

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

Killa Saifullah



Killa Saifullah - District Development Profile 2011



Planning & Development Department
Government of Balochistan, Quetta



United Nations Children's Fund
Provincial Office Balochistan, Quetta



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



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

Killa Saifullah

Prepared by



Planning & Development
Department, Government
of Balochistan, Quetta

in Collaboration with



United Nations
Children's Fund
Provincial Office
Balochistan, Quetta

July 18, 2011

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 and 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 infrastructural facilities etc. to public at large. The atlas provides geographical view at the precincts of district and the level of detail goes up to Union Councils. The details involve spatial spread of population, health facilities and their coverage, status of education and literacy and overview of other social and productive sectors. The overall information encompasses essential graphical and alpha-numeric facets of geo-spatial content that can be deemed imperative for any kind of development activity.

The format of the profiles makes information easily understandable and readily accessible to a broad group of users, including decision makers, planners, amenity providers, researchers, and relevant stakeholders. 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 and Mineral that extended their full cooperation and provided necessary data. We are also thankful to the Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners for their invaluable support and guidance to the process.

Contractual oversight as well as technical and financial support was provided by UNICEF, Balochistan. Mr. Zulfiqar Durrani, Social Policy, Planning Monitoring Evaluation (SPME) Officer, UNICEF, remained involved in each step of the process and provided valuable technical comments that helped refining the District Development Profiles. We are extremely thankful to UNICEF's Ms. Karen Allen (Deputy Representative Pakistan), Dr. Mohammad Younus Mengal (ex- H&N Specialist UNICEF Balochistan and currently with UNICEF Sri Lanka) and Mr. Stefano Savi (Chief Field Office UNICEF Balochistan) for their support and patronage to the process.

We are also thankful to AusAid for its generous support (through UNICEF) that enabled us to complete the task timely and smoothly.

We are extremely grateful to the staff members of Computer Section and Library of Planning and Development Department for enabling the team to have access to books and other valuable resources.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MESSAGE	ii
FOREWORD	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	vi
DISTRICT AT A GLANCE	viii
DISTRICT MAP	xi
SECTION I	1
1 Introduction and Background	3
2 Social Organization	6
3 Demography and Housing	10
4 District Government	13
5 Municipal Services	18
6 Law and Order	20
SECTION II: Productive sector	23
7 Agriculture and Horticulture	25
8 Livestock	34
9 Fisheries	41
10 Forestry	42
11 Mining	48
12 Industry and Manufacturing	51
13 Economic Infrastructure and Communications	52
SECTION III: Social infrastructure	57
14 Water Supply and Sanitation	59
15 Health and Nutrition	63
16 Education	70
SECTION IV	81
17 Sports	83
18 Community Development and Social Welfare	84
19 Women/Girl Child Development	87
20 Disaster Risk Reduction	90
21 District Accounts and Development Funds	91
ANNEXURES	95
Annexure A: District Government	97
Annexure B: Law and Order	98
Annexure C: Agriculture and Horticulture	99
Annexure D: Livestock	101
Annexure E: Forestry	102
Annexure F: Economic Infrastructure and Communication	103
Annexure G: Water Supply and Sanitation	104
Annexure H: Health and Nutrition	105
Annexure I: Education	106
Annexure J: Community Development and Social Welfare	109
Annexure K: District Accounts and Development Funds	110
Annexure L: List of Villages (Rural)	111
Some Websites	115
Bibliography	116

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

ha	Hectares
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HIV/STIs	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Sexually Transmitted Infections
IT	Information Technology
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA/SCC	Japan International Cooperation Agency/State Customs Committee
JVT	Junior Vernacular Teacher
KM	Kilo Meter
KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LG	Local Government
LHW-MIS	Lady Health Worker - Management Information System
LIEDA	Lasbella Industrial Estates Development Authority
MCC	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 Regularity Authority
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PSDP	Public Sector Development Program
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
PTA	Pakistan Telecom Authority
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
RHC	Rural Health Center
SHO	Station House Officer
SI	Sub-Inspector
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SP	Superintendent of Police
SSP	Senior Superintendent of Police
TB	Tuberculosis
TB DOTS	Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course
TMA	Tehsil Municipal Administration
U/C, UCs	Union Councils
UBL	United Bank Limited
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Major Facts	
District Status	14th December 1988
Geographical Area	6,831 Square kilometer
Geographical Points	67°17'37"- 69°22'54" East longitude and 30°30'35"- 31°37'10" North latitudes
Administrative Units	There are total 3 <i>Tehsils</i> and 15 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Archaeological Sites	Mughal- o- Killa, Mughalo Brunj, Karez Akhtarzai, Karez Soghai, Mustafa Karez
Shrines	Data could not be collected
Major ethnic groups	Pushtuns, Kakars
Languages	Pushto 98.9% , Remaining include Punjabis, Balochs, Brahvis, Sindhis, Hindko and Saraiki
Climate	Mean annual rainfall in Killa Saifullah ranges between 125 and 500 millimeters, most of which falls in winter as snowfall. The total Mean Rainfall 279.1 mm, Max. Temp is 27.0 °C, Min Temp is 11.4 °C.

Demography	
District Population in 1998	193,553 Total, 105,174 Male, 88,379 Female (Census 1998)
Projected population in 2010	233,614 Total
Population annual growth rate	1.58% (Census 1998)
Household size	7.0 (Census 1998)
Housing units	27,434 (Census 1998)

Law & Order	2 Police stations, 2 <i>Qazi</i> courts, 1 Juvenile court, 1 Central Jail (District Police Officer)
-------------	---

Productive Sector	
Agriculture Ecological Zone	Cold
Land area used for agriculture	Current Fallow 15,817 ha., Net Sown 132,055 ha., Arable Land 147,872 ha., Culturable Waste 107,311 ha., Potential Area 255,183 ha., (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09)
Major Crops	Rabi crops: Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Vegetables, Fodder, Sunflower. Kharif crops: Maize, Mung bean, Mash bean, Fruits, Onion, Potato, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Tobacco and Cotton.
Major Fruits	Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Pear, Pomegranate and Cherry

Total Livestock Population	1,964,454 (Livestock Census, 2006) and 2,152,252 (Projected 2010)
Veterinary Institutions	5 Veterinary Hospitals, 37 Veterinary Dispensaries, 2 Artificial Insemination Centers, 1 Slaughter House, 1 Poultry Farm, 1 Government Dairy Farm, Lung-Worm-Infestation, Wire-Worm-Infestation, Liver Fluke, Mange/Mites, Ticks, Systematic, Metabolic, Contagious, Non-Contagious
Major diseases in Animals	

Total Forest Area	20,288 ha.
Wild Life	Mammals: Straight-horned Markhor (<i>Capra falconeri megaceros</i>), Afghan Urial (<i>Ovisorientalis cycloceros</i>), Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>), Hill Fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes griffithii</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Cape Hare (<i>Lepus capensis</i>), Porcupine (<i>Hystrix indica</i>), Afghan Hedgehog (<i>Hemiechinus auritus megalotis</i>), Afghan Pica (<i>Ochotona rufescens</i>) and Stone Marten (<i>martes foina</i>) etc. Birds: Chukar (<i>Alectorischukar</i>), See-see Partridge (<i>Ammoper dixgriseogularis</i>), Kestrel (<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>), Magpie (<i>Pica pica</i>), Golden Eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos daphanea</i>), a number of Finches, Buntings, seasonal/migratory Waterfowls, Hawks, Bustards and Sand Grouse etc. Reptiles: Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agrionemys horsfieldii</i>), Afghan Agama (<i>Trapelus megalonyx</i>), Indian Cobra (<i>Naja naja</i>), Saw-scale Viper (<i>Echiscarinatus</i>), Dwarf Dark-headed Racer (<i>Eirenis persica walteri</i>) Levantine Viper (<i>Macrovipera lebetina</i>), etc.

Major Mineral Deposits	Magnesite, Chromite, Gabbro, Iron Ore, Limestone, Copper Ore
Major Mineral Production	Magnesite: 1,903 M/tons, Chromite: 16,934 M/tons, Gabbro: 20 M/tons, Iron Ore: 575 M/tons, Copper: 45 M/tons, Manganese: 140 M/tons, (2008-09)

Major roads	Metalled/ Black Topped 463 Km, Shingle 947 Km
Tele-density	1101 Telephone line connections (2009)
Courier services	5 Post Offices, 2 Courier Services
Banks	2 Public Banks, 3 private Banks

Social Sector	
Drinking Water Sources	80% Improved, 20% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Sanitation Facilities	30% Improved, 70% Un-improved (MICS 2010)

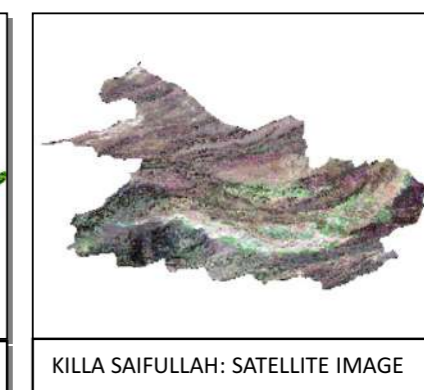
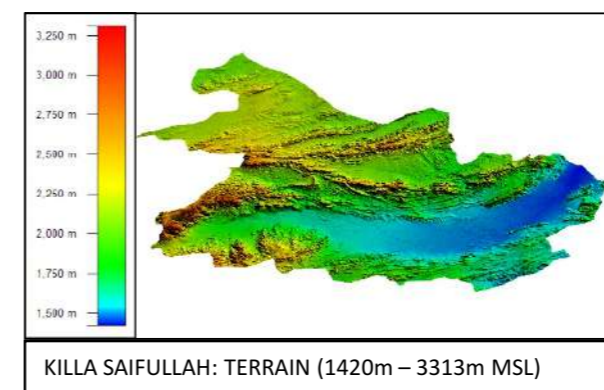
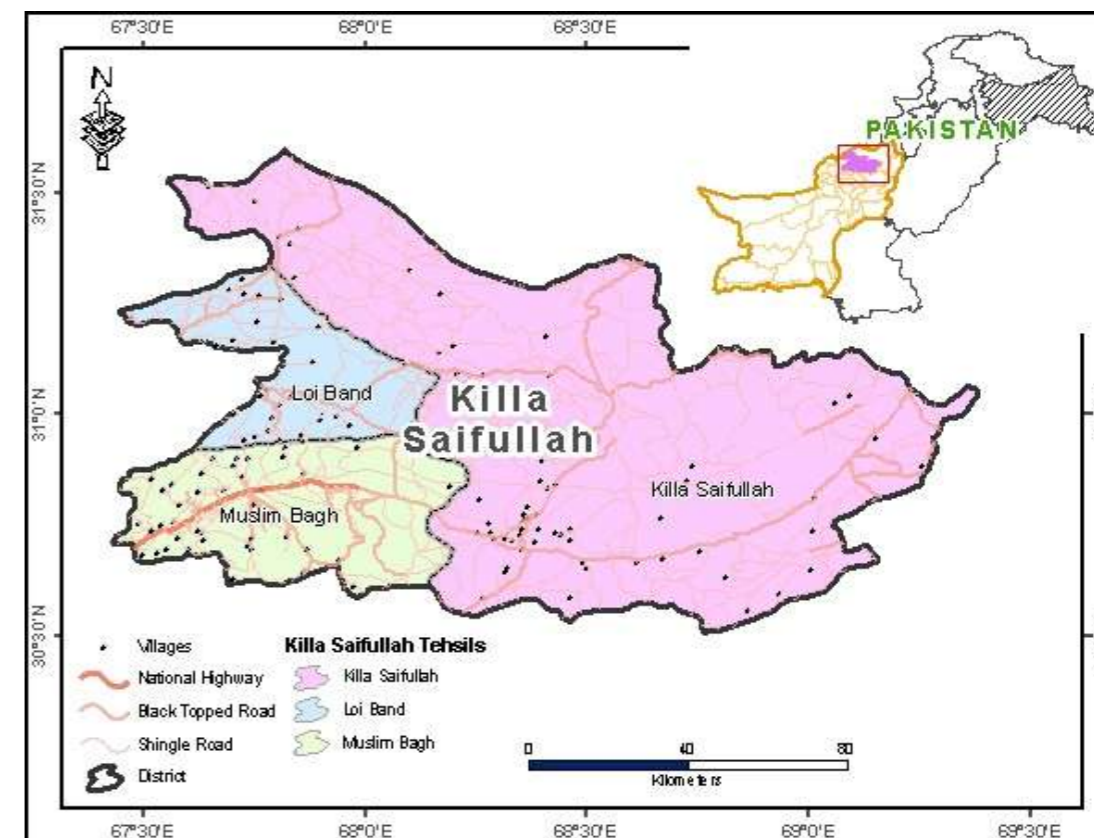
Health Facilities	2 Hospital (Public Sector), 4 RHCs, 15 BHUs, 16 CDs, 3 MCH centers, 1 TB Clinic
Health Facilities Staff	17 Doctors, 8 Nurses, 72 Para-med staff
Antenatal Care (ANC)	34% (MICS 2010)
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)	17% (MICS 2010)
Deliveries at home	97% (PSLM 2008-09)
Major Priority Diseases	ARI, Diarrhea/Dysentery and Fever (Clinical Malaria).
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+): 37%, Literacy (15+): 29%, Primary GER: 75%, Middle GER: 38%, Metric GER: 48%, Population ever attended school: 37%, Completed primary or higher level: 26% (PSLM 2008-09)
Number of Schools	Primary NAR: 29%, Secondary NAR: 12% (MICS 2010) Primary: 521, Middle: 28, High: 19 (BEMIS 2009-10)

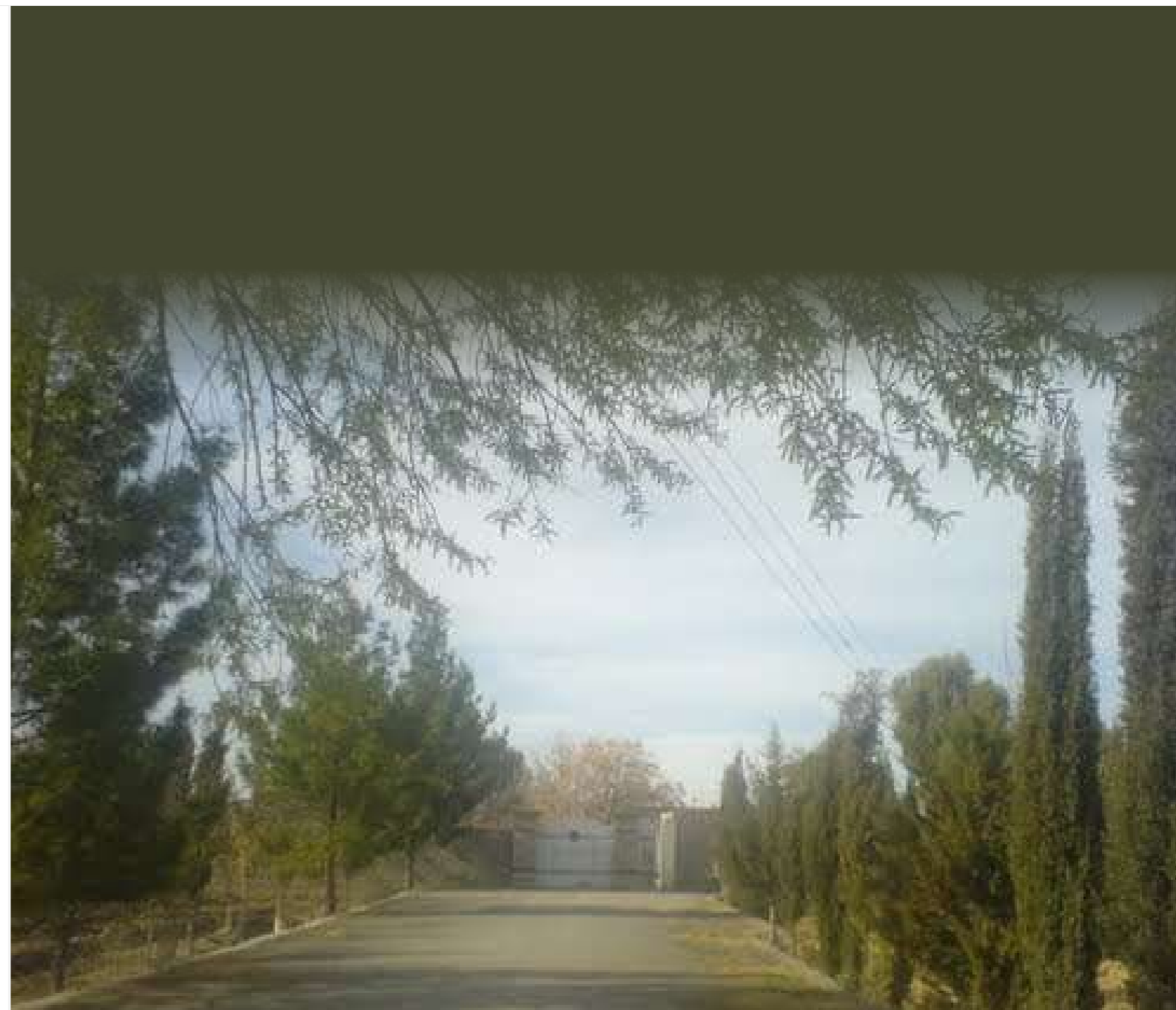
Disasters	Data is not available
District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation (2009-10): Rs 682.1 million, Budget Release: Rs 681.9 million, Total Expenditures: Rs 129.4 million, *Percentage Utilization: 18.98%

DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Killa Saifullah ranks 15th (ranking order: smallest to the largest) in Balochistan and has an area of 6,831 square kilometers, Killa Saifullah District lies between 67°17'37"-69°22'54" East longitudes and 30°30'35"-31°37'10" North latitudes consisting of 3 Tehsils and 15 Union Councils. Location of Killa Saifullah is at 550 km (aerial distance) south-west (234 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 140 km north-west (247 degrees bearing) from Quetta city, provincial capital of Balochistan.



* when data was being collected



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

Killa Saifullah was separated from Zhob after granting district status on 14th December, 1988. The name originates from Killa Saifullah (fort of Saifullah Khan). It was named after Saifullah Khan Khoidadzai as a tribute to his chivalry and nobility. The district headquarters is in “Killa Saifullah” town. The district is located in the north-east of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries in the west with Afghanistan and Sindh Province. Awaran and Gawadar Districts are on the west and Khuzdar District is in the north.

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Killa Saifullah

Tehsil	Union Council
Killa	Akhterzai, Badini, Batozai, Musafar Pure, Saddar Killa
Saifullah	Saifullah, Sheren Jogazai, Tubli, Town Killa Saifullah,
Loi Band	Loi Band, Murhga Faqirzai
Muslim Bagh	Kan Mehterzai, Kanchogi, Nasai, Saddar Muslim Bagh, Town Muslim Bagh
<i>There are total 3 Tehsils and 15 union Councils in the district</i>	

(Local Government, Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

Killa Saifullah is a fort built by Saifullah Khan, belonging to Mirdadzai Khoidadzai tribe of Kakars. The name of the area was originated from this fort. Saifullah Khan was born in 1827 in Killa Saifullah (former Upper Zhob), he was grandson of the religious scholar Faiz Ullah Akhonzada (Zarh Nika). On 7th of October when the British forces attacked his Killa (now Rabat Karaiz) and the Killa of Shah Jehan Jogezai (King of Zhob) near Akhterzai (also called Daultzai Battle by Sir Aitecheson), Shah Jahan, Saifullah and Hamza Daultzai fought bravely in the Daulatzai Hills, Malik Hamza Daultzai and Ghaus Mohammad were both killed. Shah Jehan and Saifullah Khan were escaped and they went to Kalat, Afghanistan, to raise insurgency against the British rule.

The remaining tribal heads along with their 500 men surrendered to the British forces by signing a treaty that they will not interfere with anything in Zhob. . Killa Saifullah was notified as a district on 14th December, 1988. Previously, it was part of Zhob District and known as Upper Zhob sub-division.

Early in the 13th century, the country came in the sphere of 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 (1747-73 AD) extended their power through Balochistan and hence Zhob remained more or less under the sovereignty of Durranis 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 Jogizai family, conferring upon him the title and position of “*Badshah* or ruler of Zhob” to Shah Jehan Jogezai.

After outbreak of the Afghan war in 1878, Zhob became the focus of 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 devastate the communications. In October 1884, an expedition was sent into Zhob area to seek submission from the local dissidents. After various encounters with the Kakars of Zhob, British occupied the territory and Zhob was declared as a political agency in 1890. Captain Maclver was appointed first political agent to Zhob. However, tribesmen of Zhob always posed difficulties for the British Government. In 1924, the British political agent to Zhob was murdered by the tribesmen and during World Wars I and II, military posts in the area remained under the continuous threat of attacks by the tribesmen.

i. Archaeological Sites

The district has some archaeological sites mainly attributed to the Mughals. The ruins of an old fort called *Mughal-o-Killa* or "The Fort of the Mughals" was found in the west of Karezgai Village, about 3¼ kilometers from Muslim Bagh, moreover, below Muslim Bagh, there is a spring of water which was reopened about 125 years ago. Fragments of ancient pottery were found in these ruins and it is said that old silver and copper coins were also discovered. The ruins of a fort called *Khanki* lie near Shina Khura about 25 kilometers east of Muslim Bagh. Local tradition asserts that the fort was held by Miro, a Mughal governor, who was miraculously overthrown by Sanzar Nika, the progenitor of the Sanzarkhel Kakars. There are also ruins of an old fort called the Mughalo Brunj in Murgha Faqirzai. Similar ruins occur near Toiwar, Sharan, Ismailzai and on the Zhar hill near Akhtarzai. There also exists ancient *Karezes*, said to have been made during the Mughal period, which may be considered as remains of archaeological interest. These include Karez Akhtarzai, Karez Soghahi and Mustafa Karez in Killa Saifullah and 2 *karezes* in Sra Khulla, about 6½ km from Muslim Bagh. (Killa Saifulah)

1.2. Tribes Ethnic Groups and Languages

The Pushtuns constitute an overwhelming proportion of the population in the district while the remaining include Punjabis, Balochs, Brahvis, Sindhis, Hindko, Saraiki and others. Pushto is spoken in 98.9 percent of the households in the district. Most of the Pushtun population belongs to the Kakar tribe. Kakars living in Killa Saifullah district are divided into two major sub-tribes: Sanzarkhels and Santia. The major branches of Sanzarkhel Kakars in the district include Jogizai, Rahatzai, Sargarhi, Mehterzai, Jalalzai, Musazai, Malaizai, Mardanzai, Akhtarzai, Faqirzai and Allozai while the major branches of Santia Kakars include Mehterzai, Sultanzai, Mullazai and Bakalzai.

1.3. Climate

The climate of Killa Saifullah, generally elevated at 1,500-2,200 meters above sea level, is semi-arid (steppe) kalt (cold) – BSk¹. It can be placed in "warm summer and cool winter" temperature region. The summer is warm with mean temperatures ranging from 21°C to 32°C. June is the hottest month when mean maximum temperatures exceed 32°C but do not rise above 38°C, however, the mean temperature, even in the hottest month, remains below 32°C. The winter is cool and longer than summer. It lasts for about 7 months (October-April). In winter the mean temperature is below 10°C and in the coolest month (January) the mean monthly temperature drops below 10°C. Frost is common and the low temperature is caused by high elevation. Kan Mehterzai is at a height of 2,170 meters above sea level and remains snow-clad in January and February when mercury remains below freezing point during the cold spells. Nights are chilly in Killa Saifullah district and cold katabatic winds can confine the inhabitants to their homes.

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	1	24.6	51.3	68.5	17.5	0	57.5	31	7.6	8	0	12.1	23.3	279
Maximum Temp.	14	17	20	25	33	38	36	37	35	39	26	16	27	-
Minimum Temp.	2	2	5	11	17	22	23	23	18	12	3	-2	11	-

(RMC Karachi, 1998)

1.4. Topography

Geographically the district is mountainous and comprise of valleys with varying elevation above sea level. The greater part of district is covered with hills and rocks, intersected in the south by Zhob valley. The valley is an immense stretch of alluvial plain extending from Kan Mehterzai pass, onward to the Gomal River in the form of a crescent. The boundary between Quetta valley and Zhob valley is the dividing line between the continental watershed and the Central Asian watershed at Kan Mehterzai Pass. The rivers in Quetta valley drain into Central Asian watershed. Zhob River drains into the Indus via Gomal River. Numerous small valleys run up from either side of great Zhob valley into the hills. Among these hills, Sharan and Khaisoro valleys are situated. A considerable part of the soil in these valleys consists of virgin land. Pasture lands are frequently found nearly all over the district. Killa Saifullah is at an elevation of 1,550 meter above sea level (MSL), Muslim Bagh at 1,795 MSL and Kan Mehterzai at 2,170 MSL.

The hills in the district mainly belong to the Toba Kákar range. In Killa Saifullah sub-division, the principal ranges with elvation from sea level are Torghar [Shagána Kotal (2,070 m), Azak (2,557 m), Baliaraghar (2,958 m); Spíngar which separates the Khaisor valley from the Zhob valley, Shina-ghára (2,646 m), Shorghar, Spíngar (2,936 m), Yavháshki (2,964 m) and the southern hills [Churmaghar (2,113 m). The major hills of Muslim Bagh sub-division include Kand (3,288 m) in the extreme west, which in the north is known as Barsha or Nigánd (2,877 m); Súrgund (3,234 m) in the south-western corner; Marzaghán [Atoka (3,007 m)] in the south; Malkand and Sraghar in the north; Torghar (2,958 m); Yavháshki (2,964 m) on the western spur of the Spíngar range; Thor (2,827 m), Súrgundi (2,528 m), Sharan (2,608 m) and Sakír (3,086 m).

The main drainage of Killa Saifullah District is carried off from west to east by Zhob River and several of its tributaries. The Zhob River in its upper reaches is known as *Lahar*. The northern slopes of Torghar range are drained by Kundar, Wali Murgha and a number of hill torrents, which traverse the northern portion of the sub-division. In Killa Saifullah sub-division, Toi is the principal tributary. In Muslim Bagh sub-division, its principal tributaries are the Kamchughai and Rod Faqirzai from the north and Marzaghan from the south.

According to the Atlas of Pakistan, soil in Killa Saifullah District is of two types. Alongside the Muslim Bagh-Killa Saifullah road, soil is mainly loamy, part gravely valley-fill with some rock outcrops and some sand dunes (Camborthids and some Lithic Camborthids). Soil in the rest of the district is made of rock outcrops and is loamy, very shallow steep high mountain soil, of mainly arid and semi-arid zone (rock outcrops and Lithic Camborthids).

In Killa Saifullah, six kinds of soil are found: *pakha*, which is the best, it is composed of rich clay followed by *atana*, also called as *matana*, it is a soil made by silt deposits; *sagana*, a sandy loam, which requires frequent watering; *sharamugh*, a soil of saline composition; *klaka*, a hard soil; and *ragha* containing gravel and shingle, these last two are inferior and ordinarily not fit for cultivation. *Pakha* is found in Ismailzai, Ghorizai and Haiderzai; the *atana* in Pasenzai, Akhtarzai, Alozai and Alikhel; the *sagana* in Batozai, Sibzai, Ghibzai, Zarkae and in Mirzai and Shadozai vialas, which contain also the *sharamagh*; the *klaka* is found north of the Lora and *ragha* in Saghra and towards the Pitao hill.

The Muslim Bagh sub-division has three kinds of soil called *pakha-spina*, *reti* or *sagna* and *dabarlana* or *zhaghlana*. The *pakha-spina*, is a rich white loam found in the Muslim Bagh circle at Urgasa, Karez gae and Loe Karez; at Kazha and Shina Khura in Kazha circle; in the Khurasan circle, mostly in uncultivated tracts; in Murgha Mehterzai circle, at Murgha and Kan Mehterzai; and in the Babu China circle at Babu China, Murgha Faqirzai and Zhar Ghezh. The *reti* is a sand soil suitable for ghost (millet) crop and is found in Kam Karez in the Muslim Bagh circle and at Shina Khura in Kazha. The *dabarlana* is an inferior stony soil containing gravel and is found mostly in the Babu China circle and Rod Kamchughai in Murgha Mehterzai. It does not ordinarily give crop yields without fertilizer. (Killa Saifullah- A District Profile)

¹Fazole Karim Khan, A Geography of Pakistan: Environment, People, and Economy (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1993), p. 42.

2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

The society in Killa Saifullah district is tribal, based upon the kinship system. Once the nawabs and sardars had great influence over the people but with the passage of time this influence has decreased gradually. However, the sardar families, specially of Jogizais, still enjoy somewhat superior status due to their economic affluence.

The area is said to be the cradle of Afghans, therefore the majority of the people draws their normative structure from the Pushtun culture. Although educational expansion and media exposure has introduced some changes in the society, the majority of the population is still following centuries old traditions. The custom of vulvar (bride price), generation-after-generation rivalries, hospitality and keeping fire arms are still prevalent in Killa Saifullah.

2.2. The Family

Joint and extended families are common in the district. Male siblings reside under one household even after their marriage. Although media have much propagated the blessings of the nuclear family system, socio-cultural norms and economic compromises restrain the people from adopting such a type of family system. The care of old-aged parents is considered the duty of the children and living together in a big family is considered good from an economic as well as a defensive point of view. However, a few nuclear families are found in the towns of Killa Saifullah and Muslim Bagh. Although polygamy is not a taboo – as Islam has allowed 4 wives at a time – the common practice is of monogamy, also due to incapability of most of the people to pay vulvar for their second marriage. Most of the families are patriarchal. In Killa Saifullah district, the family is a major source of an individual's identification along with his or her sub-lineage.

2.3. Marriage

Every young-man is considered to get married as soon as he crosses the puberty line but sometimes he has to wait for many years to get married if he does not have vulvar money. Although it is not the sole responsibility of the groom to arrange for vulvar, he is the victim if his family is unable to collect the amount. The amount of vulvar is decided by mutual discussion of the fathers of the bride and the groom, keeping in view the family background of the bride and her physical attraction. It is the father of the bride who keeps the total bride-price. In rare cases the bride is given dowry from her parents which, in most cases, is not very expensive. Endogamy is the most common marriage pattern, while bride-exchange is also observed. Sometimes marriages are arranged to mediate a rivalry in which a girl belonging to the aggressor's family is wedded to a victim's family-member. Elopement is a taboo and both the girl and the boy are murdered if found by the relatives. Punishment for adultery is likewise. The common mode of family residence is patrilocal.

The parents of the boy start searching a suitable match for their son as soon as he is mature enough to get married. Mothers have a relatively lesser role in decision making about the marriage of their son or daughter. Neither the groom nor the bride is allowed to choose his or her life partner. The decision of the parents is considered final. However, sometimes the groom is consulted before the final decision or he is allowed to tell his parents about his choice. When the parents of the groom have selected a bride for their son, they make a formal proposal to the bride's parents who accept or reject the proposal. After both the parties agree to a marriage, details including the amount of vulvar and dates of the wedding are finalised. When all the details are decided satisfactorily, a mullah offers dua-e-khair (pray of goodness). Ukkaré (formal engagement) is performed a few days before the wedding. All the expenses for entertainment of the guests at the wedding are afforded by the groom's family. Soon after the marriage, the groom arranges valima (marriage feast) which is attended by a large number of people from the clan and celebrities of the area. During the whole process of marriage, no meals are offered by the bride's family. However, after the wedding takes place, the groom and his close relatives are invited by the bride's parent to a feast which denotes that now he is a formal member of their family.

2.4. Social Organization

In Killa Saifullah, society is structured on kinship basis. Tribal identity is still important and the people use the name of their clan as their last name. The sardars, whose political and social power was hereditary in the past, have reshaped their influence which now springs from their economic affluence. However, Jogizais still enjoy a relatively higher status. Although many decisions are made at household level, important decision, specially of mediation, are made at clan level. Communal leadership is a function of aged people in the community. Sometimes educated individuals are accepted as community leaders, specially in collective welfare and development activities. Wealth does play some role in the social prestige but the family background is considered more important. Sometimes the Syeds of the area are accepted as mediators. Political decisions are made on the clan basis. If the clan has decided to support someone, rarely anybody violates the decision. However, this pattern is changing nowadays.

In case of conflict, parties first try to mediate through nawabs, sardars, or the Syeds. Sometimes the people go to the court of law for their complaints but mostly the conflicts are solved at the communal basis.

2.5. Customs of Co-operation

Co-operation has been a characteristic of gemeinschaft (predominantly rural) societies like that of Killa Saifullah. As the society here is primarily an agricultural-rural one, intense relationships are found between the individuals. The people do co-operate in agricultural tasks – like sowing, reaping and thrashing, etc. – and other communal activities. A few examples of formal types of co-operation can also be found in Killa Saifullah district.

The Balochistan Rural Support Organisation has encouraged and guided the people to form an Apple Production and marketing Association and Village Organisations. These VOs are active for the development of the area – either in the sectors of agriculture, horticulture, livestock, or infrastructure – through community participation. This programme has motivated the people towards self-reliance. Participation of women has been ensured through formation of the Women Organisation.

A newly introduced form of induced co-operation is management of water supply schemes by the community. These schemes have been completed by the Public Health Engineering Department and have been handed over to the Water Management Associations – committees formed amongst the community. These associations fix tariffs for water consumers, operate and manage the schemes and arrange for minor repairs up to 10,000 rupees, if needed.

2.6. Religious Beliefs

According to the 1981 census, the Muslims constitute the majority of the population in Killa Saifullah district while the remaining population includes Christians, Ahmadis, Hindus, Parsis, Sikhs, Buddhists and others. In Killa Saifullah, sectarian violence is minimal as most of the people belong to the Sunni sect of Islam and believe in the Hanfi interpretation of the Shariah. Generally, the people have a religious attitude and practice Islam according to its fundamental principles. Inheritance is divided according to the Islamic principles and daughters are given their property rights accordingly. All Islamic festive days are celebrated with zeal and fervour.

2.7. Conflict Resolution

In Killa Saifullah, attempts are made to resolve the conflicts at community level by involving nawabs, sardars or other influential people. Both the conflicting parties nominate a common arbitrator who call upon old wise men of the clan and sometimes the Syeds and also the victimised party. After listening to both sides, a decision is made which is usually accepted by all parties. If not, the aggrieved party can go to a court of law.

Religious leaders also have a considerable influence over the people which is evinced by the electoral lead taken by a religious party in 1997 general elections. These leaders not only play the role of elected representatives but also of mediators in case of a conflict.

2.8. Arms

Killa Saifullah is a frontier district which attracts illegal arms dealers. These arms, illegally imported from Afghanistan, are sold in the district without any fear of legal action. Various types of assault rifles are available in Killa Saifullah at affordable prices. Arms of other calibre and ammunitions are also freely available. This situation has resulted in law and order problems for the law enforcing agencies but the district administration seems least concerned about illegal arms. Major crimes like murder and robbery are common in the area due to the easy availability of weapons. The reason for this low count of arms licences is authorities' disregard and the people's attitude towards the law.

2.9. Role, Position and Status of Women

Although women are secluded inside the boundary of the house they enjoy a considerable freedom in making routine decisions about household affairs. In most of the cases, women are given their share in inheritance according to the principles of Islam. A few women have joined the formal sector through government jobs, specially in the field of education. Since long, government has started employing middle-pass girls as women health workers under the Prime Minister's Programme for Family Planning and Primary Health Care. Through these opportunities women are striving towards economic independence but still women are either deprived of many income generating activities or being exploited by undervaluing their activities. The help they offer in agriculture and livestock farming is unaccounted for and is considered of no economic value. According to MICS 2010, female literacy rate (15-24 years) in District Killa Saif Ullah is: 15.4%².

The Women Organisation promoted by the Balochistan Rural Support Programme has ensured women's participation in socio-economic development. Women are being trained for income generating activities and awareness is growing. However, there is a need for improved utilisation of this viable platform.

The economic independence of women in Killa Saifullah district does not fully translate into social independence. The woman has multiple roles but the socio-cultural milieu either do not allow her to perform these roles satisfactorily or she has no opportunities. Sometimes her role performance is restricted to the limits which suits the male domination. For example, she is free to move around but just to graze her livestock or to fetch water and collect fuel wood. She makes many of the routine domestic decisions but decisions regarding major issues, like children's marriages, are made by the males in the family. However, she definitely has an advisory role. Unmarried girls have no say in the decision about their marriage. Very few women were seen in Killa Saifullah and Muslim Bagh bazaars. It is not an appreciable act for women to go outside their homes alone, even for a medical check-up. She is considered protected only when a male family member, even a child, is with her. Male drivers do not like to seat their female family members adjacent to themselves.

Killa Saifullah is a male dominated society where sons are preferred. This preference results in discrimination of female children in education, health, nutrition and affection. Expenditure on female education is considered a waste. In this way women lose their chance to be financially secured and they remain dependant on the men. Due to the preference for sons, mothers without a male child are required to conceive repeatedly without an appropriate break which endangers their lives. There is no exclusive health facility for women – mother child health care centre – in the entire Killa Saifullah district. The girls are bound to get higher education in a boys college – against the local traditions. The only political role women in Killa Saifullah district can play is casting their vote, usually according to the will of their male family members. Their limited political role is evinced by their absence from the District Council and the Union Councils, except for UC Tubli, where they have their reserved seats.

2.10. Apprenticeship and Child Labour

The UNICEF has termed all activities which deprive a child of his or her right to get education as child labour. According to this definition all the grazing task performed by the children in Killa Saifullah district can be termed as child labour. On the other hand these children not only share the economic burden of their family by herding the livestock but also learn their family trade which may be seen as apprenticeship. Most of the working children in Killa Saifullah district are involved in livestock grazing. Very few children work at hotels, car and engineering workshops, bicycle repair shops, blacksmith

shops, tannors (loaf makers), hair cutting saloons and tailoring shops. In most of the cases children work here as apprentices and are paid a little amount as stipend.

In the localities far from settled villages, where water is not available in the house, children are supposed to fetch water and sometimes to collect fuel wood. In the livestock farming communities, they herd cattle and help in cattle raising. Sometimes children are engaged for picking fruit. Although all the tasks children perform are considered a help to their families, these activities actually keep them from going to school and are included in child labour by the UNICEF's definition. The girls are not being allowed to go to school or taken off because their presence is needed at home, to look after younger siblings and help in household chores, collection of water, etc.

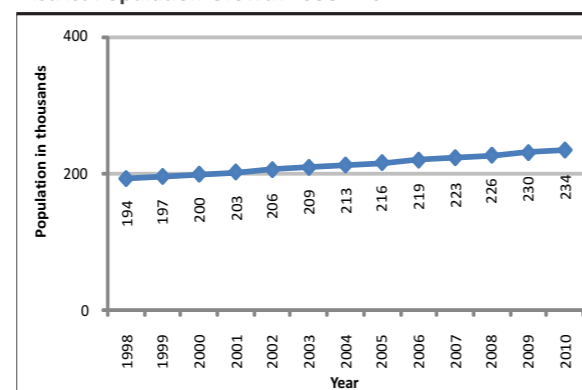
2.11. Conclusion and Some Key Findings

The society in Killa Saifullah district is tribal, based upon kinship. Monogamy is the prevalent mode of marriage and society is patrilineal and patriarchal. Collective decision making on development issues is prevalent, sometimes interfering with interpersonal conflicts and political decisions. Conflicts are resolved through mediation at community level or by court of law. There is a complete religious harmony among the people in Killa Saifullah district. Carrying arms is common and the crime rate is increasing. All the children assist in their family's craft and daily household chores which sometimes keeps them from schooling. Hence, it may be called child labour according to UNICEF's definition. The social change is inevitable and Killa Saifullah is no exception. However, the pace of this change is slow here. Old family ties remain intact and cultural values still play an important role in the life of the common people.

²MICS Balochistan, 2010

Demography details 2010 (Projected Population)	
Total Population (in thousand numbers)	234
-Male	127 (54%)
-Female	107 (46%)
-Urban	31 (13%)
-Rural	203 (87%)
Sex Ratio (males/ 100 females)	119
Dependency Ratio	116
Population Density (person per sq. km)	34
Area Square Kilometer	12,470
Census 1998	
Total Population (in thousand numbers)	194
Population Density (person per sq. km)	28
Average Household Size	7
Housing Units & Rooms	
Housing Units in thousands	27
Rooms per housing unit	2.8
Housing Tenure	
Owned	94%
Rented	2%
Rent Free	5%
Marital Status	
Never married	28%
Married	70%
Widowed/ Divorced	2%
Other	
N.I. Card Obtained	42%
Muslim	100%
Non-Muslim	1%

District Population Growth 1998 - 10



(Census, 1998)

3.1. Population

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

Table 3.1: Census Wise Population

	1961	1972	1981	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population	38	75	152	193	234
Male Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	105 (54%)	127 (54%)
Female Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	88 (46%)	107 (46%)
Urban Population	3 (7%)	4 (5%)	0 (0%)	25 (13%)	31 (13%)
Rural Population	35 (93%)	71 (95%)	152 (100%)	168 (87%)	203 (87%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	n/a	n/a	119	119	119
Number of households (in '000')	n/a	n/a	n/a	13	n/a

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

3.2. Population Growth Pattern

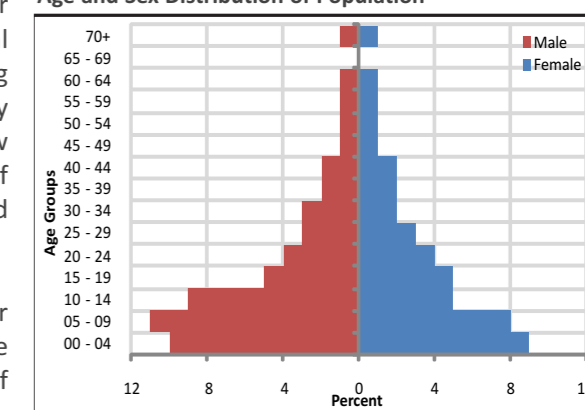
According to the Census of 1998 the reported population of District Killa Saifullah was 193 thousand and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to be 1.58%. Historically, the population growth has slightly on a lower side in the district in contrast to other districts of Balochistan. Between the Censuses of 1961 and 1972 the population increased by 97.4%, between 1972 and 1981 it increased by immensely by 102.7% and between 1981 and 1998 it decreased massively by 27%, this was even lower than the NIPS projected growth rate of 3.1% in 1995. However, by applying the annual growth rate of (1.58%) to the population of Census 1998 the projected population in 2010 is estimated to be 234 thousand, which is an increase of 21% and computes a mere increase of forty thousand in population over a period of the last 12 years.

3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

The population is characterized by high growth rate (1.58% per annum) with almost 19% of children under aged 5-9 in the total population, 51% population under 15 years, about (46%) is working age (15-64 years) and elderly aged 65 and more is lowest, at only 3%. This indicates a high proportion of young people and a low proportion of elders. Three-fourth (70%) of the women of reproductive age (15-49 years) were married, and of these married women, 80% had children.

Sex ratio was slightly tilted towards male population, where for every 100 females, there were 119 males. The most plausible explanation of low female statistics could be under-reporting of females in the tribal setups and societies.

Age and Sex Distribution of Population

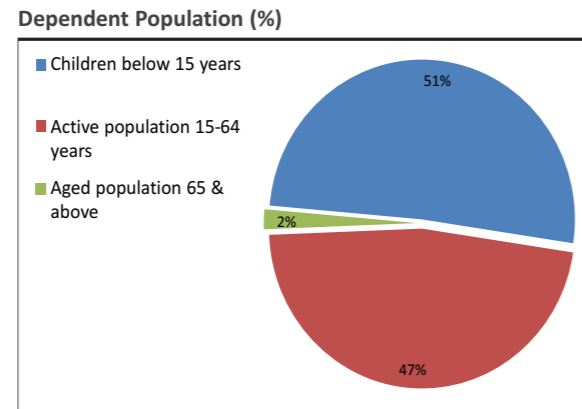


(Census, 1998)

3.3. Dependent Population

The economically dependent population is considered to be less than 15 years of age and 65 years and above. In addition, the widowed or divorced women are also considered dependent. According to the Census of 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 child dependency (ratio of people below 15 to those ages 15-64) was 110.4% while the old-age dependency (ratio of people age 65 or older to those ages 15-64) was 5.2%.

An overall age dependency of 115.7% was a significant burden on the, ideally, earning population. This situation increased the economic pressure for the families which might result in child labor and malnutrition of both women and children; the most neglected part of the society.



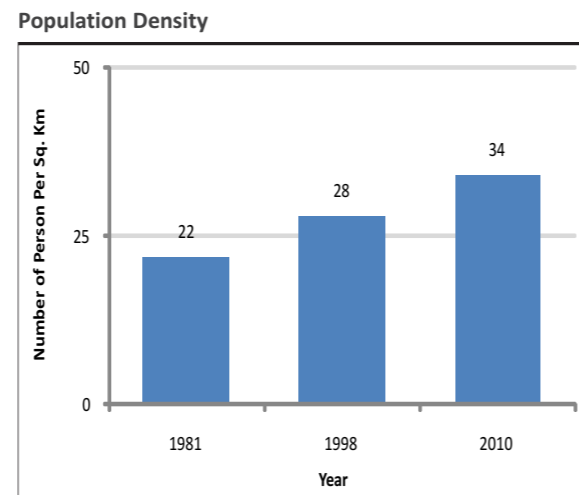
(Census, 1998)

3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

Over the period of time the proportion of urban population was low which is 13% in Census of 1998, whereas it was 7, 5 and 0 percent reported in Censuses of 1961, 1972 and 1981, respectively. Most of the population is reported to be in rural areas, which is 87%. The male female ratio in urban areas was 118:100, whereas in rural area it was 119:100. The urban proportion reflected unprecedented changes over time; this could be due to the changing urban definition. Several localities have started acquiring semi-urban characteristics but on the whole the process of urbanization is slow.

3.5. Population Density

Balochistan is well known for widely spread geographical area with large vacant lands that have no population. Consequently having low population density per square kilometer in most of the districts. Killa Saifullah is also one of such districts. In 1998, approximately 28 people resided per square kilometer area, whereas in 2010 only about 34 persons lived per square kilometer, which means merely 6 persons increased per square kilometer in the past 12 years.



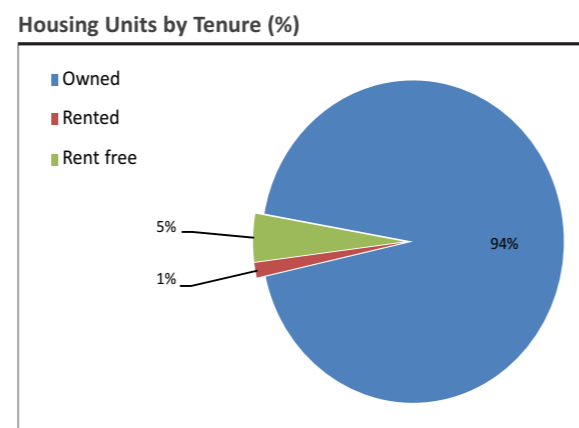
(Census, 1998)

3.6. Average Household Size

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

3.7. House Tenure

According to 1998 Census, most of the houses (94%) were owned by the residents. The percentages of rented and rent-free were 1% and 5%, respectively. However, it has been observed that almost 8.8 percent of the houses are rented in 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)

4.1. Administrative Division

Killa Saifullah was notified as a district on 14th December 1988. Previously it was part of Zhob District and known as Upper Zhob sub-division. About two years ago Kashatoo sub-*Tehsil* of Zhob District was transferred to Killa Saifullah District with a new name, Badinai. After the inclusion of Badinai sub-*Tehsil* in Killa Saifullah District, the district was re-organized as far as administrative division is concerned. Till 1998, the district is divided into two sub-divisions: Killa Saifullah and Muslim Bagh. Killa Saifullah sub-division comprised of one *Tehsil* (Killa Saifullah) and one sub-*Tehsil* (Badinai). Killa Saifullah *Tehsil* was further sub-divided into 2 qanungo circles and then into 5 *patwar* circles. Muslim Bagh sub-division comprised of Muslim Bagh *Tehsil* and Loiband sub-*Tehsil*. The entire Muslim Bagh *Tehsil* was one qanungo circle, further sub-divided into 4 *patwar* circles. The Loiband sub-*Tehsil* consisted of one qanungo circle and was sub-divided into 2 *patwar* circles.

This division was made to facilitate administration, maintenance of land record and revenue collection. Only a part of the district's land is settled while the remaining area could not be settled mainly due to hilly terrain and the tribal set-up. The revenue record (settlement) is reviewed every 30 years with the purpose of consolidating the fragmented holdings. In Killa Saifullah District, the first settlement record was prepared in 1902 and the second in 1955.

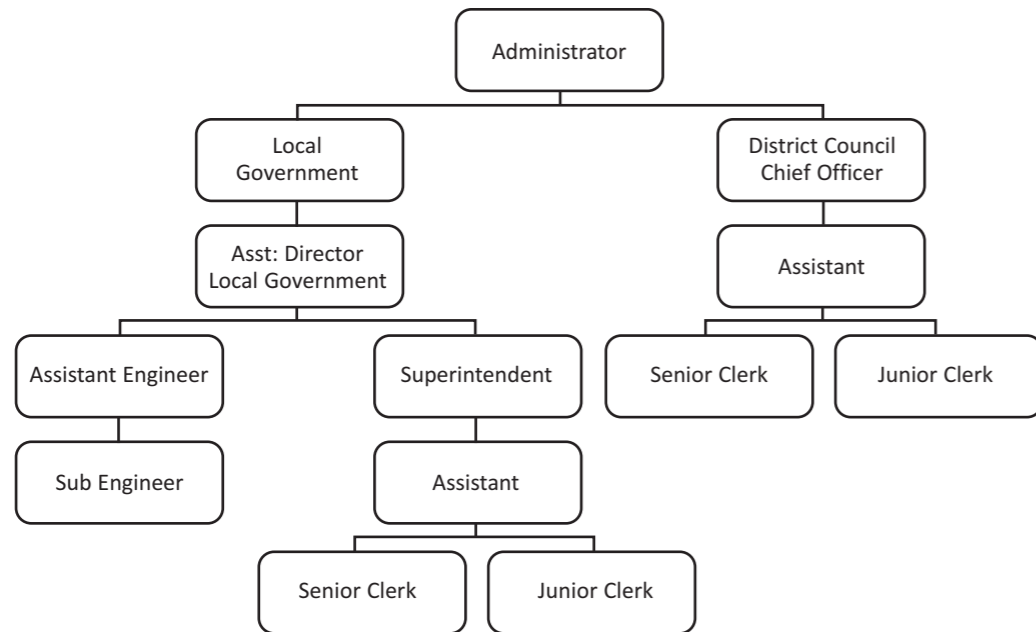
The district under Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) 2001 consisted of three *Tehsils* viz. Killa Saifullah, Loi Band and Muslim Bagh as notified under BLGO 2001.

4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

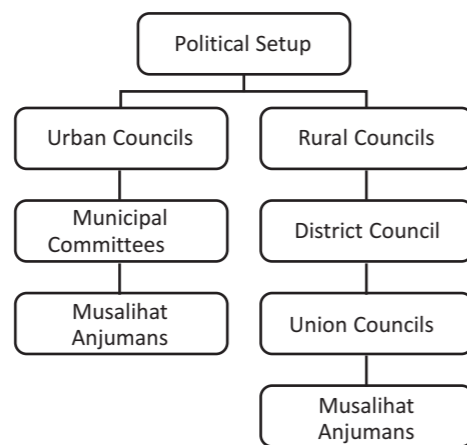
The first ever Local Government System introduced in Killa Saifullah was the Village Aid program, initiated in the entire Zhob District on 15th July 1957. Although 15 male workers were appointed for this program, it never started functioning like in other districts. This system was replaced by the Basic Democracies Order of 1959. Under the Basic Democracies system, 13 Union Councils were established in the entire Zhob District. In 1969, all these local government institutions were suspended and later totally abolished on 22nd January 1972. A new Local Government system was introduced in 1975 under the Balochistan Local Government Act 1975, however, no elections were held under the system and it was not reinforced.

In 1979, Local Government system was introduced by following the establishment of the department, with the aim to involve local population in their development plans. Afterwards, Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) of 1980 was employed which was further replaced by BLGO 2001 with the concept of district government. Under BLGO 2001 District Killa Saifullah had 3 *Tehsils* and 15 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

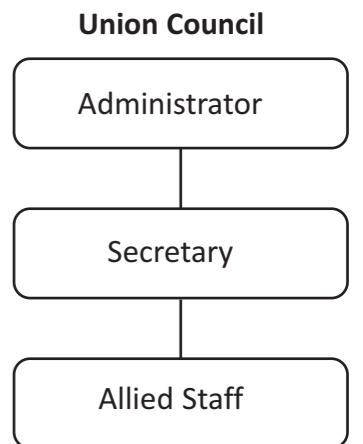
The local government institutions in urban areas of District Killa Saifullah include the Municipal Committees, headed by chairman and ward members. Its size depends on the number of people living in the area. The Government is represented by one Chief Officer who assists the chairman and members in routine working. There is a special representation of women (33%) and of peasant/workers and (5%).

Under BLGA 2010, there are 15 Union Councils in Killa Saifullah. The Union Councils constitute a District Council, in which each Union Council is represented by one member in the District Council. In addition, there is special representation of 33% women, 5% for worker and peasants.

4.4. Functions of Local Government

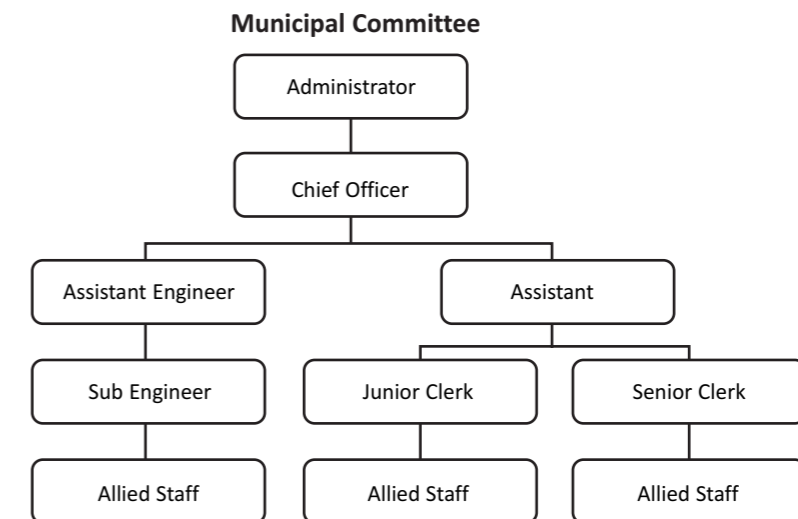
4.4.1. Union Council

After promulgation of BLGA 2010, there are 15 Union Councils in the district, where each Union Council has a population ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 persons. Women representation, in each Union Council, is 33% and that of peasant/worker is 5%. The Union Councils are supposed to undertake the development works in different areas like public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink, in addition of 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 to be formally approved by the District Council. The administrative structure of Union Council is given ahead:



4.4.2. Municipal Committee

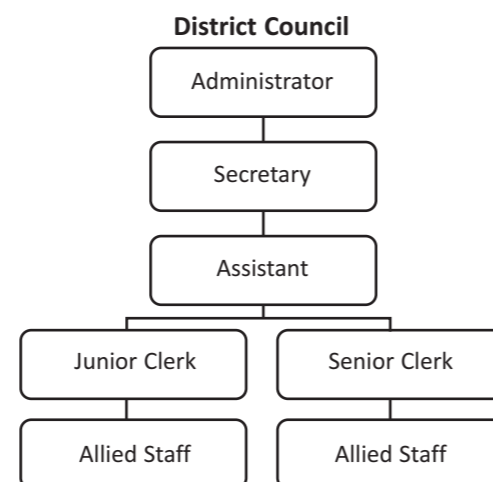
There are 2 Municipal Committees working in the urban areas of Killa Saifullah. These include Municipal Committee Killa Saifullah and Municipal Committee Muslim Bagh. According to the rules of BLGA, Municipal Committees have been constituted in the areas where population ranges from 2,000 to 2,500. The minorities' representation is determined through government's notification, based on the population of minorities living in the area. The Municipal Committees are responsible to provide services related to public health, water supply, drains, articles of food and drink, animals and cattle, education, public safety, town planning, building control, streets and arboriculture. The Municipal Committees collect taxes and rates as determined under part III of the second schedule of BLGA 2010. The administrative setup of Municipal Committee is given below:



4.4.3. District Council

There are 15 Union Councils in District Council of Killa Saifullah, one from each Union Council. Special seats are allocated to representatives of worker/peasants (5%), women (33%) and minorities' representation is notified by the government on the basis of population. All elected chairmen of the Municipal Committees are also members of the District Council.

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



4.5. Local Government in Killa Saifullah

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 98,660. The number of male registered voters was 557,083, whereas the female registered voters were 41,577. The figure does reflect a slightly significant gender gap in the number of registered voters at the district level.

4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district has one Provincial Assembly seat PB-20. The National Assembly representation is through the combined constituency of Zhob, Sherani and Killa Saifullah i.e. NA-264.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths During Last LG Elections

A total of 171 polling stations were set up at the district level to provide facilitation to the voters for casting their votes in their nearest vicinity during the last Local Government elections. There is variance in the number of male and female voters in the district and same is reflected in the number of polling booths set in the area. However, this arrangement may require females to travel longer distances to cast their vote.

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	District Headquarter
Utility Stores	5	Tehsil
NADRA ¹	2	Tehsil Muslim Bagh, Tehsil Killi saifullah
Post Office	2	Tehsil Muslim Bagh, Tehsil Killi saifullah
Provincial		
Population Welfare	1	By Pass Muhallah Killa Saifullah
Zakat	1	Near Civil hospital DHQ

(DC office, Election Commission of Pakistan, 2010)

4.8. Complaints and Accountability Mechanism

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

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

5.1. Administration of Municipal Services and Assets

5.1.1. Assets

The Municipal administration of District Killa Saifullah owns decent number of properties, that help in generating some revenue for the Local Government. The Municipal Department possesses 3 slaughter houses, few buildings, parks and vehicles. In the year, 2009-10, the asset's worth was Rs. 70,000; however, the income record is not properly maintained at the district.

5.1.2. Public Health

The most important duty of Municipal Committee is to provide services related to public health, proper sanitation system, supply of clean drinking water, control of infectious diseases and hygiene and building control facilities. The outlet facility of sanitation is available in urban areas of this district with 2 reported tractors and 130 employees. The facility of prevention and cure of infectious disease is reported in urban area of the district.

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. According to MICS Balochistan 2004, 45% of the population had access to improved drinking water source.

5.1.4. Articles of Food and Drink

The outlet facility of regulation of private markets of food and drink is not reported at all. However, there are 2 outlet facilities of slaughter houses in urban areas.

5.1.5. Public Safety

The facility of fire fighting is available in the city of Killa Saifullah. It is equipped with two fire brigade trucks and run by 7 employees. Information pertaining to the facilities of civil defense and crisis management could not be collected.

5.2. Town Planning

Town planning or preparing master plans for towns and cities have not been given due attention in Balochistan. As far as Killa Saifullah is concerned, there doesn't exist any town planning document.

5.3. Building Control

There was no reported outlet facility for regulation of construction building to provide services in the district. Furthermore, human resource, equipment and vehicle needed to perform building control activities could not be known either.

5.4. Streets

One of the major responsibilities of Municipal Administration is to look after the street issues such as streets provision and maintenance, measures for prevention of encroachments, proper street lighting, public communication and regulation of traffic. However, only street light maintenance is dealt with in the district. There are 2 manpower lines and 2 staff members to look after street light maintenance in the urban areas. The annual budget reported was Rs. 720,000/-

5.5. Other Municipal Services

Display and hoarding, car parking, bus stands, graveyard maintenance, fumigation, control over dangerous animals and development and maintenance of community parks are also some of the important responsibilities of municipality services. Information on the services of display and hoarding, car parking, bus stands, graveyard, fumigation and parks could not be traced. One (1) outlet facility of control over dangerous animals in urban area with 3 kg poison is reported.

5.6. Revenue Generation

The municipal office is mandated to generate some revenue through property transfer fee, licensing fee, birth and death certificates, parking fee, slaughter house tax and different types of other fines. However, no information was available regarding revenue generation from the district.

5.7. Current Projects Concerned with Municipal Services

The Municipal Administration was running two (2) projects for construction of Taxi Stands. Both these projects were funded by PSDP 2008-09..

Besides, the following project was also implemented under PSDP 2009:

- Pitab Valley Development Project Killa Saifullah.

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

6.1. Geographical Coverage

There are two main law enforcement agencies, regular police and a paramilitary police force named "levies". There are 2 police stations, 2 provincial levies thanas, whereas 18 thanas and 10 chowkis of federal levies are reported. For further details, please see table B1 Annexure B.

6.2. Human Resource

In District Killa Saifullah, a total of 134 police personnel were available, that include six (6) SSP, one 1 (SP), four 4 (DSPs), two (2) SHOs, twelve (12) SIs, twenty (20) ASIs and eighty nine (89) Constables. The total strength of Provincial Levies is 140, including, 5 Tehsildars, 34 Hawaldars, 2 Jamadars and 99 Sipai(s). The total strength of Federal Levies is 314, in which there are 12 Hawaldars, 12 Jamadars and 290 Sipai(s). For further details, please see table B2 Annexure B.

6.3. Resources

The police force in the district is equipped with 40 rubber sticks and 20 armored suits. The Provincial Levies possesses 14 vehicles, 80 arms and 128 and 717 ammunition. The Federal Levies is equipped with only 2 vehicles. For further details, please see table B3 Annexure B.

6.4. Major Cognizable Crimes

No data about the major cognizable crimes in the district could be collected.

6.5. Judicial Services

For provision of the judicial services in the district were 1 Additional District and Session Judge, 2 Judicial Magistrates, 2 Qazi courts, 1 Juvenile court and 2 Banking courts are available. One 1 district Bar Association with 6 members also exists in the district. The registered lawyers are 10. For further details, please see table B4 Annexure B.

6.6. Jails and Prisons

In the district, there is a Central Jail with 4 barracks and 2 bathrooms.



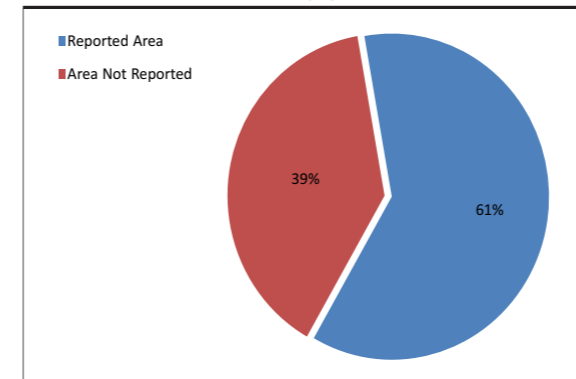
SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

7

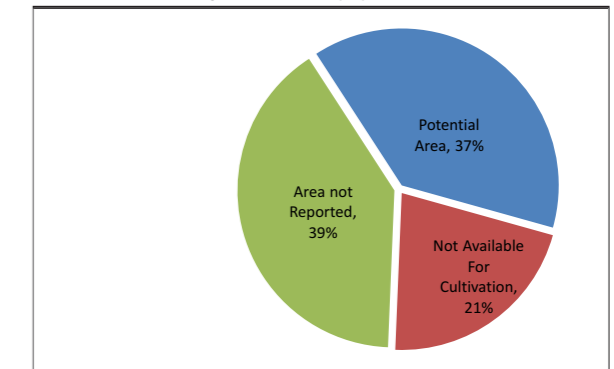
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Distribution of District Area (%)



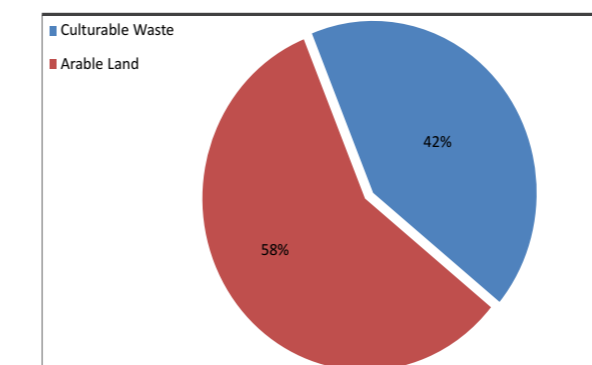
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total reported area of the district is 61%

Distribution of Reported Area (%)



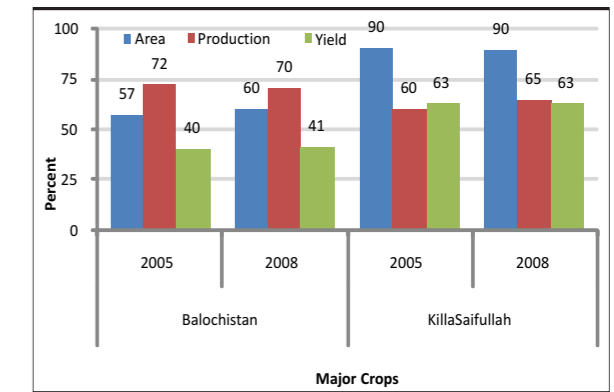
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Potential Area of the district is 37%

Distribution of Potential Area (%)



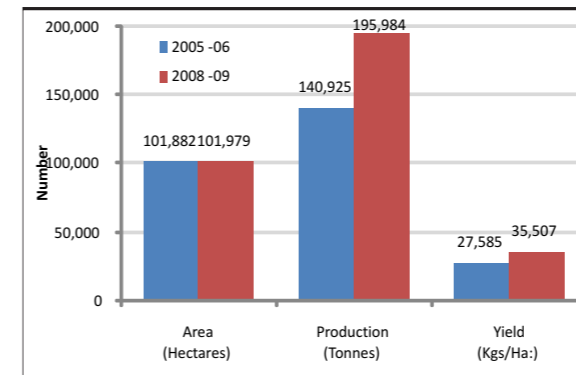
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Arable Land of the district is 58%

Growth Rate Comparison (%)



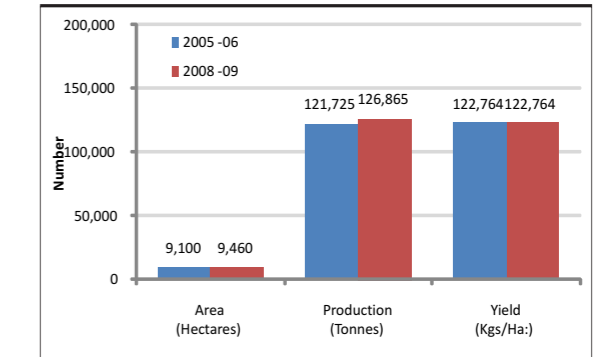
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Fruits

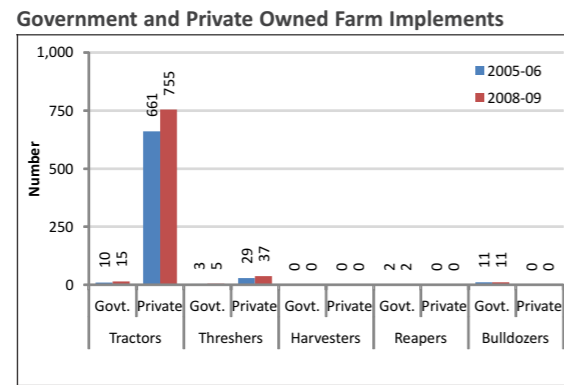


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2005-06 & 2008-09)
The fruits production immensely increased in 2008-09

Area and Production of Vegetables



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



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Sector Highlights

- 255,183 was Potential Area available for cultivation of the total geographical area reported (Agricultural Statistics, 2009).
- The Current Fallow Land was reduced from 11.2% to 10.7% between 2005 and 2009, which means less area was made available for cultivation and Net Sown Area almost remained same from 88.8% to 89.3% between 2005 and 2009.
- Major Rabi crop was Wheat followed by vegetables sharing 62% and 30% of the total Rabi crop area respectively.
- Major Kharif crop was fruits followed by vegetables sharing 94% and 1.3% of the total Kharif crop area respectively.
- The vegetables production was 105,672 tons remained the highest for the year 2008-09 followed by Barley at 2,206 tons.
- Among the fruits, Plum produce was the highest with 11,870 yield kg per hectare.
- Other major fruit produce was Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Pear, Pomegranate and Cherry.
- Major irrigation sources included tube wells (32%) and karezes (68%).
- There are 95 tube wells installed by government and 2,405 installed privately.

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. Agro-Ecological Zone

Killa Saifullah falls in the cold agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 255,183 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 37.4% of the total geographical area of District Killa Saifullah. 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, Mutter Pulse, Masoor, Vegetables, Fodders, Sunflower, Safflower, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Pulses, Onion, Potato, Melons, Chilies, Coriander, Garlic, Cotton, Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peaches, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Cherry, Pistachio and Fig.
Very Cold	Ziarat, Kalat, Killa Abdullah and Killa Saifullah.	6000 & above	Wheat, Barley, Tobacco, Cumin, Masoor, Vegetables, Fodders, Sunflower, Safflower, Jowar, Maize, Pulses, Onion, Potato, Melons, Chilies, Coriander, Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peaches, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Cherry & Pistachio.

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2. Land Utilization

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

Table 7.2: Land Utilization by Year

Area In ('000') Hectare

Land Utilization	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total Geographical Area	683	683	683	683	683
Total Arable land	145 (57%)	145 (57%)	145 (57%)	146 (57%)	148 (58%)
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	255 (37%)	255 (37%)	255 (37%)	255 (37%)	255 (37%)
Net Sown Area	128 (89%)	129 (89%)	130 (90%)	132 (90%)	132 (89%)
Current Fallow Land	16 (11%)	16 (11%)	14 (10%)	15 (10%)	16 (11%)
Culturable Waste	110 (43%)	110 (43%)	110 (43%)	109 (43%)	107 (42%)
Forest	20 (3%)	20 (3%)	20 (3%)	20 (3%)	20 (3%)
Area Unavailable for Cultivation	141 (21%)	141 (21%)	141 (21%)	141 (21%)	141 (21%)

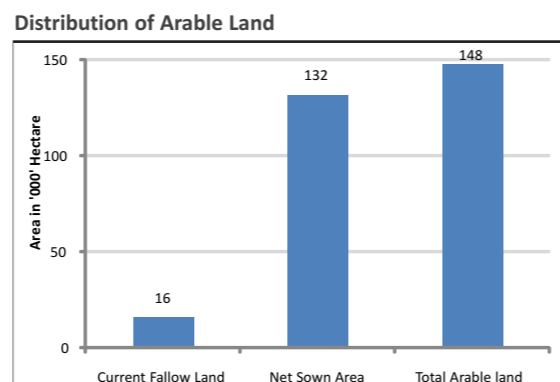
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.1. Land Classification

The geographical area of the District Killa Saifullah is 683 thousand hectares out of which 20.7% (141,310 hectares) is not available for cultivation. The potential area of 37.4% available for agricultural crops cultivation is 255,183 hectares. For future growth and development lots of advancement possibilities are available in the district, although water scarcity is a major constraint to agricultural development. However, as a futuristic approach, if flood water is properly conserved for irrigation and renovation of the existing water resources is undertaken, the uncultivable area can be brought into cultivation for increasing the cropping area of the District Killa Saifullah. From the given data it is quite evident that the trend of Mean Fallow Land has been at 10.6% for a five year period. Similarly, the trend of Mean Net Sown Area has been below 89.4%.

Culturable waste Land has been decreasing between 2005-06 and 2008-09 from 43.3% to 42.1% respectively. This probably hints at the availability of irrigation water that the ratio of cropping intensity increased during both the Rabi and Kharif seasons. However, the difference of increase in the Culturable Waste Land ranged from 107,311 hectares to 110,497 hectares between year 2004-05 and 2008-09.

Out of total potential area for cultivation (255,183 hectares), the data on total Arable Land for previous five years (2004-2009) ranged from 144,843 hectares (56.8%) to 147,872 hectares (58%), respectively. 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 of 11.2% to a minimum of 9.9%. However, for a good crop raising and earning, focus on the practices of horizontal crop yield increase were made possible from within the framework of available farm resources. A high yield will not only improve the farm and farmers' community income but will have a positive impact on the overall economy of the province. Therefore, each year both in Rabi and Kharif cropping season, more and more area needs to be brought under cultivation. The Net Sown Area during 2008-09 decreased about 0.7% as compared to the previous four years. The area under Total Arable Land increased nearly 0.5%.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Crops

District Killa Saifullah has two cropping seasons:

- Rabi Crops:** Rabi crops include Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Vegetables, Fodder and Sunflower. These crops are sown in winter or during the early summer and harvested in late summer. For further details, please see table C1 Annexure C.
- Kharif Crops:** Kharif crops include Maize, Mung bean, Mash bean, fruits, Onion, Potato, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Tobacco and Cotton. All these crops come under cash crops and they are sown in the summer and harvested in the late summer or early winter. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

7.2.2. Major Crops, Area and Production

Under the area of major Rabi crops Wheat occupied the maximum area of 14,950 hectares it is 62.2% of the total area (24,047 hectares) followed by vegetables having shared 30% of the area. More than 12% area of Wheat is under un-irrigated condition in the District Killa Saifullah. The area under Barley and Fodder remained at 6.9% & 0.6%. Among the Rabi crops Cumin and Sunflower had only 0.2% and 0.1% contribution.

The production (105,672 tons) of vegetables at for the year 2008-09 remained on top followed by Wheat with (28,897 tons) with an average yield of 1,933 Kg/hectares. The production of Fodder crop stood 3rd at (5,267 tons). From the data it was revealed that the yield of 1,933 Kg/hectares in Wheat crop at Killa Saifullah is not very good against the average yield of high yielding Wheat genotypes for irrigated wheat in Balochistan (2,368 Kg/hectares).

Among major Kharif crops, Fruits occupied a maximum area of 101,979 hectares which is 94.3% of the total area (108,119 hectares) followed by vegetables having shared 1.3% of the area. The area under Onion and Potato remained at 1% & 0.7%. However, among the Kharif crops the share of Maize, Mung bean, Mash bean, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Tobacco and Cotton remained at 0.1%, 0.3%, 0.1%, 0.5%, 0.4%, 0.1%, 1% and 0.1%, respectively. Fruit production is very important and predominant in the District Killa Saifullah.

Fruit production at (195,984 tons) occupied 94.3% of the total irrigated area and if we add the area under Melon production, then the proportion of fruit area comes to 95.2%. Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Pear, Pomegranates and Cherry are the leading fruits of the District Killa Saifullah. The production of Onion (18,900 tons) was second after the fruits. Production of Potato (10,676 tons) stood 3rd followed by vegetables at (10,517 tons). From the data it was revealed that 991 Kg/hectares in Maize, Mash bean at 515 Kg/hectares, Mung bean at 481 Kg/hectares, Tobacco 1,502 and Cotton 1,256 Kg/hectares, the yields are very low at Killa Saifullah.

It seems that the Kharif crop varieties being grown are either not certified seed or may be 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 & disease control measures, are not fully and properly followed. It is therefore, suggested that improved genotypes of Maize, Mung bean, Mash bean, Tobacco and Cotton 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 survey the area for the monitoring and identification of crop sown varieties, because this is the only concrete method to curb the prevailing trend of sowing of mixed and uncertified seeds. Moreover, both the Agriculture Research & Extension Wings, should participate in the field days and provide updated information to farmers how to follow the crop husbandry. Effective dissemination of written guidelines, pamphlets and newsletters about proper management and handling of various crops must be ensured as well as activated in the best interest and economic prosperity of growers.

7.2.3. Discussion on Production Trends

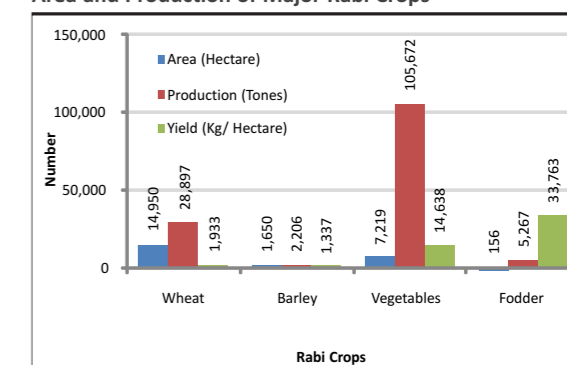
a) **Wheat:** At the district level, Wheat contributed to 62.2% of the area under Rabi crops. More than 12% of Wheat was grown under un-irrigated condition during the year 2008-09. Wheat being the staple food of District Killa Abdullah contributed to 11.3% of the total Wheat area in Balochistan at 33.9% having production ratio of 7.4% out of 16.5% with a yield of Kg/hectares having a growth rate at 1.3% against 1% at the provincial level. Hence, the Wheat cultivation is capable of keeping continued in the existing cropping system.

b) **Fruit:** At the district level, fruits contributed to 94.3% of the area under Kharif crops with an area growth rate of 77.2% > 20.1%. The production growth rate of 49.9 > 19.7% for fruit remained higher as compared to Wheat crop. However, the growth yield Kg/hectares remained at 1.3% against the 2% at provincial level. Therefore, it revealed that fruit production at district level is more economical.

c) **Onion:** At the district level, Onion contributed to 1% of the area under Kharif crops. However, the area growth rate of 0.8 < 2.7% and production growth rate of 4.8 < 11.6 for Onion remained lower as compared to Wheat and Fruits at the district level. The growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 12.1% against the 8.6% at the provincial level. Therefore, it is advisable that Onion cultivation should continue with the same spectrum at the district level with more emphasis on the horizontal yield increase.

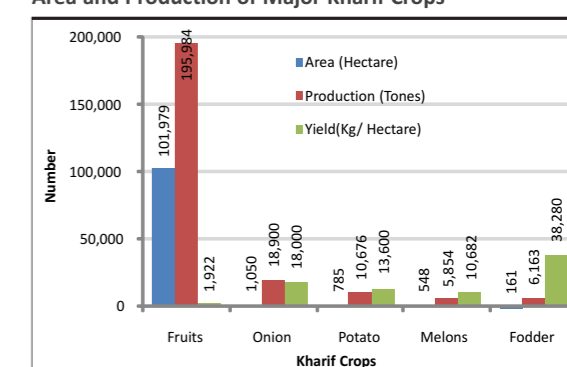
d) **Fodder:** At the district level, Fodder contributed to 0.1% of the area under both, Rabi & Kharif seasons. However, the area growth rate of 0.2 < 3.1% and production growth rate of 2.9 < 22.5 % for Fodder remained lower at the district level as compared to Wheat, Fruits and Onion but, the growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained higher than Wheat, Fruits and Onion at 48.3% against 29.1% at the provincial level. Therefore, it is to suggest that Fodder cultivation should continue with increase in area. For further details, please see table C3 Annexure C.

Area and Production of Major Rabi Crops



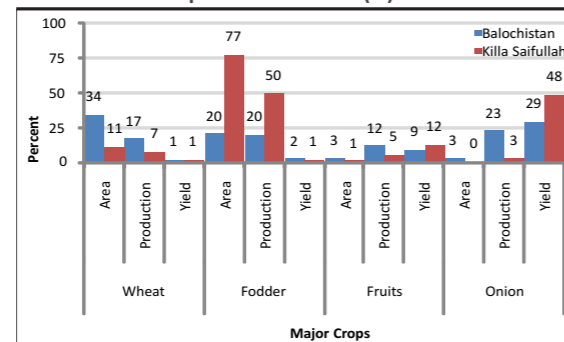
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Major Kharif Crops



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Growth Rate Comparison - 2008-09 (%)



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

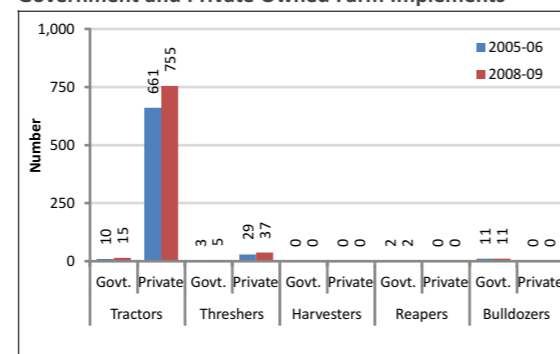
7.2.4. Discussion of Cropping Patterns

Single cropping pattern is practiced to cultivate Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Sunflower, Maize, *Mung* bean, Mash bean, fruits, Onion, Potato, vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Tobacco and Cotton. Inter Cropping is practiced for Fodders like; Lucern, Berseem or Shaftal and for some vegetables like; Peas, Bottle Gourd, Pumpkin or Cucumber in the fruit orchards of Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Pear, Pomegranates and Cherry are also inter cropped but not on a larger scale. Mixed Cropping is not practiced. 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 crop(s) are 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 remained uncultivated as a fallow land with the reason to maintain the soil fertility status that might have been exhausted in the past under crop husbandry.

7.3. Farm Implements and Inputs

According to the statistics, most of the farm implements were owned by the private sector. Government has provided some tractors and bulldozers for land leveling. Where there is poverty and land is available for cultivation with water resources, government may support to provide farm implements. This step can help in alleviating poverty in targeted way. For further details, please see table C4 Annexure C.

Government and Private Owned Farm Implements



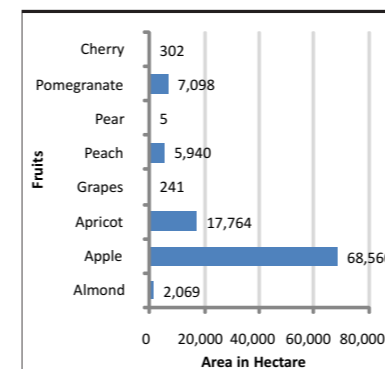
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.4. Horticulture Inputs

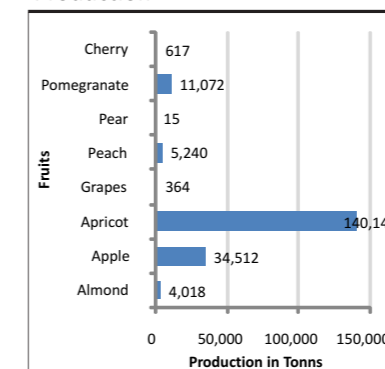
7.4.1. Area and Production of Fruits and Vegetables

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

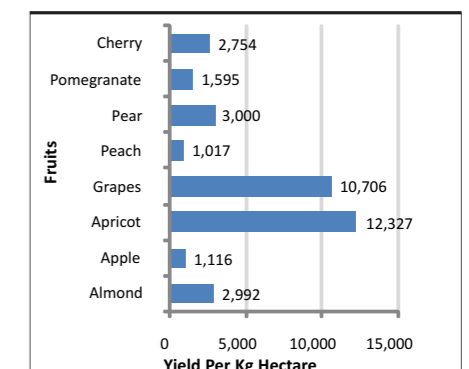
Area



Production



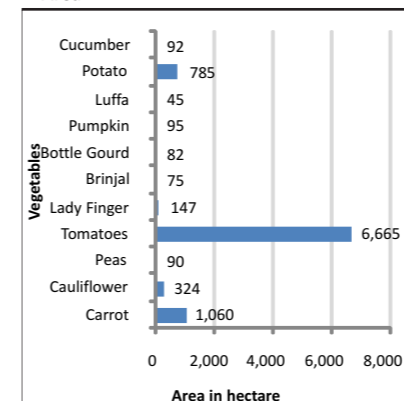
Yield



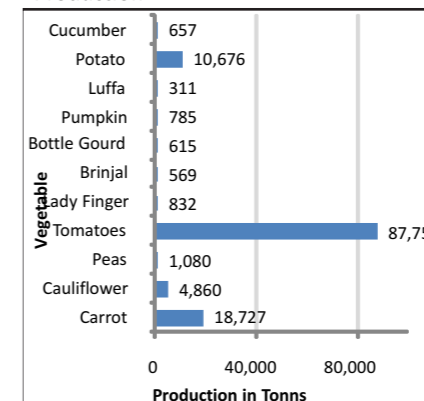
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Tomatoes occupied a maximum area of (6,665 hectares) followed by Carrots having shared (1,060 hectares) of the area in the district. However, Potatoes remained 3rd with (785 hectares) area sharing. The lowest area of (45 hectares) and (75 hectares) were recorded in Luffa and Brinjals respectively, among all the vegetables at district level. For further details, please see table C6 Annexure C.

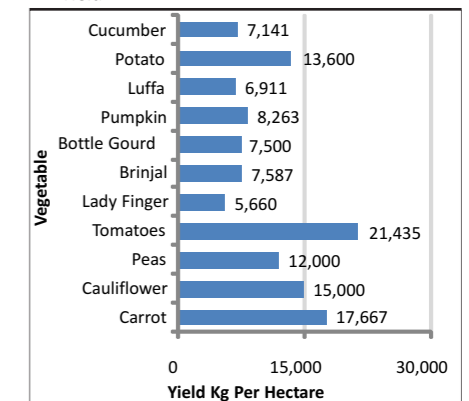
Area



Production



Yield



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.5. Land Ownership and Tenure System

In Killa Saifullah District, land ownership is of two types: personal and communal. The communal lands are owned by the entire clan and the yield of everything cultivated on these lands is divided among the entire clan. The total Arable Land 147,872 (58%) recorded for the year 2008-09 is 14,181 hectares. These lands come under the ownership of the growers in District Killa Saifullah. The Culturable Waste Lands were at 42.1% during the year 2008-09. However, during the cropping season labors are engaged by the owners for cultivation activities either on cash payment or by sharing crop produce in an agricultural year or whatever percentage of crop produce is made thereof. Crop-sharing tenants are employed by a small number of influential landowners only.

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

Shared Tenancy

Under this system the cost of land preparation, expenditure on seed, fertilizer and pesticides, irrigation expenses, harvesting and threshing charges are to be met by the landowners. However, the crop produced 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 cash tenancy. The land owner gives his land to the cultivator and all cost of production has to be borne by him. Normally, 20% of the production is given to the owner of the land.

7.6. Agriculture Marketing

Fruits and vegetables are the only marketable agricultural produce while Wheat and other grains fulfill the local needs. Tomato, Apple, Almond, Apricot and Chilies are exported to the Punjab and Khyber Pakhtoon Khuwa. The rate for the goods is fixed by the market. Sometimes the farmers have to accept a price which is below their expenses. Agricultural produce is sold on farm where a middle man buys the goods and further sells it in the markets. In case of orchards, the middleman buys the produce of orchard three or four months prior to the time of harvest; he becomes responsible for the safety, care and marketing of the produce. Therefore, the proclivity of farm producers is divided to the marketing system at varying angles. As the prices fixed for different agricultural commodities by the government do not seem effective throughout the province. This is one of the basic reasons of daily increase of prices, that the 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, it refers to the same category of persons with different nomenclatures at different locations. Normally the following options are available on how to sell the produce by the growers and these options are wide open for all the growers:

- Sale of produce at farm gate, this kind of sale obviously does not bring a lot of income to the grower.
- Sale of produce at 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, there is a hold of intermediaries etc. They buy the farm produce on the spot and resell to whole sellers at their own income interest. The whole sellers resell to the merchandisers, dealers, brokers or retailers. Then it comes to the shopkeepers from where the public purchases these commodities as end consumer. However, every entity involved has profit margins fixed accordingly. Consequently there is no effective check on these channels. They are in total control.
- Sale of produce across the boundaries of district or province. Onwards same intermediaries are to be faced by the producers/growers.
- There is another way of earning more money/profit that the produce purchased from the growers is hoarded in 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

Men are the visible agricultural workers in Killa Saifullah. Land owners till their own land and tenants are hired only if the size of the holding is large. Agricultural production decisions are made by the male members of the household. During peak season when the need for casual laborers arises, they are hired on daily wages or on a special contract for the entire time as negotiated. In the district, most of the agricultural work is done through mechanization, i.e. tractors are used for the ploughing land and the tube wells are used for irrigating the fields. Therefore, the need for manual labourers is reduced to a great extent.

7.6.2. Role of Women in Agricultural Activities

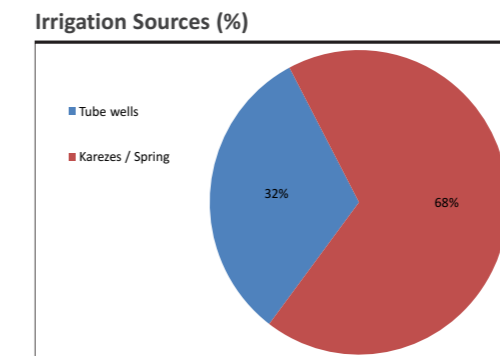
Women take part in agriculture-related activities within the boundaries of the household. Therefore, female labor involvement in the agriculture/ horticulture sector is negligible.

7.7. Irrigation

7.7.1. Irrigation System and Sources

During the last century there had been the hold of Karez irrigation system. Maintaining the karez was a difficult and painstaking job for the people of the area. However, with the introduction and installation of tube wells this practice was reduced to limited areas. People started digging tube wells and soon it increased in number and spread almost entirely. Privately owned tube-wells are maintained by the owners themselves, while the government owned tube-wells are kept maintained by the Irrigation Department. Similarly, the Karez and springs are controlled and maintained through active participation of the community personnel.

Majority of the crop cultivation area of (148,578 hectares) is irrigated by means of Karez/Spring, encompassing the 68% of the total irrigation sources followed by tube well irrigation it covers (70,000 hectares) at 32% of the total irrigation sources in the District Killa Saifullah. There are no canals and wells for crop irrigation. 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 of Department

Structure	Number of Agriculture Extension Departments
Number of Sub Offices	4
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	139
Actual Filled Posts	139
Vacant Posts	0

(Agriculture Department)

7.9. Some Development Projects

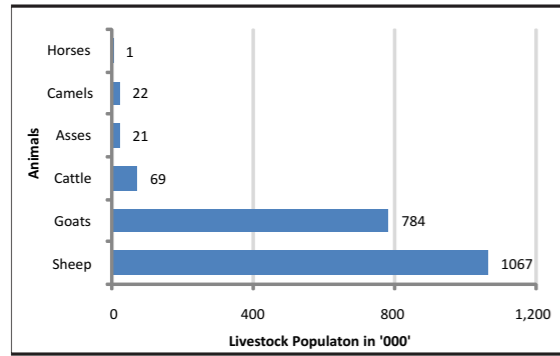
According to PSDP 2009, the following project was in progress

- Small Irrigation Schemes in District Killa Saifullah.

7.10. Some Key Findings

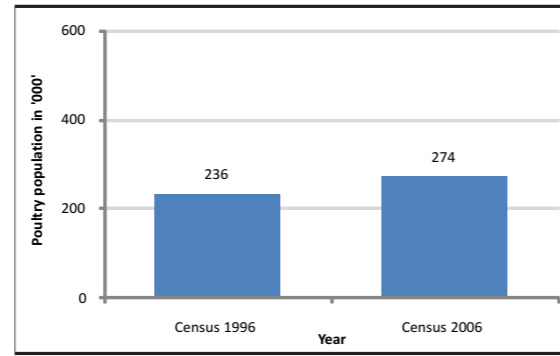
- Water sources need to be developed by the government.
- Supply of certified seeds of all major crops at subsidized rates can enhance productivity.
- Agricultural loans on easy installments for purchase of farm implements can increase employment.
- Arrangements for field days, seminars, lecture on pest management and demonstration of improved package of technology plots by the concerned department can contribute positively.

Livestock Population



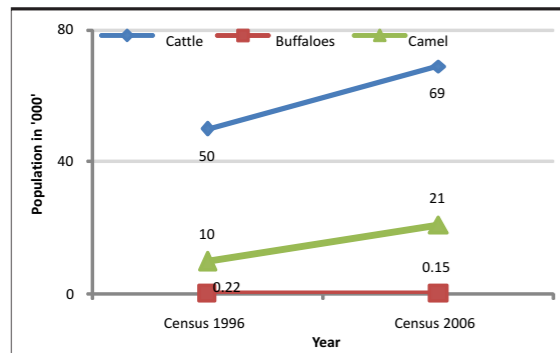
(Livestock Census, 2006)
Livestock Census comparison indicates that the population of livestock in the district has increased by a large percentage.

Poultry Population



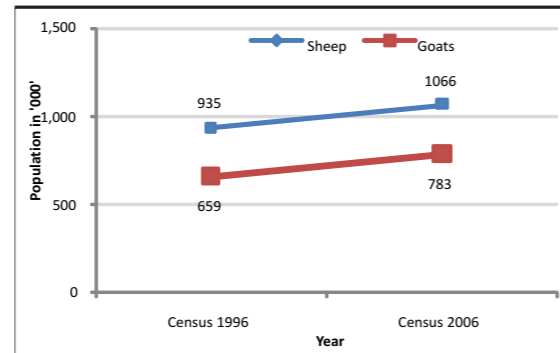
(Livestock Census, 1996 & 2006)
No major increase in poultry population.

Large Ruminants Population



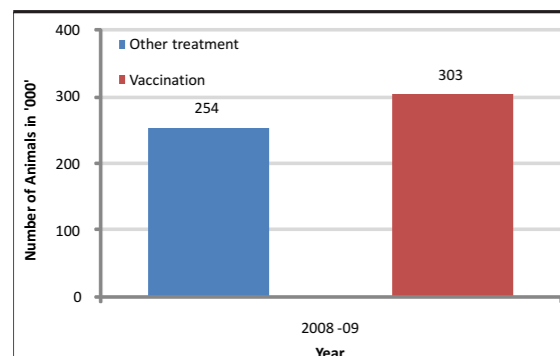
(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

Small Ruminants Population



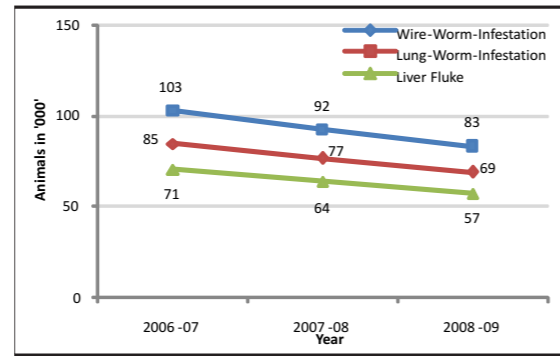
(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)
Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district.

Animals Treated and Vaccinated in 2008-09



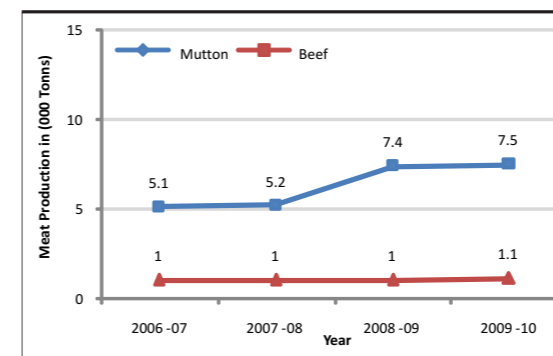
(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Three Major Animal Diseases in the District



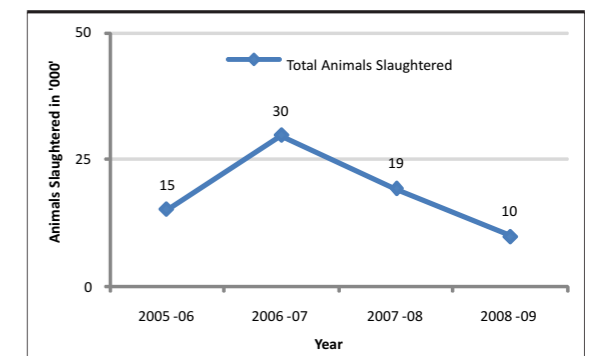
(District Statistics, 2008-09)
The incidence of major diseases is on decline.

Meat Production in the District



(District Statistics, 2009-10)
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.
- Unlike other districts of Balochistan, in Killa Saifullah population of sheep was on top followed by goats (Livestock Census 2006)
- A network of Public Sector Veterinary Institution, comprising 5 Veterinary Hospitals, 37 Veterinary Dispensaries and 2 Artificial Insemination Centers, are present in the district.
- There was significant population of large ruminants (Livestock Census 2006)

8.1. Introduction

District Killa Saifullah has substantial area under rangeland to support livestock, which provides livelihood to many poor families. Mostly the nomadic population depends on livestock, who resides in the northern part of the district. Livestock farming is a traditional activity in the district and comprises mostly Goats, Sheep, Cows, Buffaloes, Cattle, Camels and Asses. Sheep constitutes major portion of the livestock population in District Killa Saifullah. Traditionally, the whole families are involved in the livestock sector, especially women and children are engaged in supervision and management of livestock activities such as grazing, watering, feeding, cleaning the abodes and curing of livestock by traditional methods, however children's involvement affects their schooling. Women are also involved in making home dairy products such as yogurt, butter and ghee which are mostly used within the family.

Livestock 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 as well. Investment in livestock will help reducing poverty 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

The highest reported population among all the ruminants were 1,066 thousand of sheep (Livestock Census, 2006). This shows sheep are the preferred farm animals that people like to keep and rear as compared to any other livestock species. The livestock population reported over the last two decades of all categories is presented in the table below:

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

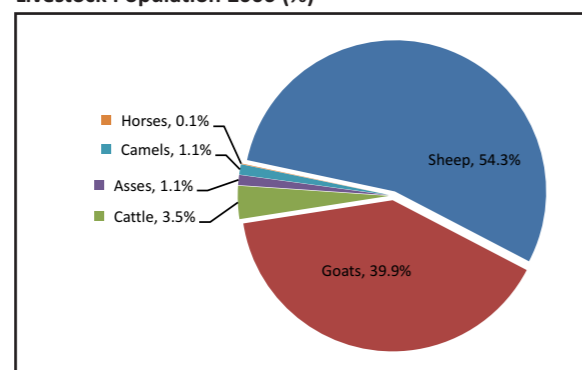
Livestock	1996	2006
Sheep	935	1,066
Goats	659	783
Cattle	50	69
Buffaloes	Less than 1000	Less than 1000
Camel	10	21
Poultry	236	274

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

8.3. Large Ruminants

Among the large ruminants Cattle, Buffaloes and Camels are found in District Killa Siafullah. The Cattle are 3.5% followed by Camels' share of 1.1 of the total livestock in District Killa Siafullah. 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 are increasing steadily due to expensive fodder, medicines and transportation overheads.

Livestock Population 2006 (%)



(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.4. Small Ruminants

More than 80% of the livestock population comprises small ruminants which show that people prefer small ruminants as compared to large ruminants may be because of small scale agricultural activity in the district and availability of fodder. Household women and children usually look after the small ruminants. Small livestock farmers usually have herd size up to 20-25 small ruminants, which are raised mostly in un-irrigated areas where rangeland provides pasture. In addition to that every household possesses about a 6-10 small ruminants. Sheep and goats are raised for multiple purposes like milk, mutton and reselling of male small ruminants in the market for economic gain, whereas females are kept for reproduction and growth of herd population. The small ruminants are excellent converters of inconsumable grasses into highly efficient animal protein.

8.5. Poultry

There is one government poultry farm at Muslim Bagh. Poultry needs of the district are mostly met from private sector within and outside the district. Broiler and layer farms exist in the district. 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

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

Table 8.2: Projected Livestock Population (Numbers)

Livestock Category	G. Rate	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cattle	6.8	69,361	74,078	79,115	84,495	90,240
Buffalo	9.9	151	166	182	200	220
Sheep	1.8	1,066,690	1,085,890	1,105,436	1,125,334	1,145,590
Goats	2.6	783,624	803,998	824,902	846,350	868,355
Camels	1.5	21,751	22,077	22,408	22,745	23,086
Horses	4.3	1,359	1,417	1,478	1,542	1,608
Mules	10.7	270	299	331	366	405
Asses	2.4	21,248	21,758	22,280	22,815	23,362
Poultry	2.6	274,313	281,445	288,763	296,271	303,974

(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.7. Veterinary Institutions

There is a network of 5 veterinary hospitals, 37 veterinary dispensaries, 2 artificial insemination centers, 1 slaughter house, 1 poultry farm and 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 details of veterinary institutions are presented in the table 8.3:

Table 8.3: Veterinary Institutions (Numbers)

Name of Health Services	2009-10
Veterinary Hospitals	5
Veterinary Dispensaries	37
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 Killa Saifullah are:

- Worm infestations
- Liver fluke

Internal worm infestation and Liver Fluke are the commonly found diseases in the livestock of District Killa Saifullah. 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 could not be sold at market price. Various reported diseases among livestock are presented in the table below:

Table 8.4: Major Livestock Diseases (Numbers)

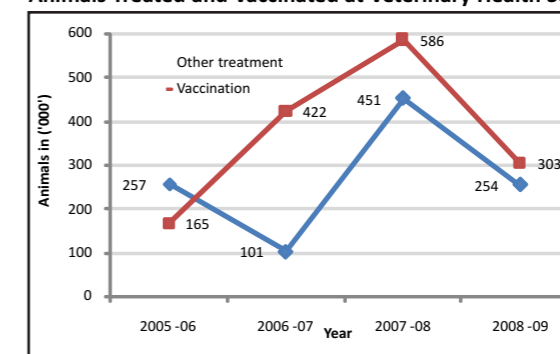
Name of Diseases	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Lung-Worm-Infestation	94,322	84,975	76,554	68,968
Wire-Worm-Infestation	113,892	102,605	92,437	83,277
Liver Fluke	78,524	70,742	63,732	57,416
Mange/Mites	32,344	29,139	26,251	23,650
Ticks	52,392	47,200	42,522	38,308
Contagious	759	684	616	555
Non-Contagious	1,635	1,473	1,327	1,195
Systematic	4,893	4,408	3,971	3,578
Metabolic	5,208	4,692	4,227	3,808
Others	13,101	11,803	10,633	9,579

(Civil Veterinary Hospital)

8.8.2. Disease Control Activities and Mortality

The Livestock Department is continuously involved in animal convenient health coverage activities. It 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 2007-08, whereas after that the trend was on the lower side, which could be due to many reasons. For further details please see table D1 Annexure D.

Animals Treated and Vaccinated at Veterinary Health Services



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

8.9. Meat and Dairy Production

Mutton production in the district is on a high rise after 2007-08, there was a significant rise from 5,200 tons to 7,400 tons. Beef production has constantly remained between 1,000 tons to 1,100 tons in the last five years. Milk production has risen gradually along with the increase in population of large ruminants. Similarly poultry meat and egg production has also gradually increased, as there was no significant change seen in the last five years. For further details, please see table D2 Annexure D

8.10. Slaughtering

The highest number of animal slaughtering was performed in the year 2006-07. However, the animals slaughtered could not be matched with meat production because the slaughtering conducted privately remained unknown.

8.11. Functions and Structure of Livestock Department

The Livestock Department at district level is lead 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. Details of the actual strength of the staff in different categories is 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)	86
Actual Filled Posts	78
Vacant Posts	8

(Livestock Department)

8.12. Government, NGO and Private Enterprise Involvement in Livestock

Government Livestock Department has a leading role in District Killa Saifullah. Provincial Livestock Department is actively involved in providing services including animal husbandry, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, artificial insemination, input supplies and dairy development. Livestock Dairy Development Board is now working on lamb fattening and milk collection. Credit facility is not much available.

8.13. Some Development Projects

Some of the development projects being implemented include:

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

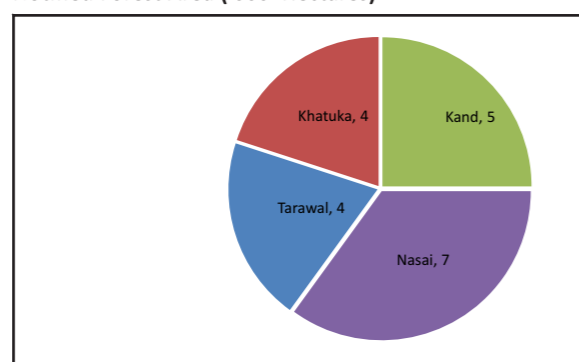
- Presence of rangelands is an indication of large development potential for livestock sector
- Public sector livestock infrastructure (like CVH, artificial insemination centers and 28 civil veterinary dispensaries) exists but its performance is believed to be below par.
- Research is needed to be carried out over the breed and genetics potential of livestock's health and growth.
- Increased women participation in the livestock sector needs to be ensured.
- Strong monitoring and evaluation with provision of necessary funds for operation and maintenance will improve performance of public sector livestock facilities in the district.
- Awareness regarding timely vaccination of livestock needs advocacy.
- Government can play a leading role in identification and development of livestock markets at provincial and national levels.

9 FISHERIES

This sector is not applicable in this district.

Forest Area, Offices and no. of Staff	
Total Forest Area	20,288 ha
Number of Sub Offices	2
Total Sanctioned Posts	39
Filled Posts	39

Notified Forest Area ('000' Hectares)



(Forest Department)

Sector Highlights

The district has a reasonable area under forest but a negligible area has been conserved as State Forest or Wildlife Protected Area and the rest is unclassified wasteland (mostly community owned).

Overall naturally occurring vegetation, including shrubs, bushes and grasses can be aptly termed as rangelands. These rangelands are substantially contributing to the local economy of the district as forage source for their livestock.

There are four (4) notified natural forests, which include; Tarawal, Khatuka, Kand, and Nasai, measuring 20,288 Hectare in total. Moreover, although there is negligible State Protected Area in the district but there is an internationally acclaimed community based protected area initiative namely "Torghar Conservancy" with an approximate area of about 180,000 Hectare. The Torghar area is an excellent example of stewardship of natural resources by the local communities. The example set by the Torghar Conservancy is now a role model for replication in Pakistan and elsewhere in the world.

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 the main source of food, timber, firewood, shelter and a variety of medicinal herbs and also serve as baseline for food-web, thereby sustaining life on earth. It should be noted that forests are instrumental in the rehabilitation and development of rangelands, water management, wildlife management and soil conservation. In view of their multitasking function, we should protect and rehabilitate forests for our own existence.

The type of forest found in the area is Balochistan Dry Temperate Scrub (Steppe). Historically, it was dry temperate climax formation of juniper and wild pistachio. Few isolated patches of wild pistachio are still surviving as a remnant. It has been made possible only through communal distribution of rights over land and allied resources. Overall the climax formation reduced to scrub condition due to grazing and fuel wood pressure. Presently, it has turned into an open cover dominated by a fair amount of grasses and herbs. Major tree species are Shina (*Pistacia khinjjak*), Wild Ash (*Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*) and Obusht (*Juniperus excelsa polycarpus*). In the valleys, Ghaz (*Tamarix spp*) is found in streambeds.

10.2. Major Vegetation

The major tree species found in the district are Obusht (*Juniperus excelsa polycarpus*), Wild Ash (*Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*) and Shina (*Pistacia khinjjak*), which occupy favorable sites. The main shrubs are Janglee Badaam/Wild Almond (*Prunus eberne*), Sparae (*Cotoneaster spp.*), Tharkha (*Artemisia maritime*), *Crataegus spp.*, Kala Zira (*Carum bulbocastanum*), Oman (*Ephedra nebrodensis and Ephedra intermedia*), Makhi (*Caragana ambigua*), Khakshir (*Sisymbrium sophia*), Zralg (*Berberis lyceum*), and Surae (*Rosa lacerans*). The ground cover is constituted mainly of (*Stipa himalacia*), (*Dichanthium annulatum*), (*Chrysopogon aucheri*) and (*Cymbopogon spp.*).

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

Table 10.1: Vegetation Zones

Vegetation Zone	Brief description
Uphill steep rocky cliffs	<i>Juniperus Excelsa polycarpus</i> is the predominantly climax Species associated with <i>Pistacia khinjjak</i> , <i>Ephedra nebrodensis</i> , <i>Ephedra intermedia</i> and <i>Fraxinusxanthoxyloides</i> .
Foot hills	It comprises mostly of the fertile deep soil plateaus like Toba Kakari and Kakar Khurasan range. It provides summer grazing land for both the local and nomadic graziers. It is dominated by a variety of shrubs like <i>Artimesia meritima</i> (Tharkha), <i>Prunus ebernea</i> (Wild almond), <i>Caragana ambigua</i> (Makhi), <i>Berberis lyceum</i> (Zralg) and <i>Sophora grifithii</i> (Ghuzaira) associated with herbs and grasses.
Piedmont plains	Mostly modified by the local community for agriculture and other land uses. It consists of more or less flat to undulating plains. The wasteland contains mostly <i>Artimesiameritima</i> (Tharkha), <i>Haloxylongrifithii</i> with sporadic mixture of edible seasonal forage plants; thus supporting thousands of animals, both local and nomadic ones.
Dry stream beds	Commonly found in the entire district where <i>Tamarix Spp.</i> is commonly seen.

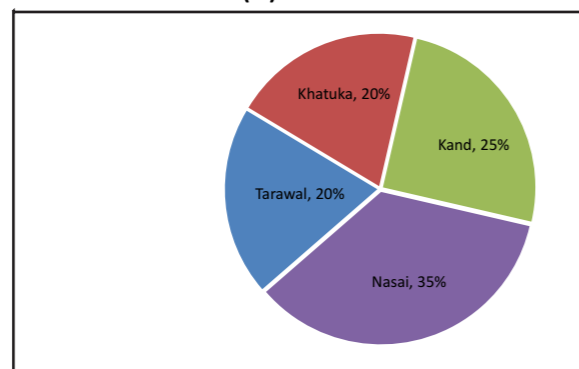
(Provincial and District Forest Departments, IUCN, UNDP, WWF, GEF)

10.3. Forestry Land Use

10.3.1. Notified Forests

There are four (4) Notified natural forests, which include; Tarawal, Khatuka, Kand, and Nasai, measuring 20,288 Hectare in total. For further details, see table E1 Annexure E.

Notified Forest Area (%)



(Forest Department)

10.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

There are no notified state protected areas in the district; however, the “Torghar Conservancy” is a role model of Community Managed Conservation Area in Pakistan. Its brief introduction is as under:

Torghar Conservancy is located in the northern part of Toba Kakar Range in Killa Saifullah District. The conservancy contains the last remnant population of internationally endangered Straight-horned Markhor (*Capra falconeri megaceros*) and Afghan Urial (*Ovis orientalis cycloceros*). Straight Horned Markhor is an endangered species and is listed in Appendix I of CITES. Afghan Urial is on Appendix II of CITES. In 1985, local people of Torghar Mountains started a modest conservation program with the help of a local NGO called “Society for Torghar Environmental Protection” (STEP). A survey carried out in 1994 by Dr. Kurt Johnson on behalf of US Fish and Wildlife Service estimated a population of only about 400 animals (Markhor and Urial). With its own modest resources and the help of a GEF Small Grant (UNDP) Project, STEP was able to continue this small-scale community based conservation program with unprecedented results. Another survey sponsored by US Fish and Wildlife Service and carried out in 1999 by Michael Frisina revealed that populations of both the Markhor and Urial were showing a steady increase and Markhor population was estimated to be 1648 animals and that of Urial to be 1742 animals. Later on, A GEF (UNDP) Medium Grant project “Conservation of Habitat & Species of Global Significance in Arid & Semi Arid Ecosystem in Balochistan” with the counterpart funds from Forest & Wildlife Department, Government of Balochistan supported this initiative from 2003-04 till date. This conservation effort demonstrated the success of a community-based management approach, by providing incentives for compliance, and promoting sustainable resource use opportunities.

10.3.3. Rangelands

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

Most of the rangelands in the district belong to communities living around them. Due to communal ownership, usually these are accessible to all members of the community 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”, which has resulted in overgrazing and uprooting of bushes/shrubs from rangelands beyond their carrying capacities. As a consequence, most of the rangelands in the district are being degraded.

However, this is not the case in the entire district. In areas, where livestock rearing is one of the sources of livelihoods, rangelands are seen as important resource and there is also a system in place for their management. 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 close for grazing and at the onset of next growing season they are declared as open for the browsing of herds. 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

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

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:

- Juniper (*Juniperus excelsa polycarpus*)
- Artemisia (*Artemisia meritima*)
- Ephedra (*Ephedra nebrodensis*)
- Ephedra (*Ephedra intermedia*)
- Morae /Ajwain (*Thymus surphyllum*)
- Zralg (*Berberis lycium*)
- Surai (*Rosa beggeriana*)
- Shinshobae (*Perowskia abrotanoides*)
- Sursanda (*Hymenocrater sessilifolius*)
- Kala Zira (*Carum bulbocastanum*)
- Spandae (*Paganum hermala*)
- Valanae (*Mentha sylvestris*)
- Walaghunai (*Dephne oleoides*)
- Gung (*Vitex agnus-castus*)

10.6. Wildlife

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

Table10.2: Wildlife Common Species

Wildlife Type	Common Species
Mammals	Straight-horned Markhor (<i>Capra falconerimegaceros</i>), Afghan Urial (<i>Ovisorientaliscycloceros</i>), Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>), Hill fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes griffithii</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Cape hare (<i>Lepus capensis</i>), Porcupine (<i>Hystrix indica</i>), Afghan Hedgehog (<i>Hemiechinus auritus megalotis</i>), Afghan Pica (<i>Ochotona rufescens</i>) and Stone Marten (<i>martes foina</i>) etc.
Birds	Chukar(<i>Alectorischukar</i>), See see partridge (<i>Ammoperdixriseogularis</i>), Kestrel (<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>), Magpie (<i>Pica pica</i>), Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos daphanea</i>), a number of Finches, buntings, seasonal/migratory waterfowls, hawks, bustards and sand grouse etc.
Reptiles	Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agrionemys horsfieldii</i>), Afghan Agama (<i>Trapelus megalonyx</i>), Indian Cobra (<i>Najanajanaja</i>), Saw-scale viper (<i>Echiscarinatus</i>), Dwarf Dark-headed racer (<i>Eirenis persica walteri</i>) Levantine viper (<i>Macrovipera lebetina</i>), etc.

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

10.6.1. Wildlife Statistics

In a recent survey, in Torghar conservancy, the Markhor population was estimated to be 1648 animals and that of Urial to be 1742 animals.

10.7. Wetlands

Qamardin Karez is an important winter visiting site of migratory birds in Balochistan.

10.8. Commercial Forestry (Plantations)

Tree species planted for amenity and farm forestry purpose are included in this category which are mostly planted along water channels, water storage ponds, around farmlands and household compounds. The common species are Sinjit (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*), Sufeda (*Populus spp.*), Toot/Mulberry (*Morus alba*), Quetta pine or Persian pine (*Pinus halepensis*), Saru (*Cupressus sempervirens*), *Salix spp.* Under a Provincial Government development project, an area of about 400 acres at Haji Nasarudin Aghbargai, Killa Saifullah Tehsil and Killi Dost Mohammad, Muslim Bagh Tehsil has been treated with water harvesting techniques whereby species like Salt bush, Wild Almond and Tamarix etc are grown. Moreover a seed lot for natural plants was developed over 40 acres at Khatuka State Forest.

10.9. Bee Keeping

It is surprising that, though Killa Saifullah district is one of the most important horticultural areas of Balochistan, bee-keeping is not considered an economic activity.

10.10. Marketing and Processing

In the district wood obtained from the forests is mainly used for fuel purposes because other sources of fuel are either unavailable or if available, are too expensive. There is no data available about the quantity of wood exploited. Historically, nomads have been involved in the exploitation of wood. In the recent past, refugees from Afghanistan have exploited this resource mercilessly.

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

The Forest Department in the district is under administrative control of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, who comes under the Chief Conservator of Forest in the province. The table given below reflects details of administration of the Forest Department in Killa Saifullah district.

Table 10.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Number
Number of Sub Offices	2
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	39
Actual Filled Posts	39
Vacant Posts	0

(Forest Department)

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

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

10.12. Some Development Projects

A GEF (UNDP) project “Conservation of Habitat and Species of Global Significance in Arid and Semi Arid Ecosystem in Balochistan – Phase II” with the counterpart funds from Forest and Wildlife Department, Government of Balochistan is under implementation in Torghar Conservancy.

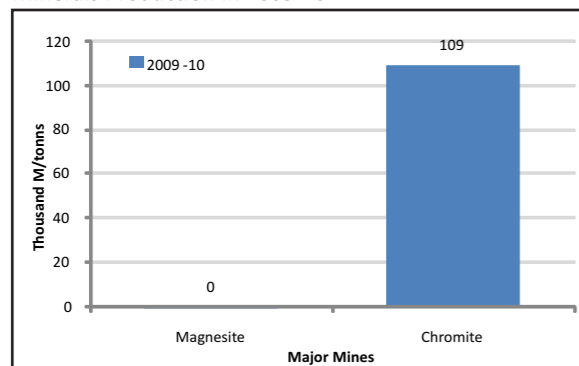
10.13. Some Key Findings

- Area under forest reserves in district Killa Saifullah is very small. The proportion of the planted forest vis a vis natural forest is even lower. Judging from international standard, forest reserves are rare.
- Female involvement in forestry activities is rare and limited to some jobs like collecting herbs, bushes and shrubs. Sometimes they also collect fuel wood.
- Forest reserves have depleted due to unavailability of cheap sources of fuel energy other than wood.
- The environmental and ecological balance is impaired due to soil erosion, depletion of rangelands and population pressure.
- The institutional capacity of Forestry Department needs restructuring. Management needs vigor, so that effective control on the degradation of overall environments might be possible.
- Lack of awareness and aptitude towards conservation of forests and rangelands.
- Historically, the catchment areas of the valleys were covered by Shina Forests (*Pistacia khinjjak*), which played an important role in sustenance of communities living in proximity but due to relentless grazing and fuel wood pressure, absence of fodder and energy alternatives, the once good forest cover reduced to an open canopy with isolated trees. The process of deforestation not only reduced the vegetative cover but also exposed the soil to erosive processes culminating into less recharge and ultimately affecting supply of ground and perennial water in the downstream valleys. In this context, reforestation and improvement of Shina Forests is must, in order to improve the productive potential of downstream valleys and supporting sustenance of the resident communities.
- Climate change.
- For immediate financial gains, unplanned agriculture activities have subsided the natural vegetation.
- Lack of alternate energy sources.
- Irrational land use and its management.
- No community system in place for management of wastelands.
- Deficiency of alternate sources of forage for livestock feeding.
- Wildlife being hunted for fun, food and out of necessity for status and prestige.

11 MINING

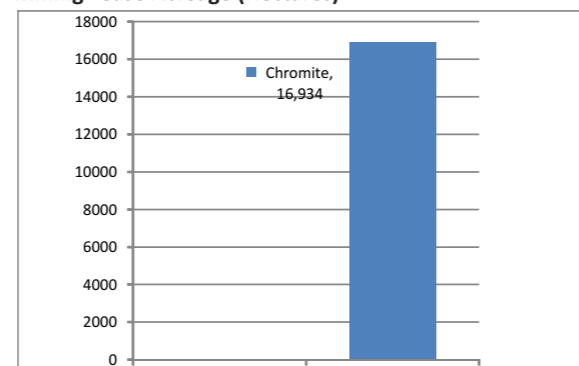
Name of the Mineral	Acreage
Agglomerate	-
Amythest	-
Anarthosite	-
Antimony	-
Asbestos	-
Barite	-
Basalt	-
Calcite	-
Chromite	16934
Coal	-
Diorite	-
Dolomite	-
Gabro	-
Granite	-
Granodiorite	-
Hametite	-
Iron_Ore	-

Minerals Production in 2009-10



(Mines and Mineral Development, 2010)

Mining Lease Acreage (Hectares)



(Mines and Mineral Development, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- There is potential for establishing beneficiation plants for low grade Chromite Ore.
- There are large reserves of minerals to support establishment of cement industry.
- Further exploration of minerals is possible as there are areas which have not been explored yet.
- The Chromite deposits should be exploited by choosing modern mining techniques to avoid losses and maximum extraction of ore as well.

11.1. Introduction

District Killa Saifullah is granted by the nature with several mineral concessions such as, Chromite, Magnesite, Marble, Asbestos, Amethyst, Gabbro, Iron Ore, Limestone and Copper. Moreover, there is occurrence of Manganese, Calcite, Soap Stone and Coal in the area but the exploitation of these minerals on commercial scale has not been reported.

Chromite occurrence is wide spread in Muslim bagh area of the district. Chromite is a spinel-group of mineral with a general chemical formula $(Mg,Fe)(Cr,Al,Fe)_2O_3$. It is the only source of Chromium metal, which is mainly used in the manufacturer of stainless steel, making chemicals, salts of chromium and has a wide range of industrial use. The use of Chromite as refractory material is also common. In larger amounts (18 % Cr and 8 % Ni), corrosion resistant alloyed are manufactured and the products are known as stainless steel & Nichrome (60 % Cr, 15 % Fe), which is used in electric heating elements. Chromite has been classified into three grades associated with the end use such as metallurgical, chemical and refractory. A more define classification is high chromium-metallurgical grade containing a minimum of 46% chromium oxide(Cr_2O_3). Total estimated reserves of Chromite in the province are not exactly known. However, one million tons of Chromite was reported in previous years. The mining of Chromite was started in 1,903 on small scale which is continuing at the rate of 40,000 to 50,000 tons per year.

In Balochistan, Chromite is mined by open pit and underground methods. Chromite is associated with ultramafic rocks, which occur as layered intrusions or as ophiolitic sequences. Magnesite occurs at Naisai Muslim Bagh area of Killa Saifullah District. The mineral is used in production of magnesium metal(Mg). The Spin Khan deposit is located at about 5 Km east of Nasi railway station. The Shabi Ghundai deposit occurs at about 9 Km west of the Spin Khan deposits. In the region, numerous veins of Magnesite occur in fractures zones while total estimated reserves are not exactly known. However, these deposits are not large. Small occurrences of poor quality Asbestos is known in the North of Muslim bagh area. Iron, Manganese and Copper ore mineralization occur at ophiolite belt near Ghunda mana and Bagh. The Copper prospects are of good quality and the foreign investment is being engaged in exploration/exploitation of these resources. Moreover, Muscovite prospects near Muslim Bagh is also reported .A small deposit of Resuvianite is known at a few Km north of the town of Muslim Bagh. The mineral is of pistachio green color and occur in tetragonal crystal form varying in size from 1 to 1.5 cm in length.

11.2. Major Minerals Production and Leases

Main resources are Chromite, Magnesite and Iron Ore. Magnesite is mined by open pit method. On the average about 700 tons per year are being mined. Chromite is being mined from underground mines. Haulages are used for hauling of ore. Electric water pumps are also used for dewatering from mines. Chromite is beneficiated at site to some extent. The resources available in district are as under:-

Table 11.1: Mineral Resources of the District

Name of the Mineral	Quality	Deposit
Magnesite	MgO 42-52%	Small
Chromite	Cr_2O_3 38 -52%	Not Determined
Gabro	Large	Not Determined
Iron Ore	Not Known	Not Known
Limestone	Good	Huge
Copper Ore	Not Determined	Small

(Mines and Mineral Department, 2010)

Over an area of 48,548 acres 46 prospecting licenses and 20 mining leases have been granted to the private sector for exploitation of minerals. An exploration license has also been granted for three years to explore minerals in the district. The production of Chromite during the years 2005-2010 has increased from 31,699 to 109,054 metric tons and Magnesite production varied in 75 to 1,903 metric tons, whereas low production of Manganese, Copper and Iron ore was reported. During the financial years 2005-06 to 2009-10, the production of minerals reported in the district is given on the following page:-

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
Asbestos	1	222	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Magnesite	2	494	0	0	610	75	790	1903	195
Marble	9	7,276	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chromite	27	15,358	20	16,934	31,699	36,198	24,874	28,027	109,054
Amythest	1	930	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gabbro	2	1,792	0	0	33	26	n/a	20	n/a
Iron Ore	1	3,948.3	0	0	n/a	n/a	460	575	n/a
Limestone	1	355	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Copper	2	1,240	0	0	n/a	n/a	90	45	n/a
Manganese	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	160	140	n/a

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

11.3. Capital Incentive/Investment Opportunities

- Explore possibility of setting up Ferro chrome Plant at suitable place in the district.
- Setting up Technical Centre to provide basic training to use/repair mining machinery.

11.4. Some Key Findings

There is a considerable potential for further development of the mineral sector in the district. These minerals are serving in provision of income means to laborers engaged in mining. New projects and initiatives can increase population engagement in mining. The main hurdles for exploitation and development of minerals are lack of infrastructure, like roads, water, power and gas. The other impediment is the high cost of estimating the proven reserves and preparation of feasibility reports. There is need to prepare guidance material for local businessmen to maximize profits and save waste from mining activities.

Most of the minerals are exported in raw form and no value-added processing is done at the provincial level. Therefore, the employment and income generation is limited.

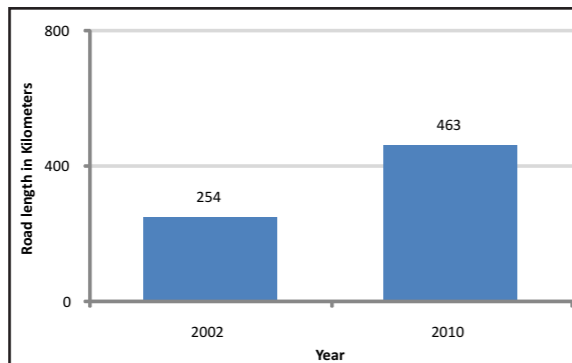
12 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Relevant data could not be collected

13 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

Economic Infrastructure and Communications	
Total Length of metalled roads	463 Km
Total Length of shingle roads	947 Km
Number of Telephone connections	1,101
Internet Users	n/a
Mobile phone providers/ connections	n/a
Number of post offices	2
Hotels	6
Motels	5
Guest Houses	2
Rest Houses	2
Public Banks	2
Private Banks	3

Black Topped Roads



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

13.1. Introduction

District Killa Saifullah has comparatively better road linkages than many other districts of Balochistan. Killa Saifullah is well connected with other parts of the province and country by road. The district has National Highways, Provincial and District roads. Major road links are the two National Highways N-50 and N-70. Both important towns, Killa Saifullah and Muslim Bagh are located on the National Highway. All parts of the district are accessible by roads. Most of the roads are shingle. There is a non functional railway but no airport in the district. Availability of electricity is limited and gas is not available at all. Postal facilities are available; however, no information is available about the presence of television and radio stations in the district. Limited banking facilities are also available. Telecommunication facilities are also available in all major towns. Black topped road density per square kilometer is 0.07 and that of shingle road is 0.14.

13.2. Roads and Highways with Surface Classification and Length

The total length of road in Killa Saifullah is 1,410 km, out of which, 463 km is black topped road (metalled road). The major portion of the total roads comprises of shingle roads. There is a National Highway N-50 (195 km) connects Quetta with Dera Ismail Khan, Muslim Bagh, Killa Saifullah and Zhob via KanMehterzathe. Another National Highway (N-70) connects Killa Saifullah with Dera Ghazi Khan via Loralai. Both of these highways were constructed and are maintained by the National Highway Authority while the provincial Buildings and Roads (B & R) Division of the Construction and Works (C & W) Department constructs and maintains all the shingle roads in the province. The shingle roads provide intra-district access to the various areas. The table given below informs about the length of various roads.

(Kilometer)

Length by Surface Type	Black Topped	Shingle	Total Length
2002	253.7	947	1,200.7
2010	463	947	1410

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan , 2008-09)

13.3. Transport

The Vehicle Excise Registration Office is present in District Killa Saifullah and it is responsible for registration of automobiles and collection of revenue in the district but any particular data on registration of vehicles in Killa Saifullah is difficult to be obtained as most of the vehicles are registered in other districts and only a few government vehicles are registered in Killa Saifullah. There are many vehicles including cars, pick-ups and trucks are unregistered. These automobiles do not have any documentation, therefore, are available for a relatively low price. District Killa Saifullah has active transportation linkages to the major localities, Muslim Bagh and Killa Saifullah.

13.4. Railway, Harbor and Airports

There is no airway service available in the district; however a railway line of 295 km in length was built by the colonial government between Bostan and Zhob in 1928 for strategic reasons. This slow and inefficient train service has never been commercially viable because of the insufficient number of passengers and quantity of goods transported. Therefore; Pakistan Railways stopped the train service on this section in June 1985. With the construction of roadways this historical railway line has been discarded.

13.5. Radio and Television Stations

No radio station or TV station exists in the district.

13.6. Telecommunication and IT Services

Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation (PTC) has established a network of telephones in the district. There are four telephone exchanges in the district. Sufficient number of telephones are also being granted every year in various parts of

the district. No information was collected regarding mobile phone operators and internet user. The data given in the table below shows a gradual decrease in number of telephone exchanges and telephone lines in the district.

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

Category	2004-05	2008-09
Telephone Lines /connections	1,700	1,101
Exchange and Tele-density	7	4

(Pakistan Telecom Authority)

13.7. Post Offices / Courier Services

In District Killa Saifullah, two main post offices are functioning at Killa Saifullah and Muslim Bagh while three branch offices are functioning at Khilgai, Kalu Killa and Sharan Jogizai. These postal services are under the supervision of the main post offices. Killa Saifullah and Muslim Bagh towns have courier services, whereas in the rest of the district these services are almost nonexistent.

13.8. Banking and Financial Institutions

National Bank of Pakistan (NBP) and Muslim Commercial Bank (MCB) are operational in the district Killa Saifullah. Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) has two branch offices. The main function of ADBP is to provide loans to farmers and land owners to promote agricultural activities on easy installments. Commercial banks provide commercial banking services. Agricultural lending was stopped after zero percent recovery and the business community does not apply for loans due to high interest rates.

Table 13.3: Number of Bank and Branches (Numbers)

Year	Banks			Branches		
	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign
2004-05	2	3	0	4	6	0
2009-10	2	3	0	4	6	0

(State Bank Of Pakistan, 2010)

Both branches of Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan provide loans to farmers for agricultural development. In order to provide loan, a pre-appraisal is prepared by a Mobile Credit Officer, who, after a detailed visit, prepares a financial appraisal. After financing, the bank keeps track of its investment and an evaluation of the loan utilization is made. Usually agricultural land is mortgaged and a loan up to 66 percent of its value can be provided on which a 14.5 percent mark-up is charged. Sometimes a personal guarantee is also acceptable if the loan demanded is up to 30,000 rupees.

The Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan has introduced many schemes, some of which have been abandoned due to change of government policies. The bank has financed the installation of tube wells and as a consequence the irrigated area under cultivation has increased. Financing was arranged for the purchase of tractors and pick-ups; however, under the Awami Tractor Scheme only 3 tractors were provided to the farmers in Killa Saifullah at 12 percent interest rate. Any type of agriculture based industry can be financed under the bank's manifesto. Loans can also be obtained for seeds, fertilizers and agricultural machinery.

13.9. Energy

13.9.1. Electricity (Supply and Demand)

Electricity is provided by Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) with two grid stations at Killa Saifullah and Muslim Bagh. 29 villages had been electrified and electricity is supplied to these villages through 6 feeders. Killa Saifullah, Allozai and Patozai feeders get electricity from Killa Saifullah grid while Muslim Bagh, KanMehterzai and Nasai feeders are connected to the Muslim Bagh grid.

Due to nonpayment of bills by consumers, overall realization of the assessed revenue from Killa Saifullah District is not more than 50 percent. Consumers have the excuse of under-development and demand for subsidies. It is difficult for the WAPDA officials to disconnect power supply because the area is tribal and people react aggressively if such an effort is made. WAPDA officials complain about non-co-operation from the district administration.

13.9.2. Gas (Supply and Demand)

Gas is not available through gas pipelines however; liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is available in cylinders for cooking. Sui Southern Gas Company (SSGC) has allotted agencies in the district but the sole agency in Killa Saifullah remains closed. In Muslim Bagh, there are 3 SSGC agencies. The agencies of SSGC cumulatively sell about 2,000 cylinders per month.

13.10. Hotels and Resorts

The number of rest houses in the district is only two, one each in Killa Saifullah and Muslim Bagh.

13.11. Some Development Projects

According to the PSDP 2009, some of the development projects are as under:

- Construction of rest house and repair of Government Buildings at Killa Saifullah.
- Construction/ black topping of Road from National Highway to main Kan Mehterzai, Soori Road 40 km.
- Construction of road from Patab, Zarkai Daulat Zai Kakar Batozai to Shanki Bridge.
- Construction of road from Kazamirzai & Kaza Khudadad Zai to Nasai Burmajat.
- Construction of road from N-50 to Murgha Faqirzai 68.2 km.
- Construction of Zama Shah Murad Obloon Aghbargai Road 51 km.
- Gawal Ismail Zai Haider Zai Ghouneri Road 52 km.
- Ali Khail Alo zai Akhtar Zai Road 55 km.
- Construction of Barat China Shinkhura Road 44 km.
- Construction / black top road in Chromite Mining area (Minerals).
- Construction/black topping of Ragha Sultanai Mulghazar khazina Road 30 km.
- Construction of Toda Safarzai Road 42 km.
- Construction of Kanchoghi Penakai Road.
- Construction of Killa Saifullah and Muslim Bagh Town Road.
- Construction of Shan Nari to Kundayara Road link to Qamardin Road.
- Construction of Dumar Kach Road 30 km.
- Construction of Tirkha Badini Road 25 km.
- Electrification of villages in Killa Saifullah.

13.12. Some Key Findings

- Quality improvement in road infrastructure will lead to rapid extension of road network.
- While undertaking roads' construction and repair works, priorities be set, which may base on the following:
- Population density in the particular area
- Degree of agriculture, livestock and mineral development potential
- Relative importance of different areas based on economic development
- Inter-area / inter-region connectivity considerations
- Cost of development vis-à-vis economic importance of the area
- With increase dependence on ground water, which is extracted through electricity run tube wells, the reliable supply of electricity is absolutely mandatory. As whole country is experiencing worst short fall in electricity supply, situation dictates that alternate energy options are fully utilized.
- Detailed need assessment be made in all infrastructure sectors with criteria to take up future projects in these sectors.



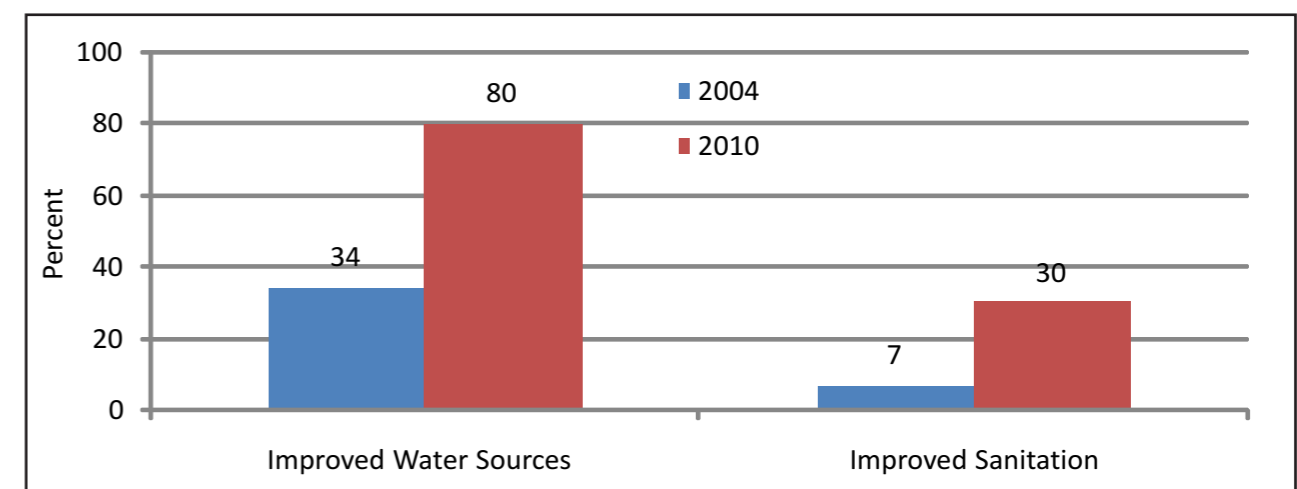
SECTION III Social Infrastructure

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

14 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

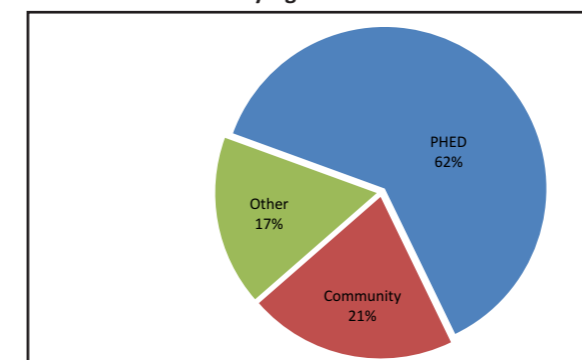
MDG Indicators	
Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability	
7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source	80%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	30%

Water Supply Schemes (numbers)		Purification Plants	
Functional	66	Functional	17
Non-functional	36	Non-functional	0
Total	102	Total	17
Water sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	37	Latrines	n/a
Spring	63	Sewerage Schemes	n/a
Open Sources	1	Solid waste Management	n/a
Canal	n/a	Others	n/a



Multiple Indicator Clusters Survey 2004 & 2010

Schemes Established by Agencies



(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- Provision of drinking water has improved remarkably in the recent years while quality and quantity of drinking water remains an issue yet to be uncovered and addressed.
- PHED, under its CDWA program, is the major role player in water supply schemes.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, 17 water filtration plants have been installed at various locations of which all 17 are functional.
- There has been significant improvement in the use of sanitary toilets by households.

14.1. Introduction

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

The water and sanitation indicators for Balochistan are far lower compared to the national average while this disparity increases further in rural areas. Situation in District Killa Saifullah 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	34	80
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	7	30

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

Killa Saifullah ranks 28th with regard to having improved water source and improved sanitation (MICS Balochistan 2010).

14.2. Drinking Water

A recent household survey³ conducted in 2010, has shown that 80% of the population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, piped water (31%) constitutes the major source followed by tube wells or boreholes (17%) and protected springs (15%). Whereas, other minor improved sources include: protected dug wells (12%), rain water collection (4%) and filter plants (0.3%). The major unimproved sources are unprotected dug well (13%), unprotected springs (5%) and approximately 2% of unimproved water source belonged to other categories as mentioned in the graph. For details, please see table G1 Annexure G.

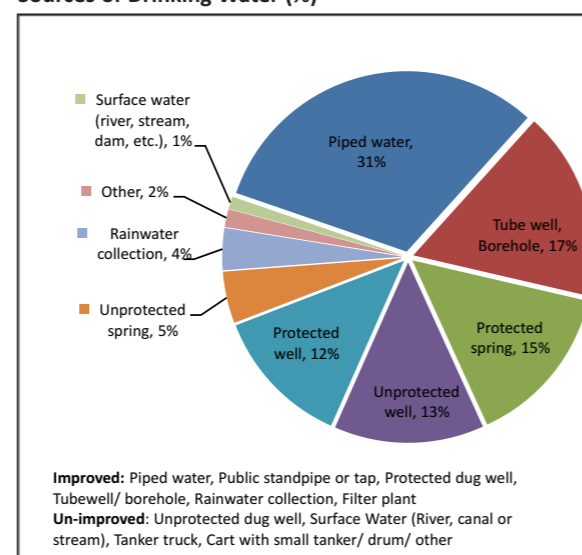
About 50% of the households have no water on their premises and have to travel distances to fetch water. This usually is the responsibility of women or children of the household.

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.

14.3. Water Supply Schemes

Overall use of improved drinking water sources has improved since 2003-04, when the improved water sources were 34%. 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. Table below shows the number of schemes implemented by PHED and other institutions.

Sources of Drinking Water (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table 14.2 : Schemes Established by Institutions

Type of Agency	Total Schemes
PHED	66
Community	22
Other	18

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Majority of these schemes were implemented by PHED, of which, as per recent information, 36 schemes were reported to be 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	37
Spring	63
Open Surface	1
Karez	5

(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 Water Supply Schemes by Sources

Type of Sources	Total Schemes
Groundwater Tank	51
Overhead Tank	8
Combine (Gravity / Pump)	5
Direct Pumping From Dam Or Water	1
Gravity	39
Hand Pump	1
Cooler	1

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The above mentioned schemes are being run by using various energy sources. Out of total 106 PHED schemes, 97 are being run by 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 Killa Saifullah, so far 17 water purification plants have been installed and all of which are functional as shown in the table below:

Table 14.5: Number of water purification plants

Water Purification Plants	Status		Total
	Functional	Non-Functional	
Water Purification Plants Established by CDWA-PHED	17	0	17
Water Purification Plants Established by NGOs	n/a	n/a	n/a
Water Purification Plants Established by Others	n/a	n/a	n/a

(CDWA), n/a: Data not available

14.5. Some Development Projects

No information on planned or on-going projects could be collected.

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

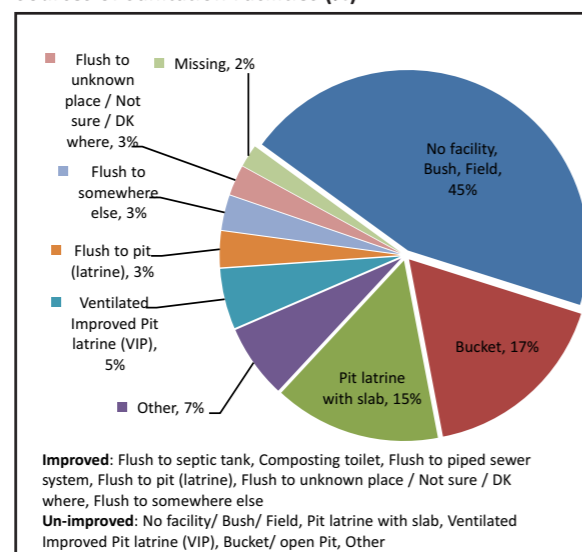
14.6. Sanitation

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 30% households in the districts are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those, only (10%) has any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 45% have no toilet facility and defecate in the open fields/bushes, that further raises the risk of disease transmission through air, insects/flyes or other means. For further details, see table G2 Annexure G.

Sources of Sanitation Facilities (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.7. Some Development Projects

No information on planned or on-going projects was collected.

15 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	34%
TT2 Vaccination	6%
Vaccination (BCG: 22%, Fully: 2%)	
Institutional deliveries	17%
Skilled attendants at birth	17%
Diseases(MICS 2010)	
Suspected pneumonia <5 yrs	11%
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks<5 yrs	30%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	2
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	2
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	16
Dispensaries	16
MCH Centers	3
TBC	1
Others	n/a
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	17
Nurses	8
Paramedics	72

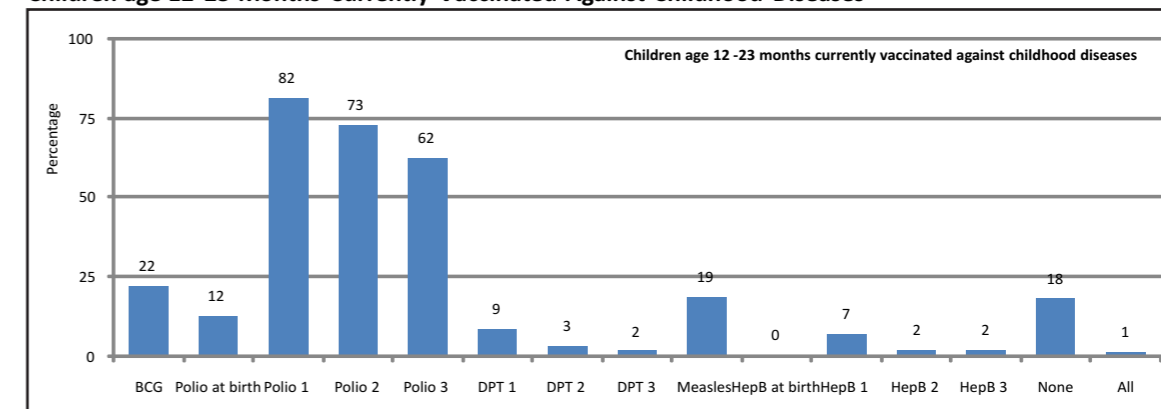
(MNCH and diseases indicators, MICS, 2010)
(Blochistan Health Department)

MDG Indicators	
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	
1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs) : 23%	(2004)
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	
4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (Zhub Division) : 110	
4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (Zhub Division) : 87	(2010)
4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage : 19%	(2010)
Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health	
5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth : 17%	(2010)
5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate : 3%	(2010)
5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate : 45%	
5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage : 34%	(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) : 0.4%	(2010)
6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN : 0%	
6.8: Children treated with Anti-malarial Drugs : 0%	
6.9: TB Case Detection Rate : 63%	(2009)
6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate : 91%	(2008)

(Infant and Under-five Mortality estimates are regional)

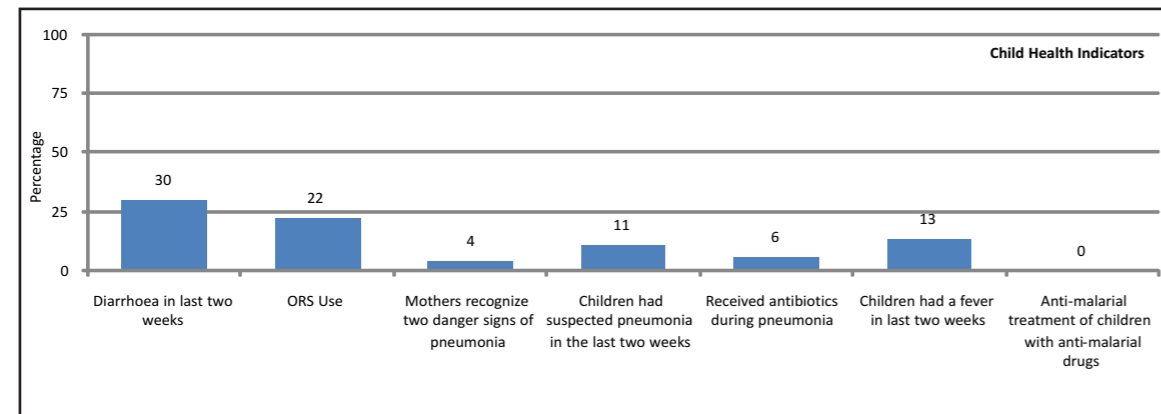
Following are the indicators from MICS Balochistan 2010

Children age 12-23 Months Currently Vaccinated Against Childhood Diseases



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Child Health Indicators



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Some Key Findings:

- The status of public healthcare system presents a dismal picture and generally suffers from governance, funding, staffing and resource limitation issues.
- EPI vaccination coverage is significantly low.
- TB Control Program has made significant achievements under its TB-DOTS strategy with an achievement of Case Detection Rate (CDR) 63% and Treatment Success Rate (TSR) 91%.
- Despite donor assistance, the MNCH Program in the district has not fully achieved its targets.

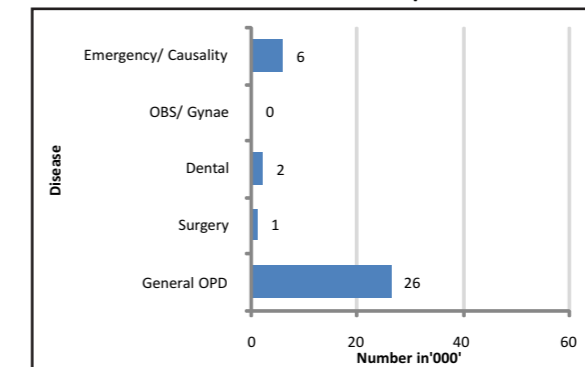
15.1. Health Needs

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 and 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 very high fertility rate (TFR: 4.7) just like 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 Killa Saifullah, like the rest of the province, community social structures and belief systems are dominated by men, who, contribute to poor outcomes in the fertility behavior.

According to Health Management Information System (HMIS) reports, a total of 87,961 new cases of common illnesses, visited the government health facilities during 2009-10. Acute Respiratory Infections, Gastro Intestinal, Diarrhea/ Dysentery were the most common diseases reported from health facilities. Other communicable diseases included Malaria, Meningitis, Fever and Scabies.

Note: No data of outdoor diseases and indoor diseases was collected.

OPD Attendance at DHQ and THQ Hospitals



(DHIS, 2009-10)

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 facility in the district includes: 2 Hospitals, 4 Rural Health Centres (RHCs), 15 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 16 Civil Dispensaries (CDs), 3 Maternal & Child Health Centres (MCHCs) and 1 TB Clinic. There are 115 beds out of which 40 are situated in RHCs. One Mobile Dispensary is also functioning in the district to cover the far flung areas. Nonetheless, there is one non-functional hospital with 25 beds in the district. Moreover, there are five private hospitals with 35 beds in the district.

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

15.2.2. Human Resources

There were 17 doctors for about 233,614 population i.e. One doctor for 13,742 persons and 6 dentists in the district which means that one dentist is available for about 39 thousand populations. The ratio of bed/population and para medical staff has been calculated in the following table:

Table 15.1: Health Staff and Facilities

Health Facilities	Health Staff and Facilities in 2010				Units
	Doctors M/F	Nurses M/F	Para-medical M/F	Beds M/F	
Hospitals	9/4	-/8	13/6	75	2
RHCs	2/-	n/a	8/4	40	4
BHUs	2/-	n/a	15/8	n/a	15
Dispensaries (CD's)	n/a	n/a	16/-	n/a	16
MCH Centers	n/a	n/a	-/2	n/a	3
TB Clinic	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
Total	17	8	72	115	41
Unit/population ratio	13,742	29,202	3,245	2,031	5,698

(Blochistan Health Department), n/a: Data not available

15.2.3. In Service Training

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

Table 15.2: Training of PHC Staff

Topic	Participants	Organized by
Evidence based decision making	15	Human Resource Development
Zinc Sulphate& MIS tools	15	National program for family planning & primary health care.
CDD/ARI	20	Human Resource Development
DHIS initial training	140	UNFPA

(Blochistan 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, Curative and Medical Superintendent (MS) of the District Headquarter (DHQ) Hospital.

15.2.5. Reporting and Surveillance Systems

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

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

Diseases Early Warning System (DEWS) is a weekly epidemiological surveillance and outbreak control reporting system for selected communicable diseases. Fifty sentinel sites in the district are participating in the system and submitting their weekly reports.

15.3. Health Services / Activities

The utilization pattern varies amongst the 39 reporting facilities through out the district (HMIS report). The aggregated average new patient for whole district was 11.3/day, while 28 facilities (72% of total 39) daily OPD was less than 10 patients a day on average.

The registered expected pregnancies for Antenatal Care (ANC) were 20%, whereas 7% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel in the whole district. Similarly, 72% of the women who had delivered, had one or more post natal visits. The data also reveals that out of 771 family planning visits 45% were new clients. Growth monitoring services has been extended to only 7% children out of the district target (8,375 < 1 year population). Furthermore, 10% were observed as malnourished (falling below two standard deviation curve based on weight for age) out of total 2,666 visits recorded for Growth Monitoring.

15.4. Special Health Programs / Initiatives

15.4.1. Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

District Superintendent of Vaccination (DSV) manages the EPI under the supervision of the EDO (H) And DOH under the supervision of the DHO and DOH in the district. DSV coordinates and supervises the affairs and activities of the EPI staff at all fixed centers and outreach teams. EPI coverage during 2009 of district has been:

BCG: (87%), Panta-3: (66%), Measles: (47%) and TT-2+: (28%)

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 (from the pool of doctors) under the supervision of DHO. The number of T.B Patients registered under T.B DOTS program is given below:

Table 15.3: Number of Registered TB Patients

Year	No. of TB Patients Registered
2006	332
2007	236
2008	160
2009	223
2010 (up to 3 rd qtr)	191
Total	1142

(Blochistan 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 was 63% and TSR was 91% during 2008-09.

15.4.3. Malaria Control Program

District Malaria staff in 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 1,000 populations, 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 8.048 and Faciparum Rate was 23.073.

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 have been identified A, B, C, D, and E. In Pakistan, Hepatitis E remains endemic mainly affecting the adult population. The program for Hepatitis Prevention and Control was launched in 2005 that provided Hepatitis B vaccination and treatment of Hepatitis B & C through a sentinel sight 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. Screening Centre has been established at DHQ Hospital after imparting training on screening methodology, quality assurance and monitoring to the laboratory staff (Pathologist, Laboratory Technician / Assistant) to reduce transmission of HIV/STIs. Provincial AIDS Control Program supplies screening kits with all accessories and centre submits quarterly feedback report regularly.

15.4.6. National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care

National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care provides for the missing link between health care outlets and health services users through Lady Health Workers (LHWs). LHWs are especially trained in PHC, family planning and community organization. There are 135 LHWs and 4 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) in the district covering a population of 16%.

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 and THQ Hospital is providing Comprehensive EmONC services. A Community Midwives School has been established in the district and a Public Health Specialist has been posted for monitoring the program activities in the district.

15.5. Nutritional Status

The situation with regards to nutritional status among children under-five years is not very promising. MICS 2003-04 states that 23% children under-five are moderately or severely malnourished. Only 98% infants were on breast milk while just 27% 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 5% households were found consuming adequately iodized salt.

15.6. Some Development Projects

According to PSDP 2009 following development project was underway:

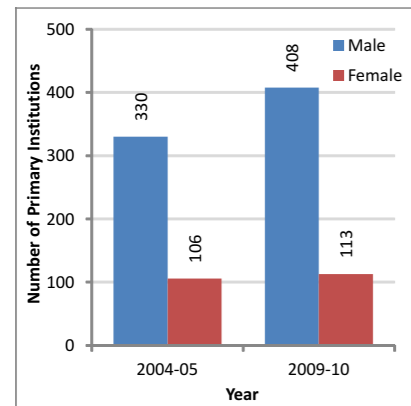
- Improvement of DHQ Hospital Killa Saifullah.

15.7. Some Key Findings

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

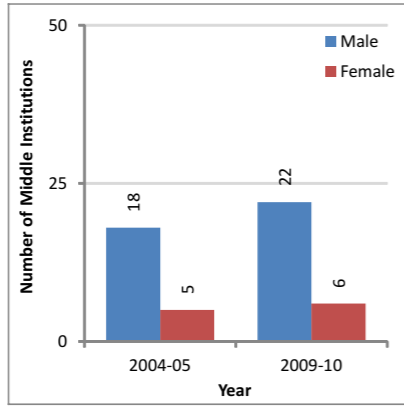
16 EDUCATION

Primary Schools



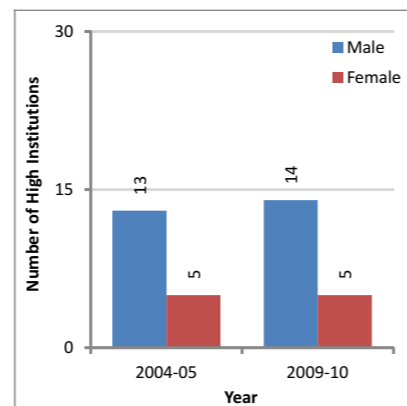
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Middle Schools



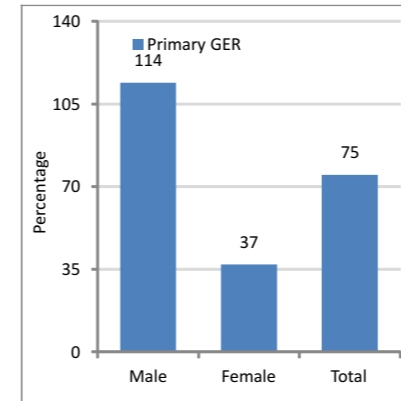
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

High Schools



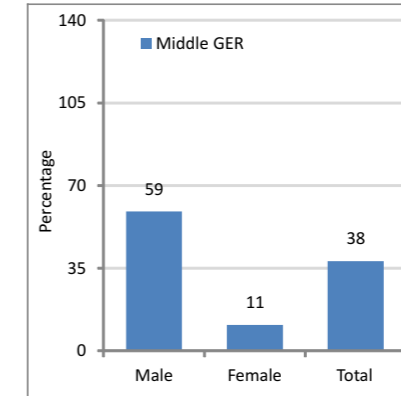
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Primary GER (%)



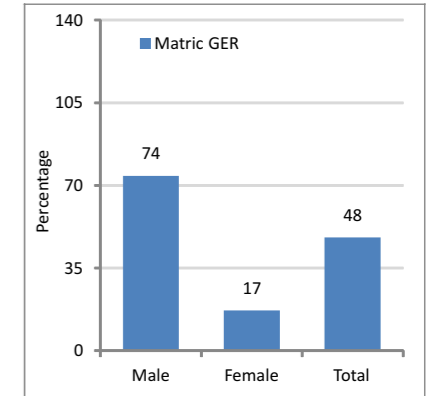
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Middle GER (%)



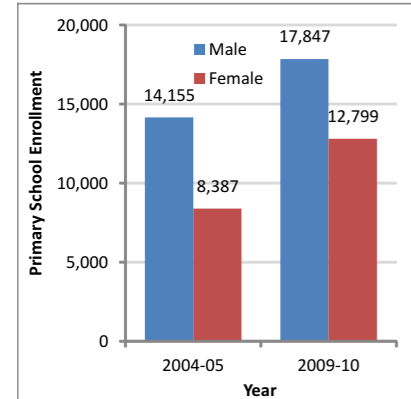
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Matric GER (%)



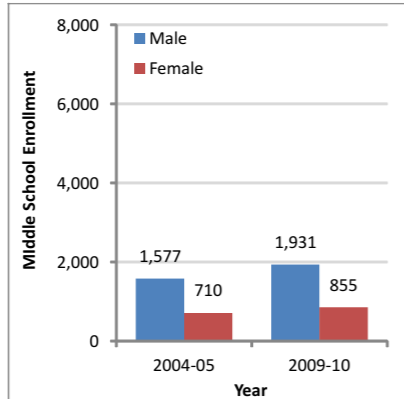
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Enrollment in Primary Schools



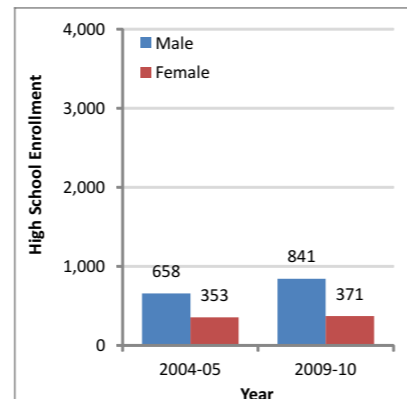
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Middle Schools



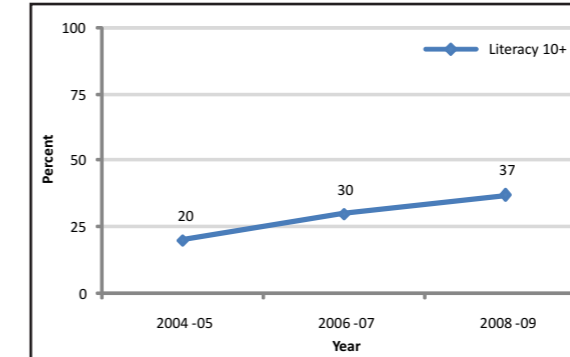
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in High Schools



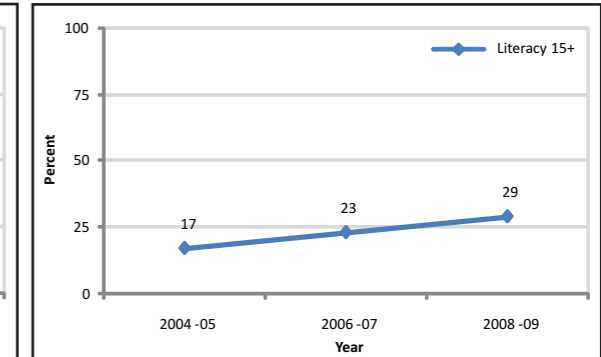
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Literacy 10+



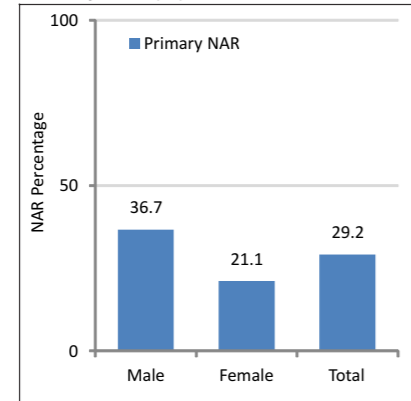
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Literacy 15+



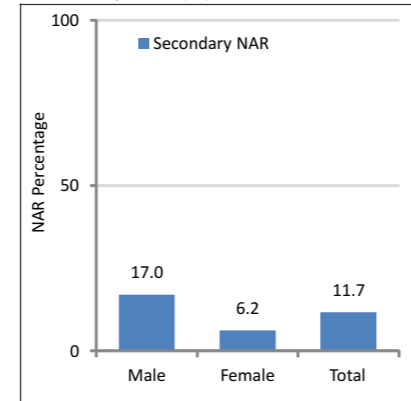
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Primary NAR (%)



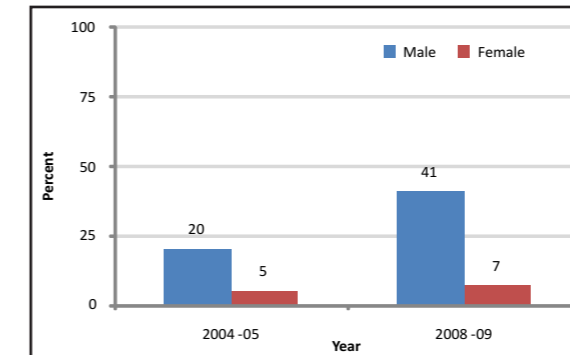
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Secondary NAR (%)



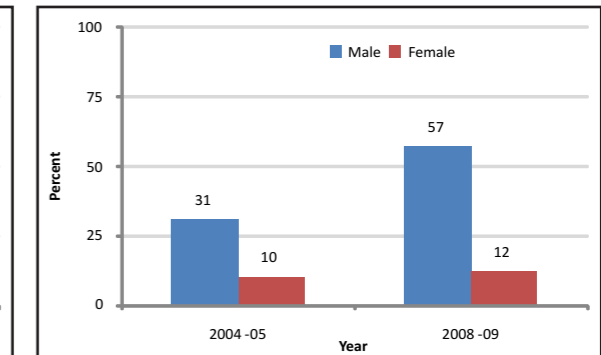
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Population Completed Primary or Higher (%)



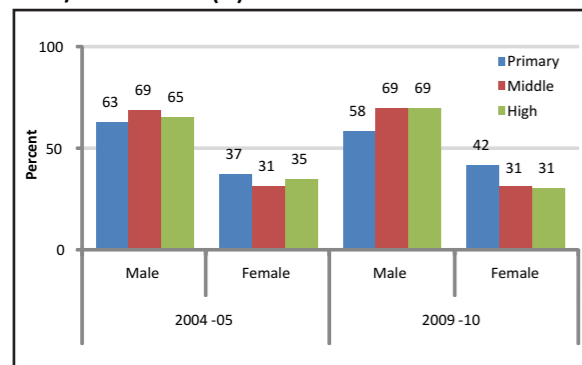
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Population Ever Attended School (%)



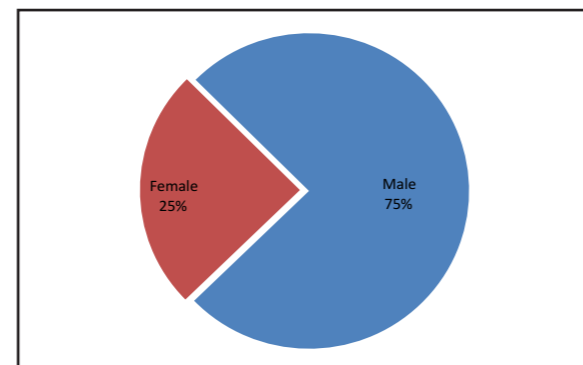
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Male/Female Ratio (%)



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

Overall Teachers



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

MDG Indicators	
Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education	
2.1: Net primary enrollment ratio:– 29%	(2010)
2.2: Primary Completion rate: – 33%	(2010)
2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs):– 37%	(2009)
Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development	
3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary – 0.58	(2010)
3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary: – 0.44	(2010)
3.3: Youth Literacy GPI – n/a	

Sector Highlights

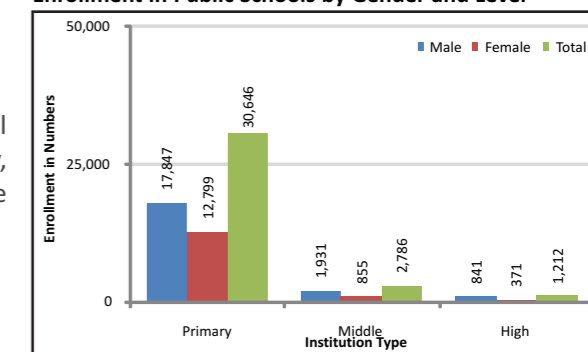
- Gender disparity is very high in primary education.
- Most children do not continue education beyond primary and this is more pronounced in case of girls.
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment in secondary levels is unavailability of schools. Against 521 primary schools in the district, there are only 28 middle and 19 high schools.
- There is also general scarcity of female teachers as on average there is only one primary teacher per 46 pupils.
- Primary school completion is also very low (33%).
- No data was available on quality of education.

16.1. Introduction

16.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates

According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 568 public primary, middle and high schools is 36,644, whereas, 900 students were enrolled in colleges, of which 618 were boys and 282 were girls.

Enrollment in Public Schools by Gender and Level

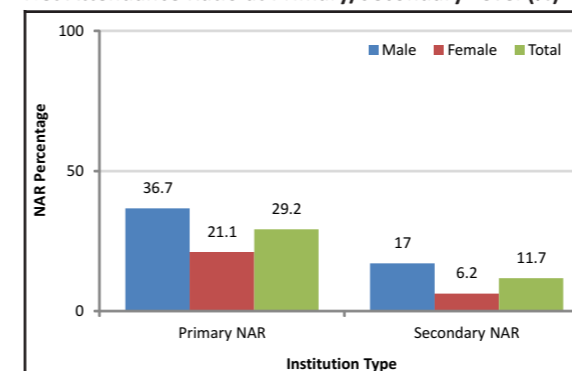


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.3. Enrollment Rates

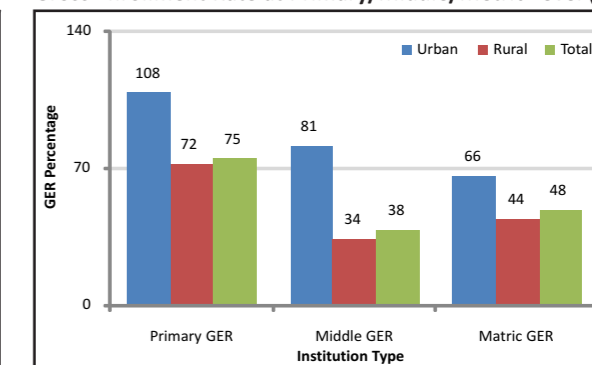
MICS 2010 has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 29% with girls significantly lower than boys (21% versus 37%). This indicates that 71% children were still out of school, which will either join late, or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in middle school NAR (total: 12%, boys: 17%, girls: 6%) show that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Gross Enrollment Rate of primary and middle schools were also very low (at 75% and 38% respectively). For details, see tables I3 and I4 Annexure I.

Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

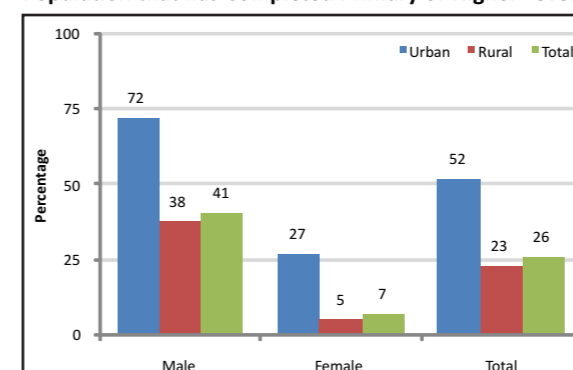


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.4. Educational Attainment

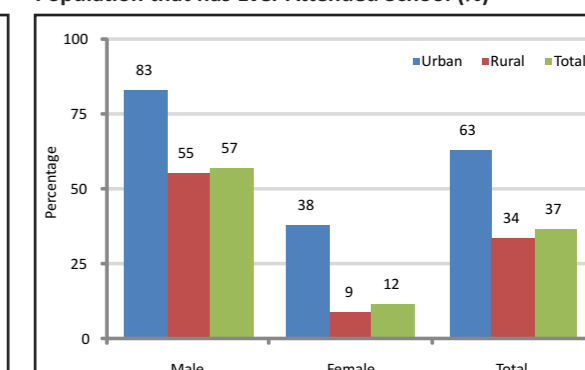
Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 63% population aged 10 years and above never attended any school while only 26% is reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 9% had ever-attended any school and only 5% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with urban males, where nearly 83% ever attend and 72% complete primary levels. For details, see tables I5 and I6 Annexure I.

Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Population that has Ever Attended School (%)

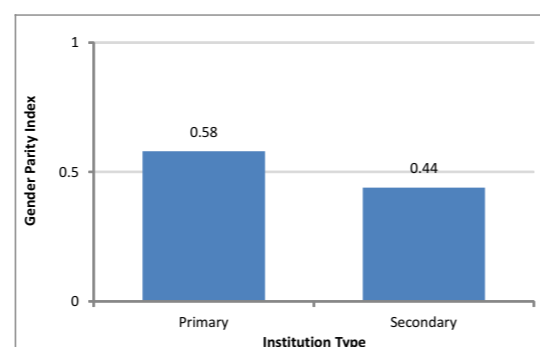


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.5. Gender Disparities

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

Gender Parity Index - School Enrollment(girls per boy)

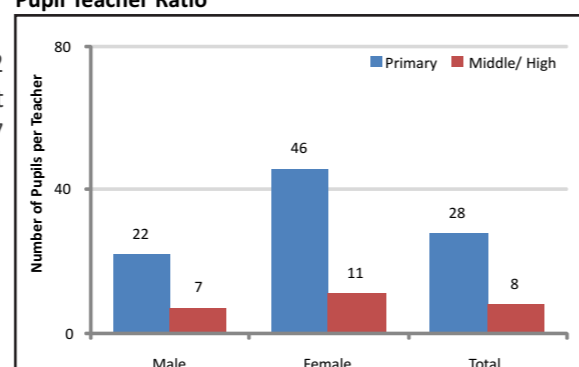


(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

16.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 22 primary school boys and 46 primary school girls. There are sufficient teachers per students for middle level. For details, see table 17 Annexure I.

Pupil Teacher Ratio



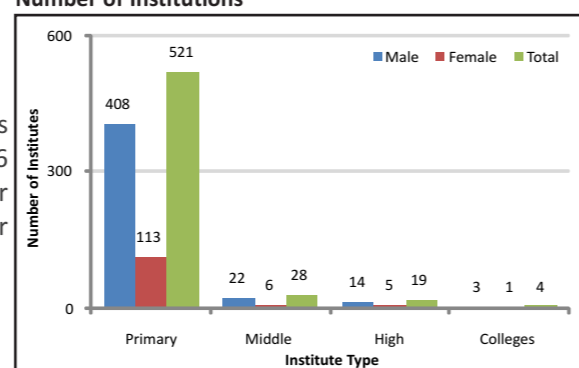
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7. Institutions

16.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school census 2009-10, there are 521 primary schools (408 male and 113 female), 28 middle schools (22 male and 6 female), 19 high schools (14 male and 5 female), 1 Inter college for female and 2 degree colleges and 1 cadet college (male only). For details, see table 18 Annexure I.

Number of Institutions



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7.2. Primary Schools

Primary schools comprise of six classes. In 2009, there were 521 primary schools in Killa Saifullah, 408 for boys and 113 for girls. The total enrollment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 30,646, of which 17,847 were boys and 12,799 girls, which means that 58% of primary school students were boys. In each primary school, a senior Junior Vernacular Teacher (JVT) is assigned the charge of Head Master or Head Mistress. The costs of primary schools are borne by government in the case of government run schools. They have a uniform curriculum and examination system.

As per Government of Pakistan's National Education Policy (NEP), now redundant after 18th Constitutional Amendment, the primary education will be provided to 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 to the letter and spirit as it would require 7,072 schools to cover the district map.

The following table computes the budget based on the information provided by the Provincial Education Department. The number of new primary schools budgeted is based on the requirements for new primary schools minus the number of non-functional schools activated. Priority has been given to activating non-functional schools before budgeting for establishing new primary schools.⁴

Budget-Establish New Primary Schools

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	7	7	7	7	7
Activate NF Schools	4	4	4	3	3
Establish New Primary Schools	3	3	3	4	4
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	6.378	6.378	6.378	8.504	8.504
New Schools-Teachers Salary	1.080	2.160	3.240	4.680	6.120
Total (Rs. in millions)	7.458	8.538	9.618	13.184	14.624
Girls' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	13	13	13	13	13
Activate NF Schools	2	1	1	1	1
Establish New Primary Schools	11	12	12	12	12
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	23.386	25.512	25.512	25.512	25.512
New Schools-Teachers Salary	3.960	8.280	12.600	16.920	21.240
Total (Rs. in millions)	27.346	33.792	38.112	42.432	46.752

16.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8, with the primary section included. In 2009, there were 28 middle schools in Killa Saifullah, of which 22 for boys and 6 for girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 2,786, which included 1,931 boys and 855 girls. This means that 69.3% of middle school students are boys. The Government has sanctioned 15 posts for 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 28 middle schools functioning against 521 primary schools, meaning thereby that 19 primary schools feed into one middle school, which explains the low continuation rates.

16.7.4. High Schools

High schools comprise of grades up to 10 classes with primary and middle classes included. Humanities and science subjects are taught in these schools. When a middle school is upgraded from middle level to high level, more staff is sanctioned as 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 19 high schools in Killa Saifullah, 14 for boys and 5 for girls. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 1,212, of which 371 were girls and 841 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 for females with 90 female students enrolled in was functioning properly. .

16.7.6. Degree Colleges

According to Directorate of Education Colleges information, 2 Degree Colleges (Male) exist in the district. In Degree Colleges, 630 students were enrolled, in which 438 students were boys and 192 students were girls.

⁴District EFA Plan, Killa Saifullah 2011-2015, NCHD

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 and to mainstream, regular subjects were introduced in the curricula. However, the response has been low and not all Madrasas were registered. The exact numbers of these Madrasas are therefore unknown.

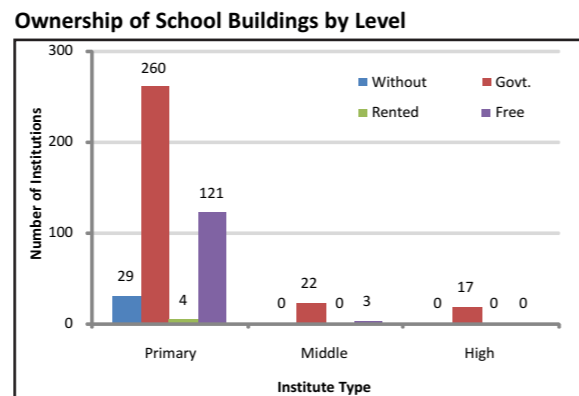
16.7.8. Technical and Vocational Education

By 2015, the Government of Balochistan, with the assistance of Federal Government, will ensure access and equity to vocational and technical education in order to promote technical educational excellence throughout the province. The scope will introduce vocational education to students of class 6 - 10 and technical education to class 11 and onwards. The vocational and technical education shall be on the basis of demand driven in order to develop effective human resource and effectively contribute towards reducing poverty rate of the province. At present, 28 middle schools are functional in the district and by the year 2015, the estimated number of middle schools will rise up to 45 (by minimum projection @ 10% per year). With the provision of Vocational Education at middle level, the Government of Balochistan intends to provide the opportunity of Vocational Education to empower the graduates for self employment/ income generation and to support the technical stream at class 9th, 10th and onward. With provision of Vocational Education at middle level the drop-out rate will also decrease.

16.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

16.8.1. School Buildings

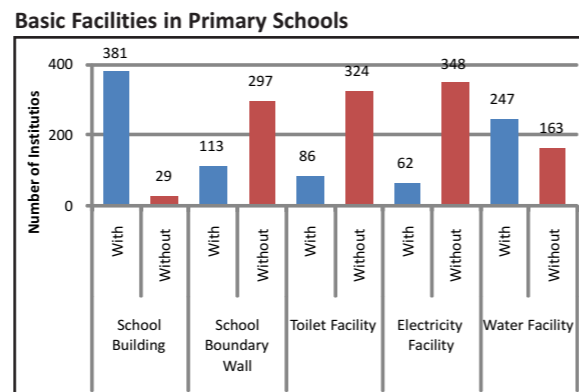
According to BEMIS 2009-10, 7% of primary schools are functioning without school buildings and some of them from all schools are functioning without shelter. This situation is better in middle and high schools.



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Almost 72 % of primary schools are without boundary wall which is a matter of serious concern.

About 85% of primary schools are functioning without electricity. This situation is also worse in middle and high schools (68% and 24%) respectively.



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Similarly, the same situation is with the toilet facility.

79% of primary schools are without basic toilet facility. This situation is almost same in middle and high schools.

Water is the basic necessity. Almost 40% 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. Nearly 63% of primary school buildings are owned by the government.

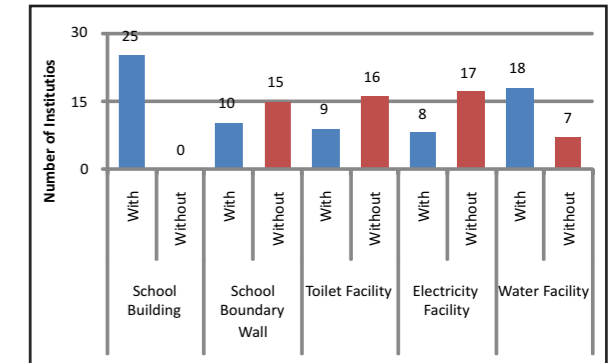
16.9. Literacy

Literacy is a key that opens the doors of awareness and gives socio-economic uplift. Since independence, Governments have 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 Killa Saifullah District was 57% among males and 12% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 37%. 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.

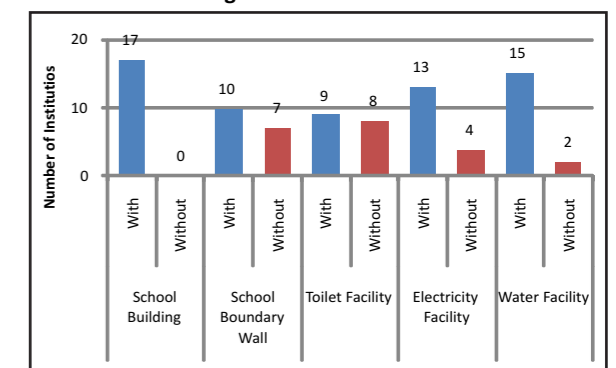
The Federal Government had launched the program to uplift literacy status in the selected districts, especially for females that have been deprived of this basic right due to social norms and limited opportunities. For this purpose, 30 Adult Literacy Centers were established in Killa Saifullah District in October, 2010. Now after devolution of the subject of education to the provinces, Balochistan will have to initiate such programs through its own resources

Basic Facilities in Middle Schools



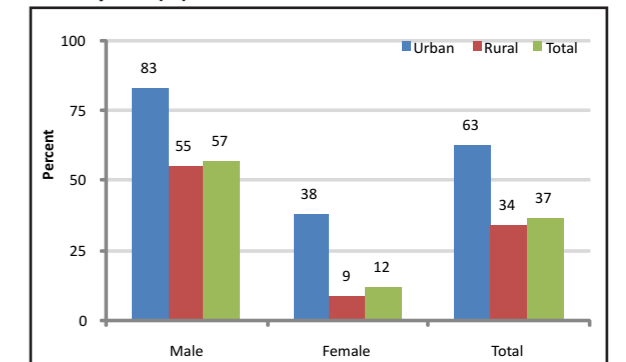
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in High Schools



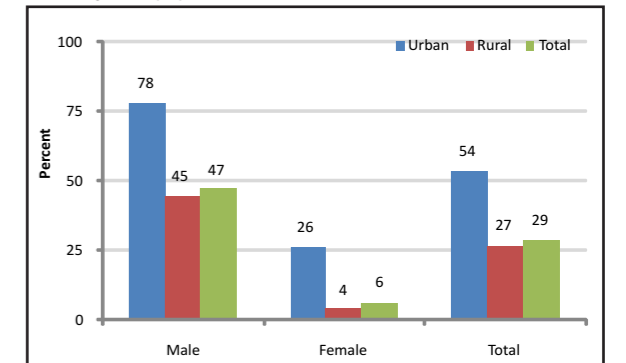
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Literacy 10+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 15+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Currently, 910 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for males and females by the Directorate of Literacy and NFBE (Non-Formal Basic Education) and NCHD for more than 18,000 beneficiaries. An overwhelming majority of the adult literacy centers are for females.⁵

Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

Description	Centers	Enrolment
Male Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	140	3,719
Literacy Centers -Dir of Lit/NFBE	10	250
Sub-total Male	150	3,969
Female Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	740	14,014
Literacy Centers -Dir of Lit/NFBE	20	500
Sub-total Female	760	14,514
Total	910	18,483

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. 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.
- Federal Government through Ministry of Education (subject of education devolved to provinces after 18th Amendment).
Prime Minister Literacy Cell and Asian Development Bank through the Government of Pakistan.

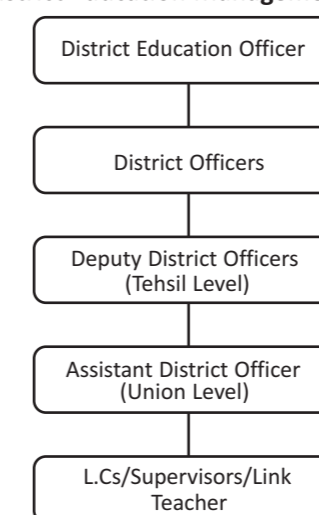
In the fiscal year 2007-2009, the Balochistan Education Foundation, with coordination of World Bank, established 35 community schools in Killa Saifullah District through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. BRSP and IDO. The enrollment was 1,285 of which 422 were girls and 833 boys.. According to an approved agreement, the following criteria were followed by BEF authority:

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

District Education Management Structure



16.12. Donors/NGOs Involvement

Many international donors and non-governmental organizations are involved to improve education standards in the District Killa Saifullah. The degree of their involvement varies according to the nature of the institution. For example, UNICEF and other NGOs have been assisting in increasing primary school participation in rural areas, particularly for girls.

16.13. Some Development Projects

Following project, according to PSDP 2009 was underway in the Education Sector:

- Construction of Building for Girls College Muslim Bagh.

16.14. Some Key Findings

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

⁵District EFA Plan, Killa Saifullah 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

In District Killa Saifullah, people are fond of local traditional games and international sports. Football and Cricket are popular games mostly played in schools and colleges. "Neza Bazi" (javelin throw) and "Ghéz" (wrestling) competitions are organized on the festivals and occasions like Eid. The best players are respected and honored in the community. People take a lot of interest in Cricket and Football and often make these sports eventful by conducting local tournaments, which pull in a lot of crowd for encouragement and applause.. Girls are only allowed to play a few sports in their schools. The National Bank of Pakistan has constructed a recreational park exclusively for ladies and children in Killa Saifullah offering many playing gadgets. However it is rarely visited by women.

The talented players need to be encouraged. The availability of stadiums and grounds to students are required. In many educational institutions, Government has provided plays fields but they are not properly maintained.

17.1. Some Development Projects

No project being implemented under PSDP 2011-12.

17.2. Some Key Findings

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

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 had been 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. The Local Government structure is currently at the hiatus status. Therefore, presently these Community Development Departments are known as Social Welfare Departments at districts levels.

Currently, in Balochistan region, certain developmental schemes were initiated by the Social Welfare Department aiming at the improvement of social environment by providing the opportunities to underprivileged strata through policies, programs and projects in order to alleviate poverty and dependency. These projects included community development centers, community halls, income support programs and registration of the marginalized persons etc. For this purpose budget allocated toward Social Welfare Department, Killa Saifullah was Rs. 2,067,000/- in the year 2010-11.

18.2. Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)

BISP was commenced by the Government of Pakistan with initial allocation of Rs.34 billion (US \$ 425 million approximately) for the financial year 2008-09. This project was started across 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.

18.3. Zakat and 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, in poor health and other needy persons with emphasis on rehabilitation.

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

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

18.4. Community Halls

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

18.5. Structure and Functions of Department

The main functions of Social Welfare Department are as follows:

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

The Department of Social Welfare, District Killa Saifullah has established two offices of EDO Killa Saifullah and Social Welfare Office Bagh. The total posts of BPS-16 were 210 and BPS-17 was 3 and no post as vacant. The detail of staff is given below:

Table 18.1: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in EDO Office

Total Posts & BPS.	No. of posts.	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	3	3	0
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	10	10	0
Total Posts.	13	13	0

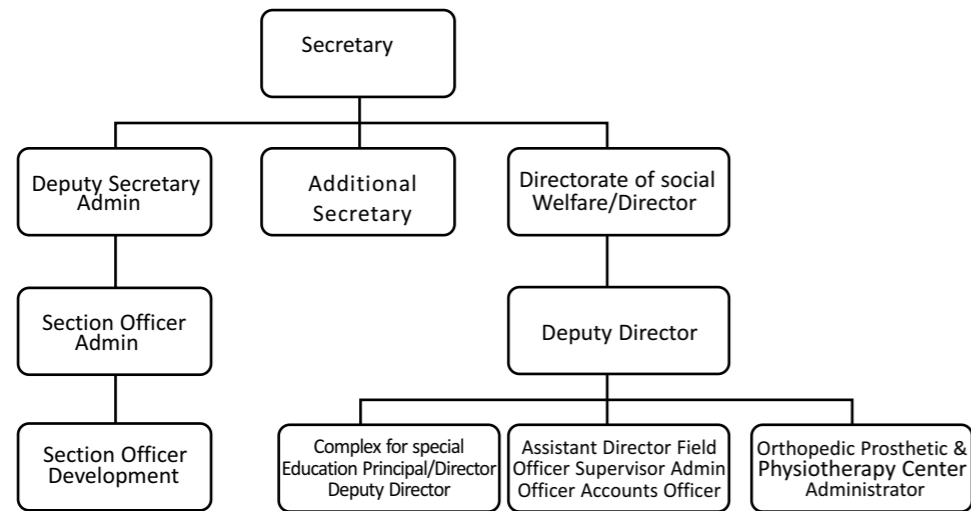
(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.2: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare Officer, Muslim Bagh

Total Posts & BPS	No. Of posts.	Filled.	Vacant.
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	2	2	0
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	11	11	0
Total Posts.	13	13	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Social Welfare Department Organogram



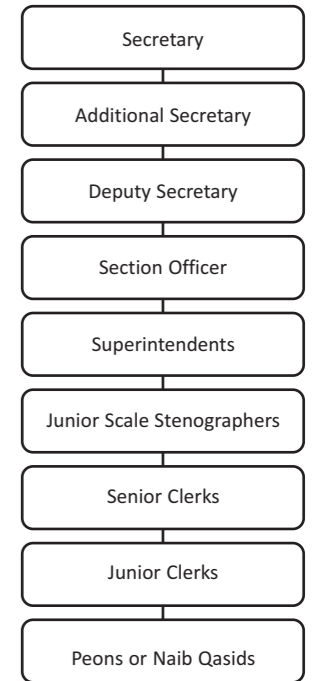
18.6. Some Key Findings

- Community Development Centers and industrial homes are essential to be established in Killa Saifullah in order to play their role in engagement of local community in economic development and enhancement of their abilities.
- Accurate record maintenance is essential to identify the needs of districts' development centers
- A sufficient amount of budget is obligatory to allocate toward Community Development Centers for their apt performance.
- SMEDA needs to focus on its role for community development and also in establishing small industries so the poor could be able to generate income competently.
- Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal needs to expand its role to acquire improvement and growth of community.
- Sufficient budget allocation is requisite to fulfill the requirements of community development schemes and projects.
- 111 CCBs & 348 NGOs were registered with Social Welfare Department in which no CCB was working while records on NGOs working were not available. Appropriate liability and monitoring of CCBs and NGOs working is essential for community development.
- Affirmative safety nets plans in Killa Saifullah are required for the well-being of aged orphans and rehabilitation of the drug addicts as well.
- Certain projects on education and rehabilitation of the persons with impairments and transsexuals are essential to be initiated for the welfare of marginalized strata.

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. Recently, the Women Development Department (WDD) is separated from Department of Social Welfare and Special Education on 03rd November, 2009 and therefore passing through an evolutionary phase. It requires more time to streamline effective projects for playing its vital role in empowerment and development of women in the future, and also to get the Women Development Department district offices in order and fully functional.

Structure of Provincial Woman Development Department



19.2. Situation of Women

By and large, social organization in District Killa Saifuallah is predominantly tribal and androcentric, which discourages women's decision making and economic empowerment. Women were 46% of the overall population and 52% of them were above 15 years of age. ThBy and large, social organization in District Killa Saifuallah is predominantly tribal and androcentric, which discourages women's decision making and economic empowerment. Women were 46% of the overall population and 52% of them were above 15 years of age. Their economic dependency over males persists high due to the patriarchal norms, they are involve in subsistence crops and livestock husbandry with in their household boundaries even then they are socially not accepted as farmers or the paid laborers. Moreover, 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 as home-based workers but they are proletarians. Other issues like Illiteracy, poverty and lack of resources adjoins in hampering women as subordinate strata of society.

According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls is significantly lower than boys (21% compared to 37%). 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 12% in total, out of which boys dominate with 17% and girls stand at mere 6%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was also very low, 75% and 38% respectively.

Women are experiencing high level of mortality and morbidity due to malnutrition, poor living conditions and inadequate healthcare. The district has poor health facilities as there were only 4 lady doctors, 135 LHWs and 4 LHSs in the district. Consequently, women have poor access to skilled attendants for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. In the year 2010, the registered expected pregnancies for Antenatal Care (ANC) were 20%, whereas 7% of reported deliveries were

assisted by trained personnel. Similarly, 72% of the delivered women had one or more post natal visits. Besides, insufficient number of lady doctors & trained personnel, lack of essential Primary Health Care equipment and services adjoins more in their problems particularly at the time of maternal emergencies.

The issues related to women are considered as matter of honor and discouraged to be reported at police stations, instead resolving such issues in the *Jirga*. For the reason, cases of violence and crimes against women in the district remain unreported. This situation raises the need of women police station and women police in the district. So, it could provide the ease of access to justice and protection for women.

The Federal Government has specified 33% female representation in the District Government structure but it is currently at hiatus until the next Local Government elections take place. In the year 2005, the registered women voters were 37,999 whereas registered men voters were 48,106 in the district but at the time of elections, women are influentially discouraged to cast their votes.

There are many women employed in education and health sector. Overall teachers employed in the district were 319 while overall female employed in education department were 313. Whereas overall 71 women were deployed in the health sector & 4 lady doctors while 8 nurses and 20 paramedic staff in the district. Other than that National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care employed 135 HHWs and 4 LHSs for the betterment of maternal health in Killa Saifuallah. However, data on women employed in the development and public sector is inadequate.

19.3. Available Facilities

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 other steps have also been taken for the development of girl child and women, such as:

- Rural Community Center, Killa Saifullah.
- 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.

Basic facilities like wash-rooms and rest-rooms have been provided at district level under Federal GRAP funds.

The microfinance facilities were introduced by commercial banks particularly for the empowerment of small entrepreneurs, farmers and women. National Bank of Pakistan (NBP), Muslim Commercial Bank (MCB) and Agriculture Development Bank (ADBP) were functioning in Killa Saifullah and providing all commercial banking facilities and loans. Unfortunately, these institutions are not providing microfinance or loan facilities to women.

On the other hand, The Women Organization promoted by the Balochistan Rural Support Program (BRSP) has ensured women's participation in socio-economic development. Women are being trained for income generating activities and awareness is growing. However, there is a need for improved utilization of this viable platform as well as establishing First Women Bank in the district to ensure more effective provision of micro credits for women entrepreneurs for their economical empowerment and betterment of livelihoods.

19.4. Vocational Trainings

Women in Killa Saifullah are involved in home based work such as in cultural embroidery work but no vocational training center existed in the district.

19.5. Recreational Facilities

The traditional norms do not allow women for recreational activities; therefore, not much attention is paid by the government to provide facilities 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. In order to fulfill these international commitments, Government of Pakistan had initiated several national action plans such as National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) and GRAP to take strategic actions for women development in general, gender equality, gender mainstreaming and empowerment. The provincial Woman Development Department was entrusted to implement and monitor such action plans.

19.7. Some Key Findings

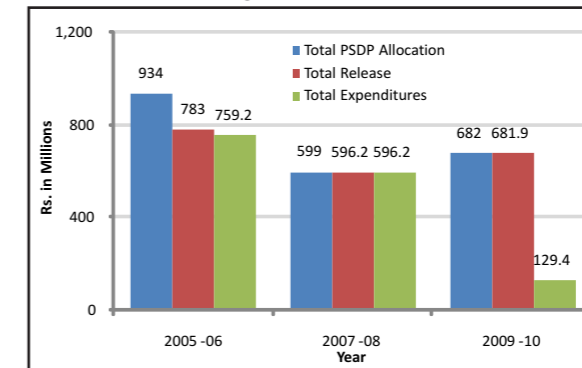
- Women in District Killa Saif ullah are not fully aware of their rights because of illiteracy and man dominancy over powers and decisions.
- There is an immense need of women empowerment programs to be initiated by Government and NGOs.
- District hospitals are needed to be equipped with essential equipment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

20 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

This sector is not applicable in this district.

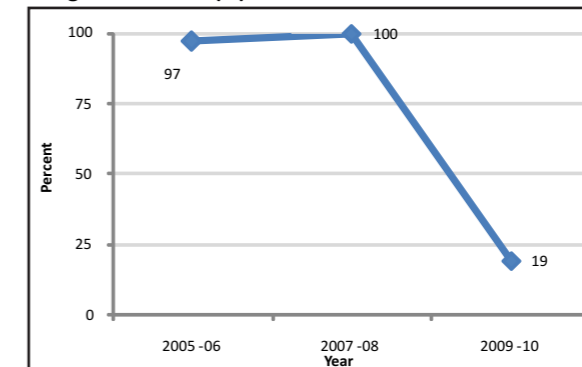
21 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

District Accounts Budget



(PSDP, Public Sector Development Program , 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 in Balochistan, which are lagging behind in their quest for sustainable development. This chapter presents an analysis of financial resources and expenditures at district level for Killa Saifullah.

21.2. District Accounts - Budgetary Allocations/Expenditures

It is very difficult to collect information about the income of the district but we can safely conclude based on historical trends, general perception and level of development 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 Killa Saifullah attracted higher flow of resources as compared to many other districts of Balochistan. It is evident that the districts with lesser provision of funds are mostly lagging and have low socio-economic indicators as compared to the better funded districts. This warrants a policy change to divert more resources to bring all districts at par with comparatively developed ones. The table below presents the data for PSDP allocation, release, and expenditure along with the utilization rate for the last ten years.

Table 21.1: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

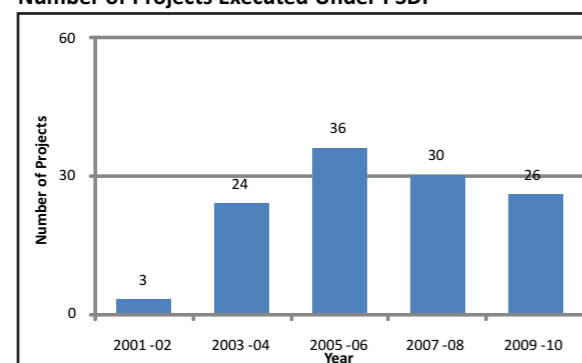
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total PSDP Allocation GOB	100	458	627	934	787	599	548	682
Total Release	151	398	859	783	n/a	596	548	682
Total Expenditures	148	397	788	759	n/a	596	211	129
Percentage Utilizations	98%	100%	92%	97%	n/a	100%	39%	*19%

n/a: Data not available

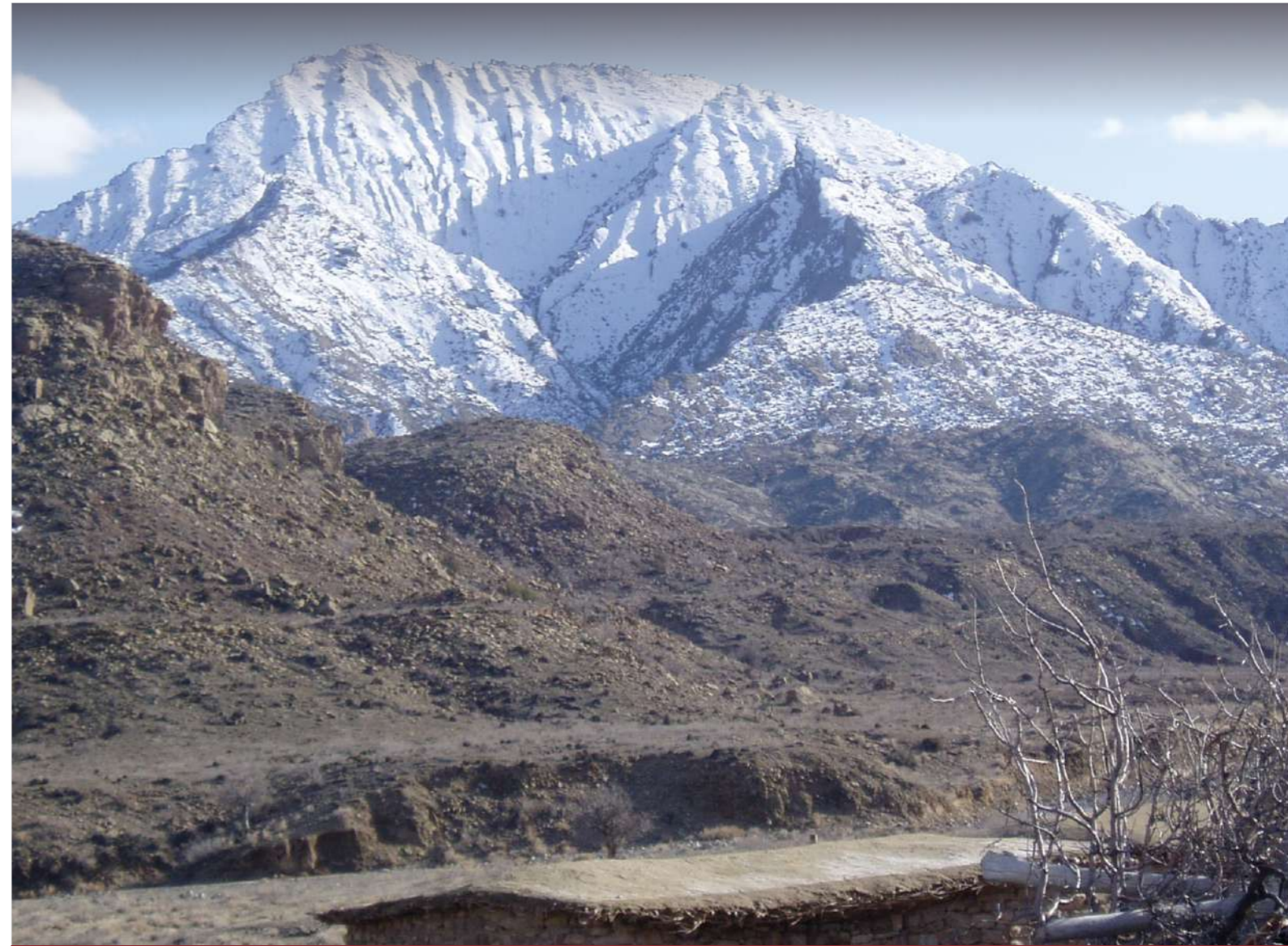
**when data was being collected*

The graph shows the number of projects executed under PSDP in Killa Saifullah. It is evident that the number of projects has declined since 2007-08 as a result of fiscal constraint in wake of global economic crisis. 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-20	1
National	NA-264, Zhob cum Sherani cum killa saifullah	1
<i>Total</i>		2

(Provincial and District Election Commission, 2010)

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

Office	Basic Pay Scale (BPS)	Number of Posts		Total
		2008-09	2009-10	
Health	1	4	0	4
	2	2	0	2
	3	2	0	2
	4	1	0	1
	5	1	0	1
	7	1	0	1
	9	1	0	1
Forest/ Wildlife	1	0	1	1
	2	0	2	2
Agriculture	2	38	0	38
	5	3	0	3
	6	13	0	13
	7	2	0	2
	8	1	0	1
	11	1	0	1
	17	2	0	2
<i>Total</i>		72	3	75

(District Accounts)

Table A3: Licensing facilities

Licenses Type	Number of Licenses Issued (2009-2010)	Fees Per License(include rates for 2009-2010)	Revenue generated during financial Year 2009-2010	Issuing Authority
Driving license	800	80	n/a	S.P District police Office

(District Revenue Office)

Annexure B: LAW AND ORDER

Table B1: Type of Law Enforcement Agencies and Geographical Coverage

Type of Law Enforcement Agencies	Police Stations/Thana/Chowkis	Geographical Coverage
Police	2 thana	n/a
Provincial Levies	2 thana	n/a
Federal Levies	18 thana , 10 chowkies	n/a

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

Table B2: Strength of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Law Enforcement Agency	Available Human Resource							Total
	SSP(s)/ Tehsildar/ Subaidar	SP(s)/ Hawaldar	DSP(s)/ Risaldar	SHO(s)/ Naibrisaldar	SI(s)	ASI(s)	Constable(s)	
Police	6	1	4	2	12	20	89	134
Levies Provincial	5	34	2	99	n/a	n/a	n/a	140
Levies Federal	n/a	12	12	290	n/a	n/a	n/a	314
Total	11	47	18	391	12	20	89	588

(District Police Office, District Commissioner Office & Provincial Home Department and 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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	40	20	60
Levies Provincial	n/a	14	800	128,717	n/a	n/a	n/a	129,531
Levies Federal	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2
Total		16	800	128,717		40	20	129,593

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

Table B4: 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	2
Anti-Terrorist Court	N	0
Qazi Court	Y	2
Majlis-e-Shoora	N	0
Juvenile Court	Y	1
Banking Court	Y	2

(Registrar High Court, DIG (investigation)/ District Police office)

Annexure C: AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

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

Major Rabi Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield(Kg/ Hectare) Average
Wheat	14,950	28,897	1,933
Barley	1,650	2,206	1,337
Cumin	52	30	577
Vegetables	7,219	105,672	14,638
Fodder	156	5,267	33,763
Sunflower	20	21	1,050
Total	24,047	142,093	53,298

(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)
Maize	115	114	991
Moong bean	320	154	481
Mash bean	130	67	515
Fruits	101,979	195,984	1,922
Onion	1,050	18,900	18,000
Potato	785	10,676	13,600
Vegetables	1,456	10,517	7,223
Melons	548	5,854	10,682
Chilies	430	650	1,512
Fodder	161	6,163	38,280
Tobacco	1,055	1,585	1,502
Cotton	90	113	1,256
Total	108,119	250,777	95,964

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

	Wheat	Fruits	Onion	Fodder
Killa Saifullah				
Area	11.3	77.2	0.8	0.2
Production	7.4	49.9	4.8	2.9
Yield	1.3	1.3	12.1	48.3
Balochistan				
Area	33.9	20.1	2.7	3.1
Production	16.5	19.7	11.6	22.5
Yield	1.0	2.0	8.6	29.1

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Owner	Tractors	Threshers	Reapers	Bulldozers
Govt.	15	5	2	11
Private	755	37	0	0
Total	770	42	2	11

(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	2,069	4,018	2,992
Apple	68,560	34,512	1,116
Apricot	17,764	140,146	12,327
Grapes	241	364	10,706
Peach	5,940	5,240	1,017
Pear	5	15	3,000
Pomegranate	7,098	11,072	1,595
Cherry	302	617	2,754
Total	101,979	195,984	35,507

(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)
Carrot	1,060	18,727	17,667
Cauliflower	324	4,860	15,000
Peas	90	1,080	12,000
Tomatoes	6,665	87,753	21,435
Lady Finger	147	832	5,660
Brinjal	75	569	7,587
Bottle Gourd	82	615	7,500
Pumpkin	95	785	8,263
Luffa	45	311	6,911
Potato	785	10,676	13,600
Cucumber	92	657	7,141
Total	9,460	126,865	122,764

(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
Tube wells	70,000	32	95	2,405
Karezes / Spring	148,578	68	0	0
Total	218,578	100		2,500

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Annexure D: LIVESTOCK

Table D1: Health Services Activities (Number)

Activities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Vaccination	164,721	422,286	585,657	302,958
Treatment	256,979	101,271	451,088	253,663
Animals Castrated	1,692	2,125	2,982	9,147
Animal Slaughtered (Govt.)	14,926	29,750	19,321	9,862
Animal Slaughtered (Private)	240	n/a	n/a	n/a

(Director Animal Health Balochistan)

n/a: Data not available

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	5.0	5.1	5.2	7.4	7.5
Beef	(000) Tones	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Milk	(000) Liters	107.5	109.6	111.8	114.0	116.3
Poultry	(000) Tones	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.7
Eggs	Million Numbers	66.8	68.6	70.4	72.2	74.1

(Directorate General Livestock and Livestock Census, 2006)

Annexure E: FORESTRY

Table E1: Notified Forests Areas ^{''(000 hectares)}

Forest Name	Area	Status
Tarawal	4	n/a
Khatuka	4	n/a
Kand	5	n/a
Nasai	7	n/a
<i>Total</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>n/a</i>

(Forest Department), n/a: Data not available

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	1
Deputy Ranger Forest	9	3
Senior Clerk	9	1
Forester	7	4
Junior Clerk	7	1
Deputy Ranger Wildlife	5	4
Forest Guard	5	7
Jeep Driver	4	1
Game Watcher	1	10
Naib Qasid	1	1
Chowkidar	1	1
<i>Total</i>		<i>39</i>

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

Annexure F: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATION

Table F1: Number of Post Offices and Courier Services

Services Category	1998	2009
Post Offices	15	5
Courier Services OCS, TCS, TNT, Speed eX	n/a	2

(Post Master General)

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	80.0
Piped water	31.4
Public standpipe or tap	0.4
Hand pump	0
Donkey pump/turbine	0
Protected dug well	12.5
Tube well/ borehole	16.9
Protected pond/ Tank	0
Protected spring	14.6
Rainwater collection	3.8
Filter plant	0.3
Un-Improved Sources	20.0
Unprotected dug well	13.4
Unprotected Spring	4.6
Unprotected Pond	0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	1.1
vendor provided	0
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	0
Tanker truck	0.8
Cart with small tanker/ drum	0
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0
Other	0

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

Access of water sources	MICS 2010
Improved sanitation facilities	30.3
Flush to piped sewer system	0.3
Flush to septic tank	0.3
Flush to pit (latrine)	3.2
Flush to somewhere else	3.1
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	2.7
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	5.4
Pit latrine with slab	14.9
Composting toilet	0.3
Un-Improved sanitation facilities	
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	0.0
Bucket	17.1
Public/ communal latrine	0.0
Other	5.7
Missing	2.0
No facility, Bush, Field	44.9

(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	1,832	n/a	1,832	24,621	n/a	24,621
Surgery	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,305	n/a	1,305
Dental	825	n/a	825	1,276	n/a	1,276
OBS/ Gynae	103	n/a	103	173	n/a	173
Emergency/ Causality	2,185	n/a	2,185	3,900	n/a	3,900
Total	4,945	n/a	4,945	31,275	n/a	31,275

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

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	14,155	8,387	22,542	17,847	12,799	30,646
Middle Section	1,577	710	2,287	1,931	855	2,786
High Section	658	353	1011	841	371	1212
Inter Colleges	169	0	169	0	90	90
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	438	192	630
Cadet College	0	0	0	180	0	180
Total	16,559	9,450	26,009	21,237	14,307	35,544

(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	
	93	98	96	90	91	90	90	93	91	Total
	85	98	92	90	92	90	90	94	91	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	36.7	21.1	29.2
Secondary	17.0	6.2	11.7

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Total			Kachi Class
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
4-9	109	97	102	105	27	66	105	34	69	Including
5-9	116	102	108	114	29	72	114	37	75	Excluding
6-10	114	109	111	113	33	76	113	41	79	Excluding
10-12	110	47	81	54	8	34	59	11	38	-
11-13	95	47	75	73	9	42	76	12	46	-
13-14	76	39	66	73	15	44	74	17	48	-
14-15	80	78	79	59	13	37	63	16	42	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	83	38	63	55	9	34	57	12	37

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	72	27	52	38	5	23	41	7	26

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table I7: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	22	46	28
Middle and High Level	7	11	8

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Table I8: Type and Number of Institutions - Year Wise (Number)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	330	106	436	408	113	521
Middle Schools	18	5	23	22	6	28
High Schools	13	5	18	14	5	19
Inter Colleges	2	0	2	0	1	1
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	2	0	2
Cadet Colleges	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	363	116	479	447	125	572

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

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

Literacy	Gender	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
Literacy 10+	Male	83	55	57
	Female	38	9	12
	Total	63	34	37
Literacy 15+	Male	78	45	47
	Female	26	4	6
	Total	54	27	29

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Annexure J: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

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

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	58	69	69
Female	42	31	31

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

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

Nomenclature & bps.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer (Male) (B-17).	1	1	0
Multi-Purpose Workers (Male) (B-08).	2	2	0
Multi-Purpose Workers (Female) (B-08).	2	2	0
Needle & Craft Instructor (B-08).	1	1	0
Junior Clerk (B-07).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Worker (Female) (B-06).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Workers (Male) (B-06).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid (B-02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar (B-01).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table J2: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Office of Social Welfare, Muslim Bagh

Nomenclature & bps.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer (Female). (B-17).	1	1	0
Social Welfare Officer (Male). (B-17).	1	1	0
Lady Health Visitor. (Female). (B-09).	1	1	0
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Male). (B-08).	2	2	0
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Female). (B-08).	2	2	0
Needle & Craft Instructor. (B-08).	1	1	0
Junior Clerk. (B-07).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Worker. (Female). (B-06).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Workers. (Male). (B-06).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid. (B—02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar. (B-01).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Annexure K: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table K1: Projects Executed Under PSDP

Year	Projects in Numbers
2001-02	3
2002-03	12
2003-04	24
2004-05	39
2005-06	36
2006-07	36
2007-08	30
2008-09	17
2009-10	26

(PSDP, 2010)

Annexure L: LIST OF VILLAGES (RURAL)

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	KILLA SAIFULLAH	ASHKOHBI MULLA AKRAM	542	84
2	KILLA SAIFULLAH	BADINAI	4327	798
3	KILLA SAIFULLAH	GHAZLOONA	233	32
4	KILLA SAIFULLAH	JURJORI	430	91
5	KILLA SAIFULLAH	NAKOI KAREZ	412	61
6	KILLA SAIFULLAH	TARKHA GHARBI	392	45
7	KILLA SAIFULLAH	TARKHA SHARKI	247	34
8	KILLA SAIFULLAH	BARAT KHAIL	2127	341
9	KILLA SAIFULLAH	RUSTAM ZAI	1089	164
10	KILLA SAIFULLAH	TODA ASFARZAI	878	115
11	KILLA SAIFULLAH	TODA GULA ZAI	118	12
12	KILLA SAIFULLAH	AMIRABAD	635	86
13	KILLA SAIFULLAH	ANDOBAH	283	47
14	KILLA SAIFULLAH	BATUZAI	5959	1011
15	KILLA SAIFULLAH	GHIB ZAI	845	205
16	KILLA SAIFULLAH	GOWAL HAIDER ZAI	2530	341
17	KILLA SAIFULLAH	NAWA	1370	233
18	KILLA SAIFULLAH	RODJOGIZAI	8318	1239
19	KILLA SAIFULLAH	SIB ZAI	2538	421
20	KILLA SAIFULLAH	TABLI	17233	2338
21	KILLA SAIFULLAH	TANISHPAH	956	158
22	KILLA SAIFULLAH	BANDATGOWAL, ISMAIL ZAI	1260	207
23	KILLA SAIFULLAH	GHORI ZAI	2717	488
24	KILLA SAIFULLAH	GOWAL ISMAIL ZAI	4544	818
25	KILLA SAIFULLAH	TALAQ MUHAMMAD ZAI	1177	183
26	KILLA SAIFULLAH	TANG HAIDER ZAI	882	111
27	KILLA SAIFULLAH	AKHTAR ZAI	1052	132
28	KILLA SAIFULLAH	ALI KHAIL	2911	509
29	KILLA SAIFULLAH	ALOZAI	1307	166
30	KILLA SAIFULLAH	BAHADUR WAL	780	146
31	KILLA SAIFULLAH	DOBANDI AKHTAR ZAI	2568	435
32	KILLA SAIFULLAH	KARAZ MOHAMMAD AKBAR	0	0
33	KILLA SAIFULLAH	KHUSTI	195	30
34	KILLA SAIFULLAH	MANGUS	490	74
35	KILLA SAIFULLAH	NISHPAH	531	112
36	KILLA SAIFULLAH	SOGHAI	325	55
37	KILLA SAIFULLAH	ZARKI KHANDKI	1716	293
38	KILLA SAIFULLAH	ZHARIDAUATZAI	128	26
39	KILLA SAIFULLAH	ABDUL KARAZ	1075	227
40	KILLA SAIFULLAH	BANDAT MIRZAI	8172	1276
41	KILLA SAIFULLAH	BANDAT PASSINZAI	674	105
42	KILLA SAIFULLAH	BANDAT PITOW MIRZAI	664	85
43	KILLA SAIFULLAH	DALEZAI	381	53

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
44	KILLA SAIFULLAH	DILLI JALALZAI	106	14
45	KILLA SAIFULLAH	DILOR	735	117
46	KILLA SAIFULLAH	GHUTAI	196	43
47	KILLA SAIFULLAH	HILALA	118	21
48	KILLA SAIFULLAH	JAWAR TARKI	171	31
49	KILLA SAIFULLAH	KACHHI	42	3
50	KILLA SAIFULLAH	KAMKI VIALA	34	6
51	KILLA SAIFULLAH	KAREZ MSAZAI	151	22
52	KILLA SAIFULLAH	KASHIMIR VIALA	733	117
53	KILLA SAIFULLAH	KATKE ZAI SHINA	53	5
54	KILLA SAIFULLAH	KHUSNOBE	523	63
55	KILLA SAIFULLAH	MAHINWILA	266	34
56	KILLA SAIFULLAH	MANKI VIALA	0	0
57	KILLA SAIFULLAH	MANUKAREZ	154	24
58	KILLA SAIFULLAH	MAT KHULLAH	29	6
59	KILLA SAIFULLAH	MIRZA KHAN TARKI	54	10
60	KILLA SAIFULLAH	NAWE LAHORE	127	25
61	KILLA SAIFULLAH	NIWGAI SHINA	268	45
62	KILLA SAIFULLAH	NOGIMANJARA	39	5
63	KILLA SAIFULLAH	PASIN ZAI TARKI	0	0
64	KILLA SAIFULLAH	PASSIN ZAI SHINA	0	0
65	KILLA SAIFULLAH	SHANGLOONA	312	45
66	KILLA SAIFULLAH	SHARAM MASSAZAI	231	32
67	KILLA SAIFULLAH	TORKAN	332	41
68	KILLA SAIFULLAH	USKHOBHI SHAMBE	74	10
69	KILLA SAIFULLAH	YAHYA WAL	279	33
70	KILLA SAIFULLAH	ZARAH SHINA	0	0
71	KILLA SAIFULLAH	ZARGHON KAREZ	160	32
72	KILLA SAIFULLAH	ZARHAMANJARAH	164	19
73	KILLA SAIFULLAH	ZHARAI PATOZAI	233	40
74	KILLA SAIFULLAH	ANDER BES	2125	146
75	KILLA SAIFULLAH	BABU CHINA	1669	273
76	KILLA SAIFULLAH	GAR SAMALAN	679	93
77	KILLA SAIFULLAH	JUNGAL	706	86
78	KILLA SAIFULLAH	KOHLI CHINA	131	16
79	KILLA SAIFULLAH	KOZH KACHH	1969	178
80	KILLA SAIFULLAH	LOWANI	89	8
81	KILLA SAIFULLAH	MEHR ALI CHINA	231	25
82	KILLA SAIFULLAH	MUGHAL CHINA	314	37
83	KILLA SAIFULLAH	MURGHA FAQIR ZAI	2488	281
84	KILLA SAIFULLAH	MURGHAKAI	1112	99
85	KILLA SAIFULLAH	NAKROZ	2157	185
86	KILLA SAIFULLAH	NASNI	42	8
87	KILLA SAIFULLAH	ROGHANI	387	53
88	KILLA SAIFULLAH	SALAK	550	89
89	KILLA SAIFULLAH	SHIN SHOB	818	94
90	KILLA SAIFULLAH	SUR RAGHA	215	44

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
91	KILLA SAIFULLAH	USHKOBHI GHUNZ	394	47
92	KILLA SAIFULLAH	USHKOBHI ROSHAN	107	12
93	KILLA SAIFULLAH	WARZROB	325	41
94	KILLA SAIFULLAH	ZARH GHEZ	1723	158
95	KILLA SAIFULLAH	ASKHOBHI MIR AFZAL	1287	131
96	KILLA SAIFULLAH	AWARA TALRAI	328	43
97	KILLA SAIFULLAH	KAJEER	1101	117
98	KILLA SAIFULLAH	KURAM	1277	193
99	KILLA SAIFULLAH	LOI BAND	2609	217
100	KILLA SAIFULLAH	QUTAB ASKHOBHI	306	57
101	KILLA SAIFULLAH	TARGHATOD	184	28
102	KILLA SAIFULLAH	ZARPANRA	468	55
103	KILLA SAIFULLAH	ASO ZAI TALRI	1736	213
104	KILLA SAIFULLAH	FIROZI KHAN	890	95
105	KILLA SAIFULLAH	IDRIS TALRI	566	105
106	KILLA SAIFULLAH	IKTIAR KAREZ	457	68
107	KILLA SAIFULLAH	KAN MEHTER ZAI	6067	756
108	KILLA SAIFULLAH	LALU ZAI KAREZ	416	89
109	KILLA SAIFULLAH	MURGHA MEHTAR ZAI	2687	357
110	KILLA SAIFULLAH	TOR AGHBAGRI	243	31
111	KILLA SAIFULLAH	YAQOOB KAREZ	156	24
112	KILLA SAIFULLAH	YAQOOBA	524	86
113	KILLA SAIFULLAH	AUCH ZAWAR	697	83
114	KILLA SAIFULLAH	GHUT TEZA	3829	367
115	KILLA SAIFULLAH	KACH MULLA ZAI	1775	323
116	KILLA SAIFULLAH	MULLA SHAKH	970	108
117	KILLA SAIFULLAH	MURGHA BAKAL ZAI	424	47
118	KILLA SAIFULLAH	RAGHA BAKAL ZAI	2542	279
119	KILLA SAIFULLAH	YASINI	189	31
120	KILLA SAIFULLAH	BAGH VIALA	767	107
121	KILLA SAIFULLAH	BARAT CHINA	1287	169
122	KILLA SAIFULLAH	CHURMA	771	109
123	KILLA SAIFULLAH	GHUND MANAH	1788	333
124	KILLA SAIFULLAH	KAZHA	6480	942
125	KILLA SAIFULLAH	MALKHOZGI	809	113
126	KILLA SAIFULLAH	SHINA KH/WRHA	1207	251
127	KILLA SAIFULLAH	ATALA	448	60
128	KILLA SAIFULLAH	AUCH ZAMA	702	111
129	KILLA SAIFULLAH	AURGUS	1885	320
130	KILLA SAIFULLAH	AURGUS NASIR	120	16
131	KILLA SAIFULLAH	AZGHUM	284	35
132	KILLA SAIFULLAH	CHINAH GAT	1167	175
133	KILLA SAIFULLAH	DARGHA	330	52
134	KILLA SAIFULLAH	INZIR KACH	642	94
135	KILLA SAIFULLAH	KAN ADINA ZAI	1154	178
136	KILLA SAIFULLAH	KHAZINA	1073	105
137	KILLA SAIFULLAH	KHULGI	100	16

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
138	KILLA SAIFULLAH	MALGHUZAR	402	67
139	KILLA SAIFULLAH	MANDAK	160	32
140	KILLA SAIFULLAH	MUGHAL TALRI	62	10
141	KILLA SAIFULLAH	MURGHA MURZGHAN	678	112
142	KILLA SAIFULLAH	OBLUN	155	21
143	KILLA SAIFULLAH	PASHA	382	41
144	KILLA SAIFULLAH	RAGHA SULTANZAI	2126	305
145	KILLA SAIFULLAH	SARAH TANGI	186	19
146	KILLA SAIFULLAH	SHAKH	123	19
147	KILLA SAIFULLAH	TALRI MOHD JAN	488	71
148	KILLA SAIFULLAH	TOR TANGI	1349	140
149	KILLA SAIFULLAH	ZAMA SHAH MURAD	575	100

SOME WEBSITES

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Agriculture Department. Government of Balochistan (n.d)

Agriculture Statistics of Balochistan. (2005-06 & 2008-09). Directorate of Crop Reporting Services, Agriculture Department Balochistan, Quetta.

Agriculture Statistics of Balochistan. (2008-09). Directorate of Crop Reporting Services, Agriculture Department Balochistan, Quetta.

Balochistan Education Management Information System (BEMIS) Statistical Profile. (2004-05 & 2009-10), Quetta: Directorate of Education (School) Balochistan.

Balochistan Health Department. (n.d.).

Census. (1998). *Population of Pakistan.* Retrieved from Population Association of Pakistan: <http://www.pap.org.pk/statistics/population.htm#tabfig-1.1>

Civil Veterinary Hospital. (2010). Killa Saifullah]

Clean Drinking Water for All (CDWA). Project in Public Health Engineering Department (PHED). (2010)

Community Development and Social Welfare Department (n.d). Government of Balochistan

Directorate General Livestock and Livestock Census. (2006).

Directorate of Animal Health Balochistan.(n.d)

Directorate of Animal Husbandry. Quetta.(2010)

Directorate of Fisheries. (n.d). Government of Balochistan.

Directorate of Livestock Planning. (2010). Spiny Road, Quetta.

District Accounts. (n.d)

District Development Statistics, Balochistan. (2008-09). Retrieved from Provincial Buildings and Roads Division.

District Health Information System (DHIS). (2009-10). Health Department, Government of Balochistan.

District Revenue Office, Killa Saifullah. (n.d)

Forest Department, Government of Balochistan. (2010)

Health Department. Government of Balochistan (2010)

Health Facilities and Human Resources. (2010), Health Department, Government of Balochistan.

Industries and Manufacturing Department. (n.d.).

Licensing Facilities. (2010). District Killa Saifullah.

Livestock Census. (1986,1996, 2006). Livestock Department, Balochistan.

Local Government Balochistan. (2005). Retrieved from Balochistan.gov.pk: http://www.balochistan.gov.pk/index.php?option=com_content&task=category§ionid=4&id=39&Itemid=581

Local Governments, TMAS, LG Department, PHE Department and NGOs. (n.d.).

Mines and Mineral Department. (2010). Government of Balochistan

Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS). (2010), Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan.

Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS). (2004), Planning & Development Department, Government of Balochistan.

Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) (2004-05 & 2008-09). Federal Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan.

Pakistan Telecom Authority. (2004-05 & 2009-10).

Population Census Organization. (n.d.). Retrieved from Population by Province/Region Since 1951: <http://www.census.gov.pk/ProvinceRegion.htm>

Post Master General.(2009)

Provincial and District Election Commission. (2010).

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

Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA). (2010)

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

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

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

Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP). (2010).

Regional Meteorological Center (RMC) Karachi. (1998). (climate data retrieved from multiple websites.)

Registrar High Court, District & Session Judge.(2010). District {name}

Social Welfare Department. (2010). Government of Balochistan

State Bank of Pakistan. (2010). Retrieved from Quetta Office for All Banking Information.

The Gazetteer Balochistan Kill Saifullah. (n.d) Volume 2.