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BALOCHISTAN MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

REPORT 2011

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Report on the Status of Millennium Development Goals Balochistan

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List of Abbreviations

BHU	Basic Health Unit
BISP	Benazir Income Support Program
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRPRID	Center for Research on Poverty Reduction and Income Distribution
EPI	Expanded Program for Immunization
ESP	Education Sector Plan
FBS	Federal Bureau of Statistics
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GRAP	Gender Reform Action Plan
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
LHW	Lady Health Worker
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MNCH	Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Project
NACP	National AIDS Control Program
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NFC	National Finance Commission
PDHS	Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey
PHC	Primary Health Care
PIHS	Pakistan Integrated Household Survey
PMDGR	Pakistan Millennium Development Goals Report
PMN	Pakistan Microfinance Network
PSDP	Public Sector Development Program
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
RHC	Rural Health Center
SPDC	Social Policy Development Center
SPRU	Social Policy Reform Unit
TMA	Tehsil Municipal Administration
WFP	World Food Program

Glossary

Antenatal Care Coverage	Proportion of women who delivered during the last 3 years and who made at least one antenatal care visit to either a public or private health practitioner
Caloric Poverty	Proportion of population consuming less than 2350 calories per adult equivalent per day
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	Proportion of currently married women aged between 15 and 49 who are (or their spouses are) currently using contraception
Dependency Ratio	Number of household members aged below 15 and above 64 as a proportion of the working age members (15 to 64 years) of the same household
Full Immunization Rate	Proportion of children from 12 to 23 months of age who are fully vaccinated against the Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) target diseases
Gender Parity Index	Proportion of girls to boys in any given category or group
Headcount Index	Incidence of poverty in terms of percent of persons below the poverty line. For Pakistan, the estimate is based on the official poverty line, which has been set at the monetary value, per capita per month, consistent with the attainment of 2350 calories per adult equivalent per day
Infant Mortality Rate	No. of deaths of children under 1 year of age per 1000 live births
Maternal Mortality Rate	No. of mothers dying due to complications of pregnancy and delivery per 100,000 live births
Net Primary Enrolment Ratio	Number of children aged 5 to 9 attending primary level classes, divided by the total number of children in this age cohort
Prevalence of Underweight Children	Proportion of children under 5 years who are underweight for their age
Primary Completion/Survival Rate	Proportion of students who complete grade 5
Total Fertility Rate	Average number of children delivered by a woman during her reproductive years
Under 5 Mortality Rate	No. of deaths of children under 5 years of age per 1000 live births

Foreword

The Balochistan Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Report 2011 is the first report of its kind which provides specific updates on the status of MDGs in the province. The Government of Balochistan extends its gratitude towards UNDP and other UN Agencies for their support in preparing this report. This report provides a deep analysis of present status and challenges towards achieving the MDGs. It provides a robust fact base and repository of data which will enable an informed and evidence based policy formulation and programming by both public and non-public sector organizations to pursue the goals of socio – economic development in the province.

Balochistan province is currently confronted with a number of challenges stemming from the decade old drought, peculiar geo-political situation coupled with catastrophic earthquakes and the floods of 2010 which have caused immense damage to the physical infrastructure and other productive assets of the province. These factors have adversely impacted the overall economy and pace of development which have then hampered the achievement of MDG goals in the province.

The last year's landmark constitutional amendment and the passage of 7th National Finance Commission Award have, however, provided a beacon of hope for the province. The Province received increased transfers of resources under the 7th National Finance Commission Award from the Federal Government, which will help provide additional financial resources for development work in the province. The 18th Constitutional Amendment has also provided the province an opportunity to determine and implement its own priorities in order to cater to the needs of the province. This MDG report is therefore extremely timely as it will provide the policy makers the necessary baseline for prioritizing development interventions, especially to fast track progress toward MDGs, and tracking progress over a period of time.

The Government of Balochistan is committed to the achievement of MDGs. I am pleased to share that the Government of Balochistan has already undertaken a number of initiatives to tackle the development issues head on. These include the electrical subsidy on tube wells for agriculture, 100 dams program to increase the cultivable land, exploitation of minerals along with Fisheries development in the coastal areas of Balochistan. Aghaz-e-Haqoob-e-Balochistan led by the Federal Government, is another step towards increasing economic opportunities in the province, especially for the youth of Balochistan.

The development challenges and the short span to the deadline 2015 for the achievement of MDGs notwithstanding, I am confident that with our strong resolve and the support of development partners, we will be able to make significant headways toward the achievement of MDGs in Balochistan.

Chief Minister Balochistan

Executive Summary

The tracking of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is important in Balochistan, as provincial progress, or lack thereof, is of key concern for national policy makers. As available data shows, at the current rate of progress, no MDG can be achieved in entirety in the province and in the aftermath of the floods, and the declining national economic and security situation post 2007, even the achievements made so far in a few indicators or in a few districts are at risk of being undone. The province displays wide discrepancies on progress within and on various goals. It lags behind national averages on almost all indicators, with discrepancies being quite wide in some cases. Within indicators for various MDGs, there are large variances in achievements amongst districts and along the urban/rural and gender lines.

On MDG 1, Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger, targets are unlikely to be met and the province lags behind others significantly. On the indicator of headcount index (where the national goal is 13 percent by 2015), Balochistan's poverty incidence stood at 48 percent in 2001/02 which was an exceptional 15 percentage points higher than the national average. By 2005/06 poverty incidence stood at 50.9 percent, compared to a national average of 22.3 percent.

Further, until 2004/05, the proportion of children under 5 years in the province who are underweight for their age was recorded at about 43 percent, which was 5 percentage points above national levels and over twice the level that must be reached nationally (<20 percent) for the achievement of this MDG. Bearing in mind that the national levels have only declined by 3.5 percentage points on this indicator, it is unlikely that the province's performance has improved over the past years. In terms of caloric poverty, again the incidence was recorded at 49.7 percent in 2001/02, which is almost 20 percentage points above the national average of 30 percent during the same year.

On MDG 2, Achieving Universal Primary Education, targets are also unlikely to be met at the current rate of progress. The Net Primary Enrollment Ratio (NER) only increased by 7 percentage points between 2004/2005 and 2008/09 to 44 percent. This is 13 percentage points behind the national average and well behind the MDG target of 100 percent. Correspondingly, the literacy rate in the province is 12 percentage points below the national average at 45 percent, and half the national MDG target of 88 percent. Completion/survival rates from Grade 1 to 5 stood at 34 percent in 2008/09 which is less than quarter of the target of 100 percent for 2015. On all indicators, achievements varied significantly across rural/urban and gender divides.

On MDG 3, Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, targets are unlikely to be met, especially in the aftermath of the floods, despite a few exceptional district-wise performances. Again, with large variations in achievements based on gender and the rural/urban divide, the GPI for primary education was 0.58 for Balochistan in 2008/09 which is 0.26 percentage points below the national levels of 0.84. As was the case with other provinces, district-wise performances vary starkly. Kohlu held a GPI of only 0.12 whereas Ziarat stood at 1.38. Generally, GPIs were seen to decrease further with

higher levels of education. The GPI for adult literacy was half the national average at 0.32 with extreme variations in district wise performance again.

The share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector was poor in Balochistan even compared to other provinces. Female labor force participation (including the agricultural sector) was officially recorded at just 11.4 percent compared to 66.2 percent for males without rural/urban variations in 2009.

On MDG 4, Reducing Child Mortality, meeting targets is unlikely with the exception of one indicator. Estimates from 2008/09 suggest that only 43 percent of children from 12 to 23 months of age have been fully immunized which is not only 36 percentage points less than the national average, but a decline from a high of 62 percent recorded in 2003/04. For the indicator of proportion of children between the ages of 12-23 months immunized against measles, in 2008/09 the rate stood at only 24 percent, which is almost half the national average and well behind the MDG target of greater than 90 percent by 2015. Interestingly, for the indicator of proportion of children under 5 who suffered from diarrhea in the last 30 days, Balochistan recorded a rate of only 6 percent in 2008/09 which is exceptional.

It is unlikely that the province will be able to reduce its Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 40 per 1000 live births. The IMR was last recorded at 72 deaths per 1000 live births in 2009/10. Similarly the Under 5 IMR stood at 89 per 1000 live births. Targets for LHW coverage will also not be met as only 26 percent of the province's targeted population had access to an LHW in May 2010, against the MDG target of 100 percent and national rate of 83 percent.

Targets for MDG 5, Improving Maternal Health, are similarly not expected to be met. Contraceptive prevalence rates stood at 25 percent in 2006/07. The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) which must be brought down to 140 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births was last recorded at 758 in 2006/07. Contraceptive prevalence rates were generally low in the province, estimated at 14.7 percent overall in 2009/10 in the MICS.

MDG 6 data was again sketchy. While no data was available on HIV/AIDS prevalence in the country, Hepatitis B prevalence averaged 4.3 percent, while the prevalence of Hepatitis C was estimated at 1.5 percent. Musakhel was the most affected district for both forms of hepatitis. According to a recent survey, 20 percent of households from the sample in the nine district surveyed owned a mosquito net, and 7.1 percent owned a treated net – a fairly high proportion. Data on case detection rates for tuberculosis showed relatively low detection at an average of 48 percent for the province. Treatment success rates were 82 percent on an average, but were exceptionally low in Kech at only 7 percent.

On MDG 7, Ensuring Environmental Sustainability, existing figures for indicators on sanitation and water indicate that targets will not be met. According to figures for 2008/09, 61 percent of the population in the province had access to an improved source of drinking water with sharp variations between districts. However, the MICS 2009/10 placed this proportion at 74.6 percent.

Although performance on sanitation facilities in-

creased drastically between 2001/02 where 91 percent of the total population and 98 percent of the rural population did not have access to any system of sanitation, by 2007/08 the percentage of the population in Balochistan with access to sanitation facilities increased to 32 percent. However urban/ rural divides in access to sanitation facilities remained a cause of concern, as only 19 percent of urban residents were without access to any type of sanitation facility in 2008 compared to 86 percent of the rural population. MICS reported that 69.9 percent of households had access to sanitary means of excreta disposal in 2009/10.

Map of Balochistan

Chapter 1

Introduction

The Province: An Overview

Chapter-1

1. Introduction

Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan in terms of land area, comprising 44 percent of the national territory. It is, in contrast, the smallest by far in terms of population. Only about 5% of the country's population lives here mainly in a few population centers, while the rest live in scattered, sparsely populated settlements, around water sources amid an arid, inhospitable terrain. Balochistan's geography and demography has dictated its development history. The province is located to the west of the main national trade corridor connecting the populated northern part of Pakistan with its main port of Karachi. The national trade corridor has historically run along the Indus river, connecting Pakistan's economic and population centers with the sea port in the south. The locational disadvantage of Balochistan is aggravated by the difficult mountainous terrain within the province which has translated into relative isolation in terms of access to, and communication with the rest of the country and within the province. The newly developed port of Gwadar on the south-western coast of Balochistan is as yet not adequately accessed from the rest of the province or Pakistan due to the mountain ranges to its immediate north. Balochistan's road network has been recently extended significantly but road density is still just 0.15 km per square kilometer, which is less than half the national average and the lowest among Pakistan's four provinces, partly reflecting the sparse population located in a few areas.[1] In addition, less than one quarter of the roads are paved.

Although the province has significant reserves of minerals, ranging from coal and marble, to copper, zinc and gold; it has not attracted public or private investment in proportion to its potential wealth due to lack of physical, institutional and regulatory infrastructure. With hardly any industry located here, the bulk of the province's population is dependent on agriculture and livestock for its livelihood, which are constrained by limited water resources as the province lies largely outside the Indus river basin. In the few districts that have access to an age-old 'karez' irrigation network, crop agriculture is limited. Livestock rearing is mostly on the mountainous dry grasslands supporting few animals.

The relations of Balochistan with the federal government of Pakistan have been historically tense particularly on the issue of provincial autonomy and division of proceeds from the use of natural resources, like gas. These tensions have been exploited by various tribal and foreign interests resulting in military operations being undertaken by the federal government in the province on a number of occasions and more recently, since late 2006.

The province's major ethnic groups, the Baloch, Pashtun, Brahvi and Makrani communities have historically inhabited different regions of the province, with Pashtun tribes inhabiting the north and north eastern regions, Baloch and Brahvi tribes the southern ones, and Makranis inhabiting the coast. The provincial capital Quetta also plays host to a significant Punjabi-speaking community as well as to the Hazara, a Persian speaking community that migrated from Afghanistan in the 19th century. Balochistan's ethnic and linguistic diversity is not unusual in Pakistan, but the competition for limited resources has contributed to violence along ethnic lines.

Like Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan has been affected by the war in neighboring Afghanistan since

1 Government of Balochistan/World Bank/Asian Development Bank. 2008. Balochistan Economic Report, page 91.

the late 1970s. Sharing a border of a few hundred kilometers with Afghanistan, Balochistan was host to millions of refugees from that country during the 1980s, and now more recently since 2001 again, but fewer Afghans migrated. These episodes have not only taxed the scarce resources of the province, but have disturbed the ethnic balance of the province, adding to the tensions in the area.

Although the bulk of Balochistan lies outside the Indus basin, the floods of August 2010 severely affected the four eastern districts situated on the border with Sindh and southern Punjab. Balochistan suffered about 7 percent of the total estimated losses attributed to the flood, which in turn were estimated at Rs. 855 billion or 5.8 percent of the 2009/10 GDP.[2] In terms of sectoral damage, about 12.9 percent of pre-flood educational facilities are estimated to have been damaged in Balochistan, along with 14 percent of the total housing stock, and 2 percent of health facilities in the affected districts. Damage to agriculture and livestock was extensive, and Balochistan's share in the total damage to the agriculture sector was estimated at 8 percent.

Another report on the impact of the floods on the MDGs paints a dire picture of the situation in Balochistan in the aftermath of the disaster.[3] The report estimated that just over 28,000 schoolchildren, or 3 percent of the total had been affected by damage to educational institutions, and went on to extrapolate that the floods would lead to a reduction of 4.9 percentage points in the net enrolment rate in Balochistan, as the opportunity cost of keeping children in school continues to rise in the post-flood scenario. The impact on the education sector will translate into negative impacts on gender parity indices, as girls are more likely to be kept away from schooling if a family suffers loss of livelihoods. The report did not assess health impacts by province, but once again, its conclusions on achievement of the health sector related MDGs was not encouraging.

The development challenges in Balochistan are daunting. The province is not only remote, it has an underdeveloped natural resource base, and is starting from an exceptionally low socio-economic development base, a precarious international security situation, and a worsening law and order situation. On the positive side, the province received large transfers of resources under a formula driven NFC award from the federal government, promising to release the resource constraint over development efforts in the medium term.

2. The Province: An Overview

The vast area of Balochistan is mostly arid, mountainous and unsuitable for agriculture except for small pockets in far flung valleys. In the north, the province borders Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, while Afghanistan lies along its north-eastern border. The province borders Iran to the south-west, southern Punjab and Sindh to the east, and has a 770 km. coastline to the south. The terrain varies from sandy beaches on the coast, to rugged mountain ranges, including the Suleiman Range, cutting across the province north to south in the center, and again, a mountainous region in the north and north-east. Southern Balochistan is an arid region, but is characterized by the presence of extensive rangelands, where livestock rearing has been practiced for centuries. The whole of the province lies outside the reach of the monsoon system, which regulates the

2 Government of Pakistan, Planning Commission., World Bank, Asian Development Bank. 2010. Pakistan Floods 2010: Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment. November. This estimate is calculated from figures given on page 24 of the report.

3 Government of Pakistan, Planning Commission., UNDP. 2010. An Analysis of the Impact of Floods on MDGs. November.

climate in most of the Indian sub-continent.

2.1. Population and Land Mass

Balochistan's population was estimated at 6.6 million in the 1998 census, or about 5 percent of the national population. Using the inter-censal growth rate per district, population projections show that the current population is close to 8.8 million. Quetta was the highly populated district in 1998, with a little over 750,000 people. After Quetta, Jafferabad and Turbat were the only districts with populations of over 400,000 as per the last census. Population growth rates varied quite significantly across districts. Although the average for Balochistan was close to 2.5 percent, districts such as Awaran, Kalat, Turbat and Sherani had growth rates of less than 1 percent, which is unusual for Pakistan.

Population density is generally low throughout Balochistan. Quetta, Jafferabad and Qila Abdullah were the only districts where it exceeded 100 persons per sq. km. Density was in fact as low as 4 per-

Table 2.1: Population by District

S No	District	Annual Growth Rate	Population 1998	Projected Population 2010	Area (sq km)	Population Density	Urban Proportion
1	Awaran	0.40	118,173	123,972	29,510	4.00	-
2	Barkhan	3.09	103,545	149,186	3,514	29.50	7.4
3	Bolan	1.15	288,056	330,421	7,499	38.40	13.7
4	Chaghi	2.95	104,534	148,175	50,545	4.00	17.7
5	Dera Bugti	3.33	181,310	268,620	10,160	17.80	8.5
6	Gwadar	2.99	185,498	264,168	12,637	14.70	54
7	Jafferabad	2.92	432,817	611,367	2,445	177.00	19.8
8	Jhal Magsi	2.86	109,941	154,212	3,615	30.40	7.4
9	Kalat	0.76	237,834	260,454	6,622	35.90	14.2
10	Kharan	3.11	116,541	168,302	48,051	4.30	13.4
11	Khuzdar	2.45	417,466	558,168	35,380	11.80	28.3
12	Kohlu	2.00	99,846	126,629	7,610	13.10	9.7
13	Lasbela	3.03	312,695	447,389	15,153	20.60	36.9
14	Loralai	1.40	297,555	351,579	9,830	30.30	11.8
15	Mastung	1.31	164,645	192,476	5,896	27.90	14.7
16	Musa Khel	2.29	134,056	175,908	5,728	23.40	8.6
17	Naseerabad	3.86	245,894	387,372	3,387	72.60	15.6
18	Panjgur	2.23	234,051	304,966	16,891	13.90	9.1
19	Pishin	3.57	367,183	559,359	7,819	47.00	6.3
20	Qila Abdullah	4.46	370,269	625,054	3,293	112.40	15.3
21	Qila Saifullah	1.58	193,553	233,614	6,831	28.30	13.1
22	Quetta	4.13	759,941	1,235,066	2,653	286.40	74.4
23	Sibi	3.43	103,746	155,500	7,796	23.10	32.1
24	Turbat	0.50	413,204	438,690	22,539	18.30	16.6

S No	District	Annual Growth Rate	Population 1998	Projected Population 2010	Area (sq km)	Population Density	Urban Proportion
25	Zhob	1.81	193,458	239,923	20,297	13.60	15.9
26	Ziarat	0.21	33,340	34,190	1,489	22.40	1.9
27	Nushki	3.27	98,030	144,228			
28	Harnai	3.90	76,652	121,314			
29	Sherani	0.22	81,684	83,867			
30	Washuk	3.05	90,368	129,596			
	Total Balochistan	**2.47**	**6,565,885**	**8,799,421**	**347,190**	**18.9**	**23.9**

Source: Population Census 1998, Population Census Organization, Government of Pakistan. Projections were calculated on the basis of the inter-censal growth rate for the two censuses of 1981 and 1998, and do not factor in changing fertility patterns.

sons per sq. km. in the southern districts of Awaran and Kharan. Overall, the population density in Balochistan was just below 19 persons per sq. km., compared to an average of 166.3 persons per sq. km. for Pakistan as a whole, as per the 1998 census.

Balochistan also had a lower rate of urbanization compared to the country as a whole, with the urban population comprising 23.9 percent of the total, as compared to an average of 32.5 percent for Pakistan. Quetta and Gwadar were the only districts where the urban population comprised more than 50 percent of the total (in Quetta, close to 75 percent of the population was classified as urban). The urban population in Awaran was minuscule, while in Ziarat, it comprised only 1.9 percent of the total. In 8 out of 30 districts, the urban population was less than 10 percent of the total.

2.2. Resource Endowments

Balochistan's mineral resources have long been cited as a potential path out of poverty for the province. An international rise in commodity prices post 2003 further gave impetus to efforts to exploit the mineral wealth of the province. Balochistan has, however, been largely unable to make best use of its resources, in particular lacking the regulatory framework, institutions and incentive structure that would encourage prospecting in the province. Over 50 metallic and non-metallic minerals have been found in Balochistan, of which 41 are currently being mined. [4]

4 Department of Mines and Minerals, Government of Balochistan. 2007. Presentation on Mineral Sector in Balochistan.

Table 2.2. Production of Minerals by District (100 Metric Tons)

No.	Mineral	Quetta	Chaghi	Loralai	Sibi	Bolan	Mastung	Khuzdar	Kharan	Lasbela	Pishin	Ziarat	Q. Saifullah	Q. Abdullah	Washuk	Zhob	Total Production
1	Coal	494,757	-	1,114,167	406,419	312,446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,327,789
2	Marble (Onyx)	-	70,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,444
3	Marble(Ordinary)	-	-	8,885	-	360	-	102,458	-	156,458	-	90	-	-	-	-	268,251
4	Chromite	-	3,013	-	-	-	-	-	899	-	4,972	-	24,874	-	10	47	33,815
5	Baryte	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,829	-	439	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,268
6	Limestone	5,243	12,045	-	-	-	200	-	-	710,508	-	-	-	-	-	-	727,996
7	Shale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,306,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,306,764
8	Granite	-	291	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	291
9	Fluorite	100	-	80	-	-	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	424
10	Serpentine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,431	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,431
11	Pumice	-	5,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	460	-	-	-	5,520
12	Conglomerate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179
13	Iron Ore	-	10,498	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	460	-	-	-	10,958
14	Ordinary Stone	6,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,350
15	Quartizite	-	323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	323
16	Dolomite	-	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176
17	Magnesite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	610	-	-	1,400
18	Clay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	55	-	-	-	-	80
19	gabbros	-	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183
20	Copper (Blister)	-	36,583	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,583
21	Diorite	-	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134
22	Gneiss	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
23	Rhyollite	-	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	259
24	Manganese	-	270	-	-	-	-	-	357	598	-	-	160	-	-	-	1,385
25	Copper Ore	-	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	400
26	hematite	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
27	Antimony	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	-	-	245
28	Sulphur	-	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	360
29	Basalt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	331	-	-	-	-	-	-	331
30	Galina	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
31	calcite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	222	-	-	-	-	222

Source: Census of Mining and Quarrying Industries, 2005/06.

As shown in the above table, coal production in the province exceeds 232 million metric tons (MT), while the production of shale is just over 130 million MT. Other important minerals mined in the province are copper, iron ore, marble and limestone. Chaghi produces the greatest variety of minerals, and is known for its marble and copper mines. Quetta and Loralai are the centers of coal production, while Lasbela is an important center for the production of limestone and shale.

Table 2.3: Summary Statistics on Minerals

Type of Minerals	Average daily employment (Nos)	Employment Cost (Rs.)	Gross Value of Production (Rs.)	Intermediate Cost (Rs.)	Miscellaneous Cost (Rs.)	Gross Value Added (Rs.)
All Minerals	22,788	2,767,056	46,417,673	7,630,139	530,352	38,257,182
Antimony Ore	42	1,512	2,002	100	40	1,862
Barite	465	27,592	174,404	9,086	568	164,751
Chromite	578	38,724	109,881	3,253	1,027	105,601
Coal	8,756	901,286	3,922,119	647,627	11,757	3,262,735
Copper Ore	1,274	193,411	2,237,180	231,091	7,222	1,998,867
Crude Oil	35	4,145	39,473	6,072	118	33,282
Dolomite	4	56	80	5	2	73
Fluorite	13	477	3,237	160	50	3,027
Granite	48	2,658	3,655	412	11	3,232
Lime Stone	1,495	108,793	220,812	8,653	1,335	210,824
Magnesite	30	1,012	1,177	83	16	1,079
Marble	2,263	87,245	291,353	14,650	287	276,415
Natural Gas	6,148	1,267,598	38,912,537	6,683,592	506,993	31,721,952
Serpentine	42	3,754	5,790	449	18	5,323
Shale Clay	1,595	128,793	493,973	24,907	908	468,158

Source: Census of Mining and Quarrying Industries, 2005/06.

Total value added in Balochistan's mineral sector was estimated at about Rs. 38 million in 2005/06, of which Rs. 31 million came from natural gas alone. The share of Balochistan's natural gas in the national total has declined from 56 percent of total production in the early 1990s to about 25 percent by 2003.[5] Exploration activities have also slowed down in the province - Balochistan has one well per 6,312 km2, whereas Pakistan as a whole has one well per 1,376 km2. Exploration has not proceeded even when concessions have been awarded – companies have been granted concessions only to declare force majeure on account of poor security conditions. More recently, there has been an increased interest in copper and gold mining in the province.

5 Government of Balochistan/World Bank/Asian Development Bank. 2008. Balochistan Economic Report, page 52.

Chapter 2

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Chapter-2

3. Millennium Development Goals

This section tracks Balochistan's progress against the MDGs, assessing whether the province will be able to achieve the 2015 targets.

3.1. MDG 1 – Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

The table below shows how Goal 1 has been tracked in the PMDGR, showing national progress on the key indicators specified for the goal over the last decade.

MDG Tracking Table 1: Indicators for Poverty and Hunger

Indicators	Region	2001/02	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	MDG Target (2015)
Headcount Index (percent)	Pakistan	34.5	23.9	22.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	13
	Balochistan	48	n/a	50.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Proportion of children under 5 years who are underweight for their age	Pakistan	41.5	38	38	38	38	38	<20
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	43	n/a	n/a
Proportion of population below 2350 calories per day of food intake	Pakistan	30	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	13
	Balochistan	49.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: For national level indicators, PMDGR 2010. Other data from various sources as explained below.
Headcount index figures for Balochistan from SPDC 2004 and PMN 2010 respectively.
Proportion of underweight children from MICS 2003/04.
Proportion of population falling below the caloric poverty line is a simple average calculated from WFP 2003.

Eradicating poverty is the essential objective of development policy in general. In Pakistan, research on poverty is constrained by lack of availability of disaggregated data – in particular official province and district level estimates of poverty incidence have not been issued in some years. Nevertheless, provincial poverty estimates have been calculated by some researchers, using mainly official data from national household surveys. These and other provincial indicators that are relevant to this goal are discussed below.

3.1.1 Poverty Incidence

Key Message: Overall poverty incidence in Balochistan was estimated at close to 48 percent in 2001/02; 13.5 percentage points higher than the national average.

Although official sources such as the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) have not furnished provincial poverty estimates, the Social Policy Development Center (SPDC), an independent research institution based in Karachi, estimated poverty incidence by province for 2001/02 data from the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES).[6] Although this data is a decade old, it provides a reference point to assess the progress of the province in poverty

6 Social Policy Development Center (SPDC). 2004. Combating Poverty: Is Growth Sufficient? Annual Report, 2004.

alleviation. The key estimates for Balochistan from the SPDC study are reproduced in the table below. Overall poverty incidence in the province, or proportion of population falling below the poverty line, was estimated at an extremely high rate of 48 percent, as opposed to an estimated national average of 33 percent. [7]

According to the SPDC's estimates there was significant difference between rural and urban poverty incidence in the province. Over half of the rural population was estimated to live below the poverty line in Balochistan (rural poverty was estimated at 51 percent, 3 percentage points higher than the provincial average). Urban poverty estimated for small towns and cities was found to be very high at 44 percent, while poverty in the provincial capital Quetta, was at a relatively low 14 percent. In addition to the highest rates of poverty, Balochistan also suffers from the lowest development in social indicators, which is highlighted in subsequent sections of this report. Either trend serves to reinforce the other, causing a cyclical set of challenges for the Government of Balochistan.

Table 4.1: Poverty Incidence in Balochistan (Percent)

			Urban		
	Overall	Rural	Provincial capital	Large cities	Small cities and towns
Balochistan	48	51	14	-	44

Source: SPDC 2004, Table 3.3.

Poverty was also disaggregated by asset ownership in the SPDC report as shown in the table:

Table 4.2: Distribution of Poverty by Assets in Balochistan (Percent)

Rural				Urban			
Land Ownership	No Land Ownership	House Ownership	No House Ownership	Property Ownership	No Property Ownership	House Ownership	No House Ownership
42.61	52.49	51.11	52.44	19.56	35.08	35.62	31.14

Source: SPDC 2004, Table 3.5.

As the table shows, while poverty incidence for the province remains high in each instance, there is a notable degree of variation between urban and rural areas. Rural areas suffer higher poverty rates relative to urban areas across all categories of asset ownership. Poverty incidence was highest for the rural population with no asset ownership (poverty among rural population with no land ownership was estimated at 52.5 percent, while an almost equal rate of 52.4 percent was recorded for the rural population with no house ownership). However, land ownership is the only asset holding in rural areas that appears to have some correlation with poverty levels. Poverty incidence for rural residents who owned houses was very high at 51.1 percent. However, for the rural population who owned land (in addition to a house), poverty incidence fell to 42.6 percent. A similar pattern was associated with "property" ownership in urban areas. Urban poverty was highest for the population without assets, and house ownership was not associated with lower

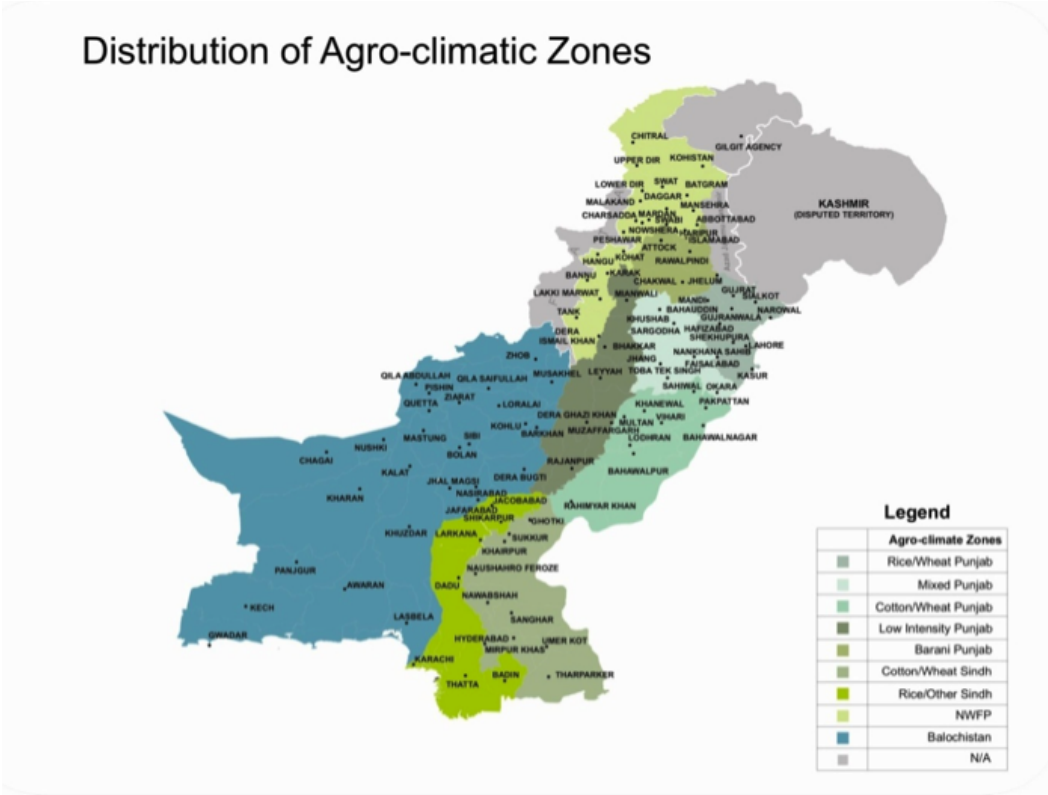
7 The national average was heavily skewed because of the estimated poverty incidence in Balochistan which was exceptionally high at 48 percent.

poverty rates either. In an interesting twist, however, poverty incidence among the urban population with house ownership was found to be higher than those with no house ownership. According to the SPDC report, this counter-intuitive trend may be attributed to the incidence of large populations living in katchi abadis where "de-facto ownership" prevails. The lowest levels of poverty in the entire province were associated with urban property owners (19.56 percent). However, in rural areas, poverty levels were high even for landowners, reflecting the low productivity of land assets in Balochistan.

The SPDC's report included a clear exposition of its methodology, but its results were disputed by official institutions. The HIES data for 2001/02 was also analyzed by the Planning Commission's Center for Research on Poverty Reduction and Income Distribution (CRPRID), which looked at trends in the headcount measure of poverty incidence across all the provinces from 1992/93 to 2001/02.[8] The CRPRID estimates differed significantly from those of SPDC, and showed claimed the prevailing the incidence of poverty in Balochistan in 2001/02 at 35.4 percent.

More recently, a Pakistan Microfinance Network (PMN) study on poverty incidence by agro-climatic zones, based on the HIES 2005/06 data provides more insight into the poverty profile of the province.[9] For this study, the country was divided into nine agro-climatic zones. Balochistan was not further sub-divided and was treated as a single agro-climatic zone (see map below).

Map 4.1: Agro-Climatic Zones



8 Cheema, Iftikhar Ahmed. 2005. A Profile of Poverty in Pakistan. Center for Research on Poverty Reduction and Income Distribution (CRPRID), Planning Commission, Islamabad. November. The CRPRID has now been reconstituted as the Centre for Poverty Reduction and Social Policy Development (CPRSPD).

9 Pakistan Micro-finance Network (PMN). 2010. Profiling Pakistan's Rural Economy for Microfinance.

Table 4.3: Poverty Incidence in Balochistan in 2005/06 (Percent)

Agro-Climatic Zone	Rural	Urban	Total
Balochistan	56.6	32.4	50.9

Source: PMN 2010. Table 2.

As the table shows, the PMN estimates from 2006 show a higher overall poverty rate for the province in 2005/06 at 50.9 compared to the SPDC estimates from 2001/02 of 48 percent. The variation between urban and rural poverty levels is also of a similar trend to the earlier data. Rural poverty exceeds urban poverty levels by approximately 24.2 percentage points.

The PMN report goes on to assess the depth of poverty in rural areas, by constructing "poverty bands" which classify rural households on the basis of their stated monthly expenditure, relative to the expenditure commensurate with the poverty line. Only 2 percent of the rural households in Balochistan were classified as non-poor, testifying to uniformity in the state of poverty across rural Balochistan. 17 percent of the rural poor in Balochistan were classified as "ultra-poor", while 26 percent were classified as "poor". A further 19 percent were classified as "vulnerable".

3.1.2 Household Income

Key Messages: Income from crop production and livestock collectively amounts to only a little over 15 percent of average household monthly income in Balochistan. In contrast, income from wages and salaries amounts to over 55 percent, which may point to the health of the agricultural economy of the province.

The latest data on average monthly income for Balochistan, from the HIES 2007/08, shows a significant gap in rural and urban income (for details see Annex I).[10] While the average monthly income is Rs. 11,374.87 in Balochistan, in rural areas the average is only Rs. 9,364.52, as compared to the average of Rs. 16,913.03 in urban areas, a jump of over Rs. 7,000. In quintiles, this means that a household in the first quintile earns Rs. 7,290.45 going up to Rs. 23,587.44 in the fifth quintile, as shown in the table.

Table 4.4: Total Monthly Income by Quintile

	TOTAL MONTHLY INCOME BY QUINTILES					
	Total	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Balochistan: TOTAL						
Average monthly income (Rs.)	11374.87	7290.45	10250.7	11342.04	15400.91	23587.44
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wages and Salaries	55.97	62.32	56.49	54.79	46.81	58.58
Crop Production	13.8	18.89	16.12	15.56	10.57	6.33
Livestock	2.19	2.57	0.67	4.34	3.29	0.18
Other non agri Activities	12.75	1.92	15.19	13.35	26.43	7.51
Property (Owner Occupied Houses Excluded)	2.16	1.93	1.47	1.11	1.04	5.6
Owner Occupied Houses	10.22	9.76	8.75	9.18	8.56	15.44
Social Insurance Benefits Including Pension	1.08	0.45	0.25	1.07	1.44	2.49
Others	1.83	2.16	1.06	0.60	1.86	3.87

Source: HIES 2007/08.

10 Federal Bureau of Statistics. 2009. Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2007/08.

For urban households, income from wages and salaries (59.5 percent) constituted over half of the monthly income, while a similar proportion of income came from the same source for rural households (at 53.7 percent). For rural households, income from crop production was also an important component, at 21.9 percent of total income. In urban households, income from agricultural sources was understandably negligible but income from other non-agricultural activities constituted 17.3 percent of monthly income. Thus wages and salaries, along with crop production are the most important a sources of income for rural households, collectively making up almost three quarters of the average monthly income.

The data on expenditure acts as a check on income data, and again can be interpreted to provide some insight into household characteristics. The table below gives a breakdown of expenditure data. See Annex II for a more detailed urban/rural breakdown.

Table 4.5: Monthly Household Expenditure Data by Quintile

	TOTAL MONTHLY INCOME BY QUINTILES					
	Total	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Balochistan: TOTAL						
Average Monthly Consumption Expenditures (Rs.)	10656.34	7720.82	9691.59	10775.04	12834.1	20660.42
Percentage of Consumption Expenditure on:						
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food, beverage and tobacco	53.86	58.75	58.02	55.78	52.25	40.56
Apparel,textile and footwear	4.02	4.88	4.3	3.96	3.43	3.1
Transport and communication	6.48	4.49	5.81	6.67	7.26	9.17
Cleaning, laundry and personal appearance	3.18	3.27	3.1	2.95	2.98	3.62
Recreation and entertainment	0.53	0.14	0.27	0.48	0.82	1.23
Education	1.78	1.11	1.26	1.25	1.83	4.02
Rent	12.49	10.27	10.45	10.84	12.49	20.37
Fuel and lighting	8.43	9.12	8.37	8.87	9.09	6.4
Miscellaneous	9.23	7.97	8.42	9.2	9.86	11.52

Source: HIES 2007/08.

As expected, the expenditure data closely mirrors income data, but the interesting finding here relates to the proportion of expenditure on food. In general, poverty levels can be inferred from this figure, as poorer households tend to spend a greater proportion of their monthly income on essential items. The data was commensurate with this test. In Balochistan the first four income quintiles spend in excess of half their monthly income on food. Only the richest (5th income quintile) appears to spend less than 50 percent of monthly income on food, which is not surprising considering the high levels of poverty in the province.

3.1.3 Household Characteristics

Key Message: The mean household size in Balochistan is higher than the national average at 6.7 persons per household. The dependency ratio is higher at 96.8.

The dependency ratio in Balochistan was 96.8 overall, rising to 101.5 in rural areas and dropping to 83 in urban areas. The mean household size in the province averaged 6.7 people per household.[11] There was variation between districts across the urban/rural divide. Dependency ratios were higher

11 Unless mentioned otherwise, data in this sub-section is from the Population Census of 1998.

than 100 in 10 districts overall. A rural urban breakdown shows that ratios were higher than 100 in the rural areas of 13 districts, while only three districts had urban areas where the dependency ratio was higher than 100. Incidentally the highest average household size appeared in Quetta where dependency ratios were lower.

Table 4.6: Dependency Ratio and Average Household Size

Sno	Districts	Total	Rural	Urban		Average household Size
1	Awaran	96.4	96.4	-		5.4
2	Barkhan	91.8	92.2	87.6		7.1
3	Bolan	91.3	93.5	78.6		7.3
4	Chaghi	101.7	102.5	97.8		6.7
5	Dera Bugti	100.9	101.6	93.6		6.2
6	Gwadar	93.6	104.4	85.3		5.5
7	Jafferabad	90.3	91.1	87.2		7.1
8	Jhal Magsi	95.5	95.7	93.4		6.8
9	Kalat	103.5	104.2	99.5		6.8
10	Kharan	101.9	102.4	99.0		5.8
11	Khuzdar	97.5	97.7	97.1		5.4
12	Kohlu	79.4	80.1	73.3		6.4
13	Lasbela	87.2	90.1	82.4		6.2
14	Loralai	87.5	90.4	68.3		7.4
15	Mastung	90.4	90.9	87.7		7.9
16	Musa Khel	119.8	119.3	125.1		7.0
17	Naseerabad	90.1	89.7	92.0		6.4
18	Panjgur	128.4	131.7	99.9		6.2
19	Pishin	118.2	119.4	101.5		6.8
20	Qila Abdullah	108.5	110.7	97.3		8.0
21	Qila Saifullah	115.7	116.6	109.9		7.0
22	Quetta	78.6	96.5	73.2		8.5
23	Sibi	82.8	82.3	84.0		6.9
24	Turbat	98.3	101.4	84.1		5.1
25	Zhob	119.8	126.9	88.4		7.9
26	Ziarat	99.1	100.5	46.9		7.4
27	Nushki					
	Overall Balochistan	**96.8**	**101.5**	**83.2**		**6.7**

Source: Population Census, 1998.

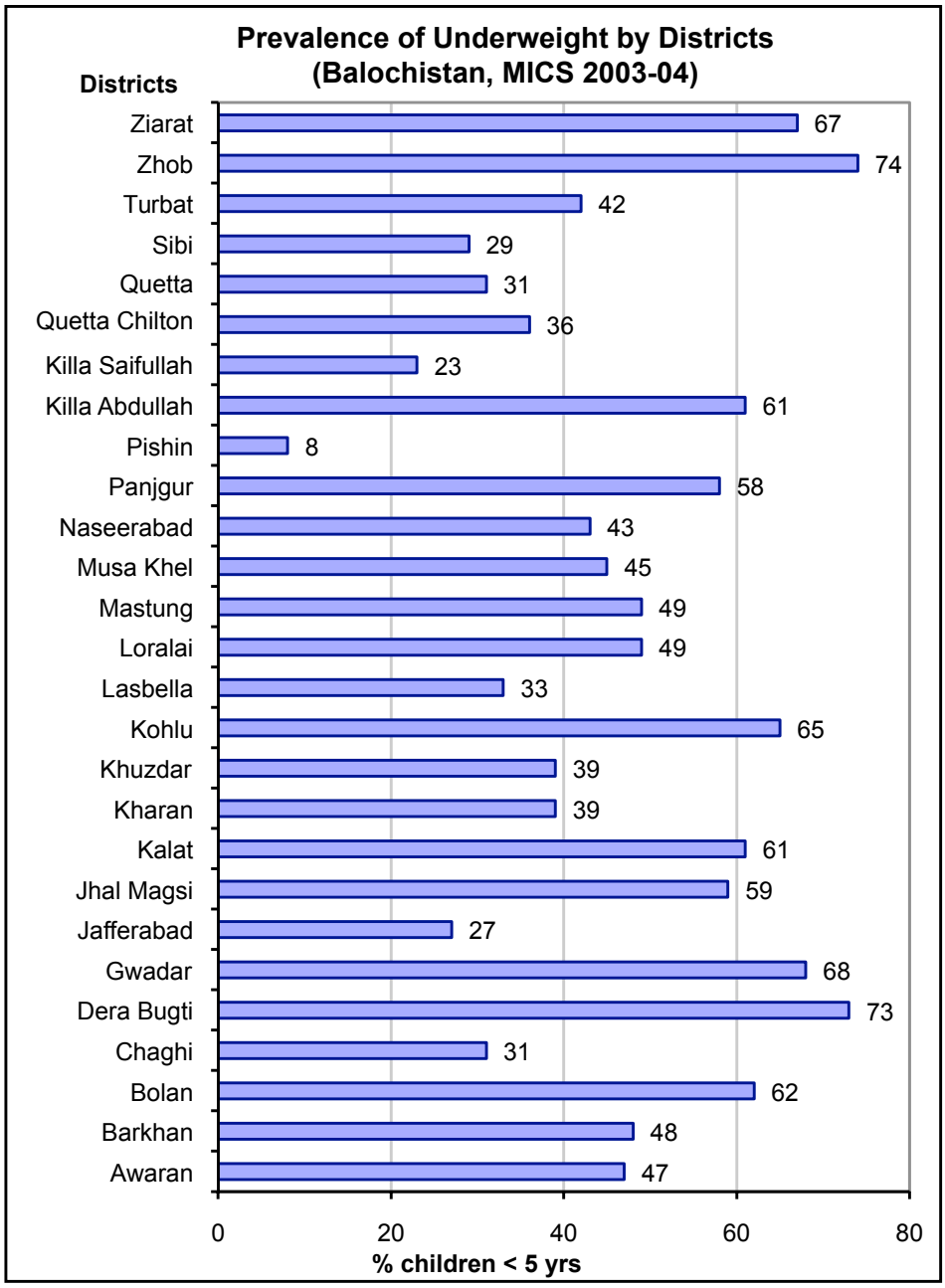
3.1.4 Nutrition and Food Security

Key Message: 43 percent of children in the province are estimated to be underweight.

The first MDG is concerned not only with eradicating poverty as whole, but with directly combating hunger. As a result, concerns about food security are an integral part of any assessment for MDG 1. It has been difficult to ascertain the percentage of underweight children in Balochistan for the latest years;

the only figures available date from 2004.[12] In that year, 43 percent of all children under the age of five were underweight.

Figure 4.2: Prevalence of underweight children by District (Percent)



Source: Balochistan MICS 2003/04

12 Based on MICS 2003/04 data

In 10 of the districts for which data was available, more than half of the children under five were malnourished and underweight. Since this indicator also has an impact on infant mortality and under-five mortality incidence, it has bearings for MDG 4 also. Zhob and Dera Bugti had the highest prevalence of underweight children in the province.

Food security is more difficult to assess, but a comprehensive study on food security in rural Pakistan conducted by the World Food Program (WFP) in 2003 also provides valuable insight into sub-national poverty incidence.[13] The study was based on an analysis of secondary data, and assessed food availability, economic access to food and food absorption in rural areas of all districts of Pakistann. The data for Balochistan is reproduced below.

Table 4.7: Incidence of Caloric Poverty in Balochistan

District	Percent of Poor	Rank
Dera Bugti	73.0	1
Musa Khel	68.9	2
Kharan	68.6	3
Bolan	62.2	4
Kohlu	57.1	5
Zhob	56.8	6
Khuzdar	56.6	7
Awaran	53.9	8
Qila Abdullah	52.7	9
Jhal Magsi	51.5	10
Barkhan	51.5	11
Qila Saifullah	49.7	12
Kalat	49.6	13
Sibi	48.9	14
Chaghi	47.8	15
Panjgur	46.7	16
Turbat	46.6	17
Lasbela	46.2	18
Gwadar	45.0	19
Mastung	43.1	20
Pishin	42.7	21
Loralai	41.8	22
Jafarabad	36.8	23
Quetta	35.9	24
Naseerabad	30.3	25
Zhob	27.7	26
Balochistan	49.68	

Source: WFP/SDPI, 2003.

13 World Food Program (WFP)/Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI). 2003. Food Insecurity in Rural Pakistan.

Dera Bugti had the highest proportion of population falling under the caloric poverty line in 2003, at a staggering 73 percent. In total, in 11 out of 26 districts for which caloric poverty was assessed, more than half the population fell below the poverty line. Caloric poverty incidence in the district of Quetta, which houses the provincial capital, was over a third of the population. The data serves to illustrate the dire situation with regard to poverty incidence in Balochistan, even when a variety of indicators are used to assess incidence.

4.1.1 Labor Force Participation

Key Message: Employment rates show a significant gender differential, estimated at 66.2 percent for males in Balochistan and 11.4 percent for females.

The level of participation in economic activity in the province can be gauged by analysis of employment data. Overall labour force participation rates were estimated at 27.8 percent of the total population in the Labour Force Survey of 2008/09 and at 41.8 percent for the population aged 10 and over. The key issue here is the stark disparity in male and female participation rates in the total population – for males, it was estimated at 66.2 percent, while for females at 11.4 percent. The following table gives the breakdown by age, while Annex III provides a more complete picture, including a rural/urban division.

Table 4.8: Labor Force Participation Rates (Percent)

	Labor Force Participation Rates			Un-employed Rates		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
ALL AREAS						
Total (all ages)	27.81	45.9	7.22			
Total 10 years and over)	41.83	66.17	11.44	2.88	1.14	15.49
10-14	10.78	13.35	7.34	5.62	1.75	15.03
15-19	36.91	51.35	12.66	3.93	2.47	13.89
20-24	55.94	87.69	10.17	2.62	1.61	15.2
25-29	48.88	98.32	11.85	2.05	1.16	7.55
30-34	52	99.1	11.89	0.87	0.25	5.27
35-39	60.31	99.21	13.95	0.53		5.04
40-44	59.25	99.29	12.84	1.64		16.36
45-49	63.82	99.3	16.29	1.92	0.14	16.44
50-54	60.7	97.92	12.39	3.67	0.59	35.28
55-59	64.35	95	16.91	6.09	1.81	43.26
60-64	48.96	68.22	19.18	16.01	6.42	68.73
65 Years and Over	17.26	24.15	4.84	19.83	14.47	68.09

Source: Labor Force Survey 2008/09.

Unemployment rates (defined as the percent of unemployed among those looking for work) again show a gender differential, with female unemployment rates estimated at 15.5 percent of the population of over 10 years who are looking for work, as compared to an unemployment rate of just 1.14 percent for men.

The age-distribution pattern of the labour force participation rate followed predictable patterns, with participation rates for men remaining high and consistent for all age categories from 25 to 60. However, 51.4 percent of male 15 to 19 year olds

and were also found to have entered the labour market, pointing to the low levels of tertiary educational attainment.

Of those employed, almost 51 percent were found to be employed in the agriculture, hunting, and forestry sector. Wholesale and retail trade employed over 15 percent of the workforce overall.

Table 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Key Industry Division

	Balochistan			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100	89.42	10.58	78.72	69.56	9.16	21.28	19.86	1.42
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fisheries	51.82	42.87	8.95	49.19	40.82	8.37	2.63	2.05	0.59
Mining and Quarrying	0.53	0.53	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.14	0.14	-
Manufacturing	3.36	2.97	0.4	1.51	1.26	0.25	1.86	1.71	0.15
Electricity, Gas and Water	1.2	1.2	-	0.84	0.84	-	0.35	0.35	-
Construction	6.02	6	0.02	4.23	4.21	0.02	1.79	1.79	-
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	16.63	16.53	0.11	9.63	9.58	0.04	7.01	6.94	0.07
Transport, Storage and Communications	5.89	5.88	0.01	4.1	4.1	-	1.79	1.78	0.01
Public Administration and defense	6.49	6.36	0.13	3.98	3.97	0.02	2.51	2.39	0.12
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	0.74	0.71	0.03	0.25	0.22	0.03	0.49	0.49	-
Community, Social and Personal Services	0.81	0.79	0.02	0.38	0.38	-	0.43	0.41	0.02
Education and Health Services	6.32	5.43	0.88	4.11	3.68	0.43	2.21	1.76	0.45

Source: Labour Force Survey 2008/09.

As is true of other provinces in Pakistan, agriculture is the single largest employer in Balochistan, with about half of the population of the province engaged in crop agriculture, livestock, forestry or fishing in some form. In rural areas, over 60 percent of the population was involved in agricultural activities. Wholesale and retail trade employed just over 12 percent of the rural population, while public administration, health and education were other prominent sectors of employment in rural areas. Agriculture was almost the sole employer for rural women, employing 91 percent of the rural female workforce. The education sector was the only other notable sector employing rural females.

The single largest employer in urban areas was wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, which employed about a third of the urban workforce. Manufacturing employed barely 8 percent of urban residents, but public administration and the health and education sectors employed just over 10 percent of the urban workforce each. Female employment in urban areas was extremely low at barely 6.6 percent of total employment. About 20 percent of this workforce was in the education sector, while health employed a further 12.6 percent. Interestingly, the data showed that about 41 percent of the female workforce in urban areas was employed in the agricultural sector. This points

mainly to female involvement in livestock rearing in peri-urban areas.

Status of Progress against Goal 1: Target will not be met.

4.1.2 Challenges

Poverty data in Balochistan has been the subject of controversy in the last decade, with some national surveys showing levels lower than the national average – an obvious misrepresentation. The Government of Balochistan, in its 2003 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) referred to the federal government's poverty estimates for Balochistan as statistical aberrations. Part of the problem lies in Balochistan's topography and population spread – the province is characterized by the presence of small settlements scattered across a vast, inhospitable terrain. Surveys are thus prone to error in that teams may not reach the poorest segments of the population and may consequently miss out on important data. The terrain in Balochistan is also a major challenge to the Government in public service delivery in rural areas. The Balochistan Economic Report identified the poorest in Balochistan as being situated further away from public schools as well as having poorest electricity connectivity. The geography of the province compared to its available resources stretched the Government of Balochistan's capacity to address the infrastructural gaps that contribute to poverty levels. In addition there are human resource concerns that restrict the ability of the Government to effectively and continuously staff school, hospital, and administrative services in far flung areas. Future economic growth in the province will be determined by road connectivity to support industrial expansion and scaling up of social service provision through schools, hospitals, and water and sanitation services, for all of which, improvements in infrastructure and connectivity remain the critical determinants.

Third party poverty estimates based on survey data do show high rates of poverty incidence in Balochistan, however, in both urban and rural areas. This is perhaps Balochistan's biggest challenge. The Balochistan Economic Report (BER) supports the claim that poverty in the province definitely has a regional dimension to the detriment of rural areas. The BER identifies that growth in the province's agricultural economy was deeply affected by drought that lasted from 1998 till 2005, which led to the exclusion of villages from the development process and an increase in rural poverty during the last decade. The BER was optimistic in defining the trajectory of rural poverty, as the Government of Balochistan increased public spending in 17 pro-poor sectors articulated in the PRSP 2003.

Chronic poverty issues cut across Balochistan as urban poverty levels are also higher than other regions in the country. This indicates the difficulty faced by the population in coping with the cost of living. An analysis of expenditure data from the province reveals that percentage of income spent on food and rent combined for the province fell roughly between 60 to 69 percent for all quintiles in both urban and rural areas. Balochistan also has the lowest urban labor force participation rates, particularly concerning women. Both the Balochistan Economic Report as well as the PRSP 2003 cite the potency of the tribal societal landscape and patriarchal norms in restricting women's participation in education and labor markets. While the lack of infrastructure is a critical component to start addressing the poverty problem, the long-term success of development projects in Balochistan will largely depend on how much the local communities participate in the process as key stakeholders. So far the Government of Balochistan has been unable to devise and implement an effective policy that will address the barriers created by the social hierarchies and culture.

3.1.7 Summary of Findings

- Balochistan is far from eradicating poverty by 2015, and in fact existing levels

may have increased post 2007 with the slowdown in national GDP growth.

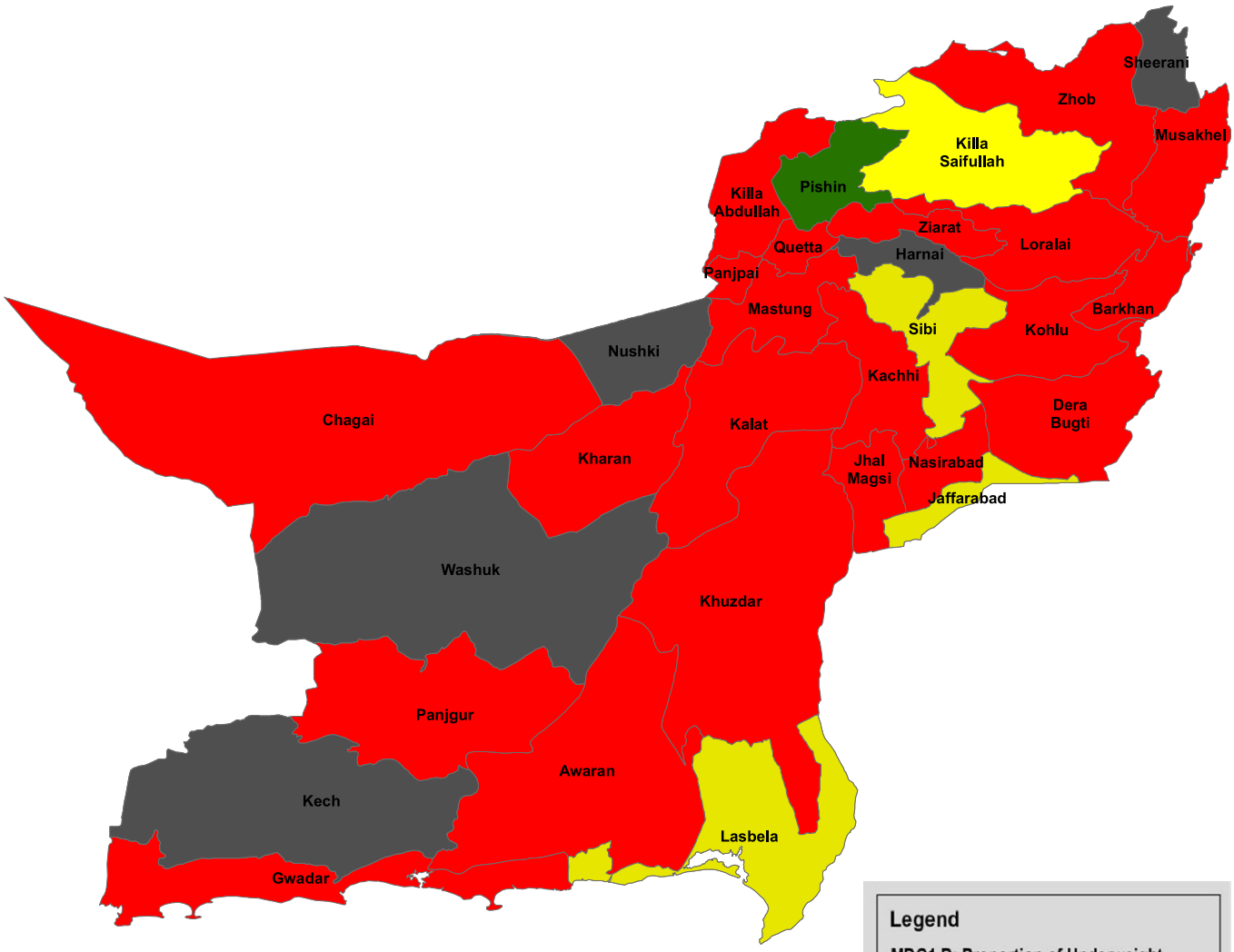
- According to the SPDC and the PMN report, rural/urban variations in poverty level lay at the extreme end. In the SPDC report, poverty in the provincial capital of Quetta was said to stand at 14 percent but poverty in rural areas at 51 percent. Even semi-urban areas were found to have poverty levels standing at 44 percent. House ownership did not impact poverty levels in rural areas or urban areas with poverty being higher for owners with houses in urban areas. Both urban and rural households with no assets recorded the highlest levels of poverty. In the PMN report, rural poverty was said to exceed urban poverty levels by approximately 24.2 percentage points.
- In terms of household income, variations between the urban/rural divide persisted, with gaps of upto Rs. 7000. However, the source of income for both rural and urban households was derived largely from wages and salaries. Due to prevalent poverty, with the exception of the fifth quintile, all households were found to spend over 50 percent of their income on food
- Poverty was found to impact food security, as 43 percent of children in the province were estimated to be underweight according to the latest data from 2003-04 from MICS whereas food security also stood below national averages according to a WFP and SDPI study that looked at caloric poverty. Districts such as Dera Bugti recorded 73 percent of the population living under the caloric poverty line and over 50 percent of the population in 11 out of 26 districts . Even in Quetta, over a third of the population was found to be a victim of caloric poverty.
- Female unemployment rates were estimated at 15.5 percent whereas male unemployment rate stood at 1.14 percent for men according to the Labor Force Survey of 2008/09.. Out of the entire employed population, 51 percent were working in the in the agriculture, hunting, and forestry sector indicating the economic dependence of households on agriculture.

Policy Response

At the federal level, the programs that are implemented in all provinces in Pakistan include the Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) which is a cash transfer program targeted at the poorest households, the distribution of Zakat (a tax collected for charity purposes), and programs for food support run under the auspices of the Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal.

MDG1-Eradication of Extreme Hunger and Poverty
Balochistan

Scale-1:3000,000



Chapter 3

Goal 2: Achieving Universal Primary Education

Chapter-3

MDG 2: Achieving Universal Primary Education

Goal 2 is defined in terms of achieving universal primary education, i.e. a net primary enrolment ratio of 100 percent to be achieved by 2015, which will result in a literacy ratio of 88 percent in Pakistan. The PMDGR uses completion/survival rate (grade 1 to 5) to track progress towards the target. Education is a key factor in the determination of long-term sustainable economic growth, especially in today's era of globalized knowledge and skill-based economies. Pakistan compares poorly to other countries at comparable levels of development when it comes to education indicators, progress on which is critical to the achievement of the MDGs.

MDG Tracking Table 2: Achieving Universal Primary Education

Indicators	Region	2001/02	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	MDG Target (2015)
Net primary enrolment ratio (percent)	Pakistan	42	52	53	56	55	57	100
	Balochistan	-	37	34	41	41	44	
Completion/survival rate Grade 1 to 5 (percent)	Pakistan	57.3	67.1	72.1	54.7	52.3	54.6	100
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	34	
Literacy rate (percent)	Pakistan	45	53	54	55	56	57	88
	Balochistan	-	37	38	42	46	45	

Source: For national indicators, PMDGR 2010. For Balochistan, PSLM 2004/05 to 2008/09.

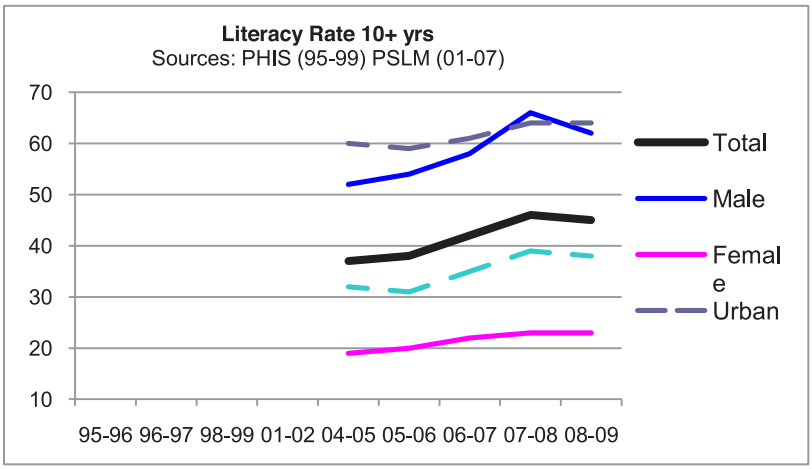
4.2.1 Literacy

Key Message: At only 45 percent, the 10+ literacy rate in Balochistan is lower than the national average by 12 percentage points. Gender disparity is in high evidence for both urban and rural areas.

Figure 4.2 illustrates the trend in literacy using data only from various issues of the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Surveys (PSLMs 2004/05 to 2008/09. Literacy in Balochistan has persistently remained at levels significantly below the national average for all years where data is available. In 2004/05 the literacy rate for Balochistan (at 37 percent) was 16 percentage points lower than the national average (53 percent)[14]. By 2006/07 this gap between Balochistan and the national average had decreased to 13 percentage points, and it continued to drop over the next year, falling to 10 percentage points in 2007/08, before rising again to 12 percentage points. The rate of increase in literacy across the province has therefore been too slow to close this gap. The 10+ literacy rate in Balochistan currently stands at only 45 percent and achieving the national MDG target of 88 percent literacy in 2015 seems impossible.

14 This was based on PSLM 2004/05.

Figure 4.2: Trend in Literacy Rates in Balochistan (Percent)



Source: PSLM, Various Issues.

As the chart shows, the overall literacy rate in the province has risen by roughly 8 percentage points since 2005. A slight drop of 1 percentage point has been noted between 2008 and 2009.

The disaggregation allows for a comparison between trends in male and female literacy growth. Overall, there is a considerably large gap of 39 percentage points between literate males and females in Balochistan. The data shows that male literacy has fallen between 2008 and 2009 by 4 percentage points over one year. A further discouraging aspect is that female literacy has shown a slower rate of progress, when compared to male literacy. Over four years, male literacy showed good improvement, and rose by approximately 10 percentage points (from 52 percent in 2005 to 62 percent in 2009), while female literacy rose by just 4 percentage points over the same period (from the very low level of 19 percent to just 23 percent), pointing to a widening gender gap. Based on the current data, it is highly unlikely that female literacy in the province will achieve parity with male literacy anytime soon. This point is discussed further in the section on MDG 3.

The disaggregation of data based on regional lines also shows a similar discrepancy between the urban and rural literacy trends. Urban literacy increased by 4 percentage points (from 60 percent in 2005 to 64 percent in 2009), while rural literacy increased by 6 percentage points (from 32 percent in 2005 to 38 percent in 2009). Even though rural literacy showed a slightly better rate of progress over the four years in our analysis, the gap between urban and rural literacy is still very high at 26 percentage points in 2009. A negative development is that rural literacy actually declined by 1 percentage point between 2008 and 2009, while there was no improvement in urban literacy during the same period.

The following table gives the literacy rate by district.

Table 4.10: Literacy Rate (Age 10+) by District in Balochistan (Percent)

S No.	Region	Urban			Rural			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Pakistan	**81**	**67**	**74**	**63**	**33**	**48**	**69**	**45**	**57**
	Balochistan	**78**	**47**	**64**	**57**	**16**	**38**	**62**	**23**	**45**
1	Quetta	82	57	70	73	31	55	80	51	67
2	Pishin	65	31	52	75	30	55	74	30	55
3	Qila Abdullah	65	24	46	52	14	36	54	15	37

S No.	Region	Urban			Rural			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
4	Chaghi	64	29	46	61	18	43	62	19	43
5	Nushki	70	46	60	56	25	42	60	30	47
6	Sibi	86	55	72	50	12	33	62	27	46
7	Ziarat	85	41	65	86	53	71	86	52	71
8	Kohlu	36	0	17	16	2	9	17	2	9
9	Dera Bugti	63	8	39	30	1	17	32	2	19
10	Kalat	67	34	52	63	9	40	64	13	42
11	Mastung	78	49	64	53	4	32	56	11	37
12	Khuzdar	82	50	67	62	13	41	66	21	46
13	Awaran	0	0	0	65	16	43	65	16	43
14	Kharan	76	30	56	43	10	28	48	13	33
15	Washuk	0	0	0	54	11	35	54	11	35
16	Lasbela	69	40	55	47	19	34	53	26	40
17	Ketch	75	44	60	70	27	49	71	31	52
18	Gwadar	84	49	67	69	32	52	77	42	61
19	Panjgur	93	55	76	69	22	46	72	25	49
20	Zhob	85	45	67	59	10	36	63	14	41
21	Loralai	82	46	67	56	9	33	60	14	38
22	Barkhan	67	32	52	44	6	27	46	9	29
23	Musa Khel	0	0	0	38	8	23	38	8	23
24	Qila Saifullah	83	38	63	55	9	34	57	12	37
25	Naseerabad	65	21	46	46	4	28	49	7	31
26	Jafarabad	68	21	47	57	10	36	59	13	38
27	Jhal Magsi	66	29	50	33	5	21	35	7	23
28	Bolan	73	41	58	32	12	23	38	17	29

Source: PSLM 2008/09

N.B. Literacy is defined as the ability to read a newspaper and write a simple letter.

The overall literacy rate for Balochistan stands at 45 percent - 12 percentage points lower than the national average (57 percent). However, once again, there was significant variation across districts. Only nine of 28 districts in Balochistan posted literacy rates higher than the provincial average, and only three of these recorded figures higher than the national average. The highest performing districts were Ziarat with 71 percent literacy, Quetta at 67 percent, and Gwadar at 61 percent. In 17 of the 19 remaining districts, literacy rates ranged from 23 percent to 55 percent. Two districts recorded literacy rates lower than 20 percent – these were Dera Bugti at 19 percent, and Kohlu at the lowest rate of only 9 percent.

Literacy rates show significant variation across the urban/rural divide. Urban literacy data for three districts (Awaran, Musakhel, and Washuk) was not available. Overall rural literacy trails urban literacy in Balochistan by 25 percentage points; however this disparity is unevenly distributed across the province. Among the 25 districts where complete data is available: urban literacy was higher by more than 20 percentage points in thirteen districts; and in excess of 30 percentage points in six of these districts (Bolan, Loralai, Zhob, Panjgur, Mastung, and Sibi).

The greatest disparity between urban and rural literacy was in Sibi at 40 percentage points. In the two exceptional cases of Pishin and Ziarat, rural literacy actually exceeded urban literacy by 4 and 6 percentage points respectively. However, both these districts had much higher literacy rates overall. (Ziarat was the highest in the province at 71 percent, while Pishin was comparable to the national average at 55 percent). It is important to note that the data does not indicate any trend of lower regional disparities in districts where literacy rates are relatively better.

Patterns of high gender disparity are quite consistent across both urban and rural areas in the province. For all 25 districts where complete data is available, the overall gap between male and female literacy is in excess of 20 percentage points in favor of males; in fact in 12 of these districts the gender differential is in excess of 40 percentage points. Kohlu had the lowest gender gap at 15 percentage points, as the lowest overall literacy rate (9 percent) of the province. Evidence of gender disparity also does not correlate to overall district performance. For instance, high gender differentials were evidenced in Pishin with 55 percent literacy, as well as Mastung with only 37 percent literacy. The highest gender differential in the province, at 51 percentage points, was found to be in Kalat, where overall literacy stood at 42 percent in 2009.

In 15 of 25 districts, the gender gap in rural areas was notably higher than in the urban areas. On the other hand, in seven districts the degree of gender disparity across both urban and rural areas was of a similar level. A comparison of female literacy across the urban/rural divide revealed that urban females are almost uniformly better off than their rural counterparts. Ziarat, the highest performing district overall, was the sole exception where the literacy rate for rural females was higher in comparison with urban females (by 12 percentage points).

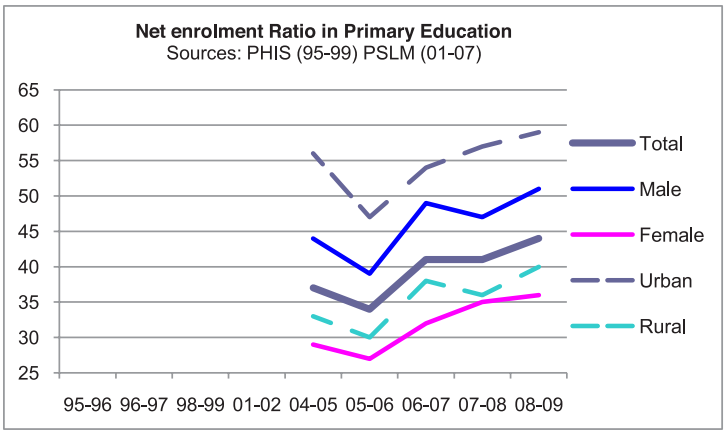
Summarily, literacy in Balochistan significantly lags behind national levels and is skewed on gender and regional lines. Analysis of disaggregated data reveals that while large regional disparities exist, the gender gap is more acutely pronounced and persistent across the province. Based on this data, one can conclude that female literacy across Balochistan is the biggest challenge to achieving MDG targets. Furthermore policy needs to particularly concentrate on improving female literacy in rural areas, without compromising the needs of urban females.

4.2.2 Enrolment and Completion Rates

Key Message: There is strong evidence of regional disparity in enrolment patterns. Furthermore disparities in literacy, primary net enrolment, and primary completion rates across urban and rural Balochistan are heavily skewed along gender lines.

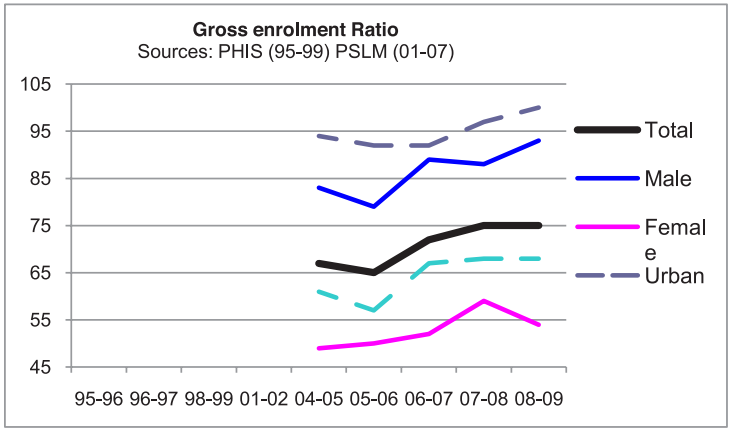
The charts show the trend in net and gross primary enrolment in the province over the last four years, using data from various issues of the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Surveys (PSLMs).

Figure 4.3: Primary Net Enrolment for Balochistan



Source: PSLM, Various Issues.

Figure 4.4: Primary Gross Enrolment for Balochistan



Source: PSLM, Various Issues.

The graphs for net and gross enrolment have similar increasing trends. In the case of the net enrolment ratio (NER), the graph shows a slight drop in the NER over the first year of our analysis (between 2004/05 and 2005/06) followed by steady improvement. Overall the NER trend line shows an increase of 7 percentage points at the primary level over the four year period from 2004/05 and 2008/09. The chart for the gross enrolment ratio (GER) also shows the same pattern with an overall increase of 8 percentage points from 2005 to 2009, starting with a slight drop of 3 percentage points during the first year.

A comparison of the disaggregated trends shows both larger regional and larger gender gaps in gross enrolment ratios relative to net enrolment ratios. In both 2005 and 2009, the net enrolment ratio for females was 15 percentage points less than male enrolment, reiterating the persistence of the gender gap and its resilience to policy measures. In case of the NER, male enrolment showed the most erratic trend, increasing and falling alternately with each year. Despite this wayward pattern, the NER increased by 7 percentage points over the four year period. However, the trajectory cannot be relied on to produce consistent progress. On the other hand, the NER for females rose steadily by the same margin, in spite of an initial dip of 2 percentage points in the first year. In case of the GER, male enrolment followed a pattern almost exactly similar to the NER; following an uneven path, the male GER increased by 10 percentage points in four years. Similarly female gross enrolment also increased by 10 percentage points between 2005 and 2008, but disturbingly fell by 5 percentage points over only one year (between 2008 and 2009), leading to an increased gender gap between the male and female GER (39 percentage points according to PSLM 2008/09 data). The overall gender gap in the GER is therefore much higher in than that shown in net enrolment patterns.

Disaggregation of data by the urban/rural distinction also indicates a similar pattern. Similar to literacy patterns, the urban-rural disparity is evident in both net and gross enrolment. The NER trend for both urban and rural areas is erratic. The urban NER increased marginally by only 3 percentage points, compared with performance of the rural NER, which increased at a better overall rate (7 percentage points) between 2005 and 2009. Despite improvements in both cases, the uneven trends point to an unreliable trajectory. Disparities in net enrolment across the urban/rural divide appear to be more pronounced compared to the gender gap, however, there is some evidence that the gap is closing, which is encouraging. In 2004/05 the differential between urban and rural net enrolment ratios was 23 percentage points, falling to 19 percentage points according to the PSLM 2008/09. In case of the gross enrolment ratio, the trend is similar for urban and rural areas as well. Both the urban GER and rural GER fell during the first year (between 2004/05 and 2005/06) by 2 and 4 percentage points respectively. Subsequently both graphs show a slow but steady improvement. Disparities between urban and rural gross enrolment patterns are also larger relative to net enrolment at 32 percentage points based

on PSLM 2008/09.

At 44 percent in 2009, the NER for the province at the primary level is 13 percentage points below the national average. Once again the districts of Gwadar and Ziarat performed well with higher enrolment rates (at 65 percent and 62 percent respectively). District Kech surprisingly also performed well with net primary enrolment at 60 percent. Kohlu once again was the significant outlier with net enrolment at only 6 percent and zero enrolment reported for urban females. Net primary enrolment in three other districts (Dera Bugti, Qila Abdullah, and Musakhel) was below 25 percent. (Awaran, Washuk, and Musakhel once again did not have complete disaggregated data).

While the case of the overall gender gap is in evidence across most of the province, there were two observed cases (better performing districts of Pishin and Ziarat) where the overall gender gap appeared to have reversed as well as one instance, Nushki, where there was no gender gap at all. Conversely in four other districts male net primary enrolment was more than 25 percentage points higher than female net primary enrolment. These districts were Kalat, Barkhan, Loralai, and Qila Saifullah (with the highest degree of gender disparity at 42 percentage points).

The more complex part of the problem in Balochistan is the gender gap across the urban/rural divide. There is significant regional disparity across the province in this regard, with a few interesting outliers. In four districts (Pishin, Nushki, Dera Bugti, and Naseerabad) net primary enrolment in rural areas is higher than urban areas. In all other districts where complete data is available, (20 districts), urban net primary enrolment figures far exceed rural NER levels.

The overall gender gap in rural areas (18 percentage points), was also much worse than that found in urban areas (only 5 percentage points). There was evidence from 9 districts indicating a reversal of the gender gap in urban areas. Qila Saifullah was one district where the gender gap appeared to have been eliminated in urban areas, although the gap for rural areas was amongst the highest for the province. Only the two regular exceptions, Pishin and Ziarat, showed a reversed gender gap for rural areas, but even here the gender gap in urban areas favored male enrolment. No district provided evidence to indicate a reversal of the gender gap in both urban and rural areas. However, in 21 districts primary net enrolment among females was higher in urban areas.

Therefore, the characteristics of these disparities are more acutely observed when the data for urban and rural primary net enrolment is disaggregated across gender lines.

Details are given in the table below. Annex Table IV gives total enrolment in public schools in Balochistan in 2009/10.

Table 4.11: Net Primary Enrolment Rate in Balochistan

S No.	Region	Urban			Rural			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Pakistan	**68**	**67**	**68**	**58**	**48**	**53**	**61**	**54**	**57**
	Balochistan	**61**	**56**	**59**	**49**	**31**	**40**	**51**	**36**	**44**
1	Quetta	61	51	56	50	35	43	57	46	52
2	Pishin	46	24	35	43	47	45	43	46	45
3	Qila Abdullah	36	18	27	27	13	20	28	14	21
4	Chaghi	72	45	60	48	31	40	52	34	43
5	Nushki	30	52	39	48	39	44	43	43	43
6	Sibi	58	72	63	46	39	43	50	48	49
7	Ziarat	79	71	76	55	70	61	56	70	62
8	Kohlu	17	0	9	11	1	5	11	1	6
9	Dera Bugti	6	4	5	27	14	21	26	14	20
10	Kalat	50	47	49	65	25	47	63	29	47

S No.	Region	Urban			Rural			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
11	Mastung	94	86	90	38	20	31	44	31	38
12	Khuzdar	69	72	71	48	20	35	51	28	41
13	Awaran	0	0	0	69	41	54	69	41	54
14	Kharan	60	64	62	54	28	42	55	34	45
15	Washuk	0	0	0	61	52	58	61	52	58
16	Lasbela	43	47	45	40	36	38	41	39	40
17	Ketch	71	68	70	63	52	58	65	55	60
18	Gwadar	79	70	74	53	51	52	67	62	65
19	Panjgur	89	88	88	59	47	53	62	50	56
20	Zhob	81	67	73	37	16	27	41	23	32
21	Loralai	84	81	82	68	33	50	70	40	54
22	Barkhan	44	33	39	42	11	26	42	13	27
23	Musa Khel	0	0	0	31	9	20	31	9	20
24	Qila Saifullah	77	78	78	69	21	45	69	27	48
25	Naseerabad	4	7	5	46	32	41	42	29	37
26	Jafarabad	60	58	59	51	34	44	53	38	47
27	Jhal Magsi	41	43	42	37	27	33	37	29	34
28	Bolan	54	66	59	36	20	28	38	24	31

Source: PSLM 2008/09

N.B. The NER shown here is for ages 5-9, excluding nursery or Katchi.

The primary school completion rate for Balochistan is only 34 percent, almost 15 percentage points lower than the national average. Overall the highest completion rate was unsurprisingly found in Ziarat, a consistent outlier of the province on education-related indicators, at 59 percent. Kohlu was yet again the worst performing district where the primary completion rate was an abysmal 6 percent, followed by Kalat at 13 percent and Jhal Magsi at 14 percent. In total ten districts had primary school completion rates of 25 percent or lower.

Pishin and Ziarat were the only examples of districts where the primary completion rate in rural areas was marginally higher than urban areas. Conversely there were eight other districts where the primary school completion in urban areas was higher than the data provided for rural areas by 25 percentage points or more.

Details are provided in the table below:

Table 4.12: Primary Completion Rate in Balochistan

S No.	Region	Urban			Rural			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Pakistan	**72**	**59**	**66**	**52**	**26**	**39**	**59**	**38**	**49**
	Balochistan	**64**	**37**	**51**	**43**	**10**	**28**	**48**	**16**	**34**
1	Quetta	68	48	59	55	18	39	65	41	54
2	Pishin	54	20	41	60	22	43	60	22	43
3	Qila Abdullah	49	17	34	34	10	24	36	11	25
4	Chaghi	50	17	34	50	13	34	50	13	34
5	Nushki	54	33	45	42	16	30	45	20	34

S No.	Region	Urban			Rural			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
6	Sibi	68	43	57	41	8	26	50	20	37
7	Ziarat	66	31	50	76	40	60	75	40	59
8	Kohlu	20	0	9	10	1	5	10	1	6
9	Dera Bugti	26	1	15	23	1	13	23	1	13
10	Kalat	49	23	37	43	4	26	44	7	28
11	Mastung	65	33	49	36	2	22	39	7	25
12	Khuzdar	68	41	55	47	4	29	50	12	33
13	Awaran	0	0	0	50	9	32	50	9	32
14	Kharan	62	21	44	31	6	20	36	9	24
15	Washuk	0	0	0	44	6	27	44	6	27
16	Lasbela	56	31	44	39	16	29	44	20	33
17	Ketch	64	33	49	55	14	36	57	18	39
18	Gwadar	70	37	55	58	23	42	65	32	49
19	Panjgur	82	50	67	58	17	38	60	20	41
20	Zhob	74	40	58	46	5	27	50	9	32
21	Loralai	69	36	55	42	4	24	46	8	28
22	Barkhan	51	16	35	27	3	16	29	4	18
23	Musa Khel	0	0	0	28	4	16	28	4	16
24	Qila Saifullah	72	27	52	38	5	23	41	7	26
25	Naseerabad	43	7	27	33	3	20	35	3	21
26	Jafarabad	55	14	37	39	7	25	43	9	27
27	Jhal Magsi	50	16	35	20	3	12	21	4	14
28	Bolan	56	24	41	20	2	12	26	6	17

Source: PSLM 2008/09

While the problem of female enrolment not keeping pace with male enrolment has been discussed at length, the gender gap was found to be severe in case of the population that has completed primary level. The data above also showed significant variation across regional lines. Compared with the NER, there are absolutely no instances of districts where the gender gap in primary completion appears reversed. On the contrary the differential between males and females is pronounced.

In 21 of 28 districts, the male primary completion rate outweighed female primary completion by 25 percentage points or more. In urban areas 22 of 28 districts showed the same trend, while the rural areas in 20 of 28 districts also evidenced a strong gender gap in excess of 25 percentage points per district.

Based on data from the Balochistan Education Management Information System 2009/10, primary school enrolment made up almost 53.7 percent[15] of the total number of students enrolled in public schools in the province in 2010. In 2009/2010, a total of 1,028,117 students were enrolled in public schools in Balochistan, of which 551,854 were enrolled in primary schools. [16]

Of the total teachers employed, about 42 percent on average were primary school teachers. This proportion was not consistent across districts (figures fall within a wide range from 25 to 71 percent – Loralai had the highest figure at 71 percent). Annex Table V gives the total number of teachers in each district.

4.2.3 Functionality

Key Message: Balochistan had 475 non-functional schools in the province in 2007/08. Almost all of the

15 Calculated from Balochistan Education Management Information System 2009/10 data
16 Calculated from Balochistan Education Management Information System 2009/10 data

non-functional schools are primary schools. Primary girls' schools constitute about 43 percent of the total number of non-functional schools in Balochistan.

Non-functionality of public schools has been a big issue in the education sector, with the presence of "ghost schools" being alleged by different stakeholders who maintain that a number of public schools exist only on paper, although there are teachers on the rolls who draw salaries for work at such non-functional entities. The Government of Balochistan has attempted to identify such schools through the Annual School Census exercise as shown in the table.

Table 4.13: Non-Functional Public Schools in Balochistan

S. No	Districts	Total Number of Non-Functional Schools			Total Number of Primary Schools			Total Number of Middle Schools		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Awaran	2	1	1	2	1	1	0		
2	Barkhan	6	4	2	5	3	2	1	1	
3	Bolan	43	33	10	42	32	10	1	1	
4	Chaghi	11	9	2	11	9	2	0		
5	Dera Bugti	2	2	0	2	2		0		
6	Gwadar	11	7	4	11	7	4	0		
7	Jafferabad	22	2	20	22	2	20	0		
8	Jhal Magsi	3	3	0	3	3		0		
9	Kalat	48	30	18	47	29	18	1	1	
10	Kharan	3	1	2	3	1	2	0		
11	Khuzdar	23	10	13	23	10	13	0		
12	Kohlu	4	1	3	4	1	3	0		
13	Lasbela	24	11	13	24	11	13	0		
14	Loralai	5	5	0	5	5		0		
15	Mastung	22	13	9	22	13	9	0		
16	Musa Khel	0	0	0	0			0		
17	Naseerabad	9	7	2	9	7	2	0		
18	Panjgur	3	2	1	3	2	1	0		
19	Pishin	52	31	21	52	31	21	0		
20	Qila Abdullah	10	3	7	10	3	7	0		
21	Qila Saifullah	41	31	10	41	31	10	0		
22	Quetta	38	23	15	38	23	15	0		
23	Sibi	19	17	2	19	17	2	0		
24	Turbat	37	8	29	36	8	28	1		1
25	Zhob	13	4	9	13	4	9	0		
26	Ziarat	17	10	7	17	10	7	0		
27	Nushki	7	4	3	7	4	3	0		
	Total	**475**	**272**	**203**	**471**	**269**	**202**	**4**	**3**	**1**

Source: Government of Balochistan, Annual Census Report 2007/08

Balochistan reportedly had 475 non-functional schools in 2007/08 according to the Annual Census Report. Almost all of the non-functional schools (99 percent) across all districts of Balochistan were primary schools (471 of 475 total). However, there is extreme variation in the province on the gender

gap in non-functional schools. In Jafarabad, for instance 20 of 22 non-functional schools (90 percent) were girls' schools, while in other districts like Chaghi only 2 of 11 non-functional schools were for females (only 18 percent). The highest number of non-functional schools was in Pishin district, which has done relatively better on education-related indicators. There were 52 non-functional schools in Pishin, which were all primary schools, of which approximately 40 percent were girls' primary schools. Therefore non-functionality did not necessarily correlate with the educational attainment indicators discussed earlier.

Annex Tables VI and VII show the number of functional public and private schools respectively by district.

Status of Progress Against Goal 2: Targets in literacy and primary net enrolment are unlikely to be met.

4.2.4 Challenges

Broadly speaking the indicators for the sector demonstrate:

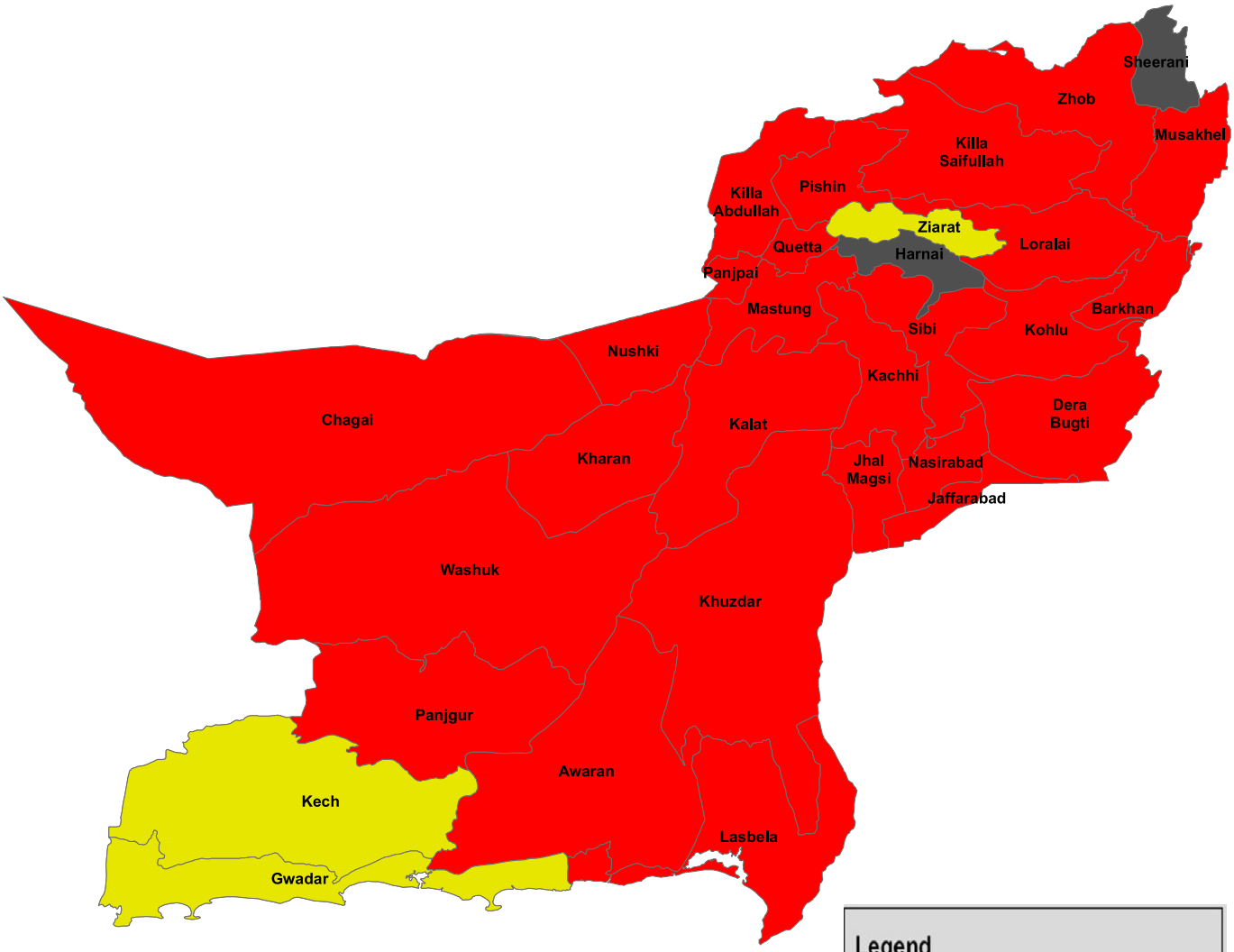
- The Government of Balochistan's lack of success in maintaining the physical infrastructure of the education sector;
- The inability to restructure resources to provide a more even coverage and distribution of accessible education to a large population.
- Inability to draw local communities into the schooling process, and to convince them of the utility and cost-effectiveness of basic education.
- Lack of effective strategy to address the particular needs of women, both urban and rural.
- The gender gap is a persistent problem in the province and creates a governance and management problem. Girls' schools need to remain effective even when they are under-utilized in order for the trend in female exclusion to arrest. Missing facilities in schools can cause enrolment rates to decline.
- Providing horizontal accessibility across all districts has a major cost implication for the Balochistan Government, but the issue of geographic accessibility needs consideration in order to close the gap between urban and rural areas. Overall progress in the urban areas is negated by stagnant and often negative trends in the rural areas and vice versa.
- According to the Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment, 5.6 percent of education facilities in Balochistan suffered severe damage due to the 2010 floods. The aftermath of the floods will also certainly affect improvements in this sector.
- More importantly, it may put more crucial survival needs – food security and income generation for family survival for instance – on the priority of household agendas in the short and medium term putting education, especially for females, on the backburner for the poorest households.

4.2.5 Summary of Findings

- •The province of Balochistan is characterized by the lowest levels of progress in the country across all education indicators. The key indicator for attainment of the MDG goal on universal primary education is the NER. In the case of Balochistan the trend over the last four years in the NER has been erratic and the overall pace of progress is too slow for the province to catch up with other regions. Furthermore the increasing gender disparity evident in both the NER and GER is a worrisome trend. Completion rates in the province are generally poor, and an urgent policy response is required to address gender parity in urban and rural areas.
- Variation in the province is significant but the real challenge is identifying clear patterns among districts to devise policy options. Other than Ziarat and Pishin, no districts have provided consistent results in relatively better performance across all indicators. Variation across the urban/rural divide in the districts also does not follow any clearly discernable pattern of expectation across all indicators in this particular goal. It appears, however, based on data from 2004/05 to 2008/2009 that literacy, enrolment, and primary completion among females is severely problematic and often times more pronounced in rural areas. Unfortunately due to the flooding in 2010 the Government of Balochistan will likely face a further decline in the area of education.

MDG2-Achieving Universal Primary Goal
Balochistan

Scale 1:3000,000



Legend

MDG1.A: Net Primary Enrolment Ratio

Relatively further from target

60 to 74%

Complete off-track

Below 60%

No data

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Chapter 4

Goal 3: Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Chapter-4

MDG 3: Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Goal 3 is concerned with gender equality and has been articulated in the PMDGR in the form of the following target and indicators.

MDG Tracking Table 3: Gender Equality in Balochistan

Indicators	Region	2001/02	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	MDG Target (2015)
Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary education	Pakistan	0.82	0.85	0.85	0.81	0.85	0.84	1.00
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.58	1.00
Youth Literacy GPI	Pakistan	0.64	0.68	0.74	0.75	0.78	0.78	1.00
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Share of Women in Wage Employment in the non-agricultural sector (percent)	Pakistan	9.65	10.11	10.93	10.53	9.89	10.64	14.0
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.63	n/a
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (percent)	Pakistan	n/a	21	21	21	22	22	n/a
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: National estimates from PMDGR 2010.

GPI for primary education for 2008/09 calculated from PSLM 2008/09. The figure reported is for public schools.
Share of women in wage employment in non-agricultural sectors calculated from various issues of the Labor Force Survey.

The indicators specified for the third MDG are concerned with gender parity in education; in wage employment; and in political representation. There are a number of vertical programs, funded by the federal government, that deal with gender equality and improving the position of women. These include the Gender Reform Action Plan (GRAP), aimed at creating a positive bias towards women in the workplace, and targeted specifically towards government institutions.

4.3.1 Gender Parity in Education

Key Message: Average GPIs for public schools were very low and decreased further with higher levels of education – 0.58 for primary schools, 0.5 for middle schools, and to 0.46 for high schools. Variation across districts is more pronounced at lower levels of education in public schools.

TThe third MDG is to achieve gender parity in primary and secondary education initially, and at all levels of education by the year 2015. For this, female participation in education has been measured by the gender parity indices (GPI) for different educational levels. A GPI of 1 or above would show that female enrolment is at par with or exceeds male enrolment, while a GPI lower than 1 would imply the opposite.

The discussion on MDG 2 elaborated that gender disparity in education is a considerable and complex challenge for the Government of Balochistan. The problem persists across all education indicators (literacy, net primary enrolment, gross enrolment, and primary school completion). Data from the PSLMs 2004/05 to 2008/09 indicate that the gender gap in literacy and net enrolment is persistent and

resistant to improvement over time. Male literacy exceeds female literacy by 38 percentage points according to latest estimates. In the case of the NER the gender gap has remained at 15 percentage points over the past four years. All data indicate that this pattern of women's exclusion is likely to continue, making it impossible for the province to achieve gender parity by 2015.

Furthermore, primary, middle, and high school GPIs for the province are consistently below corresponding national averages, and the extreme variation across the districts requires policy measures to address these issues and even out the progress. The following tables show the GPIs for different levels of education in public schools.

Data for public schools is for the year 2009 drawn from the PSLM 2008/09 are provided in the table below.

Table 4.14: GPIs at Different Levels of Education in Public Schools (Females per Male)

S. No	Region	GPI Primary	GPI Middle	GPI Matric
	Pakistan	**0.83**	**0.77**	**0.67**
	Balochistan	**0.58**	**0.50**	**0.46**
1	Quetta	0.71	0.76	0.63
2	Pishin	0.69	0.64	0.58
3	Qila Abdullah	0.36	0.23	0.40
4	Chaghi	0.58	0.35	0.30
5	Nushki	0.88	0.63	0.54
6	Sibi	0.76	0.54	0.57
7	Ziarat	1.38	0.67	0.83
8	Kohlu	0.12	0.05	0.00
9	Dera Bugti	0.43	0.00	0.00
10	Kalat	0.35	0.37	0.92
11	Mastung	0.48	0.35	0.28
12	Khuzdar	0.38	0.25	0.32
13	Awaran	0.49	0.18	0.09
14	Kharan	0.49	0.51	0.18
15	Washuk	0.78	0.23	0.09
16	Lasbela	0.67	1.04	0.40
17	Ketch	0.84	0.25	0.47
18	Gwadar	0.86	0.86	0.59
19	Panjgur	0.68	0.30	0.18
20	Zhob	0.51	0.36	0.30
21	Loralai	0.45	0.23	0.12
22	Barkhan	0.28	0.16	0.00
23	Musa Khel	0.33	0.19	0.12
24	Qila Saifullah	0.32	0.19	0.23

S. No	Region	GPI Primary	GPI Middle	GPI Matric
25	Naseerabad	0.51	0.10	0.09
26	Jafarabad	0.56	0.68	0.33
27	Jhal Magsi	0.46	0.45	0.00
28	Bolan	0.60	0.37	0.65

Source: PSLM 2008-09

Table 4.15: GPIs at Different Levels of Education in Private Schools (Females per Male)

S.No	District	GPI Primary	GPI Middle	GPI Matric
1	Awaran	0.3	0.1	
2	Barkhan	0.5	0.0	0.0
3	Bolan	0.2	0.3	
4	Chaghi	0.5	0.1	0.3
5	Dera Bugti			
6	Gwadar	1.0	4.1	0.2
7	Jafferabad	0.6	0.2	0.6
8	Jhal Magsi	0.3	1.4	
9	Kalat	1.8	0.3	0.3
10	Kharan	0.7	1.2	0.3
11	Khuzdar	0.7	0.4	1.3
12	Kohlu			
13	Lasbela	0.9	0.9	0.9
14	Loralai	0.7	0.2	0.0
15	Mastung	0.6	0.7	0.9
16	Musa Khel	0.0	0.3	
17	Naseerabad	0.2	0.7	0.3
18	Panjgur	2.2		
19	Pishin	0.8	0.3	0.8
20	Qila Abdullah	0.0	0.6	0.1
21	Qila Saifullah	0.4	0.1	0.3
22	Quetta	0.4	0.5	0.6
23	Sibi	0.3	0.4	0.2
24	Turbat	0.9	0.3	0.5
25	Zhob	0.9	0.4	0.2
26	Ziarat	0.2	0.1	0.4
27	Nushki			

Source: Government of Balochistan Annual School Census Report 2007/08

As the data illustrates in the case of public schools, the GPI decreases for higher levels of education. The average GPI for primary schools in 2009 was 0.58, much lower than the national average of 0.83. Average GPIs for public sector middle schools and high schools were lower than primary schools, at 0.50 and 0.46 respectively.

GPIs across districts based on PSLM 2008/09 data had a wide range. Gender parity at the primary level ranged from 0.12 in Kohlu, the lowest performing district, to the impressive level of 1.38 in Ziarat. Ziarat was the sole example in the province of a district that has achieved gender parity at the primary level. In only three other districts (Nushki, Kech, and Gwadar) gender parity figures matched or exceeded the national average (falling between 0.83 and 0.88). Overall Balochistan data shows insufficient progress in gender parity at the primary level, however these results remain favorable relative to middle and high school level GPIs. The major concern is that the gender gap remains uneven across the province (the difference between highest and lowest performing districts was an astonishing 1.26 in this case), indicating the need for a more targeted strategy to promote gender parity.

Variation across districts was more pronounced at the primary level, but GPI levels were also significantly uneven at the middle and matric levels of education. At the middle school level, variation across districts was relatively less than at the primary level. In this case the only district to achieve gender parity was Lasbela with a GPI of 1.04. However, the middle schools GPI for Dera Bugti was zero, indicating no female students were enrolled in middle schools across the district. Although this may be a data issue, GPIs for 11 other districts were at 0.25 or below. At the matric level, no district had achieved gender parity and the best performance was seen in Kalat at 0.92. Overall, less than 50 percent gender parity was in evidence across the province at every level of education. Overall GPIs in 13 districts at the primary level, 19 districts at the middle school level, and 20 districts at the matric level fell below 0.50. Inclusion of women in the education system, is by far the greatest challenge for the Government of Balochistan in order to further any progress toward MDG targets. Currently the province will not meet any MDG 2 or MDG 3 targets in 2015.

4.3.2 GPI for Adult Literacy

Key Message: The GPI for adult literacy was only 0.32 for Balochistan, compared to the national average of 0.60.

The following table gives the GPI for adult literacy (Age 10+) as reported in 2008/09. The GPI for adult literacy in Balochistan is quite poor, even compared to GPIs for primary, middle, and high schools. No districts in the entire province have achieved gender parity in adult literacy (the closest being Quetta at 0.60). Adult literacy GPIs for the remaining districts range between values of 0.02 (Dera Bugti) and 0.49 (Ziarat). Therefore outside of Quetta, gender parity in literacy is uniformly below 50 percent for the province.

Table 4.16: GPI for Adult Literacy in Balochistan

S. No	Region	Literacy GPI
	Pakistan	**0.60**
	Balochistan	**0.32**
1	Quetta	0.60
2	Pishin	0.33
3	Qila Abdullah	0.25
4	Chaghi	0.23
5	Nushki	0.41
6	Sibi	0.38
7	Ziarat	0.49
8	Kohlu	0.09
9	Dera Bugti	0.02
10	Kalat	0.14
11	Mastung	0.13
12	Khuzdar	0.29
13	Awaran	0.15
14	Kharan	0.17
15	Washuk	0.08
16	Lasbela	0.45
17	Ketch	0.35
18	Gwadar	0.45
19	Panjgur	0.27
20	Zhob	0.15
21	Loralai	0.16
22	Barkhan	0.12
23	Musa Khel	0.17
24	Qila Saifullah	0.14
25	Naseerabad	0.07
26	Jafarabad	0.15
27	Jhal Magsi	0.11
28	Bolan	0.31

Source: PSLM 2008/09.

4.3.3 Employment

Key Message: In 2009, the labor force participation rate for women (for population aged 10+) was just 11.4 percent for the province compared to 66.2 percent for men[17]***.***

Labor force participation rates remain low for women, at just 11.4 percent for the province as whole, compared to 66.2 percent for men. There are problems of estimation and definitional issues at work here though. For example, the labor force participation for rural women is estimated is slightly better at 12.8 percent (for females aged 10+) in the Labor Force Survey 2008/09, but this does not take into

17 Labor Force Survey 2008/09

account women's contribution to livestock management and vegetable farming which is unpaid work contributing to household income. In urban areas, the labor force participation rate for females is extremely low at only 7.3 percent compared to 59.9 percent for men. There are also gaps in the available data. Labor Force Survey data on under-employed persons does not include data for females at all. Nevertheless, it may be assumed that women's participation in wage-earning employment is indeed exceptionally low by all accounts.

4.3.4 Parliamentary Representation

The provincial assembly has a total of 64 members, of which 12 are women. Eleven of the women in the Assembly were nominated against seats reserved for women, while one lady legislator was elected on a general seat, from Barkhan district.

Status of Progress Against Goal 3: Targets in education indicators will not likely be met in any of the districts across the province.

4.3.5 Challenges

There could be a number of factors responsible for the lower female literacy rates, of which a few that are cited in the literature are:

- Poverty, domestic and farming responsibilities;
- Low access to schools;
- Early marriages and other socio-cultural practices.

An effort has to be made to identify precise reasons for the lag in female education indicators by region, and local-level strategies need to be developed to address the specific barriers to female entry in different communities.

Another major gap in gender parity is women's participation in the economy. Women are handicapped by:

- Cultural norms which are opposed to women working for a wage;
- Low educational attainment; and
- Difficulty in accessing employment opportunities due to low mobility.

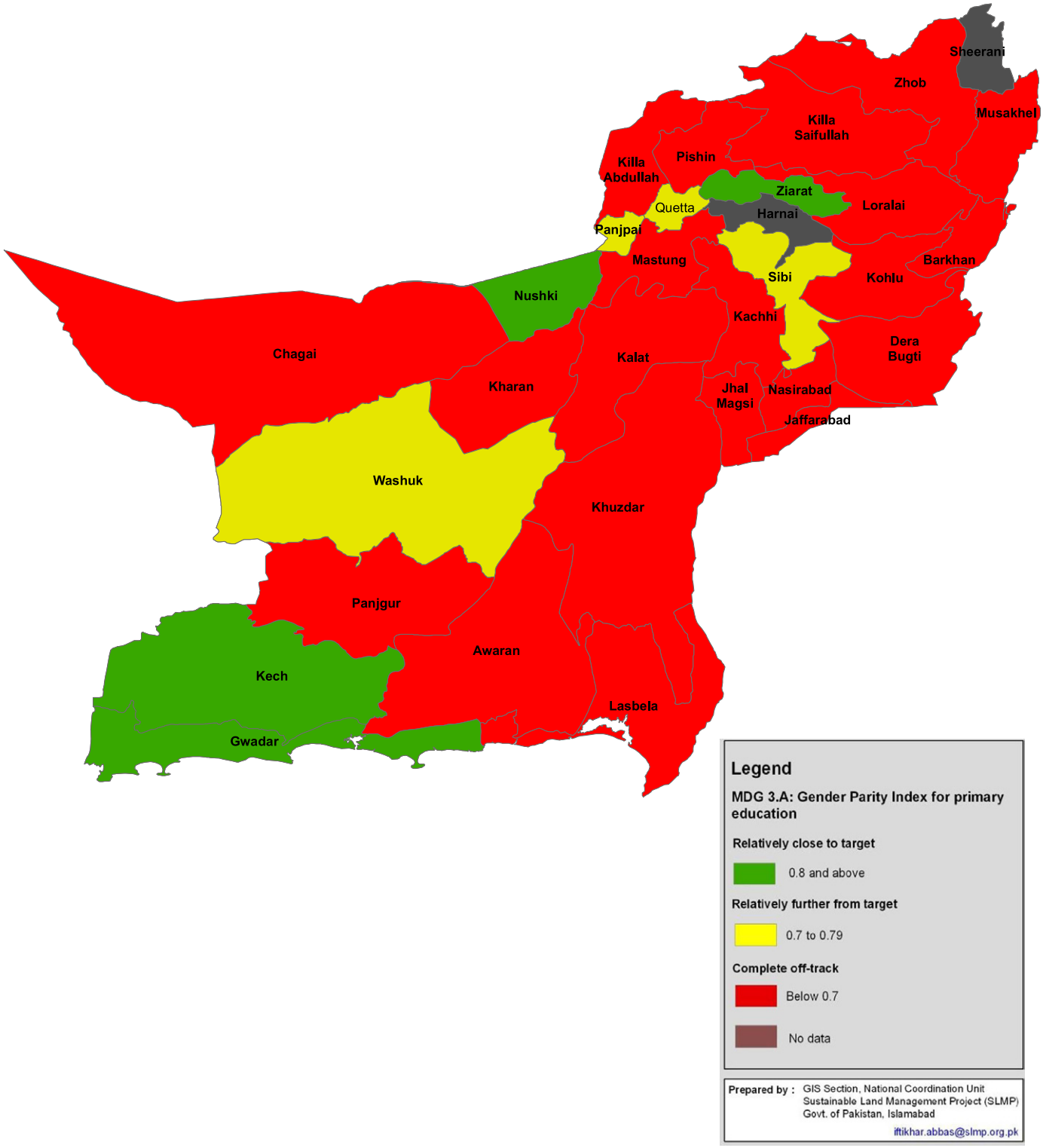
In a time of economic crisis, such as the one Pakistan has been facing in recent years, women are disproportionately laid off in comparison to men.

4.3.6 Summary of Findings

- Gender disparity is in evidence across the province of Balochistan. The problem is acute in both urban and rural areas, however it is slightly more pronounced in rural areas. The GPI data provided is not disaggregated by urban and rural areas, however combined with the evidence from the discussion on MDG 2, we can safely assume that GPIs for rural areas are likely to be somewhat lower than those recorded for urban areas. Even so, it would be inaccurate to express the gender disparity in Balochistan as having a clear regional dimension, because no such pattern clearly emerges from the data. It is more appropriate to describe it as a problem for the province as a whole, which desperately needs to be addressed.
- Trends in the GPI illustrate the problematic nature of achieving gender parity in public education for the Government of Balochistan – there are sporadic instances of one district (Ziarat) doing well with respect to gender in education indicators, but data from the rest of the province provides poignant examples of terrible performance and a widening gap between the high performing and low performing districts. In public education the highest number of districts achieved gender parity at the primary school level, but the number of districts with less than 50 percent gender parity increases at higher levels of education. However, gender disparity even at the primary level is at such staggering proportions that differences with middle school and matric levels tend to be marginal. This is likely the result of public sector programs disproportionately benefitting urban centers, as well as the inability of the Government to create and maintain education infrastructure for the female population, while generating stakeholder interest and ownership. However, it is imperative that the Government of Balochistan formulate urgent policy measures to correct this imbalance via a targeted response.

MDG3-Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Balochistan

Scale-1:3000,000



Chapter 5

Goal 4: Reducing Child Mortality

Chapter-5

MDG 4: Reducing Child Mortality

Goal 4 is straightforward, and has been defined in terms of four indicators as shown in the table below:

MDG Tracking Table 4: Reducing Child Mortality

Indicators	Region	2001/02	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	MDG Target (2015)
Under 5 Mortality Rate (Deaths per 1000 Live Births)	Pakistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	94	n/a	n/a	52
	Balochistan	n/a	158	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths per 1000 Live Births)	Pakistan	77	77	n/a	76	75	n/a	n/a	40
	Balochistan	n/a	104	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Proportion of Fully Immunized Children 12-23 Months	Pakistan	53	77	77	71	76	73	78	>90
	Balochistan	24	n/a	62	48	54	57	43	
Lady Health Worker's Coverage (percent of target population)	Pakistan	38	66	n/a	72	76	76	83	100
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	28	100
Proportion of Children 12 -23 Months Immunized Against Measles	Pakistan	57	78	78	76	77	76	51	>90
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	24	>90
Proportion of Children Under 5 Who Suffered from Diarrhoea in the Last 30 Days (percent)	Pakistan	12	14	16	12	11	10	10	<10
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	

Source: For national indicators, PMDGR 2010.
Data sources for Balochistan include various issues of PSLM, PDHS, PIHS, and the Balochistan MICS 2003/04 as detailed in the sections that follow.
Data on LHWs from the National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care

Health policy implementation is a unique challenge for the Government of Balochistan as it involves provision of health services to smaller populations widely dispersed over an expansive mass of land. While other provinces are faced with the prospect of serving larger-scale populations, human resource management concerns present a different set of problems in Balochistan as the province struggles to maintain its provision capacity in health care facilities and service.

Progress on health-related indicators in Balochistan has remained extremely poor over a long period of time and the province has some of the worst statistics in the country. The province generally shows low levels of improvement in service provision and at times negative trends which need to be arrested immediately even though the province is unlikely to meet MDG targets for 2015. Balochistan is characterized by disproportionate distribution of health services among various districts and across the urban/rural divide within each district. Persistently stark variation in the levels of development across the urban/rural divide points to the urgent need for policy measures to even out the distribution of health care services across Balochistan.

4.4.1 Infant Mortality Rate

Key Message: The infant mortality rate for Balochistan in 2009/10 was fairly high at 72 deaths per 1000 live births.

The main indicator measuring progress towards this particular goal is the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). Alarmingly, the IMR for Balochistan is characterized by an upward trend over the thirteen year period for which data is available. In 1996, the IMR was recorded at a very high level of 117 deaths per 1000 live births.[18] In the latter half of the nineties, between 1996 and 1999, multiple data sources[19] suggest that the infant mortality rate declined in Balochistan (first from 117 in 1996 to 108 deaths per 1000 live births in 1997[20], and then to 86 in 1998/99[21]). Balochistan MICS data for the year 2003/04, however, suggests that the IMR has increased again to a very high level at 104 deaths per 1000 live births by 2004 (increasing by approximately 21 percent in just 5 years). However, the latest MICS, which has just been released in July 2011, shows a significant fall from the level recorded in 2004, at 72 deaths per 1000 live births.

The gender and regional divide was again very apparent in the latest MICS data. While the IMR for males was recorded at 63 deaths per 1000 live births, for females it was 82. Similarly, while the IMR for urban areas was at 58 deaths per 1000 live births, i.e. quite close to the national target, it was much higher at 75 deaths per 1000 live births for rural areas.

In spite of recent gains, particularly in urban areas, it is unreasonable to expect that the province of Balochistan will be able to meet the MDG 2015 target and bring the IMR down to less than 52 deaths per 1000 live births, which is the national target.

4.4.2 Immunization

Key Message: The latest estimates suggest that only 43 percent of children from 12 to 23 months of age in the province had been fully immunized compared with the national average of 78 percent.

The second major contributor to child health is a rigorous immunization program. Through the programs mentioned above and the institution of mechanisms such as National Immunization Days, the percentage of children fully immunized between the ages of 12 to 23 months in Balochistan was estimated at 43 percent (on the basis of recall and record)[22] in 2008/09. This is far below the national average of 78 percent. Contradictory claims also belie the veracity of some of the immunization data, which is a cause for concern and confusion. The EPICES 2006 claimed a low 32.1 percent compared to the figure of 48 percent reported by the PSLM for the same year. Similarly the PDHS 2006/07 reported only 35.2 percent rate of full immunization, while PSLM data for the same year cited a much higher rate of 54 percent – a finding that created a lot of controversy when the data was first released.

Overall results in immunization across the province are varied, and distribution of immunization coverage is extremely uneven both in terms of the gender gap and with respect to the urban/rural divide. This pattern persists across all districts of the Balochistan, with the sole exception of Quetta where the disparities are somewhat less pronounced. Disparity in immunization coverage between urban and rural areas is in high evidence in the entire province.

The latest estimates from the PSLM 2008/09 show an extremely discouraging picture. Of the 27 districts for which data is available (no figures are included for Awaran district), none so far have come close to achieving the overall 2015 MDG target of over 90 percent full immunization[23]. The highest rates of immunization are recorded for Ziarat (at 76 percent), followed by Quetta (at 73 percent) and Dera Bugti (at 71 percent). All remaining districts fall below 70 percent. In fact in approximately half of the province (14 districts) the rate of full immunization is below 50 percent, which suggests the need to immediate policy action to improve performance on this indicator. In seven of the provincial districts, overall immunization coverage was less than 30 percent. These include Qila Abdullah, Chaghi, Kalat, Mastung, Khuzdar, Washuk, and Naseerabad. Overall the lowest rate of full immunization was recorded in Khuzdar, at a mere 11 percent.

In most districts across the province, distribution of immunization coverage is distinctly skewed in favor of the urban areas. The PSLM 2008/09 has a few gaps in immunization data on urban areas for the districts of Kohlu, Washuk, Musakhel, Jhal Magsi, and Chaghi (in case of the latter two only rates for urban male immunization were omitted). For districts where complete data is available, Nushki was the sole district where the overall immuniza-

18 Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS) 1995/96.
19 PFFPS 1996/97, PIHS 1996/97 and 1998/99
20 According to PIHS 1996/97 data, however PFFPS 1996/97 records the IMR at 106 for the same year
21 According to PIHS 1998/99
22 PSLM 2008/09
23 PSLM 2008/09

tion coverage in rural areas exceeded that of urban areas (by 8 percentage points). In all other cases (21 districts) the overall rate of full immunization in urban areas far exceeds levels recorded for rural areas. There are some examples of 100 percent overall immunization coverage in urban areas for both males and females in the province – these five successful districts include Ziarat, Mastung, Kharan, Barkhan, and Qila Saifullah) – however in all of these cases immunization coverage in rural areas is much lower. In fact the case of Mastung is very interesting, because despite the highest performance in urban areas, immunization coverage in rural areas is appallingly 89 percentage points below urban areas (overall rate of full immunization for the district was only 17 percent due to this large disparity).

Large disparities exist in the distribution of immunization coverage between males and females across the entire province. In twelve districts the gender gap is reversed and overall rate of immunization among females is higher than males. However, in the remaining cases the opposite is true, making it difficult to illustrate a clear pattern for a policy prescription. Analysis of the data disaggregated by region also reveals a similar scenario in gender differentials for both urban and rural areas. For districts where complete data was available female immunization is higher in the urban areas of seven districts and the rural areas of nine districts. A comparison of immunization rates for females across the urban/rural divide reveals that immunization coverage among urban females is consistently much higher than corresponding figures for rural females within the same district, with two exceptions of Loralai and Kech.

The table below shows children fully immunized against disease, by district, gender, and urban-rural divisions:

Table 4.17: Percentage of Children 12-23 Months Fully Immunized (by Recall and Record)

S No.	Region	Urban			Rural			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Pakistan	**87**	**86**	**87**	**75**	**74**	**74**	**78**	**77**	**78**
	Balochistan	**73**	**74**	**73**	**37**	**35**	**36**	**43**	**42**	**43**
1	Quetta	75	79	77	65	61	63	72	74	73
2	Pishin	85	88	87	63	56	60	64	60	62
3	Qila Abdullah	53	33	46	19	16	18	29	21	26
4	Chaghi	0	71	71	32	8	15	32	15	20
5	Nushki	33	50	40	81	37	48	55	40	45
6	Sibi	70	85	79	46	24	32	58	52	54
7	Ziarat	100	100	100	89	29	76	89	33	76
8	Kohlu	0	0	0	79	30	47	79	30	47
9	Dera Bugti	50	100	79	66	74	70	65	77	71
10	Kalat	67	89	84	18	19	19	22	35	28
11	Mastung	100	100	100	19	3	11	27	7	17
12	Khuzdar	62	29	50	10	2	7	14	5	11
13	Awaran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Kharan	100	100	100	23	50	41	41	57	51
15	Washuk	0	0	0	20	12	18	20	12	18
16	Lasbela	86	49	72	37	8	20	56	17	36
17	Ketch	100	33	73	32	44	37	41	43	42
18	Gwadar	100	89	94	18	48	33	55	69	62
19	Panjgur	62	51	55	50	27	38	51	30	40

S No.	Region	Urban			Rural			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
20	Zhob	100	72	85	51	58	56	56	58	58
21	Loralai	100	67	80	59	72	67	62	72	68
22	Barkhan	100	100	100	60	61	60	66	70	68
23	Musa Khel	0	0	0	45	54	51	45	54	51
24	Qila Saifullah	100	100	100	59	61	60	61	63	63
25	Naseerabad	51	0	51	25	26	26	26	26	26
26	Jafarabad	23	67	44	46	29	41	44	37	42
27	Jhal Magsi	0	78	78	44	56	50	44	58	51
28	Bolan	63	60	61	32	46	38	35	48	41

Source: PSLM 2008/09

N.B.

1. Note that even the record-based measure cannot be based exclusively on vaccinations recorded on the health card, since it is not possible to identify the source of the information on each antigen. Instead, it is calculated for all children who had a health card, using all immunizations reported, whether or not these were recorded on the card. It is likely that most will have been recorded on the card.
2. Full immunization means that the child has received: BCG, DPT1, DPT2, DPT3, Polio1, Polio2, Polio3 and measles.
3. Based on record: Children who reported having received full immunization who also have an immunization card, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 month.

The percentage of children fully immunized against measles, between the ages of 12 to 23 months, was estimated at only 24 percent[24] in 2008/09. In this case the national average of 51 percent is more than double the level of immunization coverage in Balochistan. A district wise analysis reveals sporadic data gaps and trends in the urban-rural divide very similar to those in full immunization coverage (according to 2009 data, for districts where complete data is available, 20 districts showed disparities to the detriment of rural areas). The variation across districts in this indicator is extreme. In three districts (Khuzdar, Lasbela, and Jafarabad) overall immunization coverage for measles was under 9 percent (in Lasbela coverage was as low as 6 percent overall). Only in two districts (Jafarabad and Barkhan) was the rate of immunization against measles in urban and rural areas almost equivalent.

Ziarat district presented an anomaly where immunization coverage against measles was much higher at 74 percent overall relative to the rest of the province. Among the 22 districts for which complete data was available, the level of immunization coverage against measles was less than 30 percent in 14 districts.

The table below shows children immunized against measles, by district and urban-rural divisions:

24 PSLM 2008/09

Table 4.18: Percentage of Children 12-23 Months Immunized Against Measles (by Recall and Record)

S. No	Region	Urban	Rural	Total
	Pakistan	**61**	**47**	**51**
	Balochistan	**46**	**19**	**24**
1	Quetta	46	35	43
2	Pishin	80	45	48
3	Qila Abdullah	27	16	19
4	Chaghi	48	9	12
5	Nushki	40	32	35
6	Sibi	63	7	33
7	Ziarat	100	74	74
8	Kohlu	0	28	28
9	Dera Bugti	0	0	0
10	Kalat	75	18	26
11	Mastung	76	8	14
12	Khuzdar	40	6	9
13	Awaran	0	0	0
14	Kharan	19	7	9
15	Washuk	0	6	6
16	Lasbela	27	16	6
17	Ketch	44	14	17
18	Gwadar	62	13	37
19	Panjgur	55	15	20
20	Zhob	69	39	41
21	Loralai	60	55	56
22	Barkhan	26	27	27
23	Musa Khel	0	26	26
24	Qila Saifullah	100	24	28
25	Naseerabad	0	10	9
26	Jafarabad	6	7	7
27	Jhal Magsi	78	24	26
28	Bolan	54	25	29

Source: PSLM 2008/09

The data from 1991 to 2009 shows an upward but erratic trend. Over 18 years full immunization coverage for the province has increased by roughly 25 percentage points. Between 1991 and 1997, immunization coverage appeared to increase steadily, albeit according to different surveys, and then continued to decline till 2002. Progress than became more inconsistent between 2002 and 2008. However over the last two years, between 2008 and 2009 (the last year of our analysis), full immunization coverage appears to have fallen off sharply by 14 percentage points. Without current data, it is not possible to comment on whether this is an anomaly or a trend. Even

if another wayward pattern is avoided, and a steady pace of progress is sustained, it is doubtful that the province of Balochistan will be able to achieve a satisfactory level of immunization coverage by 2015.

4.4.3 Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)

Key Message: The under-5 mortality was recorded at 89 deaths per 1000 live births, according to the most recent data.

The under-5 child mortality rate is another indicator used to gauge the achievement of the fourth MDG. The rate was estimated at a very high 158 deaths per 1000 live births in 2004.[25] The province therefore fared poorly when compared with the national average of 94 deaths per 1000 live births in 2006/07.[26] The latest MICS (for 2009/10) points to an improvement, however, with the under 5 mortality rate estimated at 89 per 1000 live births. Once again, females and rural residents were the most affected groups. The under 5 mortality rate for females was estimated at 107 deaths per 1000 live births, compared to 74 deaths per 1000 live births for males. The rate was 93 deaths per 1000 live births for rural areas, compared to 70 deaths per live births for urban areas.

According to the PSLM 2008/09 data certain other indicators pertinent to the under-five mortality rate, such as the number of children under the age of five suffering from diarrhea over the past 30 days, show the incidence in Balochistan to be below the national average by 4 percentage points. However higher instances of diarrhea in children under the age of five were found in the districts of Chaghi (22 percent) and Lasbela (21 percent). In 20 other districts, the incidence of diarrhea among children under five in the last 30 days was reported to be below the national average of 10 percent.[27] No clear pattern emerged of diarrhea being more or less prevalent in the urban areas. However, the highest recorded differential was in Mastung where the incidence of diarrhea in the past 30 days among rural children was 34 percentage points less than urban children.

The number of underweight children in the province is another facet of the indicators used for the assessment of the MDGs. As discussed under MDG 1, the prevalence of underweight children in Balochistan is very high. In ten districts, over 50 percent children were reported to be underweight (in the moderate to severe category) by the Balochistan MICS 2003/04. Overall 43 percent of children in the province were underweight. Although the Balochistan Economic Report suggests that overall the nutritional status of children improved since the early nineties (when the prevalence of underweight children was 56 percent), the situation appears to have gotten worse since 2002 (when it was recorded at 35 percent).

The situation for district Zhob was particularly dire as 74 percent of children were underweight. Ironically districts with the highest incidence of diarrhea among children (Chaghi and Lasbela) had lower levels of underweight children relative to the rest of the province. The key message here is that the Government of Balochistan faces a critical health crisis in the form of undernourished and vulnerable children requiring urgent policy action for the province to make any progress against infant and child mortality indicators.

4.4.4 Coverage of LHWs

Key Message: Less than one-third of the province's targeted population has access to an LHW – this average obscures significant variation across districts.

The extent of coverage of the LHW program is also a good indicator of maternal and child health by access to health care. The table below shows the basic data on LHWs available for the province for May 2010.

25 Balochistan MICS 2003/04.
26 PMDGR 2010.
27 PSLM 2008/09.

Table 4.19 LHW Coverage in Balochistan

S. No	Districts	No. of Working LHWs	No. of Supervisors working	% Population Covered
1	Quetta	908	34	55%
2	Pishin	225	8	22%
3	Qila Abdullah	152	7	9%
4	Nushki	126	5	24%
5	Zhob	250	8	38%
6	Qila Saifullah	135	4	16%
7	Loralai	345	12	5%
8	Ziarat	204	7	58%
9	Sibi	147	6	32%
10	Kohlu	100	3	10%
11	Mastung	215	7	38%
12	Awaran	171	5	43%
13	Khuzdar	420	14	53%
14	Kalat	133	4	26%
15	Kharan	250	9	81%
16	Lasbela	331	14	51%
17	Naseerabad	201	9	38%
18	Jaffarabad	271	10	29%
19	Jhal Magsi	135	7	21%
20	Kech	507	19	65%
21	Panjgur	377	14	58%
22	Gwadar	132	4	27%
23	Dera Bugti	55	2	6%
24	Barkhan	208	8	43%
25	Musa Khel	144	5	34%
26	Bolan	210	7	76%
27	Chaghi	112	4	88%
28	Washuk	140	4	16%
29	Harnai	70	1	19%
	Total	6674	241	28%

Source: National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care, Program Status Proforma.

Balochistan is by far Pakistan's least densely populated province with a 2010 projected population of less than 8.8 million. However, this population is distributed over a large land mass – 347,190 square kilometres of difficult terrain. Providing adequate coverage therefore presents a significant challenge for the Government of Balochistan and stretches the capacity of the health-care providing institutions. According to latest estimates there were a total of only 6,674 LHWs working in the province at the end of the last fiscal year, and they were estimated to be covering about 28 percent of the population on average which does not compare favourably with the national av-

31 National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care, Program Status Proforma

erage of 83 percent coverage. LHW was comparable to the national average in only two districts (Chaghi at 88 percent) and Kharan (at 81 percent). Coverage across the province is extremely uneven. In at least three districts coverage was below 10 percent (6 percent in Dera Bugti, 9 percent in Qila Abdullah, and only 5 percent in Loralai). In approximately 12 districts LHW coverage was below 30 percent. The most densely populated district by far is Quetta where only 908 LHWs were reported covering 55 percent of the population. The LHW programme in Balochistan will require a rapid scale up in order for it to have a tangible impact on progress towards achievement of MDGs 4 and 5.

Status of Progress against Goal 4: Trends on target indicators are mostly negative and very low progress if any has been recorded in the last two decades. Current data is not available, however most likely targets will not be met on any indicator.

4.4.5 Challenges

Most of the problems affecting child health and the provision of health services to children are the result of the social determinants of health. These include illiteracy, unemployment, gender inequality, social exclusion, lack of access to safe drinking water, and inadequate sanitation and food insecurity, combined with the slashing of funds to the health sector due to the prevailing fiscal crisis.

The other major issues relate to the health sector itself, which suffers from:

- Weak management and governance systems;
- Partially functional logistics and supply systems;
- Poorly motivated and inadequately compensated staff;
- Lack of adequate supportive supervision;
- Lack of evidence-based planning and decision-making,
- Inequitable distribution of public sector expenditures between urban and rural areas.

This has had major implications for any child health program that has been instituted by the federal or the provincial governments.

Problems specific to child health are closely interlinked with some of the other targets set by the MDGs, such as lack of awareness due to low educational attainment. When combined with an absence of integrated management of childhood illnesses, this lack of awareness has major consequences for the spread of childhood diseases. Problems of access to healthcare for children – this includes both the availability and affordability of health services – the population growth rate, and inadequate allocation of budget to the health sector are also challenges that needs to be overcome.

4.4.6 Summary of Findings

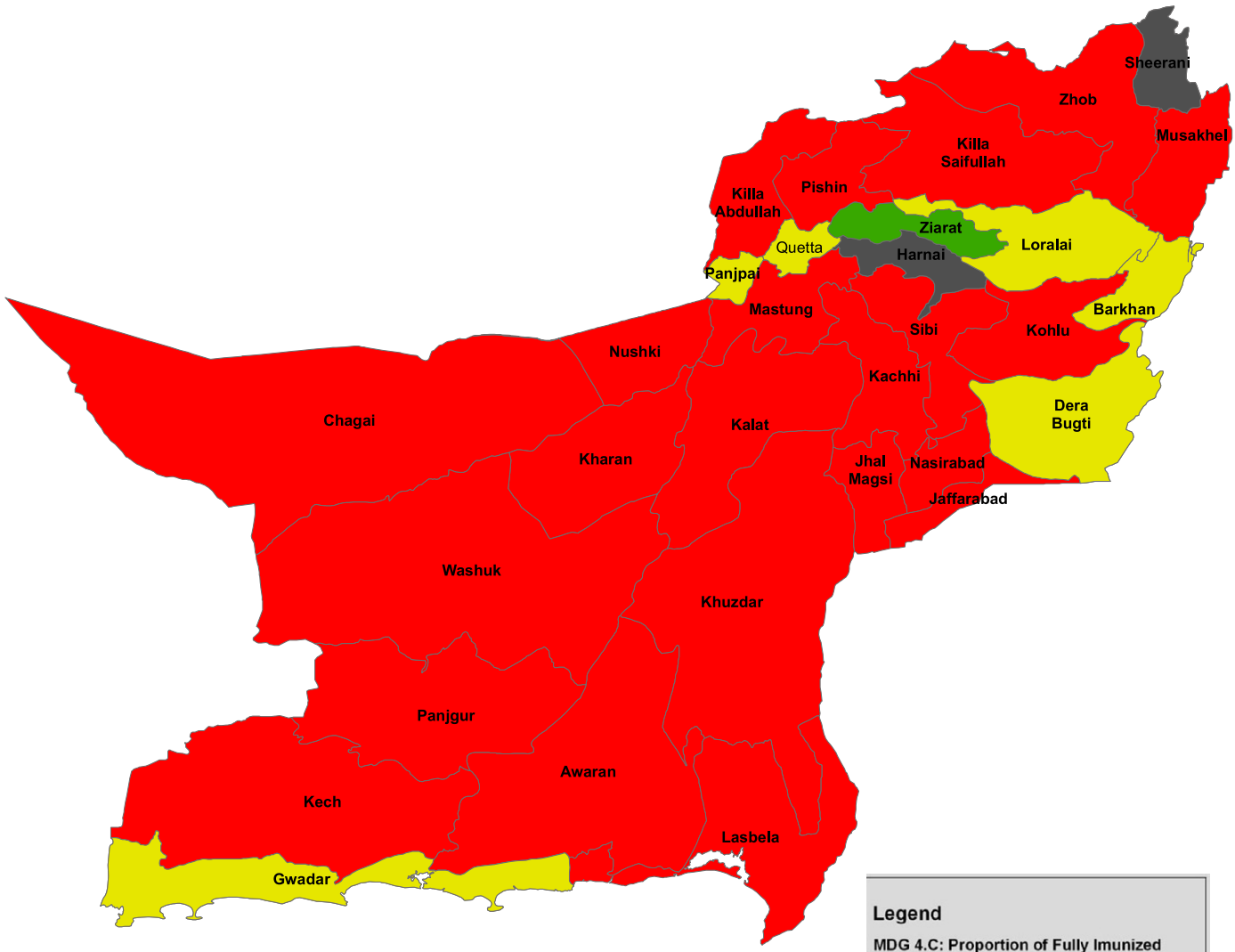
The overall picture of health related targets in Balochistan is extremely discouraging. Based on available data it appears that both the infant mortality and under-five mortality rates have steadily increased from the early nineties to 2004 (the last year for which data is available). The lack of data beyond 2004 makes it impossible to assess if these negative and worrisome trends have continued over the past seven years.

In immunization coverage as well Balochistan lags significantly behind national averages and progress remains slow and uneven. In 2008 the Balochistan Economic Report claimed the impact of the Expanded Program for Immunization was low and even (reaching less than 20 percent of infants in 3 districts and over 60 percent infants in only 6 other districts). Similarly most districts in Balochistan do not meet the target of 1000 people per lady health worker. Based on the analysis in this section it appears the Government of Balochistan has deep rooted administrative and implementation concerns with respect to any health-related programs due to the stubborn variation across districts in case of the gender gap and the urban/rural divide. Districts are not comparable with each other as the pattern of variation is erratic and unclear.

28 National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care, Program Status Proforma

MDG4-Reducing Child Mortality
Balochistan

Scale-1:3000,000



Legend

MDG 4.C: Proportion of Fully Imunized Children 12-23 Months

Relatively close to target

75% and above

Relatively further from target

60 to 74%

Complete off-track

Below 60%

No data

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Chapter 6

Goal 5: Improving Material Health

Chapter-6

MDG 5: Improving Maternal Health

Goal 5 is closely linked to Goal 4 at least in terms of policy implementation – programs for maternal and child health are often implemented in tandem. Goal 5 has been specified in terms of two targets and four key indicators as follows. Not only do the indicators for maternal health include maternal mortality estimates, but also indicators for awareness about reproductive health needs.

MDG Tracking Table 5: Improving Maternal Health

Indicators	Region	2001/02	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	MDG Target (2015)
Maternal Mortality Ratio	Pakistan	350	n/a	400	380	276	n/a	n/a	140
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	758	n/a	n/a	140
Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants	Pakistan	40	n/a	48	35	37	40	41	>90
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	14	n/a	15	n/a	17	>90
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	Pakistan	28	n/a	n/a	n/a	29.6	30.2	78	55
	Balochistan	n/a	13	n/a	n/a	25	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Fertility Rate (Mean Number of Children)	Pakistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.1	3.85	3.75	2.1
	Balochistan	n/a	7.06	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Antenatal Care Coverage (percent)	Pakistan	35	n/a	50	52	53	56	58	100
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	15	n/a	15	n/a	14	n/a

Source: For national indicators, PMDGR 2010.
Data sources for Balochistan include various issues of PSLM, PDHS 2006/07, PIHS 2001/02, and the Balochistan MICS 2003/04as detailed in the sections that follow.

4.5.1 Total Fertility Rate and Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

Key Message: There appears to have been an increase, from 5.8 to 7.06, in the mean number of children born per adult female, between 1991 and 2004. Contraceptive prevalence rate was recorded at an average of 14.7 percent.

TThe Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Balochistan was estimated such that the mean number of children born per adult female was 5.8 in 1990/91.[29] Over time, this figure appears to have increased to 7.06 in 1996/97.[30] Between 1997 and 2004, according to MICS 2003/04 data, it appears to have stagnated and remained constant at 7.06. The latest MICS does not measure TFR.

Compared with the TFR, there is more recent data available on the contraceptive prevalence rates (CPR) in Balochistan. Data sources are the PDHS 2006/07, and the MICS 2009/10. The PDHS recorded the CPR at 25 percent.[31] More recently, the CPR was recorded at 14.7 percent overall in the MICS 2009/10, a figure that is completely at odds with the earlier PDHR estimates. Modern methods of contraception were found to be used by 18.9 percent of currently married women aged between 15 and 49, while for rural women in the same age bracket, the figure was 10.8 percent. Prevalence of traditional methods of contraception was less than 3 percent

29 PDHS 1990/91
30 PFFPS 1996/97
31 Both figures are from PDHS data (1990/91 and 2006/07)

in urban areas, and even lower in rural areas. The table below gives the district breakdown.

Table 4.20 Contraceptive Prevalence Rates

Districts	Any Modern Method	Any Traditional Method	Any Method
Awaran	18.1	0.5	18.6
Barkhan	1.6	0.8	2.4
Bolan	5.7	3.2	8.9
Chagai	9.5	1.2	10.7
Dera Bugti	0.3	0	0.3
Gawader	14.7	4	18.8
Harnai	10.2	3.9	14.2
Jafarabad	10.4	1.8	12.2
Jhal Magsi	17	3.1	20
Kalat	7.6	1.2	8.8
Kech	30.1	6.1	36.2
Kharan	7	1.8	8.8
Khuzdar	6	0.2	6.2
Kohlu	2.5	0.1	2.6
Lasbela	18.7	4.5	23.2
Loralai	3.8	1.1	5
Mastung	11.5	1.1	12.6
Musakhel	1.6	0	1.6
Naseerabad	15.9	5.1	21
Nushki	6.8	0	6.8
Panjgoor	15.4	1.1	16.6
Pishin	7.5	1.6	9.1
Qilla Abdullah	31.8	2.5	34.3
Qilla Saifullah	2.8	0.2	3
Quetta Chilton Town	19.3	1.8	21
Quetta Zarghoon Town	26.9	1.3	28.2
Sherani	4.7	1	5.7
Sibi	12.4	2.8	15.2
Washuk	5	0	5
Zhob	0.4	0.4	0.7
Ziarat	6.4	1.7	8.1
Average Balochistan	12.6	2	14.7

Source: Balochistan MICS 2003/04

The highest rate of prevalence of modern methods of contraception was found in Qila Abdullah, followed by the southern district of Kech, and then Quetta (Zarghoon town). CPR rates by modern methods were practically non-existent in Zhob and Dera Bugti. Other districts with very low prevalence rates were Barkhan, Musakhel and Loralai. The variation across districts was quite significant. In comparison to modern methods of contraception, traditional methods were rarely used. However, once again Kech was the district with the highest CPR by this method also.

4.5.2 Ante-natal Care Coverage and Skilled Birth Attendant Coverage

Key Message: Ante-natal care coverage in the province is extremely low at 14 percent and appears to have followed a decreasing trend over the last decade with large disparities between urban and rural areas. Overall only 17 percent of births in the province were attended by skilled professionals in 2009.

More directly relevant for maternal health is the ante-natal health care (ANC) coverage indicator. For Balochistan the PDHS for 1990/91 estimated ANC coverage at 24.2 percent (of pregnant women). Over time, between 1991 and 2009, coverage has declined for the province by over 10 percentage points and the latest reported data estimates coverage at only 14 percent[32] in the last fiscal year. The trend line shows that ANC coverage for expectant mothers was highest in 1991[33] at 24.2 percent, after which the numbers began to decline. The trend follows an uneven but somewhat flat path. Various sources have been used to plot this trend line, and inconsistency among estimates can be a result of different methodologies used to collect the data.

Different data sources also provide varying estimates of ANC coverage for Balochistan. The highest degree of disparity can be found comparing PSLM and PDHS data for the year 2006/07. According to the PSLM for 2006/07, ANC coverage in the province was only 15 percent, while the PDHS provided an estimate over 35 percentage points higher at 40.7 percent for the same year, which is a cause of some confusion on analyzing this trend. The MICS for 2009/10 placed antenatal care coverage at 63.4 percent for urban areas and 31.3 percent for rural areas.

Across the districts, once again, there is significant variation in coverage between the districts and across the urban/rural divide, according to the PSLM. Highest overall ANC coverage was unsurprisingly found in Quetta at 33 percent (which has the highest number of LHWs). This was over ten times higher than four other districts where coverage was 3 percent or under (Dera Bugti, Awaran, Naseerabad, and Bolan).

Once again, urban areas show much better rates of ANC coverage than rural areas, which reiterate a chronic problem in health care service delivery for Balochistan. In seventeen districts ANC coverage was higher in urban areas to the detriment of rural women. Overall the differential between urban and rural ANC coverage is 25 percentage points.

Table 4.20 Contraceptive Prevalence Rates

S. No	Districts	Total	Urban	Rural
	Balochistan	**14**	**34**	**9**
1	Quetta	33	38	21
2	Pishin	15	37	14
3	Qila Abdullah	14	17	13
4	Chaghi	28	31	27
5	Nushki	8	8	8
6	Sibi	21	15	25
7	Ziarat	11	0	11

32 PSLM 2008/09
33 PDHS 1990/91

8	Kohlu	0	0	0
9	Dera Bugti	3	19	2
10	Kalat	10	41	6
11	Mastung	17	52	12
12	Khuzdar	8	54	3
13	Awaran	3	0	3
14	Kharan	8	3	9
15	Washuk	10	0	10
16	Lasbela	22	41	13
17	Ketch	15	65	5
18	Gwadar	20	17	23
19	Panjgur	13	14	13
20	Zhob	7	21	6
21	Loralai	24	60	20
22	Barkhan	9	27	5
23	Musa Khel	7	0	7
24	Qila Saifullah	4	57	2
25	Naseerabad	3	0	3
26	Jafarabad	12	36	6
27	Jhal Magsi	5	0	5
28	Bolan	2	8	2

Source: PSLM 2008/09

PSLM 2008/09 data on the prevalence of Skilled Birth Attendants (SBA) for the province show a pattern almost exactly similar to the situation presented by the ante-natal care coverage data. Once again overall coverage is very low at only 17 percent, with SBA prevalence skewed heavily in favor of urban areas, by 29 percentage points, as detailed in the table below. The MICS 2009/10 gives different estimates, with percent of deliveries aided by skilled birth attendants at 53.7 percent for urban areas, and 21 percent for rural areas. According to the MICS, 49.4 percent of deliveries in urban areas occurred at a health facility, while this proportion was 16.2 percent for rural areas.

Table 4.22: Coverage of Skilled Birth Attendants in Balochistan

S.No	Districts	Total	Urban	Rural
	Balochistan	**17**	**40**	**11**
1	Quetta	35	41	21
2	Pishin	15	37	14
3	Qila Abdullah	19	17	19
4	Chaghi	28	31	28
5	Nushki	21	32	16
6	Sibi	31	43	25
7	Ziarat	11	0	12
8	Kohlu	1	0	1

9	Dera Bugti	3	19	2
10	Kalat	10	41	6
11	Mastung	17	52	12
12	Khuzdar	8	54	3
13	Awaran	3	0	3
14	Kharan	11	19	10
15	Washuk	12	0	12
16	Lasbela	26	52	14
17	Ketch	15	68	5
18	Gwadar	22	22	23
19	Panjgur	14	14	15
20	Zhob	11	33	8
21	Loralai	40	85	34
22	Barkhan	9	27	5
23	Musa Khel	7	0	7
24	Qila Saifullah	62	57	62
25	Naseerabad	4	7	3
26	Jafarabad	12	36	6
27	Jhal Magsi	7	35	6
28	Bolan	5	24	2

Source: PSLM 2008/09

A district-wise disaggregation reveals some dis-similarities with the data on ANC coverage. Overall SBA coverage was higher in Loralai (at 40 percent) and Qila Saifullah (surprising with the highest coverage at 62 percent) compared with Quetta (35 percent). SBA coverage for nine other districts followed the stubborn pattern of considerable unevenness by falling below 10 percent. From a total of 28 districts SBA coverage was higher in urban areas for 19 districts.

Based entirely on PSLM data, the trends in SBA coverage show that the percentage of skilled birth attendants has increased slightly between 2005 and 2009, by only 3 percentage points over 4 years. This slow pace of progress is insufficient for the province to meet infant and maternal mortality targets by 2015.

4.5.3 Maternal Mortality Ratio

Key Message: The latest estimate provided by the PDHS 2006/07 reveals an alarmingly high MMR for the province at 758 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

The main indicator measuring progress towards this particular goal is the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR). Data for MMR in the province over time is unavailable. The only estimate available for the Maternal Mortality Ratio in Balochistan is provided by the PDHS 2006/07 reporting an alarmingly high figure of 758 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. In this case Balochistan does not compare favorably with the national average reported for the same year at 276 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Annex VIII gives information on health facilities available in each district in the province.

Status of Progress against Goal 5: Target is unlikely to be met.

4.5.4 Challenges

The major challenges specific to maternal health, faced by Balochistan are:

- Lack of female staff in primary healthcare facilities, which reduces women's access to

healthcare.

- Problem of the "three delays" – "delay in deciding to seek medical care, delay in reaching appropriate care, and delay in receiving care at health facilities." These stem from a lack of awareness, the absence of skilled birth attendants, little access to healthcare facilities, and inadequate provisions at any facilities that do exist. Facilities typically do not have trained personnel, emergency medicines, or functional equipment.
- In the aftermath of the floods, access to maternal and antenatal healthcare as we was reduced to almost none in four districts of the province. Any increase in maternal mortality and to what extent the provincial and district governments will be able to overcome the challenges of creating sustainable access to maternal and antenatal healthcare with the support of international agencies can only be determined through detailed assessments.

4.5.5 Summary of Findings

The data indicates a number of extremely worrisome results:

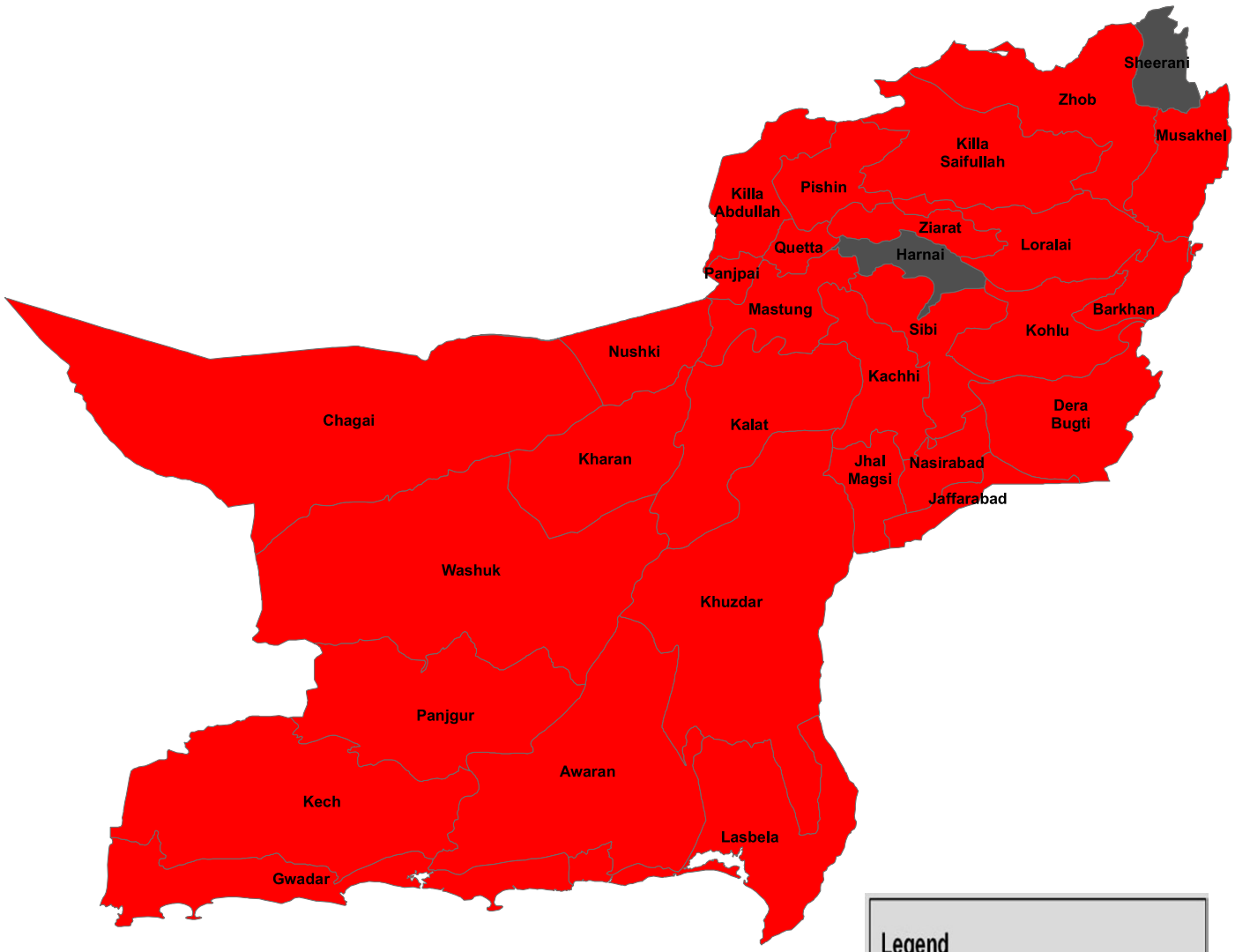
1) a persistently high total fertility rate;
2) low contraceptive prevalence across the province outside of Quetta;
3) a decline in the proportion of expectant mothers with access to ante-natal care; and
4) slow progress in increasing the presence of skilled birth attendants.

All of these factors contribute to the highest maternal mortality ratio in the country which appears to have increased between 2004 and 2007. Recent data is also not available to shed light on whether these negative trends have been arrested or continue their contribution to an extremely dire situation for expectant mothers, particularly those in rural Balochistan.

34 "Pakistan's Millennium Development Goals Report." Revised 8 June, 2010. pp. 67.

MDG5-Improving Maternal Health
Balochistan

Scale-1:3000,000



Legend

MDG 5.E: Antenatal Care Coverage

Complete off-track

Below 60%

No data

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Chapter 7

Goal 6: Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Chapter-7

MDG 6: Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Data on MDG 6 is hard to come by as there are no large, representative national or provincial surveys which assess disease prevalence. The available data focuses on high-risk groups, or on certain geographical locations, and thus does not enable an assessment of prevalence in the province as a whole. For HIV for example, while a survey had recently been carried out in Pakistan, covering 8 districts, it bypassed Balochistan completely. [35]

The following sections are based on an analysis of the available data.

4.6.1 Hepatitis B and C

Data on prevalence of hepatitis B and C is given in the table below.[36] The data is from a small survey of 7500 households over the whole of Pakistan, with a sample size of 840 households in Balochistan.

Table 4.23 : Prevalence of Hepatitis B and C

	Districts	HBsAg Percent	HCV Percent
	Average for Balochistan	**4.3**	**1.5**
1	Awaran	3.4	1.4
2	Barkhan	5.3	3.8
3	Bolan	0.8	0
4	Chagai	4.6	0
5	Gawadur	1.1	0
6	Jaffarabad	5.5	5.2
7	Kalat	5.4	0
8	Kharan	4.8	0
9	Khuzdar	5.8	1.2
10	Kohlu	6.7	0.6
11	Lasbela	3.3	1.2
12	Loralai	7.4	3.3
13	Mastung	1.9	1.9
14	Musakhel	14.7	5.3
15	Nasirabad	4.6	2.8
16	Panjgur	0.9	0
17	Pishin	2.1	0.6
18	Qilla Saifullah	2.3	0.3
19	Quetta	2.2	1.6
20	Sibi	7.3	0
21	Turbat/Kech	3.2	0.4
22	Zhob	5.5	3.7
23	Ziarat	3.5	0

Source: Pakistan Medical Research Council, 2008.

35 Government of Pakistan, National Aids Control Program. 2008. HIV Second Generation Surveillance in Pakistan: National Report, Round III.
36 Pakistan Medical Research Council. 2008. The Prevalence of Hepatitis B and C in Pakistan.

As the table shows, the prevalence of hepatitis B was highest in Musakhel at an alarming 14.7 percent, while prevalence was also relatively high in Loralai, Sibi and Kohlu. Prevalence was also higher than average in Khuzdar, Jaffarabad and Kalat. The coastal areas of Panjgur and Gwadar, and the district of Bolan had relatively low prevalence rates for Hepatitis B. The highest rate of prevalence of Hepatitis C was also in Musakhel at 5.3 percent, closely followed by Jaffarabad at 5.2 percent. Zhob, Barkhan, Loralai and Nasirabad also had fairly high prevalence rates.

4.6.2 Malaria

In the nine target districts surveyed in Balochistan, 20 percent of households surveyed had a mosquito net, while 7.1 percent had an insecticide treated net.[37] According to an earlier survey, 16.4 percent of households in Balochistan had a mosquito net, and 3.7 percent had an ever treated net.[38] PDHS also reported that 2.5 percent of children under 5 in Balochistan slept under a net.

4.6.3 Tuberculosis

Case detection rates were lowest in Dera Bugti, Kalat and Kech, but also well below average in Musakhel and Sibi. Kech was also the district with an abysmally low treatment success rate. In general, the proportion of cases cured after detection was relatively low in Gwadar, and only slightly better in Nushki.

Status of Progress: Data on MDG 6 is not comprehensive enough to make a definitive statement.

Table 4.24: Proportion of Cases Detected and Cured under DOTS

District	Case Detection Rate (2009)	Treatment Success Rate (2008)
Awaran	71	91
Barkhan	44	80
Bolan (KACHHI)	23	85
Chaghi	52	95
Dera Bughti	0	0
Gawadar	27	33
Harnai	98	60
Jaffarabad	81	92
Jhal Magsi	29	86
Kalat	6	93
Kech	9	7
Kharan	54	100
Khuzdar	51	92
Killa Abdullah	44	82
Killa Saifullah	63	91
Kohlu	43	77
Lasbela	78	78
Loralai	83	79
Mastang	28	83
Musakhail	13	90
Nasirabad	69	94
Noskhi	95	49
Pishin	92	98
Panjgur	20	77
Quetta	49	88
Sherani	132	75
Sibi	17	98
Washuk	82	86
Zhob	54	100
Ziarat	39	67

Source: Ministry of Health, National TB Control Program.

37 Ministry of Health/World Health Organization. 2009. Malariometric Survey in Target Districts.
38 PDHS 2006/07.

Chapter 8

Goal 7: Ensuring Environment Sustainability

Chapter-8

MDG 7: Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

Goal 7 is very broadly defined by the UN, covering environmental policy, preservation of biodiversity, access to water and sanitation and urban development. The targets and indicators specified for the goal are given in the table below. Goal 7 was difficult to translate into sub-national terms, as data for some of the indicators specified is only available as national level data, while other data (such as the estimate of urban population living in slums) is not available at all.

MDG Tracking Table 7: Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

Indicators	Region	2001/02	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	MDG Target (2015)
Forest Cover	Pakistan	4.8	4.9	5.02	5.02	5.02	5.02	6.0
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a
Land Area Protected for Conservation of Wildlife	Pakistan	11.25	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.5	12.0
	Balochistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a
No. of Vehicles Using CNG	Pakistan	280	1000	1250	1600	1900	2200	920
	Balochistan							
Sulfur Content in High Speed Diesel	Pakistan	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5
	Balochistan	Not relevant as fuel quality is specified and monitored by the federal government						
Proportion of Population with Access to Safe Water Sources	Pakistan	64	66	66	66	66	65	93
	Balochistan	n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a

Source: For national indicators, PMDGR 2010. Data sources for Balochistan indicators are given below.
Data on access to water and sanitation from PSLM, various issues.

4.7.1 Water and Sanitation

Key Message: 61 percent of the overall population in the province had access to an improved source of drinking water in 2008/09.

Amongst other indicators, the seventh MDG is concerned with efficient management of water and sanitation for the population. The MDG target is to halve the population without access to improved drinking water sources, and sanitation by 2015. Progress in provision of drinking water from improved sources, and sustainable sanitation services is imperative as these conditions have a direct impact on targets in other MDG goals. The effectiveness of preventive health measures and risk of communicable and water-borne diseases is dependent on the quality of water and sanitation services provided to the population. Enrolment rates are also affected by the lack of water and sanitation facilities in schools, thereby having a cross-cutting impact on both health and education indicators and their corresponding MDG targets.

Table 4.25: Main Source of Drinking Water for Balochistan (Percent of Population)

	PSLM 2004/05 Percent			PSLM 2008/09 Percent		
Water Source	Urban	Rural	Overall	Urban	Rural	Overall
Tap Water	84	22	33	85	25	38
Hand pump	3	5	4	3	4	4
Motor pump	5	4	4	3	1	2
Dug well	4	28	23	2	21	17
Other	5	42	36	7	48	39
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: PSLM 2004/05, 2008/09

According to PSLM data, less than half (33 percent) of the population in the province of Balochistan had access to tap water supplied by the local government as a main source of drinking water in 2004/05 – in 2008/09 this proportion had increased by 5 percentage points (to 38 percent). As in the situation of many other social services, the provision of tap water is also heavily skewed in favour of the urban population of which a substantial 85 percent had access, compared to just 25 percent for the rural areas in 2009 – the differential in regional disparity was approximately a staggering 60 percentage points. Data from intermittent years indicates this is a persistent problem. In fact in 2004/05 for rural areas the population using a dug well as their main source of drinking water (28 percent) was greater than the population with access to tap water (22 percent). According to PSLM data in 2008/09 it appears that greater access to tap water has decreased some dependency on dug wells.

The next table gives the district-wise breakdown of use of improved sources of water, as given in the MICS 2009/10, where improved sources are defined as hand or motor pumps, or piped water supplies. According to the MICS, the overall average for households in Balochistan with access to improved sources of drinking water was greater than the proportion reported in the PSLM, at 74.6 percent.

Table 4.26: Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water in Balochistan

Improved sources	
District	Percent of Households
Awaran	47.2
Barkhan	82.0
Bolan	44.8
Chagai	66.6
Dera Bugti	82.9
Gawader	73.4
Harnai	67.5
Jafarabad	57.4
Jhal Magsi	23.5
Kalat	81.9
Kech	88.9
Kharan	87.9

Improved sources	
District	Percent of Households
Khuzdar	73.9
Kohlu	76.1
Lasbela	88.8
Loralai	62.5
Mastung	88.5
Musakhel	46.4
Naseerabad	15.9
Nushki	89.1
Panjgoor	73.8
Pishin	89.8
Qilla Abdullah	99.1
Qilla Saifullah	80.0
Quetta Chilton Town	83.4
Quetta Zarghoon Town	91.1
Sherani	61.2
Sibi	79.7
Washuk	81.8
Zhob	69.9
Ziarat	48.5

Source: Balochistan MICS 2009/10.

The table shows the percent of population in each district with access to improved sources of drinking water in 2009/10. Quetta (Chiltan town) was the district with the highest proportion of households who had access to improved water sources, at just over 96 percent. Quetta (Zarghoon town) and Qila Abdullah were other districts with rates of access at over 95 percent. Access to improved sources of water was lowest in Naseerabad at just 15.9 percent. Other districts where access was well below average included Jhal Magsi, Awaran, Bolan, and Ziarat.

The data on sanitation facilities in the table below shows some improvement over the appalling situation in 2001/02[39] (when an astonishing 91 percent overall and 98 percent of the rural population had no access to any system of sanitation). Based on PSLM data for 2007/08, the percentage of population in Balochistan with access to sanitation facilities remains extremely low at around 32 percent, nonetheless the prevalence of underground, covered or open drains have all improved. Again, urban residents benefit disproportionately from improvements in these facilities compared with rural residents – in 2008 only 19 percent of urban residents were without access to any type of sanitation facility, whereas a staggering 86 percent of the rural population in Balochistan had no drainage system.

42 PIHS 2001/02.

Table 4.27: Type of Sanitation Facility Used by the Household in Balochistan (Percent)

	2001-02 PIHS			2007-08 PSLM		
Type of Sanitation	Urban	Rural	Overall	Urban	Rural	Overall
Underground Drains	5	0	1	24	3	9
Covered Drains	5	0	1	10	1	4
Open Drains	52	2	8	47	9	19
No System	37	98	91	19	86	68
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: PIHS 2001/02 and PSLM 2007/08.

The MICS for 2009/10 gives details of the proportion of households in each district with access to sanitary means of excreta disposal, as shown in the table.

Table 4.28: Population Using Sanitary Means of Waste Disposal (Percent)

District	Percent of Households
Awaran	46
Barkhan	64.5
Bolan	59
Chagai	59.8
Dera Bugti	76.3
Gawader	80.6
Harnai	48.4
Jafarabad	63.5
Jhal Magsi	50.1
Kalat	75.1
Kech	91.2
Kharan	58
Khuzdar	69.8
Kohlu	73.7
Lasbela	72.8
Loralai	58
Mastung	80.7
Musakhel	26.6
Naseerabad	58.3
Nushki	57.1
Panjgoor	82.6
Pishin	52.5

District	Percent of Households
Qilla Abdullah	95.8
Qilla Saifullah	30.3
Quetta Chilton Town	96.3
Quetta Zarghoon Town	94.3
Sherani	51
Sibi	87.4
Washuk	66.6
Zhob	62.1
Ziarat	34.7

Source: Balochistan MICS 2009/10.

The MICS data shows that household access to sanitary means of excreta disposal stood at 69.9 percent in Balochistan overall. Once again, Quetta and Qila Abdullah had the highest proportion of households with access to sanitation facilities. Musakhel, on the other hand, was a district where just over a quarter of the population had access to sanitary means of excreta disposal. Rates of access to sanitation facilities in Qila Saifullah and Ziarat were also exceptionally low.

Table 4.29: Type of Toilet Used by Households (Percent)

Type of Toilet	2004-05 PSLM			2008-09 PSLM		
	Urban	Rural	Overall	Urban	Rural	Overall
Flush	63	7	23	75	10	24
Non- Flush	33	48	44	21	66	56
No Toilet	4	45	33	5	24	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: PSLM 2004/05, 2008/09.

The data on type of toilet in the house is from PSLMs 2004/05 and 2008/09, and shows that while 75 percent of urban residents had access to flush toilets, only 10 percent of the rural population had similar facilities at their disposal – in fact 24 percent of the rural population did not have a toilet at all in 2008/09. Compared with data from PSLM 2004/05, the overall population without access to a toilet had decreased by 13 percentage points over four years. An encouraging aspect is that the proportion of rural population without access to a toilet has decreased by 21 percentage points (from 45 percent in 2004/05 to 24 percent in 2008/09) over the four year period of our analysis.

4.7.2 Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums

Key Message: There has been little progress on regularization of katchi abadies in the province.

Slums, referred to as katchi abadies (or communities with non-permanent dwellings) in Pakistan, are a feature of all major urban centers. The Directorates of katchi abadies in each province undertook an exercise in 2008 to determine how many of such settlements could be considered for regularization, i.e. the ownership rights of the residents have been acknowledged by the government, and they will be considered eligible for provision of urban services by city authorities. According to data provided by

UN-Habitat for this study, there were a total of 67 katchi abadies in Balochistan, of which 51 were being considered for regularization in 2008. Six of these had actually been regularized as of that year, while work on 51 was pending.

Status of Progress Against Goal 7: Target will not be met on water and sanitation related indicators. Insufficient data on other targets.

4.7.3 Challenges

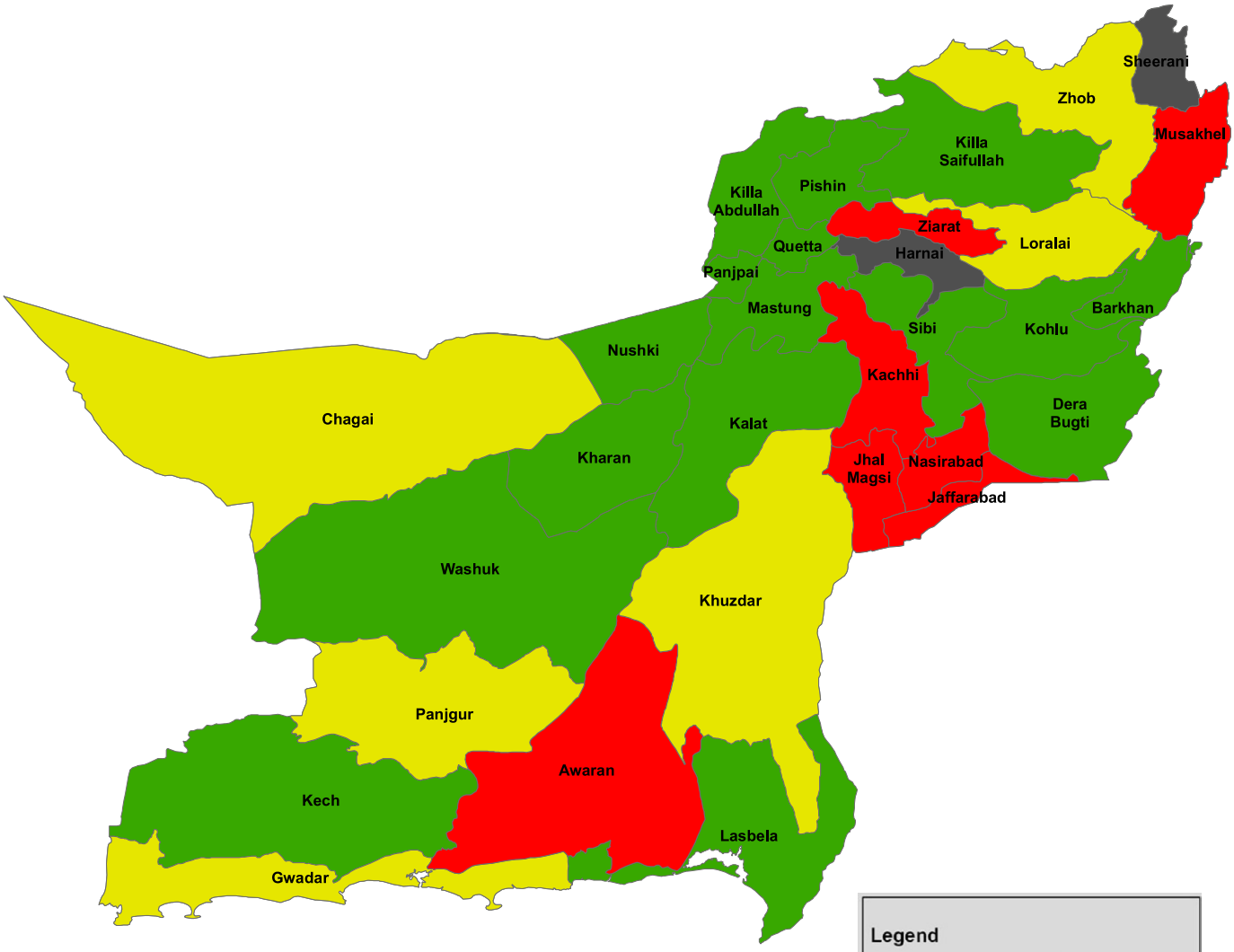
- One of the basic problems for any developing country is balancing a rigorous development agenda with environmentally sustainable practices.
- In Balochistan the main challenge in ensuring both hygienic and sustainable practices for both the urban and rural populations of the province – the rural population in particular is vulnerable to exclusion from delivery of water and sanitation services. Generally Balochistan suffers from a lack of awareness about environmental issues, and environmentally sensitive policy-making is rarely effective even when attempted. A radical public awareness campaign is necessary to turn the situation around. Furthermore natural disasters such as the recent floods have caused a substantial level of damage to existing infrastructure. The Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessments speculates on large scale damage to forests and wetlands in Balochistan., Balochistan was the worst affected province with the most extensive scale of flood affected areas, with marked levels of devastation across the agricultural heartland to the sanitation infrastructure. These recent events will almost certainly slow down the progress on water and sanitation service delivery in the province, particularly in the flood-affected areas.
- Another related problem is the percentage of the population with access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. Poor sanitation is a major public health concern across Balochistan – access to drinking water sources and sanitation, where available, are thought to be generally below acceptable standards in many urban areas.
- In rural areas the prevalence of water and sanitation facilities, however, is abysmal though some improvement has been seen over the last decade. This state of affairs has an impact on the outcomes of MDGs 4 and 5 in particular – the relatively slow improvement in the indicators of both MDGs 4 and 5 may have something to do with the slow progress in extension of water supply and sanitation facilities.

4.7.4 Summary of Findings

- Balochistan fares poorly with regard to water and sanitation indicators. The pace of growth in water and sanitation service delivery has been slow even though it is a priority area for the Government of Balochistan.
- Where progress has been made the outcomes are not uniformly positive across all indicators (water, drainage, toilet systems). Even within each district, the distribution of progress is uneven across the urban/rural divide, which is an acute problem in Balochistan.
- Generating and maintaining water and drainage infrastructure over a large land mass has proved to be beyond the current capacities of the Balochistan Government. Therefore the dilemma relating to distribution of resources and building sufficient capacities affect the achievement of MDG 7 in the same way as it needs to be addressed to correct imbalances in MDGs 2, 3, 4, and 5.

MDG7-Ensuring Environmental Sustainability
Balochistan

Scale-1:3000,000



Legend

MDG 7.F: PProportion of Population with access to an Improved Water Source

Relatively close to target

75% and above

Relatively further from target

60 to 74%

Complete off-track

Below 60%

No data

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Conclusion

Balochistan is, in many respects, unique amongst the federating units of Pakistan. It comprises over 40 percent of the territory of the country, but is the least integrated into the mainstream economy, and contributes little to national agriculture and manufacturing. Its low population density is very much an outlier in national demographics, and makes service provision expensive and managerially challenging. Its mineral wealth has not yielded the returns that it should have, as mining has not evolved into a mainstream sector in Pakistan, and Balochistan's political and security conditions for much of the country's history have not been conducive to exploration. The province has significant grievances with the federal government on resource sharing, and it is only recently that some effort has been made to at least recognize these concerns as legitimate.

For all these reasons, Balochistan has remained the least developed of Pakistan's provinces; and the one whose natural resource potential has been the most under-utilized. These years of marginalization and neglect, as well as poor planning and the application of inappropriate development models, are reflected in the poor socio-economic indicators of the province. There is much to be done in Balochistan in terms of encouraging growth and development, but most of the initiatives that are likely to work require political will and innovative thinking if they are to be implemented successfully.

ANNEXURE

Annex I: Monthly Income by Quintile

Balochistan	Total	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Average monthly income (Rs.)	11374.87	7290.45	10250.7	11342.04	15400.91	23587.44
Total (% Share)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wages and Salaries	55.97	62.32	56.49	54.79	46.81	58.58
Crop Production	13.8	18.89	16.12	15.56	10.57	6.33
Livestock	2.19	2.57	0.67	4.34	3.29	0.18
Other non agri Activities	12.75	1.92	15.19	13.35	26.43	7.51
Property (Owner Occupied Houses Excluded)	2.16	1.93	1.47	1.11	1.04	5.6
Owner Occupied Houses	10.22	9.76	8.75	9.18	8.56	15.44
Social Insurance Benefits Including Pension	1.08	0.45	0.25	1.07	1.44	2.49
Otheres	1.830	2.160	1.060	0.600	1.860	3.870
Balochistan: Urban						
Average monthly income (Rs.)	16913.03	8827.56	15255.03	14202.05	16747.94	26806.24
Total (% Share)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wages and Salaries	59.48	74.39	48.07	57.34	58.65	62.88
Crop Production	1.41	3.06	1.93	1.98	1.04	0.66
Livestock	0.2	0.14	0.26	0.84	0.05	0.01
Other non agri Activities	17.32	0.85	36.24	22.25	22.97	6.95
Property (Owner Occupied Houses Excluded)	3.16	0.71	1.07	1.97	0.86	6.48
Owner Occupied Houses	14.8	16.59	10.43	13.35	13.36	17.89
Social Insurance Benefits Including Pension	1.96	1.46	0.64	1.01	2.19	3.07
Others	1.67	2.8	1.36	1.26	0.88	2.06
Balochistan: Rural						
Average monthly income (Rs.)	9364.52	7040.41	8984.18	10182.84	14619.89	15539.56
Total (% Share)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wages and Salaries	53.41	59.76	59.88	52.14	37.98	37.9
Crop Production	21.93	22.11	22.22	23.23	16.89	30.78
Livestock	3.49	3.07	0.85	6.32	5.52	0.99
Other non agri Activities	9.75	2.14	6.15	8.31	28.72	9.93
Property (Owner Occupied Houses Excluded)	1.5	2.18	1.65	0.62	1.16	1.83
Owner Occupied Houses	7.21	8.37	8.02	6.83	5.37	4.88

Balochistan	Total	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Social Insurance Benefits Including Pension	0.5	0.24	0.09	1.1	0.95	0
Others	2.21	2.13	1.14	1.45	3.41	13.69

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2007/08.

Annex II: Monthly Household Expenditure Data by Quintile

	Total	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Balochistan: TOTAL						
Average Monthly Consumption Expenditures (Rs.)	10656.34	7720.82	9691.59	10775.04	12834.1	20660.42
Percentage of Consumption Expenditure on:						
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food, beverage and tobacco	53.86	58.75	58.02	55.78	52.25	40.56
Apparel,textile and footware	4.02	4.88	4.3	3.96	3.43	3.1
Transport and communication	6.48	4.49	5.81	6.67	7.26	9.17
Cleaning, laundary and personal appearance	3.18	3.27	3.1	2.95	2.98	3.62
Recreation and entertainment	0.53	0.14	0.27	0.48	0.82	1.23
Education	1.78	1.11	1.26	1.25	1.83	4.02
Rent	12.49	10.27	10.45	10.84	12.49	20.37
Fuel and lighting	8.43	9.12	8.37	8.87	9.09	6.4
Miscellaneous	9.23	7.97	8.42	9.2	9.86	11.52
Balochistan: Urban						
Average monthly income	14327.09	9798.28	10924.26	12240.69	14149.8	22547.36
Percentage of Consumption Expenditure on:						
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food, beverage and tobacco	44.28	51.49	50.7	48.48	45.44	36.7
Apparel,textile and footware	3.56	4.45	4.29	4.04	3.28	2.89
Transport and communication	6.88	4.17	4.84	6.22	6.47	9.1
Cleaning, laundary and personal appearance	3.43	3.27	3.16	3.17	3.23	3.82
Recreation and entertainment	1.09	0.43	0.66	0.99	1.31	1.41
Education	3.29	2	2.08	1.99	3.21	4.88
Rent	20.67	17.59	17.22	17.91	20.49	24.53
Fuel and lighting	7.15	8.5	8.02	8.08	7.76	5.6
Miscellaneous	9.65	8.11	9.02	9.11	8.81	11.07
Balochistan: Rural						
Average monthly income	9323.86	7382.89	9379.62	10180.98	12071.25	15942.55
Percentage of Consumption Expenditure on:						
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

	Total	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Food, beverage and tobacco	59.2	60.32	60.18	59.35	56.88	54.21
Apparel,textile and footware	4.28	4.98	4.3	3.92	3.53	3.86
Transport and communication	6.26	4.56	6.09	6.89	7.8	9.44
Cleaning, laundary and personal appearance	3.04	3.27	3.09	2.84	2.8	2.94
Recreation and entertainment	0.22	0.08	0.15	0.22	0.48	0.6
Education	0.94	0.92	1.02	0.89	0.9	0.99
Rent	7.92	8.68	8.46	7.39	7.05	5.63
Fuel and lighting	9.14	9.25	8.47	9.26	9.99	9.26
Miscellaneous	9	7.93	8.25	9.24	10.57	13.08

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2007/08.

Annex III: Labor Force Participation Rates (Percent)

	Labor Force Participation Rates			Un-employed Rates		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
ALL AREAS						
Total (all ages)	27.81	45.9	7.22			
Total 10 years and over)	41.83	66.17	11.44	2.88	1.14	15.49
10-14	10.78	13.35	7.34	5.62	1.75	15.03
15-19	36.91	51.35	12.66	3.93	2.47	13.89
20-24	55.94	87.69	10.17	2.62	1.61	15.2
25-29	48.88	98.32	11.85	2.05	1.16	7.55
30-34	52	99.1	11.89	0.87	0.25	5.27
35-39	60.31	99.21	13.95	0.53		5.04
40-44	59.25	99.29	12.84	1.64		16.36
45-49	63.82	99.3	16.29	1.92	0.14	16.44
50-54	60.7	97.92	12.39	3.67	0.59	35.28
55-59	64.35	95	16.91	6.09	1.81	43.26
60-64	48.96	68.22	19.18	16.01	6.42	68.73
65 Years and Over	17.26	24.15	4.84	19.83	14.47	68.09
RURAL						
Total (all ages)	28.66	46.95	7.93			
Total 10 years and over)	43.75	68.22	12.84	2.36	0.86	12.44
10-14	13.06	16.15	8.86	3.98	0.71	12.09
15-19	42.78	57.98	15.47	3.48	2.45	10.42
20-24	58.21	91.61	9.86	1.44	0.87	9.09
25-29	48.39	98.86	12.45	1.83	0.92	6.99
30-34	52.23	99.05	12.93	0.68	0.06	4.66
35-39	61.37	99.05	15.29	0.4		3.59
40-44	60.55	99.24	14.84	1.4		12.48
45-49	65.73	99.18	19.63	2.05	0.2	14.98
50-54	62.07	98.79	13.21	3.2	0.23	32.77
55-59	66.68	95.53	20.92	5.53	0.74	40.27
60-64	50.65	69.82	19.99	13.31	5.45	57.24
65 Years and Over	15.93	23.1	2.61	18.14	16.99	37.02
URBAN						
Total (all ages)	25.1	42.61	4.96			
Total 10 years and over)	36.13	59.93	7.34	4.74	2.08	31.04
10-14	3.34	3.92	2.6	26.65	16.29	46.38
15-19	20.78	31.3	6.03	6.45	2.54	34.91
20-24	49.97	77.34	10.99	6.26	3.94	29.44

	Labor Force Participation Rates			Un-employed Rates		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
25-29	50.49	96.75	9.71	2.74	1.89	10.14
30-34	51.19	99.29	8.14	1.56	0.9	8.77
35-39	56.8	99.76	9.76	1		12.17
40-44	55.44	99.46	7.19	2.41		38.96
45-49	59.02	99.62	8.35	1.55		24.56
50-54	56.74	95.3	10.12	5.17	1.73	44.33
55-59	58.4	93.6	7.24	7.71	4.7	64.11
60-64	44.67	63.95	17.29	23.74	9.2	100
65 Years and Over	19.48	25.98	8.38	22.16	10.58	83.46

Source: Labor Force Survey 2008/09.

	Total Number of students			Number of students in UnAdmitted			Number of students in Primary			Number of students in Middle			Number of students in High		
Districts	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Awaran	19,314	12,597	6,717	1,492	1,103	389	10,831	6,613	4,218	2,699	1,662	1,037	4,292	3,219	1,073
Barkhan	15,700	10,748	4,952	23	23	0	11,873	7,706	4,167	1,356	1,021	335	2,448	1,998	450
Chaghi	23,642	13,274	10,368	2,084	1,771	313	12,791	6,113	6,678	4,198	1,700	2,498	4,569	3,690	879
Dera Bugti	20,281	16,806	3,475	327	266	61	12,256	9,624	2,632	2,817	2,360	457	4,881	4,556	325
Gwadar	27,477	14,846	12,631	742	489	253	12,261	6,203	6,058	4,299	2,068	2,231	10,175	6,086	4,089
Harnai	9,693	5,829	3,864	1,035	779	256	4,769	2,486	2,283	1,861	860	1,001	2,028	1,704	324
Jafer Abad	75,132	53,273	21,859	3,555	3,116	439	43,505	28,898	14,607	9,031	6,599	2,432	19,041	14,660	4,381
Jhal Magsi	15,011	9,635	5,376	932	766	166	8,553	4,546	4,007	2,831	2,159	672	2,695	2,164	531
Kachhi	38,995	25,152	13,843	110	110	0	27,568	17,115	10,453	3,151	1,998	1,153	8,166	5,929	2,237
Kalat	38,568	19,072	19,496	1,246	1,084	162	22,953	10,681	12,272	7,061	2,659	4,402	7,308	4,648	2,660
Kech	77,508	44,743	32,765	2,016	1,381	635	35,934	18,066	17,868	15,233	7,466	7,767	24,325	17,830	6,495
Kharan	17,096	10,192	6,904	488	333	155	9,313	4,760	4,553	2,817	1,777	1,040	4,478	3,322	1,156
Khuzdar	49,303	24,506	24,797	607	595	12	32,215	16,280	15,935	9,163	2,065	7,098	7,318	5,566	1,752
Killa Abdullah	49,057	38,197	10,860	1,487	1,306	181	27,951	22,093	5,858	6,330	4,716	1,614	13,289	10,082	3,207
Killa Saifullah	34,644	20,619	14,025	2,686	1,500	1,186	22,510	12,484	10,026	2,592	1,662	930	6,856	4,973	1,883
Kohlu	12,126	8,383	3,743	419	357	62	8,149	5,691	2,458	1,638	928	710	1,920	1,407	513
Lasbela	49,850	30,556	19,294	5,407	4,424	983	23,061	12,887	10,174	10,133	5,482	4,651	11,249	7,763	3,486
Loralai	47,561	25,662	21,899	0	0	0	33,201	16,535	16,666	8,272	5,364	2,908	6,088	3,763	2,325
Mastung	25,865	16,486	9,379	551	399	152	13,391	8,609	4,782	5,093	3,385	1,708	6,830	4,093	2,737
Musakhel	12,244	8,144	4,100	0	0	0	8,232	5,319	2,913	1,291	1,083	208	2,721	1,742	979

	Total Number of students			Number of students in UnAdmitted			Number of students in Primary			Number of students in Middle			Number of students in High		
Districts	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Naseer Abad	28,934	20,654	8,280	2,713	2,225	488	16,372	10,614	5,758	4,734	3,426	1,308	5,115	4,389	726
Nushki	27,083	13,033	14,050	186	138	48	13,226	6,092	7,134	5,325	2,097	3,228	8,346	4,706	3,640
Panjgur	35,913	20,439	15,474	122	97	25	18,009	9,286	8,723	6,085	4,260	1,825	11,697	6,796	4,901
Pishin	68,817	43,610	25,207	467	245	222	39,402	24,396	15,006	16,249	8,900	7,349	12,699	10,069	2,630
Quetta	128,588	66,021	62,567	739	692	47	43,110	26,767	16,343	22,882	11,344	11,538	61,857	27,218	34,639
Sherani	5,842	4,543	1,299	573	416	157	4,246	3,134	1,112	649	619	30	374	374	0
Sibi	22,920	12,658	10,262	457	303	154	8,092	4,335	3,757	4,609	2,283	2,326	9,762	5,737	4,025
Washuk	11,950	6,989	4,961	731	489	242	7,871	4290	3581	1,479	762	717	1,869	1448	421
Zhob	25,665	17,215	8,450	1,648	1490	158	13,236	9147	4089	4,107	1895	2212	6,674	4683	1991
Ziarat	13,338	8,634	4,704	481	284	197	6,973	4385	2588	2,371	1343	1028	3,513	2622	891

Source: GoB, Balochistan Education Management Information System 2009/10.

		Total Number of teachers			Number of teachers in Primary			Number of teachers in Middle			Number of teachers in High			Number of teachers in Higher Sec.		
Sno	Districts	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Awaran	727	607	120	307	236	71	153	128	25	267	243	24	0	0	0
2	Barkhan	1115	816	299	650	429	221	189	151	38	276	236	40	0	0	0
3	Bolan	1344	1074	270	617	520	97	250	193	57	477	361	116	0	0	0
4	Chaghi	676	464	212	266	183	83	215	132	83	195	149	46	0	0	0
5	Dera Bugti	1426	1287	139	484	415	69	477	437	40	465	435	30	0	0	0
6	Gwadar	761	522	239	282	182	100	132	94	38	347	246	101	0	0	0
7	Jafferabad	2535	1869	666	1200	836	364	529	377	152	806	656	150	0	0	0
8	Jhal Magsi	835	629	206	357	249	108	251	198	53	227	182	45	0	0	0
9	Kalat	1197	802	395	524	311	213	266	179	87	407	312	95	0	0	0
10	Kharan	666	523	143	224	164	60	227	176	51	215	183	32	0	0	0
11	Khuzdar	1556	1148	408	893	634	259	280	181	99	383	333	50	0	0	0
12	Kohlu	778	627	151	377	305	72	205	147	58	196	175	21	0	0	0
13	Lasbella	1598	1235	363	694	535	159	460	344	116	444	356	88	0	0	0
14	Loralai	1235	839	396	883	624	259	536	391	145	392	275	117	0	0	0
15	Mastung	1214	791	423	468	317	151	375	247	128	371	227	144	0	0	0
16	Musa Khel	587	428	159	274	188	86	111	90	21	202	150	52	0	0	0
17	Naseerabad	1083	843	240	549	390	159	260	199	61	274	254	20	0	0	0
18	Panjgur	1348	867	481	501	258	243	331	256	75	516	353	163	0	0	0
19	Pishin	2512	1721	791	1161	731	430	690	478	212	661	512	149	0	0	0
20	Killa Abdullah	1235	1012	223	588	517	71	218	153	65	429	342	87	0	0	0
21	Killa Saifullah	1271	953	318	638	467	171	269	214	55	364	272	92	0	0	0
22	Quetta	5138	2485	2653	1556	895	661	1087	520	567	2495	1070	1425	0	0	0
23	Sibi	1337	790	547	425	266	159	338	171	167	574	353	221	0	0	0
24	Turbat	2689	1813	876	983	572	411	651	374	277	1055	867	188	0	0	0
25	Zhob	1050	783	267	449	322	127	246	185	61	355	276	79	0	0	0
26	Ziarat	789	564	225	298	211	87	234	142	92	257	211	46	0	0	0
27	Nushki	1123	633	490	277	161	116	352	173	179	494	299	195	0	0	0

Source: GoB, Annual School Census 2007/08.

Annex VI: Number of Functional Public Schools

		Total Number of Schools			Total Number of Primary Schools			Total Number of Middle Schools			Total Number of High Schools			Total Number of Higher Sec. Schools		
Sno	Districts	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Awaran	238	182	56	206	155	51	16	13	3	16	14	2	0	0	0
2	Barkhan	548	370	178	518	346	172	16	12	4	14	12	2	0	0	0
3	Bolan	366	299	67	323	268	55	21	15	6	22	16	6	0	0	0
4	Chaghi	216	150	66	184	128	56	22	14	8	10	8	2	0	0	0
5	Dera Bugti	314	257	57	263	212	51	30	26	4	21	19	2	0	0	0
6	Gwadar	227	161	66	195	137	58	15	11	4	17	13	4	0	0	0
7	Jafferabad	822	590	232	745	531	214	43	31	12	34	28	6	0	0	0
8	Jhal Magsi	254	177	77	221	151	70	22	17	5	11	9	2	0	0	0
9	Kalat	363	230	133	313	194	119	29	19	10	21	17	4	0	0	0
10	Kharan	209	159	50	172	131	41	25	18	7	12	10	2	0	0	0
11	Khuzdar	601	428	173	551	391	160	28	18	10	22	19	3	0	0	0
12	Kohlu	348	285	63	317	261	56	20	14	6	11	10	1	0	0	0
13	Lasbella	531	404	127	465	353	112	44	33	11	22	18	4	0	0	0
14	Loralai	635	466	169	570	419	151	48	34	14	17	13	4	0	0	0
15	Mastung	316	215	101	266	183	83	32	21	11	18	11	7	0	0	0
16	Musa Khel	228	168	60	207	152	55	10	8	2	11	8	3	0	0	0
17	Naseerabad	406	279	127	371	251	120	21	15	6	14	13	1	0	0	0
18	Panjgur	310	179	131	254	142	112	31	22	9	25	15	10	0	0	0
19	Pishin	736	512	224	628	434	194	76	51	25	32	27	5	0	0	0
20	Killa Abdullah	429	373	56	380	334	46	24	17	7	25	22	3	0	0	0
21	Killa Saifullah	448	340	108	402	304	98	27	22	5	19	14	5	0	0	0
22	Quetta	490	294	196	361	227	134	69	35	34	60	32	28	0	0	0
23	Sibi	229	141	88	182	115	67	25	12	13	22	14	8	0	0	0
24	Turbat	548	369	179	439	291	148	64	40	24	45	38	7	0	0	0
25	Zhob	275	231	44	239	202	37	21	16	5	15	13	2	0	0	0
26	Ziarat	233	153	80	199	130	69	20	12	8	14	11	3	0	0	0
27	Nushki	200	131	69	143	99	44	32	16	16	25	16	9	0	0	0

Source: GoB, Annual School Census, 2007/08.

Annex VII: Number of Functional Private Schools

		Total Number of Schools				Total Number of Primary Schools				Total Number of Middle Schools				Total Number of High Schools				Total Number of Higher Sec. Schools			
S. no	Districts	Total	Male	Fe-male	Mixed	Total	Male	Fe-male	Mixed	Total	Male	Fe-male	Mixed	Total	Male	Fe-male	Mixed	Total	Male	Fe-male	Mixed
1	Awaran	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Barkhan	8	6	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bolan	19	11	2	6	18	11	2	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chaghi	21	0	0	21	16	0	0	16	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
5	Dera Bugti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Gwadar	12	1	1	10	7	0	0	7	2	0	1	1	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
7	Jafferabad	26	0	0	26	17	0	0	17	4	0	0	4	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
8	Jhal Magsi	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Kalat	12	1	4	7	6	1	4	1	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
10	Kharan	9	1	3	5	4	1	1	2	4	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
11	Khuzdar	68	6	8	54	55	6	8	41	9	0	0	9	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1
12	Kohlu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Lasbella	41	3	2	36	20	3	1	16	9	0	0	9	11	0	0	11	1	0	1	0
14	Loralai	22	7	2	13	7	1	2	4	9	2	0	7	5	4	0	1	1	0	0	1
15	Mastung	22	4	2	16	16	4	2	10	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
16	Musa Khel	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Naseerabad	11	1	0	10	7	1	0	6	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
18	Panjgur	3	0	2	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Pishin	17	2	1	14	6	1	0	5	8	1	1	6	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
20	Killa Abdullah	10	4	0	6	6	4	0	2	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
21	Killa Saifullah	59	15	2	42	57	15	2	40	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
22	Quetta	392	20	8	364	131	6	2	123	165	4	2	159	90	8	4	78	6	2	0	4
23	Sibi	12	0	0	12	3	0	0	3	8	0	0	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
24	Turbat	10	0	1	9	3	0	1	2	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	1
25	Zhob	21	3	1	17	12	1	1	10	6	2	0	4	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
26	Ziarat	7	2	0	5	3	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
27	Nushki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: GoB, Annual School Census 2007/08.

Sno	Districts	Hospitals		Dispensaries		RHC		Leprosy		BHU		MCHC		TBC		Health Aux:		School H. Ser:		Mobile Disp:	
		No	Beds	No	Beds	No	Beds	No	Beds	No	Beds	No	Beds	No	Beds	No	Beds	No	Beds	No	Beds
1	Quetta	6	2018	9	-	3	30	-	-	34	-	13	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
2	Pishin	1	35	13	-	7	70	1	-	33	2	4	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
3	Killah Abdullah	1	54	11	-	3	30	-	-	25	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4	Chagai	1	72	11	-	4	66	-	-	12	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Zhob	1	104	19	-	4	34	1	-	15	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
6	Barkhan	1	10	10	-	-	-	1	-	6	10	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
7	Musa Khail	1	25	15	-	1	10	1	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
8	Loralai	2	226	45	-	2	20	1	2	30	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
9	Kila Saifullah	2	70	16	-	3	30	-	-	15	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Sibi	1	100	15	-	3	30	-	-	15	4	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
11	Ziarat	1	14	8	-	3	40	-	-	14	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
12	Derabugti	1	22	26	-	2	20	-	-	24	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
13	Kohlu	1	35	34	-	2	20	-	-	24	-	2	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
14	Nasirabad	1	20	9	-	3	30	-	-	15	9	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
15	Jaffarabad	3	190	38	-	1	20	-	-	31	-	7	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
16	Jhal Magsi	1	22	16	-	3	54	-	-	11	-	2	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
17	Kech/Turbat	2	121	43	-	11	98	1	-	36	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
18	Bolan	3	76	18	-	3	42	-	-	12	4	3	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
19	Kalat	2	90	43	-	2	20	-	-	12	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
20	Mustung	1	20	8	-	3	30	-	-	13	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
21	Khuzdar	1	90	31	-	6	100	2	2	34	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
22	Lasbela	3	92	26	-	4	40	1	2	42	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
23	Kharan	1	50	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
24	Awaran	1	14	15	-	2	20	1	-	7	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
25	Panjgur	1	36	13	-	1	10	1	2	15	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
26	Gawadar	2	63	14	-	3	58	2	2	23	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
27	Nushki	1	10	15	-	2	-	-	-	10	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
28	Washuk	1	24	15	-	1	10	-	-	19	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Harni	1	30	10	-	1	10	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Sherani	-	-	7	-	2	32	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total:-	45	3733	565	-	85	974	13	10	551	34	92	-	23	-	23	-	10	-	22	-

Source: Directorate of Health, Balochistan, 2010.

Source: GoB, Annual School Census 2007/08.




STOP AIDS