



## DISTRICT PROFILE JHAL MAGSI



IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS FOR BRDCEP GRANT COMPONENT



EU-TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PARTNER



## Written by

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
BHU	Basic Health Unit
BLGO	Balochistan Local Government Ordinance
BRDCEP	Balochistan Rural Development and Community Empowerment Programme
BRSP	Balochistan Rural Support Programme
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DEWS	Disease Early Warning System
DHIS	District Health Information Software
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
EU	European Union
GoB	Government of Balochistan
HH	Household
HMIS	Health Management Information Systems
Km	Kilometre
LG	Local Government
LSO	Local Support Organisation
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
MNCH	Maternal, Newborn and Child Health
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
P&D	Planning and Development
PSDP	Public Sector Development Programme
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement
PTSMC	Parents Teachers School Management Committee
RHC	Rural Health Clinics
RMC	Regional Metrological Centre
RSP	Rural Support Programme
RSPN	Rural Support Programmes Network
SBA	Skilled Birth Attendant
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendance
LHV	Lady Health Visitor
LHW	Lady Health Worker
LHW-MIS	Lady Health Worker - Management Information Systems

## 1. DISTRICT PROFILE BRIEF

### Major Factors

District Status:	16 February 1992
Geographical Area:	3,078 Square km
Administrative Units:	2 Tehsils and 9 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Major Ethnic Groups:	Baloch and Jamoot
Languages:	Sindhi, Balochi, Saraiki
Climate:	Dry and hot summer, Pleasant winter, Scanty rainfall

### Demography

District Population:	149,225 (2017)
Rural Population:	141,400 (94.8%)
Population Growth Rate:	1.62 (average annual 1998-2017)
Household Size:	5.96 persons

### Law & Order:

3 Police Stations, 6 Levies Thanas (GoB, 2014-15)

### Productive Sector

Agriculture Ecological Zone: Tropical

Agriculture Land Area (hectares): Cultivated area Net sown: 65,409  
Area not available for cultivation: 103,994  
Cultivable waste: 99,897 (GoB, 2014-15)

Major Crops: *Rabi* Crops: Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed /Mustard,  
Vegetables, Fodder, Canola, Sunflower  
*Kharif* Crops: Sorghum, Sesame, Mung and Mash bean,  
Moth, Fruits, Onion, Vegetables, Melons, Fodder, Guar  
seed, Coriander, Tobacco, Cotton

Major Fruits: Dates, Mangoes, Guava, Citrus

### Livestock Population:

	Livestock 625,907
	Domestic poultry 198,315 (GoB, 2014-15)
Veterinary Institutions:	Veterinary Hospitals 3, Veterinary Dispensaries 5
Telecommunications:	5 Telephone exchanges, 192 Landlines
Post offices:	2 Post Offices (GoB, 2014-15)

### Social Sector

Drinking Water Sources:	24% Improved, 76% Un-improved (MICS, 2010)
Sanitation Facilities:	50% Improved, 50% Un-improved (MICS, 2010)

Health Facilities: 1 Hospital (Public Sector)  
3 Rural Health Centres RHC  
16 Dispensaries (GoB, 2014-15)  
Pre-Natal Consultation: 46% (% of cases) (PSLM 2014-15)  
Major Diseases: Malaria, ARI, Diarrhoea, Cardiac, Eye Infections  
Special Health Programmes: Expanded Programme on Immunization, Malaria Control Programme, TB Control Programme, Hepatitis Prevention and Control Programme, National Programme for Family Planning and Primary Health Care, AIDS Control Programme, MNCH Programme

Reporting and Surveillance Systems: HMIS and DHIS, Disease Early Warning System, LHW-MIS

Number of Schools: Girls 33%, Boys 63%, Co-education 4%  
Primary level Rural Gross Enrolment Ratio (age 5-9): Female 45, Male 83



## GEOGRAPHIC MAP

Jhal Magsi district is located, 40 to 1,544 meter above sea level, in the centre of Balochistan province. It is bordered with district Bolan to the north, districts Nasirabad and Jafarabad to the east, districts Khuzdar to the west and district Larkana to the South.

The map below shows the exact boundaries with neighbouring districts.





## HISTORY, TRIBES AND LANGUAGES

Jhal Magsi is native town of Magsi tribe. It was part of Kalat state during British Raj. It was given district status in 1992. Baloch and Jamoot are the main tribes living in the district. Mostly inhabitants speak Sindhi, Balochi, and Saraiki.

## 2. DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

Total population of district Jhal Magsi is 149,225 (Census PBS, 2017) as compared to 109,941 in 1998; 51.5% is male population and 48.5% is female population in 2017. Male-female sex ratio is 106.57 and population growth rate is 1.74% per year. Urban population of the district is 7,825 (5.2%) and rural population is 141,400 (94.8%). District household size is 5.96, urban household size is 6.23 and rural household size is 5.94.

**Table 1: Demography and Population Patterns**

INDICATOR	NUMBER
Total Population	149,225
-Male	76,902 (51.5%)
-Female	72,322 (48.5%)
-Urban	7,825 (5.2%)
-Rural	141,400 (94.8%)
Transgender	1
-Urban	1
-Rural	0
Sex Ratio	106.33
-Urban	102.17
-Rural	106.57
Households	25,047
-Urban	1,256
-Rural	23,791
Area Square Kilometre	3,615
Household size	5.96
-Urban	6.23
-Rural	5.94

Source: Census PBS, 2017

## DISTRICT JHAL MAGSI'S POVERTY STATUS

Jhal Magsi is second poorest district among eight BRDCE programme districts in multidimensional poverty (MP) index ranking (7<sup>th</sup> in Balochistan province), MPI is based on 15 indicators of PSLM survey on education, health and standard of living (Planning Commission, UNDP and OPHI, 2016). According to PPAF and SDPI (2016) Jhal Magsi is ranked third poorest district in BRDCEP area, based on 27 indicators of PSLM survey pertaining to education, health, living conditions, and assets ownership.

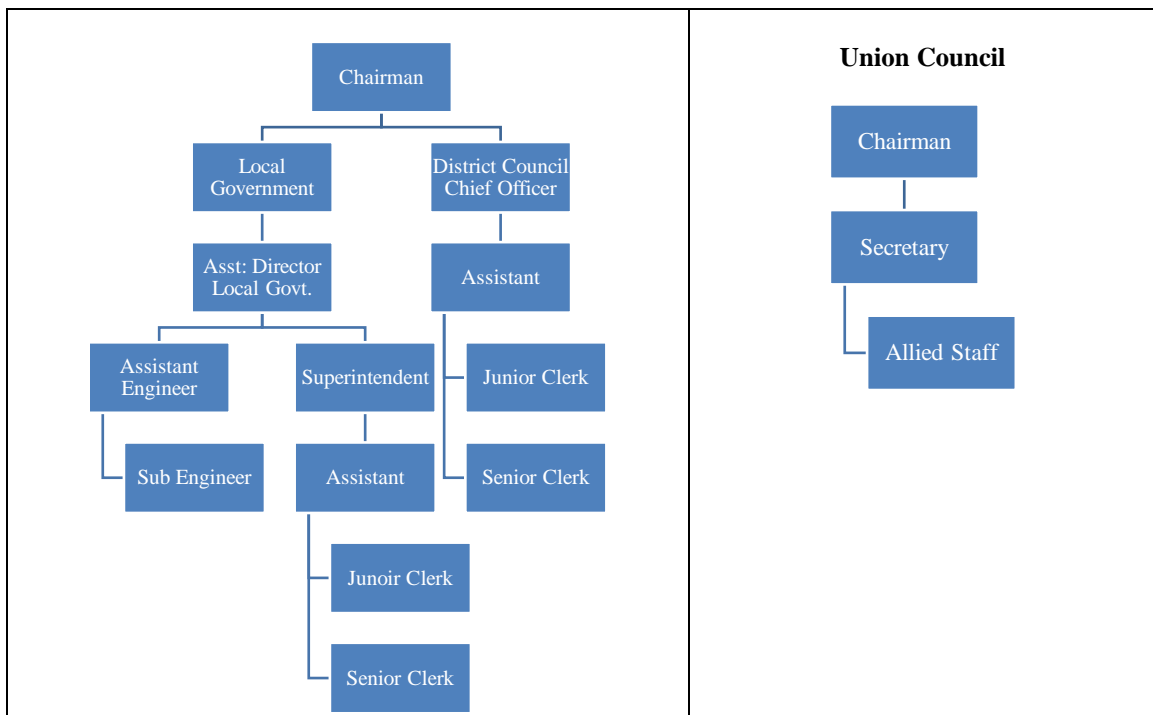
**Table 2: Poverty Status in Jhal Magsi**

<b>Planning Commission, UNDP, OPHI, 2016</b>	<b>Multidimensional Poverty Index</b>	<b>Incidence of Poverty (%)</b>	<b>Intensity of Poverty (%)</b>	<b>Category of Incidence of Poverty</b>
2014-15	0.528	89.7	58.9	70% and above
<b>PPAF &amp; SDPI, 2016</b>	<b>MP Population Share</b>		<b>MP Headcount Ratio</b>	
2012-2013	0.08		74.6	

### **3. DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION**

Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO, 1980) was replaced by BLGO, 2001 with a concept of district's Government. The district Jhal Magsi was administrated by the single line of administration covering rural and urban parts. The earlier system worked for two tenures, hence changed into BLGA 2010. Current Local Government Act 2010 is similar to BLGO (1980) and works in rural urban settings separately. Local Government Institutions of the district include Municipal Committees which is headed by the Chairman and relevant ward members, this depends on the number of population living in the area. District Council Chief Officer assists Chairman and members in Government set up; in the district Government, women, workers, and minorities are represented. Administrative set up of Local Government Administration is further explained in organogram given below:

**Figure 1: Local Government Administration Organogram (Administrative Setup)**



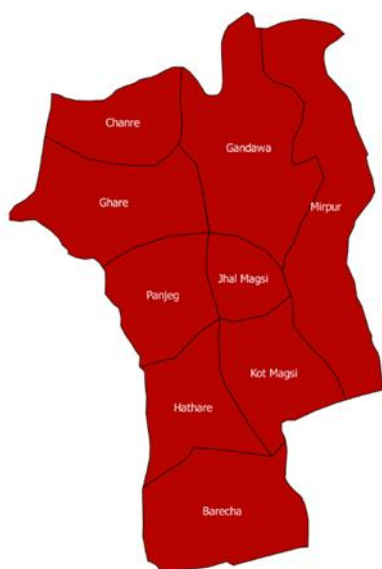
Source: P&D Department, GoB, 2011

## TEHSILS AND UNION COUNCILS

There are two Tehsils and 13 Union Councils (UCs) in Jhal Magsi district. Below given table and map show tehsil wise listing and geographical location of UCs.

**Table 3: Tehsils and Union Councils**

TEHSILS	UNION COUNCILS
Gandawa	Gandawah (MC/Rural Areas), Khari, Mir Pur, Patri
Jhal Magsi	Akbarabad, Barija, Hathyari, Jhal Magsi, Kot Magsi, Mat Sindhur, Panjuk, Safrani, Saifabad



Source: UNOCHA, 2017

**Table 4: Federal and Provincial Government Departments in Jhal Magsi**

Administration Department (DC, AC)	Irrigation Department
Health Department	Public Health Engineering Department
Education Department	Local Government Department
Social Welfare Department	Revenue Department
Population Department	District Police
Election Commission of Pakistan	Levies Department
Immigration Department	Bait Ul Mal
Building and Reconstruction	Zakat Department
Ministry of Maritime Affairs	Sports Department
Agriculture Department	Forest & Wild Life Department
National Database & Registration Authority (NADRA)	Live Stock & Dairy Development Department

**Table 5: NGOs working in Jhal Magsi**

Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP)
United Nation International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
Peoples Primary Health Initiative (PPHI)
World Health Organization (WHO)
Institute of Rural Management (IRM)
<b>Government Organisations</b>
Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP)
National Commission for Human Development (NCHD)

## 4. AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

The district falls in tropical agro-ecological zone, with total cultivated area is 129,360 hectares, the potential major crops are wheat, barley, rapeseed/mustard, fodder, canola, sunflower, sorghum, sesame, mung and mash bean, moth, onion, vegetables, melons, guar seed, coriander, tobacco, and cotton. The potential fruits in the districts are dates, mangoes, guava, citrus. The overall share of the land used for the agriculture purpose in Jhal Magsi is increasing, which witnesses the extension in agricultural sector. Canals, tube wells and Karezes (springs) are commonly used main sources of irrigation for agriculture and others. Irrigation department dominates with key responsibility to own and maintain Government owned tube wells, while privately owned tube wells are maintained by respective owners. Details of agriculture land, land ownership, and irrigation given in tables below:

Table-6 shows land utilization statistics. Table-7 shows area irrigated by different sources of irrigation. Table-8 shows number of household own land in rural areas. Table-9 shows number of government & private tube-wells in the district.

**Table 8: Land utilization Statistics 2014-15 (hectares)**

Reported area	Cultivated area			Cropped area		Un-cultivated area			
	Total	Current fallow	Net sown	Total	Area sown more than once	Total	Cultivable waste	Forest area	Area not available for cultivation
333,251	129,360	63,951	65,409	65,409	0	203,891	99,897	0	103,994

Source: GoB, 2014-15

**Table 9: Area Irrigated by different Sources of Irrigation 2014-15 (hectares)**

Irrigated area	Canal		Tube-well	Well	Karezes, springs & others
	Govt.	Private			
67133	0	38821	6137	0	22175

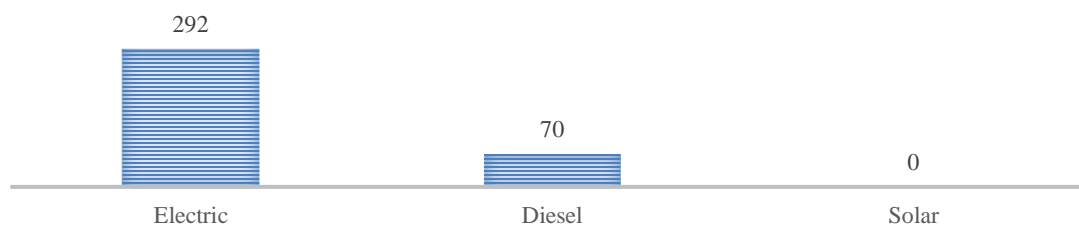
Source: GoB, 2014-15

**Table 10: Member of Household Own Land in Rural Areas**

OWNERSHIP	PERCENTAGE
Owner	44
Landless	56
Total	100

Source: MICS, 2010

**Figure 2: Number of Tube-wells 2014-15**



Source: GoB, 2014-15

**Table 11: Number of Government and Private Tube-wells 2014-15**

Government				Private				Total			
Electric	Diesel	Solar	Total	Electric	Diesel	Solar	Total	Electric	Diesel	Solar	Total
1	0	0	1	291	70	0	361	292	70	0	362

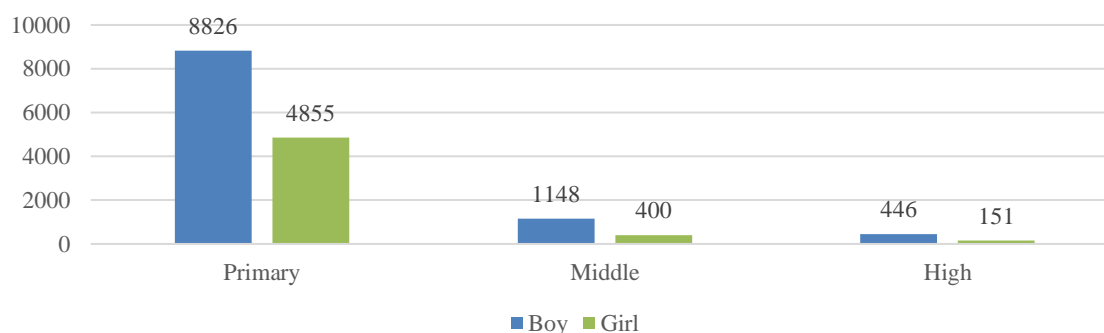
Source: GoB, 2014-15

## 5. GENDER AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

According to Education Management Information System - EMIS (2016-17) of Government of Balochistan, enrolment rate at primary level was almost half in girls' schools as compare to boys' schools, the difference increases as level moves from primary to middle and high schools in the district. Female are 48.5% of district population as per Census – 2017. Women mostly serve in household activities. These services include cleaning, preparing/serving food, managing water for drinking, washing, cooking etc. Women's contribution in the economy and in the labour force is significant, assisting male members.

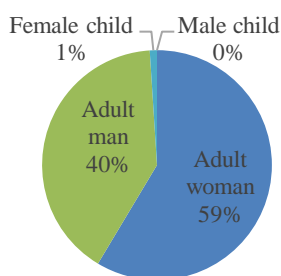
Figure-4 shows stage wise enrolment in district Jhal Magsi. Figure-5 shows gender wise persons collecting water

**Figure 3: Stage wise Enrolment 2016-17**



Source: EMIS, GoB, 2017

**Figure 4: Person Collecting Water in Jhal Magsi (%)**



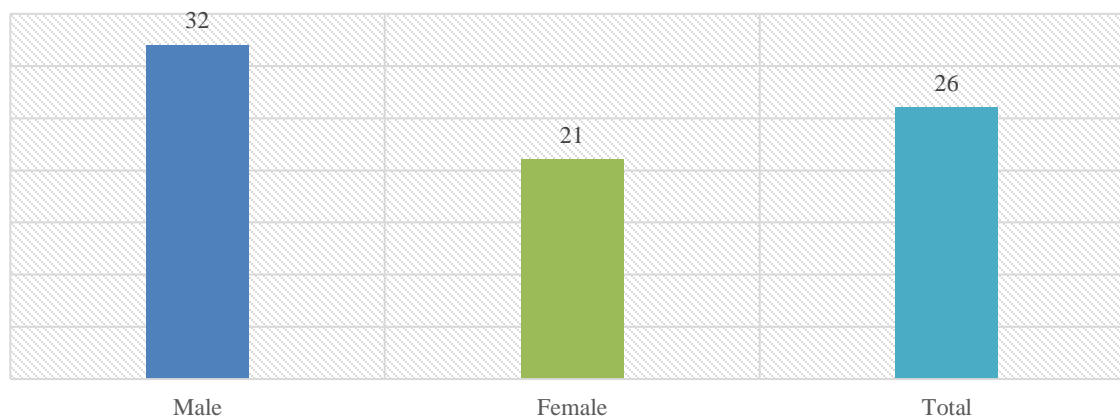
Source: MICS, 2010

## 6. HEALTH AND WASH

Figure-6 shows the percentage of children immunized aged 12-23 months in rural areas of Jhal Magsi district. Table-10 shows status of health facilities. Figure-7 shows the number of BHUs, MCHs and TB clinics. Table-11 shows the number of health practitioners. Table-12 shows water and sanitation indicators. Figure-8 shows drinking water sources. Table-13 shows distribution of rural household by source of drinking water. Table-14 shows distribution of rural households by type of toilet.

Detailed statistics related to immunization, health facilities, practitioners, and water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH) are given in tables below:

**Figure 5: Rural Children Immunized aged 12-23 months (%)**



Source: PSLM, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2014-15

**Table 12: Health Facilities 2014-15**

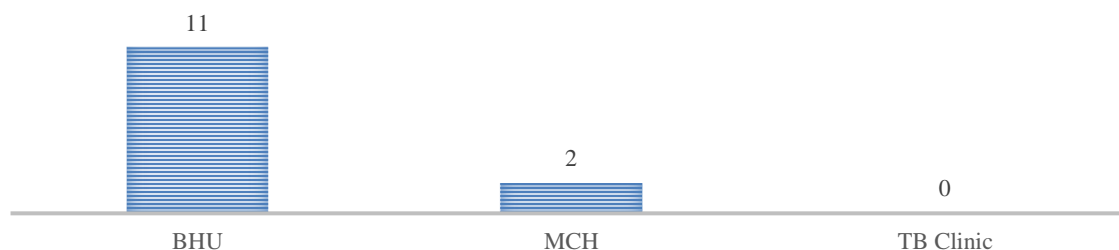
FACILITY	PUBLIC	PRIVATE
Hospital	1	0
Dispensaries	16	0
Rural Health Centre	3	0
Basic Health Unit	11	-
MCH	2	-



TB Clinic	0	-
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Source: GoB, 2014-15

**Figure 6: Health Facilities 2014-15**



Source: GoB, 2014-15

**Table 13: Number of Health Practitioners 2014-15**

PRACTITIONERS	NUMBER
Doctors	55
-Male	45
-Female	10
Nurses	6
-Male	1
-Female	5
Pharmacist	10
Drug Inspector	1
Health Education Officer	0
LHV	13
Dias/Mid Wives	34
Malaria cases (2013-14)	1423

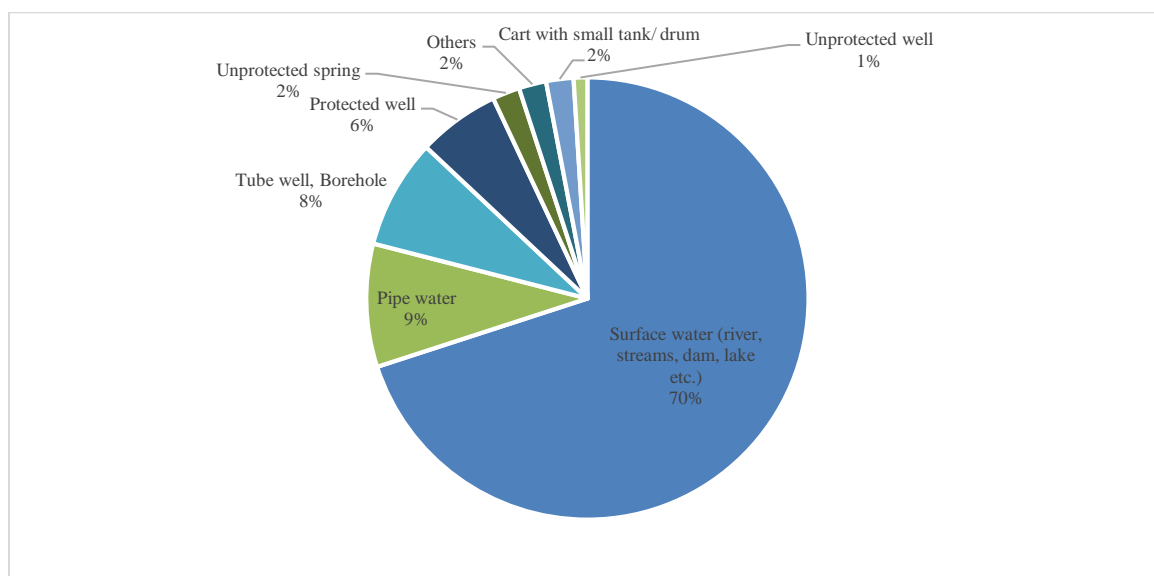
Source: GoB, 2014-15

**Table 14: Water and Sanitation Indicators (%)**

INDICATOR	2004	2010
Use of improved water sources	27	24
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	24	50

Source: MICS, 2004 & 2010

**Figure 7: Drinking Water Sources**



Source: MICS, 2010

**Table 15: Distribution of Rural Household by Source of Drinking Water (%)**

Tap Water	0
Hand Pump	0
Motor Pump	23
Dug Well	15
Others	61
Total	100

Source: PSLM, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2014-15

**Table 16: Distribution of Rural Households by Type of Toilet (%)**

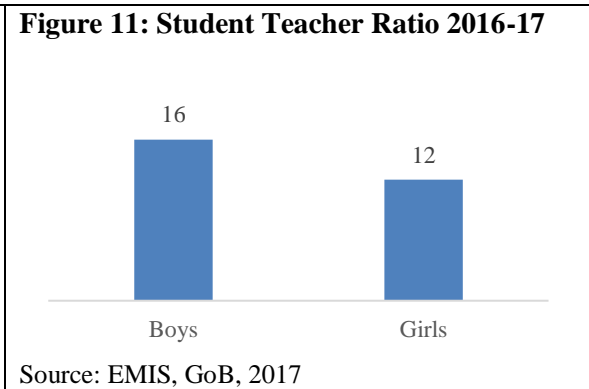
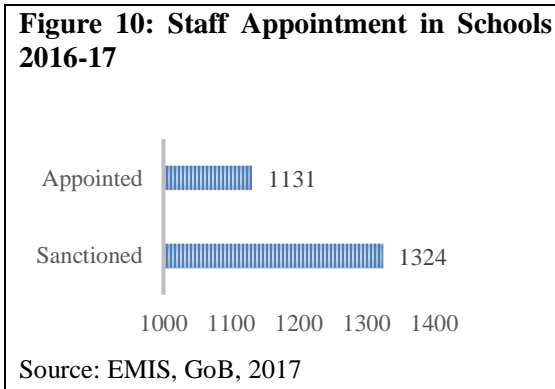
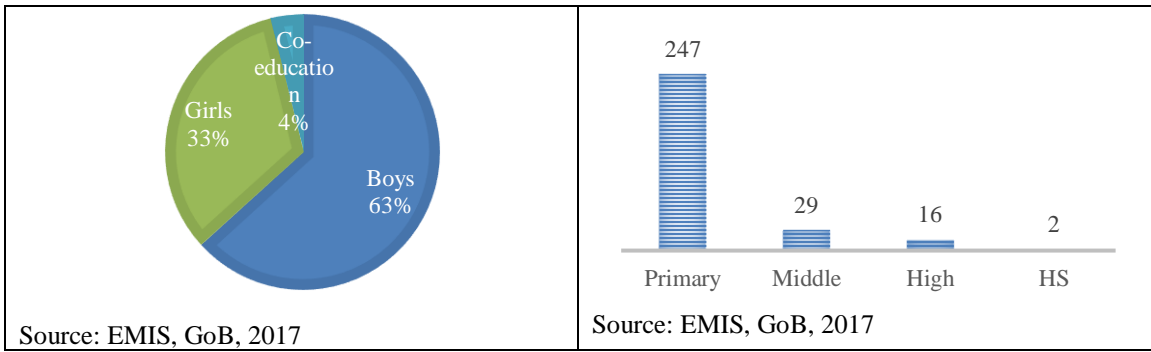
Flush	7
Non flush	60
No Toilet	34

Source: PSLM, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2014-15

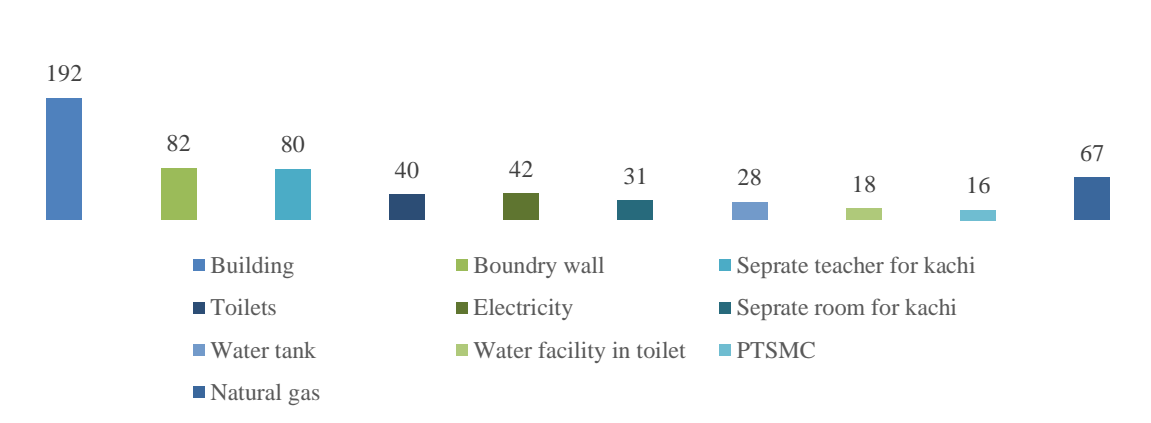
## 7. EDUCATION

According to recent data from GoB and EMIS sources below given figure-9 shows gender wise number of schools in district Jhal Magsi. Figure-10 shows the total number of schools by level. Figure-11 shows the number of functional and nonfunctional schools. Figure-12 shows the number of sanctioned and appointed staff in Schools. Figure-13 shows student teacher ratio. Figure-14 shows available facilities in schools. Figure-15 shows rural gross enrolment ratio at primary level (age 5-9). Figure-16 shows rural education indicators.

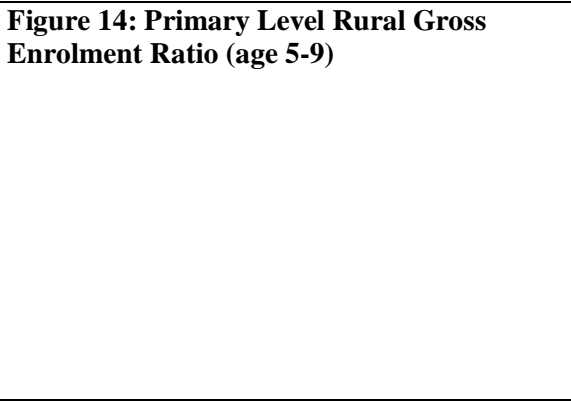
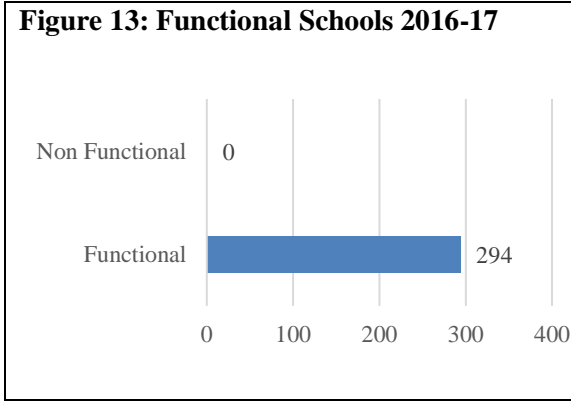
<b>Figure 8: Number of Schools 2016-17</b>	<b>Figure 9: Total School by Level 2016-17</b>
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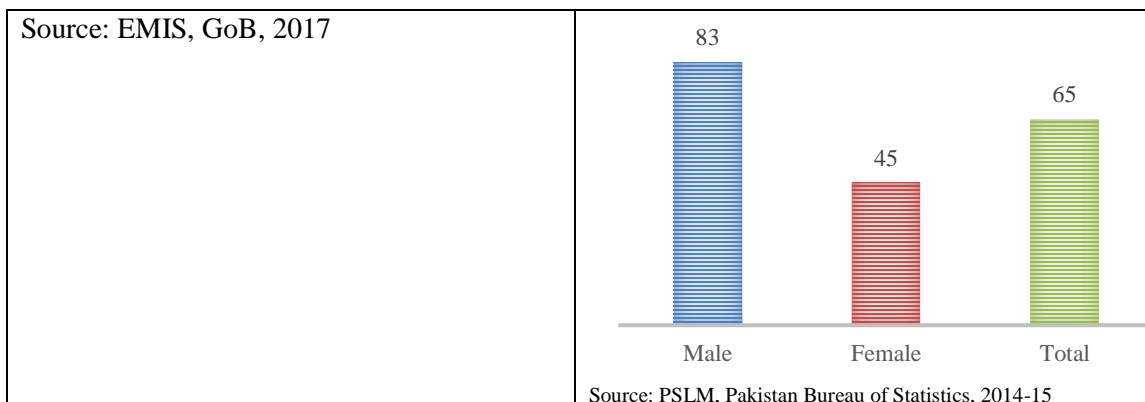


**Figure 12: Available Facilities in Schools 2016-17**



Source: EMIS, GoB, 2017





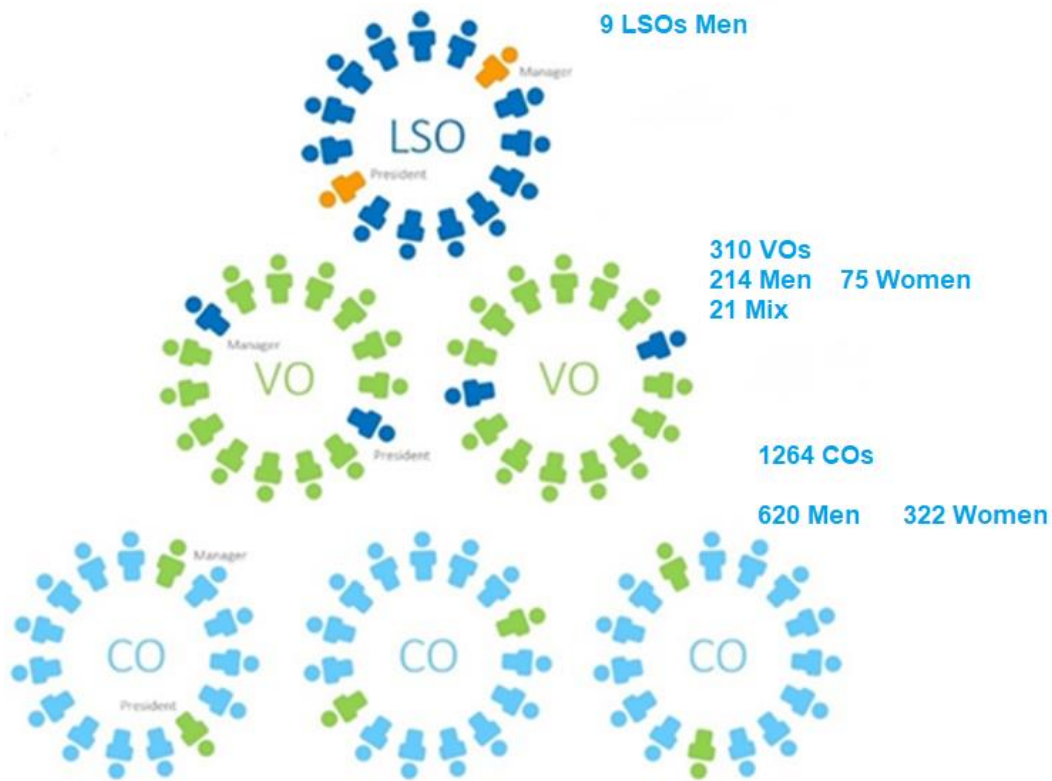
**Table 17: Rural Education Indicators (%)**

INDICATORS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Gross Enrolment Ratio at Primary level (age 5-9)	83	45	65
Gross Enrolment Ratio at Primary level (age 4-9)	73	39	57
Net Enrolment Rate at Primary level (age 6-10)	62	43	55
Net Enrolment rate at Primary level (age 5-9)	60	34	48
Net Enrolment Rate at Primary level (age 4-9)	53	30	42
Primary level Enrolment in Government Schools a percentage of total Enrolment	100	100	100
Primary level Enrolment in Government Schools a percentage of total Primary Enrolment	100	100	100
Gross Enrolment Ratio at Middle level (age 11-13)	34	13	35
Gross Enrolment Ratio at Middle level (age 10-12)	22	10	18
Net Enrolment rate at Middle level (age 11-13)	17	6	12
Net Enrolment rate at Middle level (age 10-12)	7	4	6
Gross Enrolment Ratio at Matric level (age 14-15)	26	32	28
Gross Enrolment Ratio at Matric level (age 13-14)	27	24	26
Net Enrolment rate at Matric level (age 14-15)	8	28	14
Literacy-Population 10 years and older	36	10	24
Adult Literacy-population 15 years and older	36	8	23

Source: PSLM, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2014-15

## COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS OF BRSP

Under BRDCEP, around 23,415 rural households in Jhal Magsi district will be mobilised and capacitated through three-tiered federated community organisations. Community members in the 13 rural union councils of the entire district Jhal Magsi, particularly women and marginalized, will be capacitated and assisted so that they can mobilise and form active operational and mature organisations, from COs to VOs, then LSOs and LSOs' networks. Following given figure shows number of COs, VOs and LSOs formed in the district till Jun 2017



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