



District Pishin Profile



IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS FOR BRDCEP GRANT COMPONENT



EU-TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PARTNER



Written by

Asmat Kakar, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, BRDCEP, RSPN

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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, new-born 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:	18 January, 1975
Geographical Area:	787,400 Square km
Administrative Units:	4 Tehsils and 38 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Major Ethnic Groups:	Pashtuns
Languages:	Pashto
Climate:	Tropical summer, cold, scanty rainfall, winter storms

Demography

District Population:	736,481 (2017)
Rural Population:	593,339 (80.56%)
Population Growth Rate:	3.19 (average annual 1998-2017)
Household Size:	5.75 persons

Law & Order:

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

Productive Sector

Agriculture Ecological Zone:	Cold
Agriculture Land Area (hectares):	Cultivated area Net sown: 24,799 Area not available for cultivation: 82,150 Cultivable waste: 30,664 (GoB, 2014-15)
Major Crops:	<i>Rabi</i> Crops: Wheat, Cumin, Barley, Vegetables, Fodder <i>Kharif</i> Crops: Fruits, Melons, Tobacco, Potato, Onion, Vegetables, Fodder
Major Fruits:	Almond, Apricot, Apple, Grapes, Plum, Peach, Pomegranate, Pistachio, Cherry

Livestock Population:

	Livestock 1818,304 Domestic poultry 668,439 (GoB, 2014-15)
Veterinary Institutions:	6 Veterinary Hospitals, 41 Veterinary Dispensaries
Telecommunications:	10 Telephone exchanges, 2,199 Landlines
Post offices:	8 Post Offices (GoB, 2014-15)

Social Sector

Drinking Water Sources:	90% Un-improved, 10% Improved (MICS, 2010)
Sanitation Facilities:	52% Un-improved, 48% Improved (MICS, 2010)

Health Facilities: 2 Hospital (Public Sector)
 10 Rural Health Centres RHC
 10 Dispensaries, (GoB, 2014-15)

Pre-Natal consultation: 30% (% of cases) (PSLM, 2014-15)

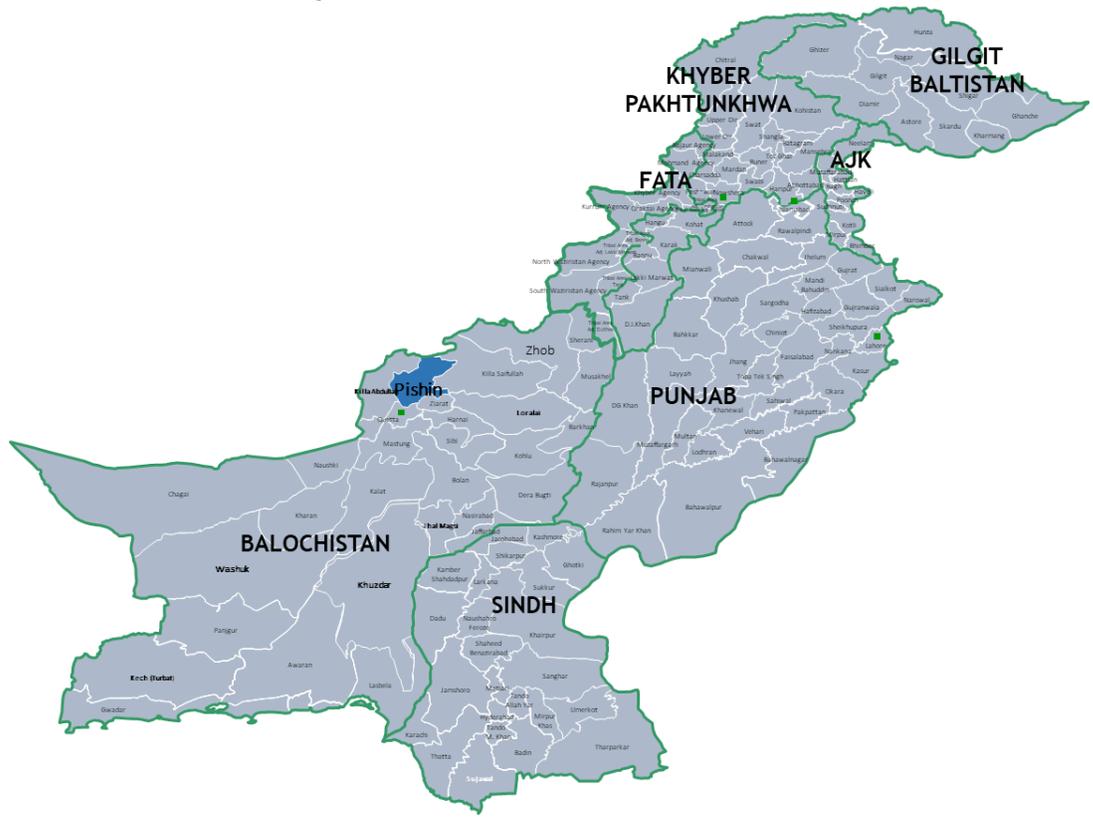
Major Diseases: ARI, Diarrhea, Malaria

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC MAP

Pishin district is located, 1370-1680 meter above sea level, in the north of Balochistan province. It is bordered with Afghanistan to the west, Killa Saifullah to the east, Killa Abdullah to the north, Quetta and Ziarat districts to the south.



HISTORY, TRIBES AND LANGUAGES

Pishin is a historical town located in northern Balochistan. Before 1975, It was called Pasahang. It was given district status in 1975. Kakar, Syed and Tareen are the main tribes living in the district. Mostly inhabitants speak Pashto.

2. DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

According to 2017 census, total population of district Pishin is 736,481 with 51.48% male and 48.52% female as compared to 376,728 in 1998. Male-female sex ratio is 106.09 and population growth rate is 3.58% per year. Urban population of the district is 143,142 (19.44%) and rural population is 593,339 (80.56%). District household size is 5.75, urban household size is 5.55 and rural household size is 5.80.

Table 1: Demography and Population Patterns

INDICATOR	NUMBER
Total Population	736,481
-Male	379,122 (51.48%)
-Female	357,356 (48.52%)
-Urban	143,142 (19.44%)
-Rural	593,339 (80.56%)
Transgender	3
-Urban	1
-Rural	2
Sex Ratio	106.09
-Urban	104.20
-Rural	106.55
Households	128,080
-Urban	25,776
-Rural	102,304
Household size	5.75
-Urban	5.55
-Rural	5.80

Source: Census PBS, 2017

DISTRICT PISHIN'S POVERTY STATUS

Pishin is fifth poorest district among eight BRDCE programme districts in multidimensional poverty (MP) index ranking (14th 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) Pishin is ranked seventh poorest district in BRDCEP area, based on 27 indicators of PSLM survey pertaining to education, health, living conditions, and assets ownership.

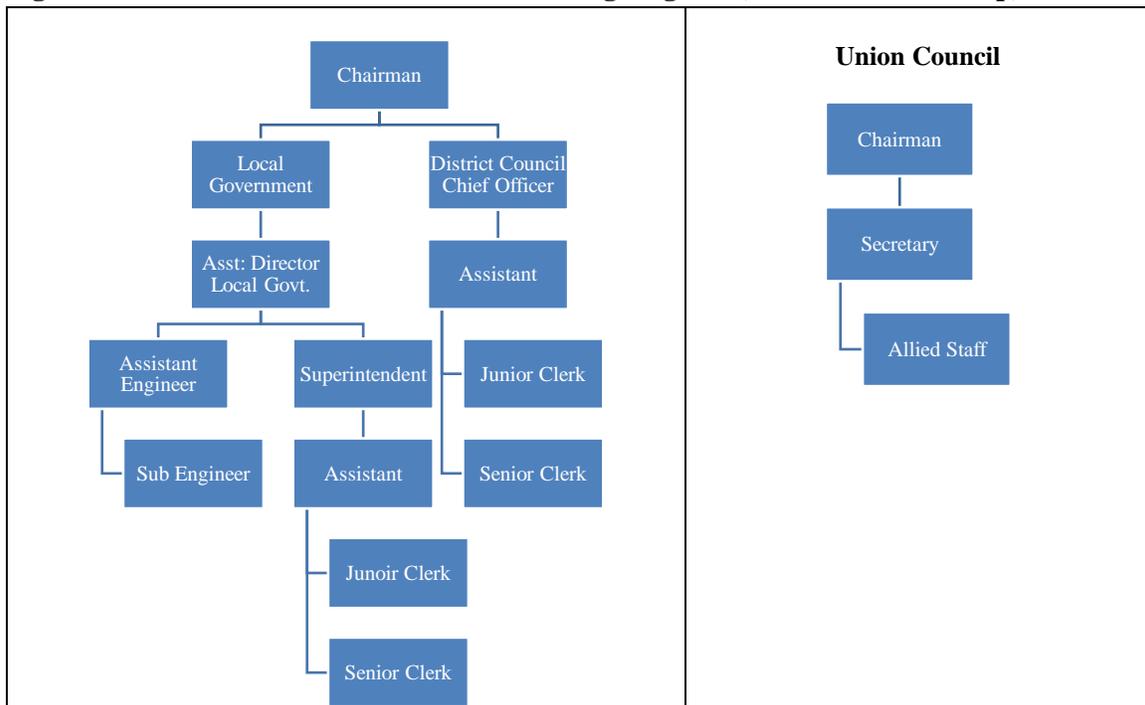
Table 2: Poverty Status in Pishin

Planning Commission, UNDP, OPHI, 2016	Multidimensional Poverty (MP) Index	Incidence of Poverty (%)	Intensity of Poverty (%)	Category of Incidence of Poverty
2014-15	0.453	82.2	55.1	70% and above
PPAF & SDPI, 2016	MP Population Share	MP Headcount Ratio		
2012-2013	0.32	57.1		

3. DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

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



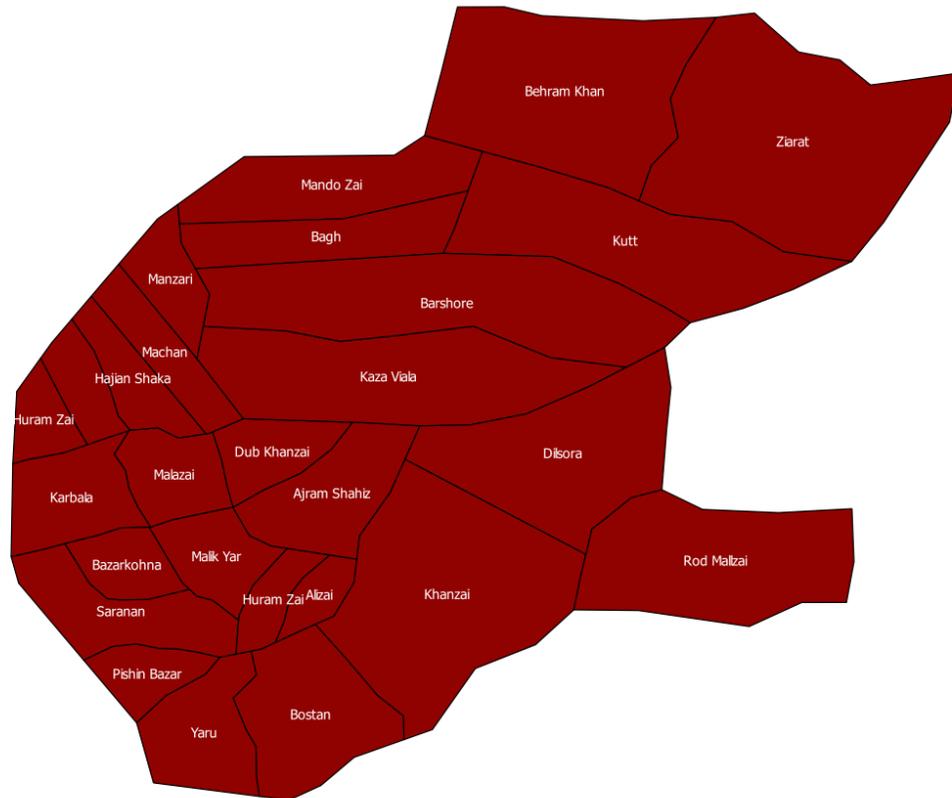
Source: P&D, GoB, 2011

TEHSILS AND UNION COUNCILS

There are five Tehsils and 54 Union Councils (UCs) in Pishin district. Below given table and map show tehsil wise listing and geographical location of UCs.

Table 3: Tehsils and Union Councils

Tehsil	Union Council
Barshore	Bagh, Barshore, Behram Khan, Bela, Ghaizh, Injani, Kach Hassanzai, Kaza Viala, Kut, Mandozai, Walma, Ziarat.
Karezat	Balozai, Bostan, Dilsora, Khanozai, Khushab, Lumran, Mughutian, Rod Mulazai, Yaru
Huramzai	Alizai, Gangalzai, Hajian Shakarzai, Manzari, Huramzai
Pishin	Ajram Shadizai, Batezai, Bazar Kohna, Dab Khanzai, Karbala, Malezai, Malikyar, Manzaki, Muchan, Pishin Bazar, Saranan, Shahdizai



Source: UNOCHA, 2017

Table 4: Federal and Provincial Government Departments in Pishin

Education Department	Livestock Department
Health Department	Agriculture Department
Public Health Engineering Department	Irrigation Department
Social Welfare Department	Population Welfare Department
Local Government and Rural Development Department	National Database Registration Department

Table 5: NGOs working in Pishin

Balochistan Rural Support Programme
PPHI
UNICEF (Polio/Education)
National Commission on Human Development

4. AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

The district falls in cold zone, with total cultivated area is 155,189 hectares, the potential major crops are wheat, cumin, barley, fodder, onion, vegetables, melons, tobacco, and potato. The potential fruits in the districts are almond, apricot, apple, grape, plum, peach, pistachio, and cherry. Tube wells, wells, and Karezes (springs) are commonly used main sources of irrigation for agriculture and others. 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 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	Culturable waste	Forest area	Area not available for cultivation
293,868	155,189	130,390	24,799	25,117	318	138,679	30,664	25,865	82,150

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			
24,485	0	0	23149	437	899

Source: GoB, 2014-15

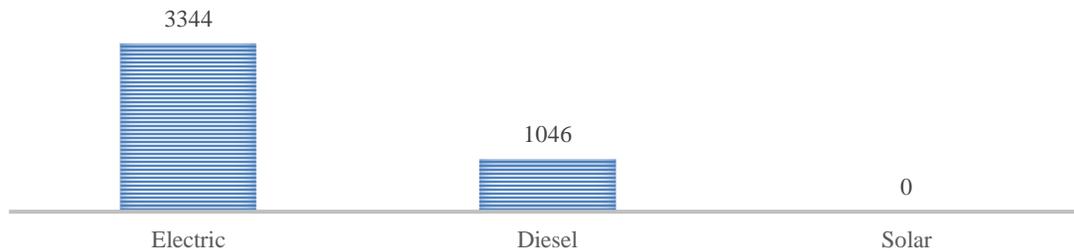
Table 10: Member of Household Own Land in Rural Areas

Ownership	Percentage
Owner	51

Landless	49
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

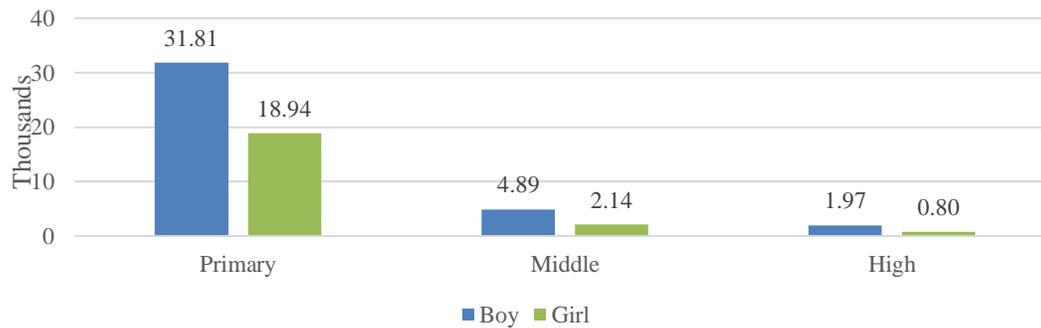
Government				Private				Total			
Electric	Diesel	Solar	Total	Electric	Diesel	Solar	Total	Electric	Diesel	Solar	Total
173	18	0	191	3171	1028	0	4199	3344	1046	0	4390

Source: GoB, 2014-15

5. GENDER AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

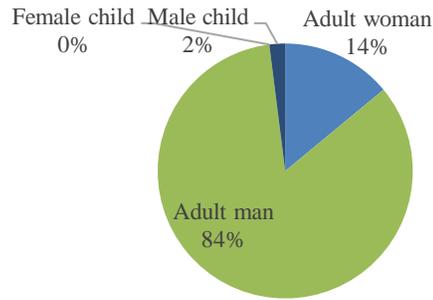
Figure-4 shows stage wise enrolment in district Zhob. Figure-5 shows gender wise persons collecting water.

Figure 3: Stage wise Enrolment 2016-17



Source: EMIS, GoB, 2017

Figure 4: Person Collecting Water in Pishin (%)

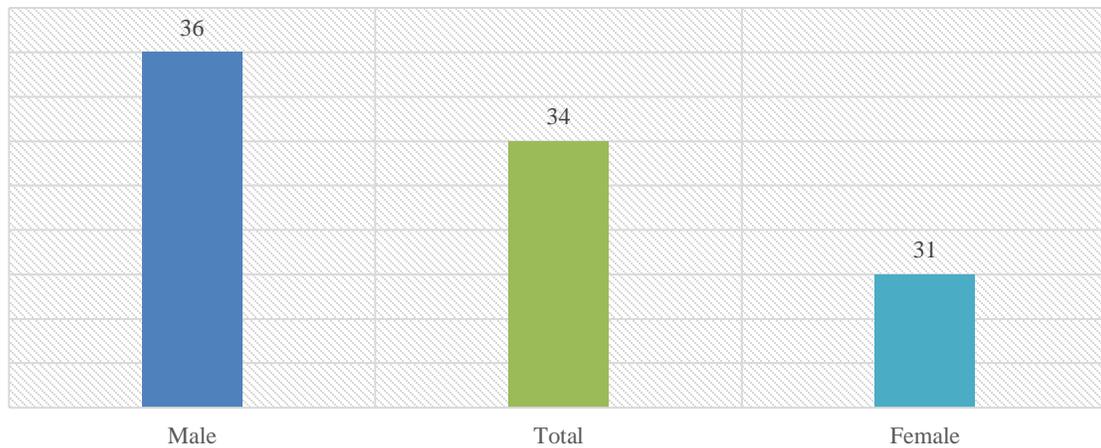


Source: MICS, 2010

6. HEALTH AND WASH

Figure-6 shows the percentage of children immunized aged 12-23 months in rural areas of Zhob 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 (%)



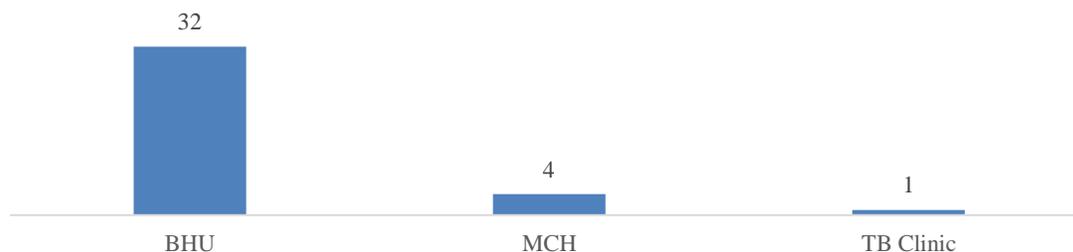
Source: PSLM, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2014-15

Table 12: Health Facilities 2014-15

	Public	Private
Hospital	2	2
Dispensaries	10	1
RHC	10	0

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)	107
-Male	90
-Female	17
Nurses (total)	11
-Male	1
-Female	10
Pharmacist	19
Drug Inspector	2
Health Education Officer	0
LHV	51
Dias/Mid Wives	70
Malaria cases (2013-14)	621

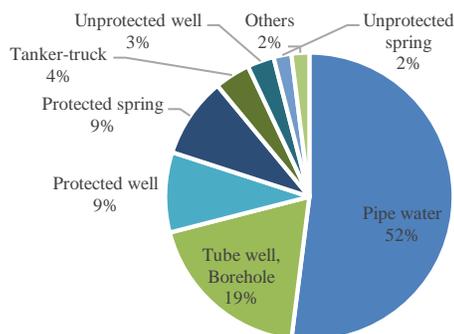
Source: GoB, 2014-15

Table 14: Water and Sanitation Indicators (%)

Indicator	2004	2010
Use of improved water sources	54	90
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	23	52

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	64
Hand Pump	1
Motor Pump	16
Dug Well	7
Others	12
Total	100

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

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

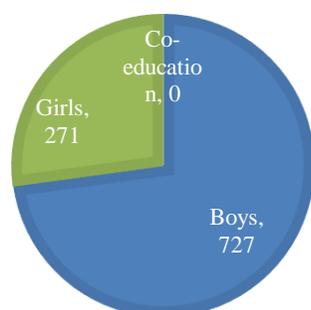
Flush	38
Non flush	54
No Toilet	8

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

7. EDUCATION

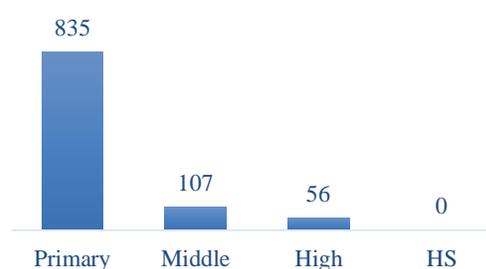
According to recent data from GoB and EMIS sources below given figure-9 shows gender wise number of schools in district Pishin. Figure-10 shows the total number of schools by level. Figure-11 shows the number of functional and nonfunctional schools. Figure-12 shows the number of sanctioned and appointed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

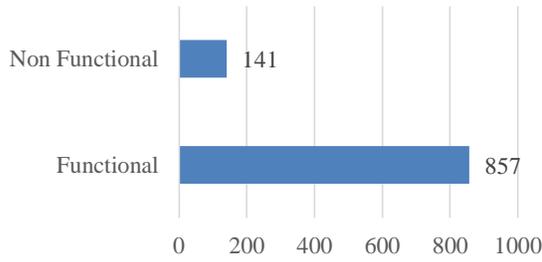
Figure 9: Total School by Level 2016-17



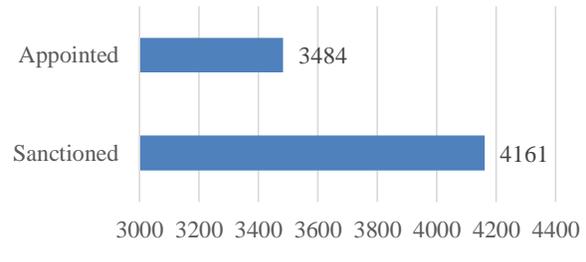
Source: EMIS, GoB, 2017

Figure 10: Functional and Non Functional Schools 2016-17

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

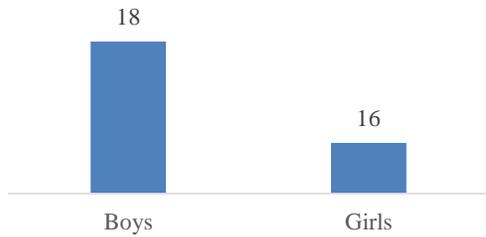


Source: EMIS, GoB, 2017



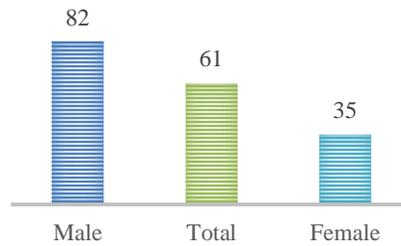
Source: EMIS, GoB, 2017

Figure 12: Student Teacher Ratio 2016-17



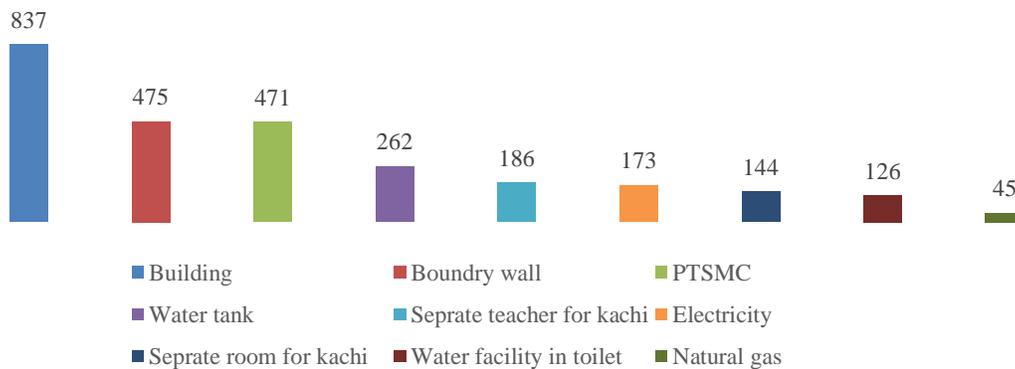
Source: EMIS, GoB, 2017

Figure 13: Rural Gross Enrolment Ratio at Government Primary Schools (age 5-9)



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

Figure 14: Available Facilities in Schools 2016-17



Source: EMIS, GoB, 2017

Table 17: Rural Education Indicators (%)

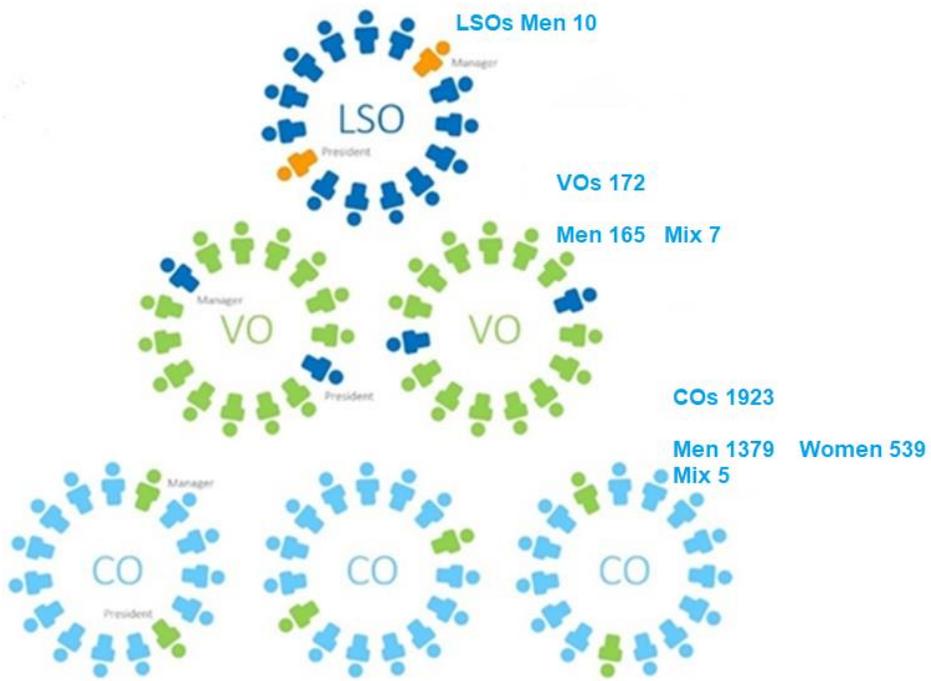
Indicators	Male	Female	Total
Gross Enrolment Ratio at Primary level (age 5-9)	82	35	61

Gross Enrolment Ratio at Primary level (age 4-9)	80	42	62
Net Enrolment Rate at Primary level (age 6-10)	53	26	41
Net Enrolment rate at Primary level (age 5-9)	38	20	30
Net Enrolment Rate at Primary level (age 4-9)	36	29	33
Primary level Enrolment in Government Schools a percentage of total Enrolment	93	100	95
Primary level Enrolment in Government Schools a percentage of total Primary Enrolment	93	99	95
Gross Enrolment Ratio at Middle level (age 11-13)	56	20	40
Gross Enrolment Ratio at Middle level (age 10-12)	51	19	37
Net Enrolment rate at Middle level (age 11-13)	28	10	20
Net Enrolment rate at Middle level (age 10-12)	18	6	13
Gross Enrolment Ratio at Matric level (age 14-15)	39	12	28
Gross Enrolment Ratio at Matric level (age 13-14)	37	10	24
Net Enrolment rate at Matric level (age 14-15)	8	11	9
Literacy-Population 10 years and older	69	24	49
Adult Literacy-population 15 years and older	65	17	43

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

COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS OF BRSP

Under BRDCEP, around 90,770 rural households in Pishin district will be mobilised and capacitated through three-tiered federated community organisations. Community members in the 52 rural union councils of the entire district Pishin, 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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