



District Khuzdar Profile



Photo By: Mohammad Barkar

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	Kilometer
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
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:	1 March 1974
Geographical Area:	31,100 Square km
Administrative Units:	5 Tehsils and 34 Union Councils
Major Ethnic Groups:	Brahvi, Sindhi, Baloch, Pashtun
Languages:	Brahvi, Sindhi, Balochi, Urdu
Climate:	Warm summer, Mild winter

Demography

District Population:	802,207 (2017)
Rural Population:	525,071 (65.45%)
Population Growth Rate:	3.49 (average annual 1998-2017)
Household Size:	6.66 persons

Law & Order

7 Police Stations, 5 Levies Thanas (GoB, 2014-15)

Productive Sector

Agriculture Ecological Zone:	Temperate
Agriculture Land Area (hectares):	Cultivated area Net sown: 64,060 Area not available for cultivation: 2091,902 Cultivable waste: 1061,080 (GoB, 2014-15)
Major Crops:	<i>Rabi</i> Crops: Wheat, Barley, Vegetables, Mutter Pulse, Fodder, Sunflower <i>Kharif</i> Crops: Rice, Sorghum, Maize, Millet, Mung and Mash bean, Moth, Onion, Chilies, Melons, Coriander, Cotton, Fodder
Major Fruits:	Almond, Apple, Grapes, Peach, Apricot, Plum, Pear, Dates, Pomegranate, Citrus, Guava, Pistachio, Banana

Livestock Population:

	Livestock 2892,856 Domestic poultry 422,893 (GoB, 2014-15)
Veterinary Institutions:	4 Veterinary Hospitals, 12 Veterinary Dispensaries
Telecommunications:	7 Telephone exchanges, 1,691 Landlines
Post offices:	19 Post Offices (GoB, 2014-15)

Social Sector

Drinking Water Sources: 74% Improved, 26% Un-improved (MICS, 2010)

Sanitation Facilities: 70% Improved, 30% Un-improved (MICS, 2010)

Health Facilities: 1 Hospital (Public Sector)

6 Rural Health Centers RHC

29 Dispensaries (GoB, 2014-15)

Pre-Natal consultation: 57% (% of cases) (PSLM 2014-15)

Major Priority Diseases: ARI, Diarrhea, Clinical Malaria

Special Health Programmes: Expanded Program on Immunization, Malaria Control Program, Hepatitis Prevention and Control Program, TB Control Program, AIDS Control Program, MNCH Program, National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care

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

Number of Schools: Girls 29%, Boys 70%, Co-education 1%

Primary level Rural Gross Enrolment Ratio (age 5-9): Female 39, Male 93

GEOGRAPHIC MAP

Khuzdar district is located, 64 -2,852 meter above sea level, in the centre of Balochistan province. It is bordered with district Kalat to the north, districts Jhal Magsi, Larkana and Nausharo Firoz to the east, districts Kharan, Washuk and Awaran to the west and district Lasbela to the South.

The map below shows the exact boundaries with neighbouring districts.



HISTORY, TRIBES AND LANGUAGES

Khuzdar is a historical town located in central Balochistan. It was given district status in 1974. Zehri, Mengal, Sumalani and Kalandrani are the main tribes living in the district. Mostly inhabitants speak Balochi, Brahvi and Sindhi.

2. DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

Total population of district Khuzdar is 802,207 (Census PBS, 2017) as compared to 417,466 in 1998; 52.51% is male population and 47.49% is female population in 2017. Male-female sex ratio is 110.59 and population growth rate is 3.49% per year. Urban population of the district is 277,136 (34.55%) and rural population is 525,071 (65.45%). District household size is 6.66, urban household size is 7.09 and rural household size is 6.46.

Table 1: Demography and Population Patterns

INDICATOR	NUMBER
Total Population	802,207
-Male	421,268 (52.51%)
-Female	380,939 (47.49%)
-Urban	277,136 (34.55%)
-Rural	525,071 (65.45%)
Transgender	0
-Urban	0
-Rural	0
Sex Ratio	110.59
-Urban	110.98
-Rural	110.38
Households	120,405
-Urban	39,109
-Rural	81,296
Household size	6.66
-Urban	7.09
-Rural	6.46

Source: Census PBS, 2017

DISTRICT KHUZDAR'S POVERTY STATUS

Khuzdar is eighth poorest district among eight BRDCE programme districts in multidimensional poverty (MP) index ranking (28th 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) Khuzdar is

ranked fifth poorest district in BRDCEP area, based on 27 indicators of PSLM survey pertaining to education, health, living conditions, and assets ownership.

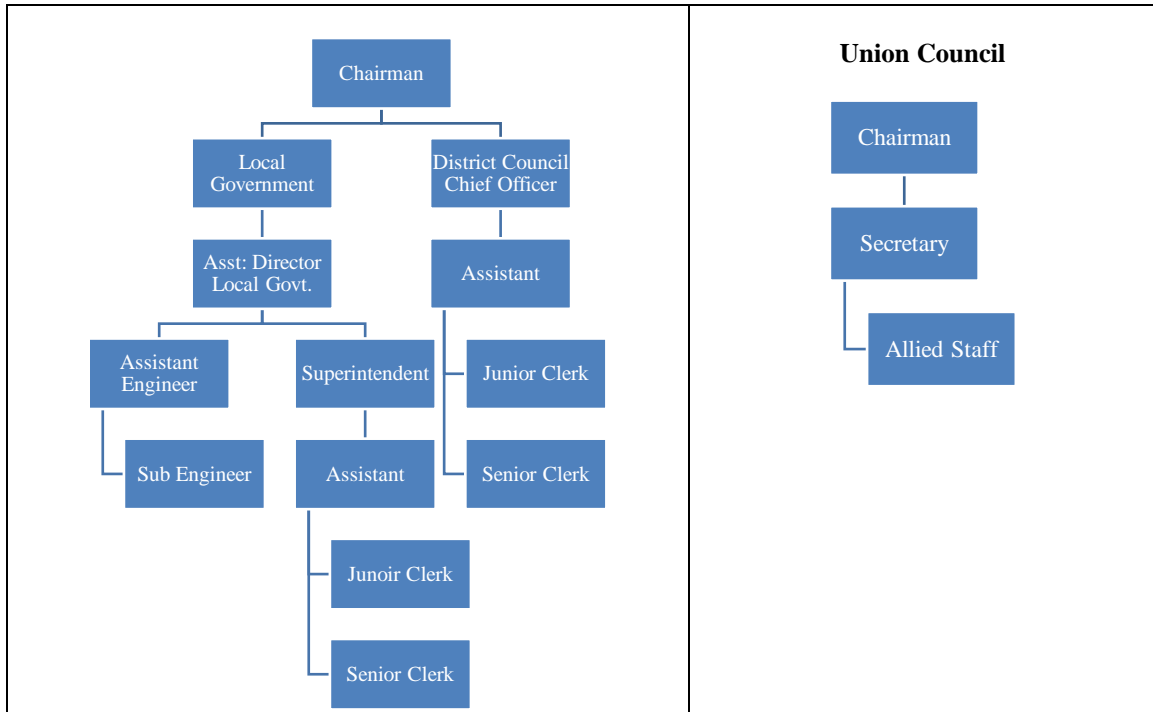
Table 2: Poverty Status in Khuzdar

Planning Commission, UNDP, OPHI, 2016	Multidimensional Poverty (MP) Index	Incidence of Poverty (%)	Intensity of Poverty (%)	Category of Incidence of Poverty
2014-15	0.258	57.5	49.6	50% to 59%
PPAF & SDPI, 2016	MP Population Share		MP Headcount Ratio	
2012-2013	0.35		67.6	

3. DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO, 1980) was replaced by BLGO, 2001 with a concept of district's Government. The district Khuzdar 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, GoB, 2011

TEHSILS AND UNION COUNCILS

There are five Tehsils and 39 Union Councils (UCs) in Khuzdar district. Below given table and map show tehsil wise listing and geographical location of UCs.

Table 3: Tehsils and Union Councils

TEHSIL	UNION COUNCIL
Khuzdar	Baghbana, Balina Khattan, Faizabad, Ferozabad, Gazgi, Khand, Parko, Sasol, Tootak , Zeedi, Zerina Khattan
Moola	Abad KarKh, Moola, Sun Chakoo, Kharzan
Naal	Durnaili, Goni Gresha, Hazar Ganji, Killi Alam Khan, Kocho, Nal, Ornach, Sar Raij
Wadh	Arenji, Badari, Loop, Pesi Kapper, Saroona, Shah Noorani, Wadh, Waheer
Zehri	Khenwari, Wayara, Lakhra, Sheh, Uthal, Liari



Source: UNOCHA, 2017

Table 4: Federal and Provincial Government Departments in Khuzdar

Education Department	Agriculture Department
Health Department	Livestock Department
Local Government and Rural Development Department	National Database & Registration Authority (NADRA)
Social Welfare Department	Irrigation Department
Forest Department	Population Welfare Department
Public Health Engineering Department	

Table 5: NGOs working in Khuzdar

Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP)
Peoples Primary Health Initiative (PPHI)
HARD Balochistan
National Commission for Human Development (NCHD)
World Health Organization
ASD
BILSUM

4. AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

The district falls in temperate zone, with total cultivated area is 134,411 hectares, the potential major crops are wheat, barley, fodder, sunflower, sorghum, mung and mash bean, moth, onion, vegetables, melons, coriander, and cotton. The potential fruits in the districts are dates, mangoes, guava, pomegranate, and citrus. Canals, tube wells and karezes (springs) are commonly used main sources of irrigation for agriculture and others. Private sector dominates with key responsibility to own and maintain tube wells. 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 (area in 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
3304,749	134,414	70,354	64,060	64,989	929	3170,335	1061,080	17,353	2091,902

Source: GoB, 2014-15

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

Irrigated area	Canal		Tube-well	Well	Karezes, springs & others
	Govt.	Private			
65,705	0	7,190	39,690	18,240	585

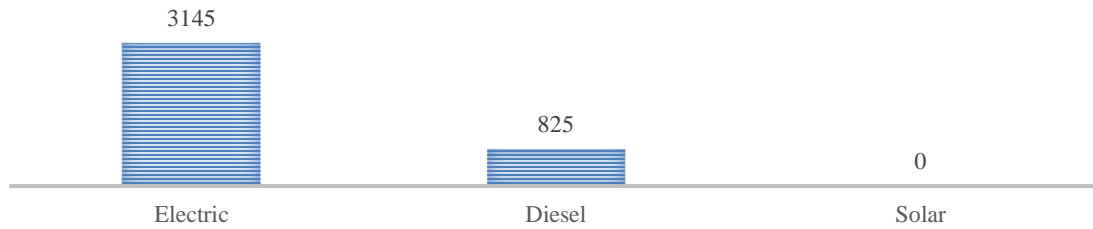
Source: GoB, 2014-15

Table 10: Member of Household Own Land in Rural Areas

OWNERSHIP	PERCENTAGE
Owner	55
Landless	45
Total	100

Source: MICS, 2010

Figure 2: Number of Tube-wells 2014-15



Source: GoB, 2014-15

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

GOVERNMENT				PRIVATE				TOTAL			
Electric	Diesel	Solar	Total	Electric	Diesel	Solar	Total	Electric	Diesel	Solar	Total
0	0	0	0	3145	825	0	3970	3145	825	0	3970

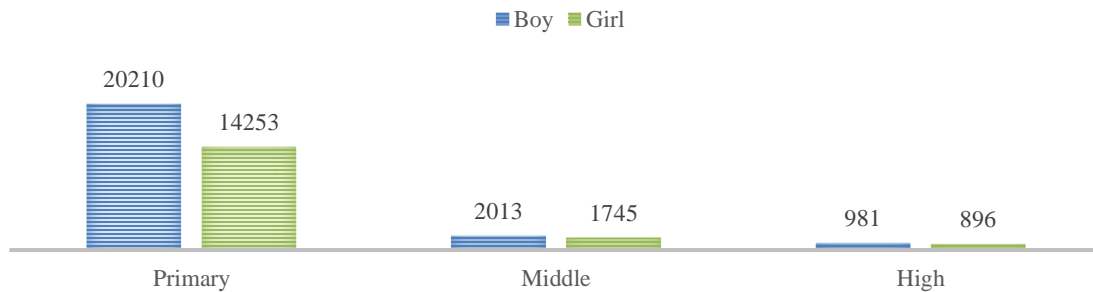
Source: GoB, 2014-15

5. GENDER AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Female are 47.5% of district population as per Census - 2017. According to Education Management Information System (2016-17) of Government of Balochistan, girls’ enrolment rate at primary level was lower as compare to boys’ enrolment rate, the difference decreased as level moves from primary to middle and high schools in the district. Girls’ literacy rate is increasing, but not encouraged in rural areas due to poverty and patriarchal norms. Girls dropout rate is high in middle and high school levels. In economic spheres, women depend mostly on men due to cultural barriers and limited mobility.

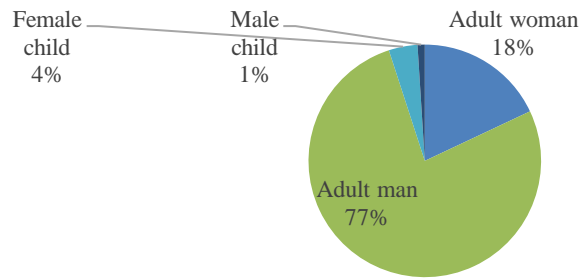
Figure-4 shows stage wise enrolment in district Khuzdar. Figure-5 shows gender wise persons collecting water

Figure 3: Stage wise Enrolment 2016-17



Source: EMIS, GoB, 2017

Figure 4: Person Collecting Water in Khuzdar (%)

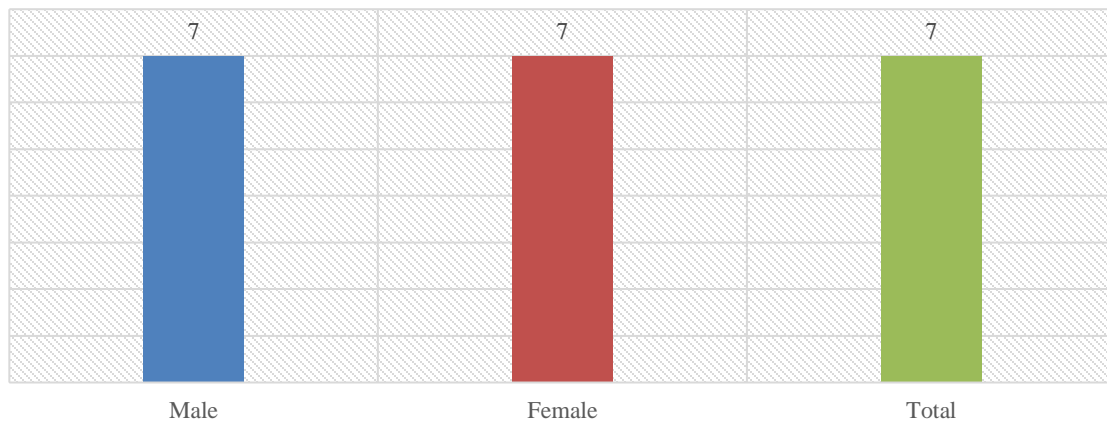


Source: MICS, 2010

6. HEALTH AND WASH

Figure-6 shows the percentage of children immunized aged 12-23 months in rural areas of Khuzdar 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.

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



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

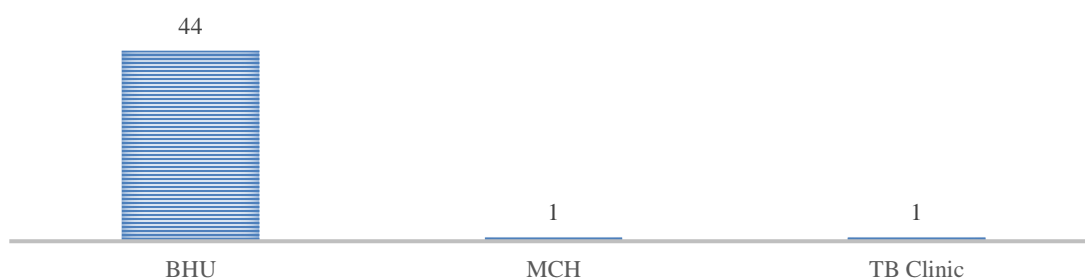
Table 12: Health Facilities 2014-15

	PUBLIC	PRIVATE
Hospital	1	2
Dispensaries	29	0
RHC	6	-

BHU	44	-
MCH	1	-
TB Clinic	1	-

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 (total)	42
-Male	35
-Female	7
Nurses (total)	18
-Male	3
-Female	15
Pharmacist	21
Drug Inspector	2
Health Education Officer	2
LHV	39
Dias/Mid Wives	82
Malaria cases (2013-14)	699

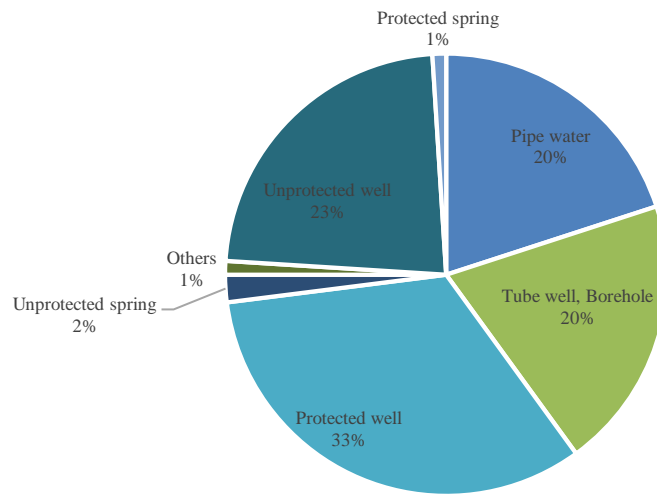
Source: GoB, 2014-15

Table 14: Water and Sanitation Indicators (%)

INDICATOR	2004	2010
Use of improved water sources	52	74
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	30	70

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	13
Hand Pump	11
Motor Pump	39
Dug Well	9
Others	28
Total	100

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

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

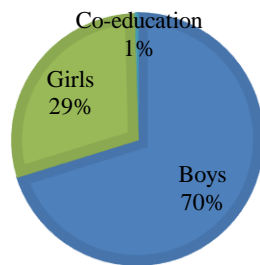
Flush	4
Non flush	94
No Toilet	2

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

7. EDUCATION

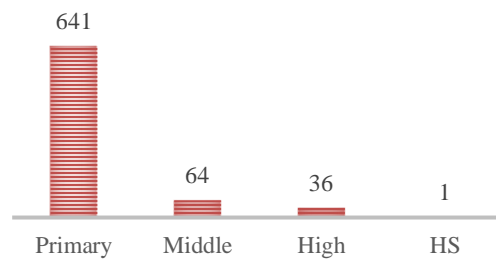
According to recent data from GoB and EMIS sources below given figure-9 shows gender wise number of schools in district Khuzdar. Figure-10 shows the total number of schools by level. Figure-11 shows the number of functional and nonfunctional schools. Figure-12 shows the number of sanctioned and appointed 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.

Figure 8: Number of Schools 2016-17



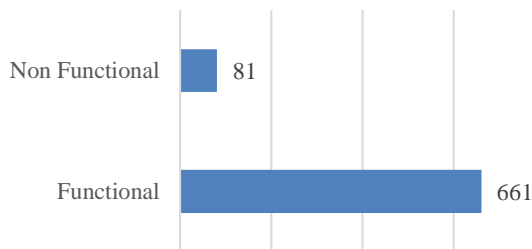
Source: EMIS, GoB, 2017

Figure 9: Total School by Level 2016-17



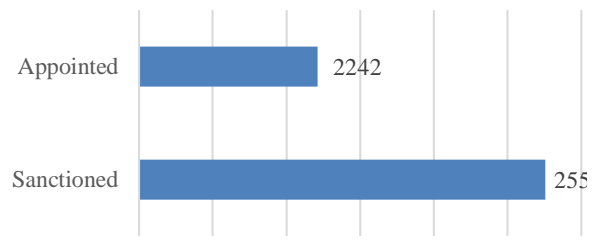
Source: EMIS, GoB, 2017

Figure 10: Functional and Non Functional Schools 2016-17



Source: EMIS, GoB, 2017

Figure 11: Sanctioned and Appointed Staff in Schools 2016-17



Source: EMIS, GoB, 2017

Figure 12: Student Teacher Ratio 2016-17

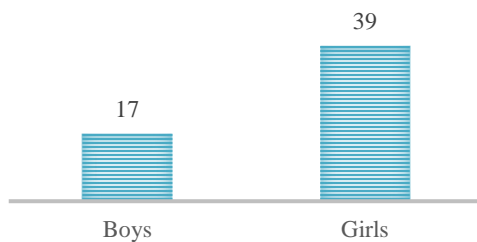
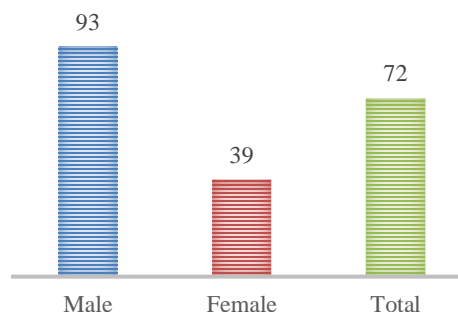


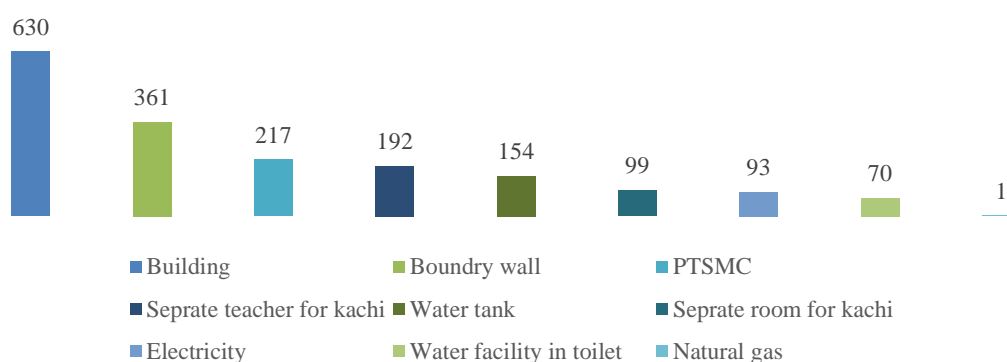
Figure: Rural Gross Enrolment Ratio at Primary Level (age 5-9)

Source: EMIS, GoB, 2017



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

Figure 13: Available Facilities in Schools 2016-17



Source: EMIS, GoB, 2017

Table: Rural Education Indicators (%)

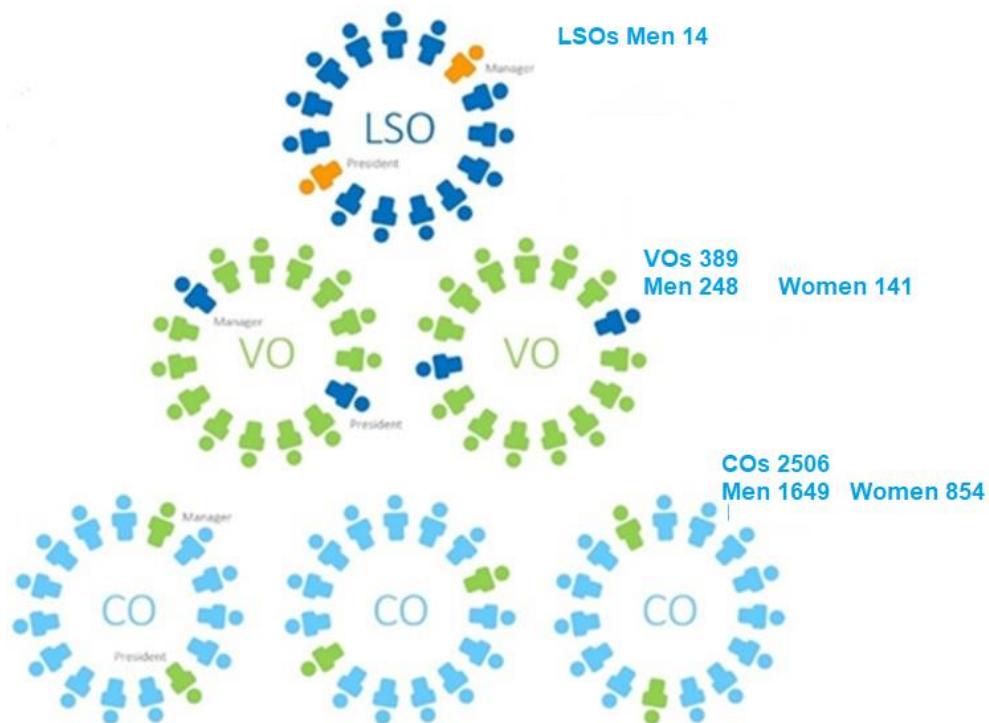
INDICATORS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Gross Enrolment Ratio at Primary level (age 5-9)	93	39	72
Gross Enrolment Ratio at Primary level (age 4-9)	76	33	60
Net Enrolment Rate at Primary level (age 6-10)	67	35	56
Net Enrolment rate at Primary level (age 5-9)	61	30	49
Net Enrolment Rate at Primary level (age 4-9)	50	26	41
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)	36	4	24
Gross Enrolment Ratio at Middle level (age 10-12)	26	3	18

Net Enrolment rate at Middle level (age 11-13)	29	4	20
Net Enrolment rate at Middle level (age 10-12)	11	3	9
Gross Enrolment Ratio at Matric level (age 14-15)	27	3	18
Gross Enrolment Ratio at Matric level (age 13-14)	39	6	28
Net Enrolment rate at Matric level (age 14-15)	27	3	18
Literacy-Population 10 years and older	58	18	40
Adult Literacy-population 15 years and older	51	12	32

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

COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS OF BRSP

Under BRDCEP, around 72,180 rural households in Khuzdar district will be mobilised and capacitated through three-tiered federated community organisations. Community members in the 39 rural union councils of the entire district Khuzdar, 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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