Pakistan Development Forum

BALOCHISTAN PERSPECTIVE

(May, 2003)
**Balochistan**

- **Population**: 7.1 million (5.1% of Pakistan)
- **Districts**: 26
- **Population Density**: 18.9 /Sq.KM
- **Area**: 0.35 Million Km² (44% of Pakistan)
- **Coast line**: 770 Km (70% of Pakistan)

Geo-Strategically Located:

- **Districts**: 26
- **Population**: 7.1 million (5.1% of Pakistan)
- **Population Density**: 18.9 /Sq.KM
- **Area**: 0.35 Million Km² (44% of Pakistan)
- **Coast line**: 770 Km (70% of Pakistan)
Balochistan - Statistics

AGRICULTURE

- Geographical Area 34.73 M. Ha
- Reported Area 19.37 M. Ha
- Cultivated area 2.11 M. Ha
- Irrigated area (incl. Dubari) 0.84 M. Ha
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROPS AND FRUITS</th>
<th>Area (in Ha)</th>
<th>Production (in Tones)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>1,29700</td>
<td>14,31000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>3,81700</td>
<td>8,71600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>1,58400</td>
<td>4,33900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable</td>
<td>26900</td>
<td>3,84900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>29300</td>
<td>39900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jawar</td>
<td>23500</td>
<td>23100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>3400</td>
<td>7300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>40400</td>
<td>1,19,261 (bales)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Balochistan - Statistics

ROADS

• Shingle 19,700 Km

• Black Topped 3,839 Km

• Length of National Highways in Balochistan is 2,371KM (36%) of all Highways in Pakistan (6600 Km).

LIVESTOCK

• 49% of the total livestock of Pakistan exists in Balochistan.
MINERALS

- Gas
- Coal
  - Copper
  - Marble
  - Gold
  - Barite
  - Lead
  - Chromite
  - Zinc
  - Fluorite
  - Iron
  - Limestone
Coastline

770 km (70% of Pakistan)
Potential for Fisheries development,
Tourism and Sea Ports

Fisheries (2002)

Fish production (Total)  121,212
M. Tones

Local Consumption  11,757 M. Tones

Exportable surplus  109,655 M. tones
## Balochistan - Statistics

### Water Resources

**From Indus**

**Perennial**
- Total Share (Balochistan) 3.870 MAF
- Utilization 3.049 MAF (Irrigation 754,425 Acre)
  - Pat Feeder 1.927 MAF 458,425 Acre
  - Kirthar 0.855 MAF 266,000 Acre
  - Rabi Canal 0.064 MAF 50,000 Acre
- Unutilized 0.751 MAF
- Flood
  - Annual 2.50 MAF

**Outside Indus**
- Groundwater Potential
  - Groundwater availability 0.8 MAF
  - Utilized 0.4 MAF
  - Available for future utilization 0.4 MAF
- Perennial Flows (streams/Springs) 0.5 MAF (All utilized)
- Flood Water potential 10 MAF
  - Utilized 3 MAF
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>BALOCHISTAN</th>
<th>NATIONAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Literacy</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Female)</td>
<td>(18%)</td>
<td>(38%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prim. School Enrolment</td>
<td>60.2%</td>
<td>73.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Participation</td>
<td>(21%)</td>
<td>(49.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to drinking water supply</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Sanitation</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality Rate</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Per ‘000’ LB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Electrification</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Challenges

• **Lack of fiscal space**
  Against the expenditure of Rs. 29 billion the own resources of the province is Rs. 1.5 billions. To meet shortfall dependence upon federal transfers/loan and borrowings.

• **Scattered population**
  The density of the province is 18.9 persons per Sq. Km.
  – Rural population 65%
  – Urban Population 35%

• **Vastness of area**
  The area is 44% of the country.

• **Tribal society**
  Old, traditional attitude at times become hindrance to the change.
Challenges

• Split political mandate

• Human Resources

• Influx of Afghan refugees
  – The province hosting 1.2 million refugees.
  – Degradation of natural resources in Afghan hosting districts.
  – Sharing the limited avenues (jobs/business).

• Scarce water resources
  – Persistent drought.
  – Depleting ground water;
  – High pumping cost beyond the paying capacity of farmers. Subsidy amounting to Rs. 1.5 billion/year to 13,000 tube well owners.
  – Non-utilization of Indus water share due to lack of infrastructure (canals).

• Extreme weather conditions
  – High temperature in the south in summers and low in the north in winters hinder developmental activities.
Achievements

Good Governance

Accountability and Transparency

• Establishment of Public Accounts Committee
  (recoveries worth Rs. 1.5 billion identified and Rs. 45 million affected);
• Monitoring Committees at all tiers of district government;
• Access to information.

Fiscal & Financial Reforms introduced

• 31% financial resources transferred to districts;
• Selective in creation of new posts;
• Rationalized non-salary budget;
• Right sizing of the departments (from 27 to 18);
• Ban on purchase of luxurious vehicles.
Achievements (Cont..2)

Good Governance (Cont…2)

• Devolution of power

- Enabled Local Governments to deliver public services efficiently at the district, tehsil, and union tiers;

- Effective involvement of people in community development through grassroots organizations like Village Councils and Citizen Community Boards;

- Civil services reforms;

- Constitution of Provincial Finance Commission;

- Constitution of Local Government Commission (in process);

- Provision of offices, residential accommodation and other facilities to the newly created districts, tehsils and Union Councils.
Achievements (Cont..3)

Good Governance (Cont...3)

Civil Services

• Merit based recruitment through provincial Public Service Commission;

• Appointment of 92 professional planners and fiscal managers to be placed at the district level;

• Creation of necessary IT posts at six districts in first phase;

• Strengthening of Rural Development Academy and NIPA;
Good Governance (Cont…4)

Law & Order

• Improvement of training facilities for law enforcing personnel;

• Improvement of weaponry, transport communication and investigation material;

• Improvement in working environment of judiciary, police and levies;

• Separation of prosecution and investigation services;

• Anti drug measures:
  – Destruction of 17000 acres of poppy crop (May 2003);
  – Combating drug-peddling/smuggling.
Achievements (Cont..5)

Good Governance (Cont...5)

Information Systems

Integration and enhancement of Information Systems on priority basis to facilitate effective planning, monitoring and evaluation:

- Development of District Management Information System in four districts;

- Establishment of District Management Information Centers in two districts.
Achievements (Cont.. 6)

Education

• Universal primary/elementary education through policy & management reforms:
  – Improving quality education through curriculum reforms, teachers education & training, exam reforms & assessment;
    • 10,000 teachers have been trained.
    • Question papers pattern changed from subjective type to objective.
  – Early childhood care & education
    • Under Education Sector Reforms (ESR) Programme, an amount of Rs.1.3 million has been allocated for introduction of early childhood education in 1596 primary schools on pilot basis.
Achievements (Cont.. 7)

• 300 Adult Literacy Centers have been established across the province, benefiting more than 15,000 youths and adults.

• During the last 5 years, 1400 girls primary schools have been opened, benefiting 78,000 girls (5-9 years) with the assistance of WB and UNICEF.

• During the last 12 years, female literacy rate have been increased from 2% to 16%.

• A block allocation of Rs. 500 million has been allocated for the non-salary budget in the year 2002-3.
Achievements (Cont.. 8)

Education (cont...3)

- Reduce gap between primary and middle level education;
  
  - 340 primary schools have been up-graded with the assistance of JBIC and ADB (primary 9870 & middle schools 756).

- Establishment of 5000 Parent Teachers School Management Committees (PTSMCs) to address the teachers absenteeism, drop outs and increase in enrollment.
Establishment of Women Polytechnic Institute at Quetta;

Technical Stream/introduction of technological education at elementary and secondary levels;
  • Introduced in 21 High schools.

Encouraging public-private partnerships and community involvement;
  • 119 community girls primary schools were established with the community donated land across the province.

Endowment fund established with Rs. 50 million for the scholarship programmes.
Achievements (Cont...10)

Health

• Improving health indicators:
  – Improvement in health management system through capacity building and institutional reforms (reorganization of health services);
    • 600 paramedics, 120 doctors trained;
    • 25 doctors trained in public health;
    • New management cadre created.
  – Women & child nutrition/early childhood development;
    • Programme enhanced to all 26 districts;
    • 35000 children and 15000 mothers benefited.
  – Strengthening of primary health care services;
    • Multi purpose paramedical school established (350 passed out);
    • 3 Public Health School established (380 LHV's trained);
    • 3000 LHWs recruited.
Achievements (Cont... 11)

Health (Cont...2)

– Implementation of rational drug use at all levels;
  • 100% staff of Model district Bela trained;
  • 50% of the rest of the 25 districts trained.

– Focus on preventive health care i.e., control of malaria, T.B., HIV AIDS, Hepatitis, Tetanus, polio and acceleration of Nutrition program, childhood immunization, improvement of MCH services and health education;
  • DOT (Direct Observation Therapy) implemented in 23 districts;
  • Mechanism for 100% screening of blood for HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B and C established;
  • 12 MCH centers 100% equipped.

– Functionalization of Bolan Medical College Hospital;

– Establishment of Drug Testing Laboratory (Rs. 15.4 million).
Infrastructures

Roads

Highest priority was given to road sector (40% of the PSDP allocations):

- During the last three years:
  - 1200 Kms long metalled roads constructed;
  - 283 Kms road rehabilitated;
  - 30 bridges constructed;
  - 3100 Kms gravel road completed;
- Work on coastal highway started;
Achievements (Cont... 13)

Infrastructure

Irrigation

- Rabi canal from Pat-feeder completed (irrigating 50,000 acres);
- 105 Delay action dams, 31 irrigation schemes completed;
- Work on Mirani dam started (WAPDA).
Achievements (Cont... 14)

Infrastructure

Water supply & sanitation

- Investigation phase of Greater Quetta Water Supply Project was successfully completed resulting in assured water availability in limestone aquifer. Work on main project costing Rs. 7.8 billion started;
- 406 water supply schemes completed from year 1999 to 2002;
- 95 non-functional schemes re-habilitated;
- 250 wind mills installed;
- 17,591 hand pumps installed;
- 25,729 household latrines constructed.
Achievements (Cont.. 15)

**Gender**

- Efforts for the implementation of National Plan of Action and National Policy for Women;
- Institutionalizing the incorporation of gender concerns in policies, programs and planning;
- Compilation of gender disaggregated data and its use for mainstreaming gender in the development process;
- Quotas for women in jobs and its implementation;
- Reducing gender disparity in education through increased budgetary support for enhanced facilities in girls’ schools;
- Create income generating opportunities for females through micro-credit and skills enhancement;
- Capacity building of women representatives for their effective participation in national, provincial and district institutions;
- Establishment of shelters to provide security, counseling and free legal-aid to distressed women;
Public – Private Partnerships

The GoB is rigorously pursuing the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and private partners since last decade for the active participation in the socio-economic uplift of the province. As a result more than 1300 NGOs registered & 215 of those are being assisted financially especially in the field of education, health, water supply, sanitation, environment, microfinance, agriculture etc. Around one billion rupees have been disbursed to the CSOs in collaboration with donors.

• In Education sector, the NGOs established approximately 2100 schools that increased the enrollment ratio by 14.2%;

• In health sector, the public private partnership proved to be a success and shared the burden of government hospitals significantly;
• In the water supply and sanitation sector the NGOs played a vital role in provision of hand pumps (17,000), household latrines (25,000) benefiting 4,70,248 households;

• In the field of micro finance, 3000 individuals particularly the women folk has been extended small loans (Rs. 15 million) in Naseerabad district under the IFAD & GoB project and 10,000 loans (Rs. 60 million) extended to individuals under the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF);

• In the field of Environment, conservation of Juniper forest in collaboration with IUCN started in district Ziarat. Social forestry and rangeland management promoted through partnerships with local communities and Balochistan Conservation Strategy developed with the assistance of IUCN;
Achievements (Cont.. 18)

Public – Private Partnerships

- Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) promoted with the collaboration of different NGOs and 450 CPI Schemes worth Rs. 165 million are in the process of implementation;

- Collection of socio-economic data with joint partnership of local communities and local councils for creating ownership and better monitoring, planning and implementation of development activities in a transparent and accountable manner;

- Equitable distribution of Zakat and Philanthropic contributions through local Zakat Committees.
Poverty Reduction Strategy
Poverty Trends in Pakistan & Balochistan (Official poverty line 1993-99)

Serious Problems with (Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES))

Source: Pakistan Household Income and Expenditure Survey 1999.
Adjusted Poverty Estimates
Balochistan - FY99

- Balochistan
- Balochistan 1
- Balochistan 2

Balochistan - FY99

% poor:
- FY93: 28.6
- FY94: 35.5
- FY97: 38.4
- FY99: 47.0

Balochistan

% poor:
- FY93: 26.6
- FY94: 29.3
- FY97: 26.3
- FY99: 22.8

Pakistan

% poor:
- FY93: 32
- FY94: 35.5
- FY97: 38.4
- FY99: 41.3
1. Development of PRSP

- Under the new millennium goals, the GoP is signatory to the UN commitments, has started shifting the interim poverty reduction strategy towards full PRSP. The provincial government has developed PRSP in conformity with guidelines of Poverty Reduction Growth Facility (PRGF);

- Key pillars emerged from the consultation exercise carried out at all levels especially district governments, civil society, female folk, public representatives and provincial line departments that resulted in:-
Poverty Reduction Strategy

Key Pillars of PRSP

I. Engendering growth

II. Managing the scarce water resources and ensuring sustainable natural resource exploitation

III. Governance reforms

IV. Improving human development

V. Addressing vulnerability to shocks - safety nets.
1. Engendering Growth
   • **Sustainable Agriculture**
     – Oil seed development; drought resistance varieties (Olive, Pistachio and others);
     – Bring additional land under command; construction of bundats; change of cropping pattern; agriculture produce marketing; agro-based industries; introducing new varieties; pest management; seed improvement);
   • **Managing Range lands and Livestock**
     – More land under forests; livestock marketing; improvement of environment; improved livestock breeds.
   • **Developing coastal and marine resources**
     – Landing jetties along the sea coast; direct exports from the provincial coast.
   • **Mineral Resource Development** with special attention on oil and gas exploration (through Private Sector).
Poverty Reduction Strategy

• **Industrial development** with emphasis on small and medium enterprise;

**Infrastructure development** especially roads; farms to market; rural access roads; improved transportation system; improvement of existing railroads & its extension specially from Gawadar to Central Asian countries;

• **Income generating activities**
  e.g., cottage & agro-based industries, tourism, availability and accessibility to formal/long term credit with low interest rate;

• **Investments** could be encouraged from Private as well as from external sources.
2. Conserving scarce water resources

- Development of potential water resources through effective water use management;
- Introducing new technologies for efficient use of water (Trickle, Bubbler, Sprinkler, Wind Mills);
- Availability of water for agriculture;
- Rangeland Management;
- Flood Water Harnessing;
- Utilization of Indus River System water through additional canal systems;
- Recharge of underground water potentials/ resources;
- Drought Mitigation Interventions;
- Village Electrification and exploitation of renewable energy resources.
3. Governance Reforms

• Strengthening of Devolution Plan (Local Government System):
  – Establishment of District Based Information System in each District.
  – Institutional Capacity Building of District Governments (at District, Tehsil & Union Council levels)

• Civil service reforms;

• Improvement of Law and order situation through community policing (levies)

• Access to justice;

• Fiscal and financial transparency;

• Strengthening of government institutions.

• Public/ Private Partnership

• Strengthening of legislative institutions.
4. Improving Human Development

- Combating illiteracy on war footing through formal & non-formal means:
  - Consolidation of existing educational institutions focusing on quality education & quantity (increase in enrolment);
- Education, with special emphasis on technical and vocational training;
- Provision of safe drinking water:
  - To improve the quality of existing water resources;
- Health and Nutrition- addressing vulnerable groups i.e. disabled, women and children:
  - Strengthening of district level hospitals/ facilities in the next 3 years;
  - Consolidation, improvement & expansion of health facilities to the level of Tehsil, Union and Village;
  - Regular supply of medicines specially life saving drugs;
  - 100% coverage of immunization, bringing down the ratios of MMR & IMR by 50% by 2006;
Poverty Reduction Strategy

- Housing – improve sanitation facilities, garbage disposal and solid-waste management;
- Gender: Empowerment, equal job opportunities, access to justice, equal status, adult female education;
- Environment: Conservation of natural resources, wetlands, dry land management and preservation of wildlife sanctuaries;

5. Addressing Vulnerability to Shocks

- Strengthen System of Zakat and Ushr and encourage philanthropy
- Food support programs to mitigate the drought effects;
- Khushhal Pakistan, pro-poor program intervention;
- DERA & DIMRC assistance funds being used for benefiting rural poor;
- Rehabilitation of socially secluded sections of society;
Future Programs/Initiatives/Innovations
Future Programs/Initiatives/Innovations

1. New Government is strongly committed to pursue the policies of Good Governance focused on:

- Accountability / Transparency;
- Strengthening of District Governments (Devolution Plan);
- Access to Justice (Police & Judicial Reforms);
- Improving Law & Order;
- Setting Development priorities with the community participation;
- Revenue Generation and Mobilization.
2. Present Government has reviewed its previous policy of denying foreign assistance and welcomes donor agencies to finance social, infrastructural and structural reforms projects/programmes with the reservations that consultancy component is rationalized and projects/programmes are need based and province specific as far as possible.
3. Encouraging public private partnership in providing social services (Health, Education, Rural Water Supply, Solid Waste Disposal, Sewerage, Environment);

4. Strengthening P&D department to improve its appraising, monitoring and evaluation capabilities.
5. Revival of Industrial estates – Hub, Winder, Uthal, Dera Murad Jamali, Quetta and establishment of new Industrial estate at Bostan;

6. Accelerated village electrification Programme from President’s/Prime Minister’s Special fund and provincial PSDP;

7. Introduction/promotion of renewable sources of energy (Solar & Wind);
8. Mainstreaming religious institutions (Maddrassas) with the assistance of the federal government. The Maddarss are being streamlined by introducing formal education subjects i.e. Urdu, Maths, Social Studies and science in addition to their normal subjects.

9. Technical Stream/introduction of technological education at elementary and secondary levels. Already introduced in 21 High schools and would be extended to another 117 schools by 2004

10. Provincial Education Assessment System is to be established to conduct research for the improvement of class 1st to 8th, internal school examination.

11. Introduction of compulsory primary education.
Future Programs/Initiatives/Innovations (Cont…6)

12. Promulgation of:
   • Balochistan Hospital Regulatory Authority.
   • Clinical Laboratory Ordinance.

13. Establishment of proper emergency health care services at districts and provincial levels.

Some Major Projects/Programmes

• Gawadar Deep sea port
  – Master Plan approved.
  – Establishment of Gawadar Development Authority, in hand.
  – Settlement of land, near completion.
  – Extension of Gawadar Airport costing 500 million approved by ECNEC, to be completed by 2005.
  – Declaring Gawadar as free trade zone – under consideration.

• Construction of coastal highway
  – Total length 640 Kms.
  – 140 Kms. Liayari to Ormara will be completed by June 2003.
  – Balance will be completed by June 2005.
Some Major Project/Programmes (Cont...2)

- Balochistan Highways Project 2003-08 (ADB)
  - Total credit $150 million
  - NHA roads $ 50 million
  - Provincial roads $100 million
  - 1200 Kms provincial roads will be mettled
  - 250Kms NHA roads will be constructed/widened
  - Emphasis is on connecting Gawadar Deep sea port with Chamman/central Asian countries.

- Kacchi Canal
  - Ground breaking ceremony performed.
  - PC-1 costing Rs. 32 billion under consideration CDWP
  - Area to be irrigated 570,000 acres
  - Maximum discharge 5500 cusecs.
  - Length 380 Kms.
Some Major Project/Programmes (Cont...3)

- **Mirani Dam (WAPDA)**
  - Cost Rs. 6.8 billions;
  - Area to be irrigated 36,700 Acres;
  - Work already started;
  - Targeted date of completion 2006.

- **Omani Grant**
  - $ 50 million;
  - Gawadar – Hoshab road 225 Kms;
  - Construction of Jetties (7);
  - Water supply schemes;
  - Electric generators (43 numbers);
  - Up gradation of airport;
  - Power house;
  - Gawadar Hospital;
  - Dams.
Future Programs/Initiatives/Innovations (Cont…10)

Coastal Development

- Aquaculture (Shrimp farming);
- Construction of Jetties;
- Tourism improvement.
Thank you