<i>3,481</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>4,177</i>	<i>3,109</i>

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table F2: Number of Post Offices and Courier Services

Services Category	1998	2009
Post Offices	12	13
Courier Services OCS, TCS, TNT, SpeedX	n/a	n/a

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

Annexure G: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

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

Type and Source of Drinking Water	MICS 2010
Improved Sources	69.9
Piped water	22
Public standpipe or tap	3.1
Hand pump	0
Donkey pump/turbine	0
Protected dug well	31.9
Tube well/ borehole	8.6
Protected pond/ Tank	0
Protected spring	4.5
Rainwater collection	0
Filter plant	0
Un-Improved Sources	29.6
Unprotected dug well	5.4
Unprotected Spring	14.5
Unprotected Pond	0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	5.8
vendor provided	0
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	0
Tanker truck	0
Cart with small tanker/ drum	0
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0
Other	3.8

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

Access of water sources	MICS 2010
Improved sanitation facilities	62.1
Flush to piped sewer system	2.3
Flush to septic tank	9.0
Flush to pit (latrine)	10.5
Flush to somewhere else	0.5
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	4.6
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	30.1
Pit latrine with slab	5.2
Composting toilet	0.0
Un-Improved sanitation facilities	
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	0.7
Bucket	0.0
Public/ communal latrine	0.0
Other	0.2
Missing	2.4
No facility, Bush, Field	34.6

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Annexure H: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Table H1: OPD Attendance at THQ & DHQ Hospital

Category/ Department	THQ Hospital			DHQ Hospital		
	New Cases	Follow-up Cases	Total	New Cases	Follow-up Cases	Total
General OPD	n/a	n/a	n/a	29,732	2,615	32,347
Medicine	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,780	1,022	12,802
Surgery	n/a	n/a	n/a	340	41	381
Pediatrics	n/a	n/a	n/a	859	137	996
ENT	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,037	250	4,287
Eye	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,898	214	2,112
Orthopedics	n/a	n/a	n/a	804	82	886
Psychiatry	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dental	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,886	223	5,109
Skin	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,529	89	1,618
OBS/ Gynae	n/a	n/a	n/a	800	43	843
Emergency/ Casualty	n/a	n/a	n/a	8,519	-	8,519
Cardiology	n/a	n/a	n/a	316	37	353
Other (Specify)	n/a	n/a	n/a	14,942	1,391	16,333
Other (Specify)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	80,442	6,144	86,586

(Balochistan Health Department)

Table H2: Outdoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Vaccine Preventable	290
Endocrine	459
Injuries/ Poisoning	710
Cardiovascular	710
Skin	730
Neuro-Psychiatric	919
Eye & ENT	2,066
Urinary Tract	2,175
Oral	3,551
Other Communicable	4,778
Gastro Intestinal	4,926
Respiratory	19,434

(Balochistan Health Department)

Table H3: Indoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Burns	2
Meningitis	4
Diabetes Mellitus	5
Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	8
Cholelithiasis	14
Head Injuries	15
Asthma	15
Hypertension	15
Hernias	26
Pneumonia>5	40
Malaria	42
Chronic Renal Diseases	45
Pneumonia<5	65
Typhoid	74
Acute Appendicitis	103
Diarrhea>5	110
Diarrhea<5	250

(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	17,953	6,773	24,726	13,899	6,781	20,680
Middle Section	2,284	1,090	3,374	2,128	1,137	3,265
High Section	1,164	411	1,575	1,188	532	1,720
Inter Colleges	0	0	0	0	182	182
Degree Colleges	312	32	344	461	41	502
<i>Total</i>						

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

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

	Urban			Rural			Total			Percentage of
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	85	77	82	98	96	97	96	91	94	Total
	82	72	78	97	96	97	95	89	93	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	30.8	29.5	30.2
Secondary	22.7	13.6	18.4

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Total			Kachi Class
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
4-9	125	80	99	69	30	50	75	37	56	Including
5-9	144	85	110	74	34	54	81	41	61	Excluding
6-10	108	91	100	82	36	59	86	44	65	Excluding
10-12	94	89	92	68	17	45	73	26	53	-
11-13	117	75	98	73	20	51	80	30	59	-
13-14	97	65	80	104	19	68	103	30	71	-
14-15	68	86	74	84	16	55	81	27	59	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	85	45	67	59	10	36	62	14	40

(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
74	40	58	46	5	27	50	9	32

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table 17: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	26	27	26
Middle and High Level	9	21	11

(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	373	58	431	240	45	285
Middle Schools	21	5	26	16	9	25
High Schools	15	2	17	14	2	16
Inter Colleges	0	0	0	0	1	1
Degree Colleges	1	0	1	1	0	1
Elementary Colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cadet Colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polytechnic Institute	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	410	65	475	271	57	328

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

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

Literacy	Gender	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
Literacy 10+	Male	85	59	63
	Female	45	10	14
	Total	67	36	41
Literacy 15+	Male	83	56	59
	Female	38	4	9
	Total	62	32	36

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table 10: Male/Female Ratio of Students (Percent)

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	67	65	69
Female	33	35	31

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Annexure J: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

Table J1: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office.

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer.(Male). (B -17).	1	1	0
Social Welfare Officer.(Female). (B -17).	1	1	0
Needle & Craft Instructors.(Female). (B-08).	1	1	0
Needle & Craft Instructors.(Male). (B-08).	1	1	0
Junior Clerk.(B-07).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Worker.(Female). (B -06).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Worker.(Male). (B -06).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid.(B—02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar.(B-02).	1	1	0
Part-time Sweeper.(B-01).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table J2: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Training & Rehabilitation Centre, Pasni

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Instructors.(B-08).	2	0	2

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table J3: Number of Posts, Filled & Vacant in Industrial Home, Zhob

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Instructors.(B-08).	2	0	2

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Annexure K: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table K1: Projects Executed Under PSDP

Year	Projects in Numbers
2001-02	8
2002-03	10
2003-04	19
2004-05	28
2005-06	41
2006-07	34
2007-08	32
2008-09	27
2009-10	29

(PSDP, 2010)

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

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	ZHOB	JALGAH (NAVA BATOZAI PART)	0	0
2	ZHOB	KASHATTOO	5165	550
3	ZHOB	KUNDAR	5139	665
4	ZHOB	MARDAN ZAI	8108	900
5	ZHOB	QAMAR DIN KAREZ	3686	441
6	ZHOB	TARWALOOON	614	88
7	ZHOB	SALEH KAREZ	1555	240
8	ZHOB	AHMAD KHEL	1130	217
9	ZHOB	BAGH	2293	206
10	ZHOB	GUL KACHH	2402	313
11	ZHOB	HAMZA KHEL	2867	295
12	ZHOB	INZRAH	781	82
13	ZHOB	JANI KHEL	1077	142
14	ZHOB	KAMGASTOI	234	25
15	ZHOB	KILLI KARIGARAN	1794	183
16	ZHOB	KILLI RAHIM DAD	374	51
17	ZHOB	LANDAI	0	0
18	ZHOB	SANZAI BABAR	397	58
19	ZHOB	SANZAI JANI KHEL	523	50
20	ZHOB	SHAMOZAI MULAYAN	234	45
21	ZHOB	SHAMOZAI SANI	118	21
22	ZHOB	SHANGRAI	0	0
23	ZHOB	SHARAN	623	83
24	ZHOB	SURIGADH	0	0
25	ZHOB	WAR GHARHNI	48	6
26	ZHOB	ZAMAKAI	303	25
27	ZHOB	ALI KHAN ZAI	1819	234
28	ZHOB	ATAL FAQIR ZAI	268	43
29	ZHOB	BADAN ZAI	299	39
30	ZHOB	CHANE ZAI	492	67
31	ZHOB	DAHANA ABDULLAH ZAI	966	103
32	ZHOB	DODA ZAI	156	14
33	ZHOB	GARDI MASE ZAI	729	111
34	ZHOB	GHALAR	955	143
35	ZHOB	GURJE ZAI	3400	464
36	ZHOB	HARAM ZAI	2059	215
37	ZHOB	KHOWAJA Z AI	285	36
38	ZHOB	KUCHE ZAI	394	40
39	ZHOB	LAHLAK ZAI	220	23
40	ZHOB	MALAWAR	789	83
41	ZHOB	MEENA BAZAR	2914	312
42	ZHOB	NANNE ZAI	101	13
43	ZHOB	RAKHPOR	1655	211

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
44	ZHOB	SABAQ ZAI	697	100
45	ZHOB	SHAHAB ZAI	1301	115
46	ZHOB	TADO ZAI	733	73
47	ZHOB	TORTANGI	1040	140
48	ZHOB	WANNI	589	68
49	ZHOB	WAROAK	392	37
50	ZHOB	YAQOOB ZAI	680	126
51	ZHOB	ABRAHIM KHEL	1690	306
52	ZHOB	AHMAD ZAI	333	49
53	ZHOB	ALGADH	3560	352
54	ZHOB	ALI ZAI	196	45
55	ZHOB	BARWALA	469	40
56	ZHOB	GARDA BABAR	3286	561
57	ZHOB	GHUNDI SULEMAN	1108	126
58	ZHOB	HADE ZAI	89	22
59	ZHOB	HAYDER ZAI	1178	142
60	ZHOB	KHADO ZAI	388	56
61	ZHOB	KHOSTI	4653	619
62	ZHOB	KOT	324	27
63	ZHOB	LAKABAUD	371	58
64	ZHOB	MANE ZAI	55	7
65	ZHOB	PATAO ZAKO ZAI	392	43
66	ZHOB	SHAMAM ZAI	1046	243
67	ZHOB	TAKKHYAH SULEMAN	878	97
68	ZHOB	UDO ZAI	1267	188
69	ZHOB	BARIK WAL	1637	270
70	ZHOB	HERE	2706	335
71	ZHOB	KAKHU	5044	735
72	ZHOB	MARGHA KIBZAI	3493	460
73	ZHOB	PATAU	1612	188
74	ZHOB	TANGSAR (EAST)	3394	732
75	ZHOB	TANGSAR (WEST)	1166	220
76	ZHOB	TODAH KUDEZAI	1573	185
77	ZHOB	ZEHRO ZAI	694	72
78	ZHOB	AKOZAI	918	125
79	ZHOB	APO ZAI	7627	936
80	ZHOB	ATAL ESSA ZAI	0	0
81	ZHOB	ATAL SULIMAN ZAI	44	4
82	ZHOB	BURANG	1782	220
83	ZHOB	DARGA MANEDE ZAI	476	64
84	ZHOB	DERA	1006	135
85	ZHOB	GAUAI KHEL	3458	574
86	ZHOB	HARI PAL	0	0
87	ZHOB	HASSAN ZAI	10152	1131
88	ZHOB	KACCH PATONI	487	56
89	ZHOB	KHARONDI	651	112
90	ZHOB	KHATOL KOT	0	0
91	ZHOB	KHOJAQ ZAI	819	112

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
92	ZHOB	KILLA AKHTAR KHAN	187	4
93	ZHOB	MANDE ZAI	264	21
94	ZHOB	MIR ALI KHEL	213	32
95	ZHOB	NARE ZAI	1239	168
96	ZHOB	OMZA	1247	149
97	ZHOB	SAFIKOT	341	39
98	ZHOB	SHAIKHAN	6457	707
99	ZHOB	SHENGREEN	0	0
100	ZHOB	TAKKI	3215	417
101	ZHOB	TAKRI	710	88
102	ZHOB	VILA AKARAM	2677	326
103	ZHOB	VYALA	645	86

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