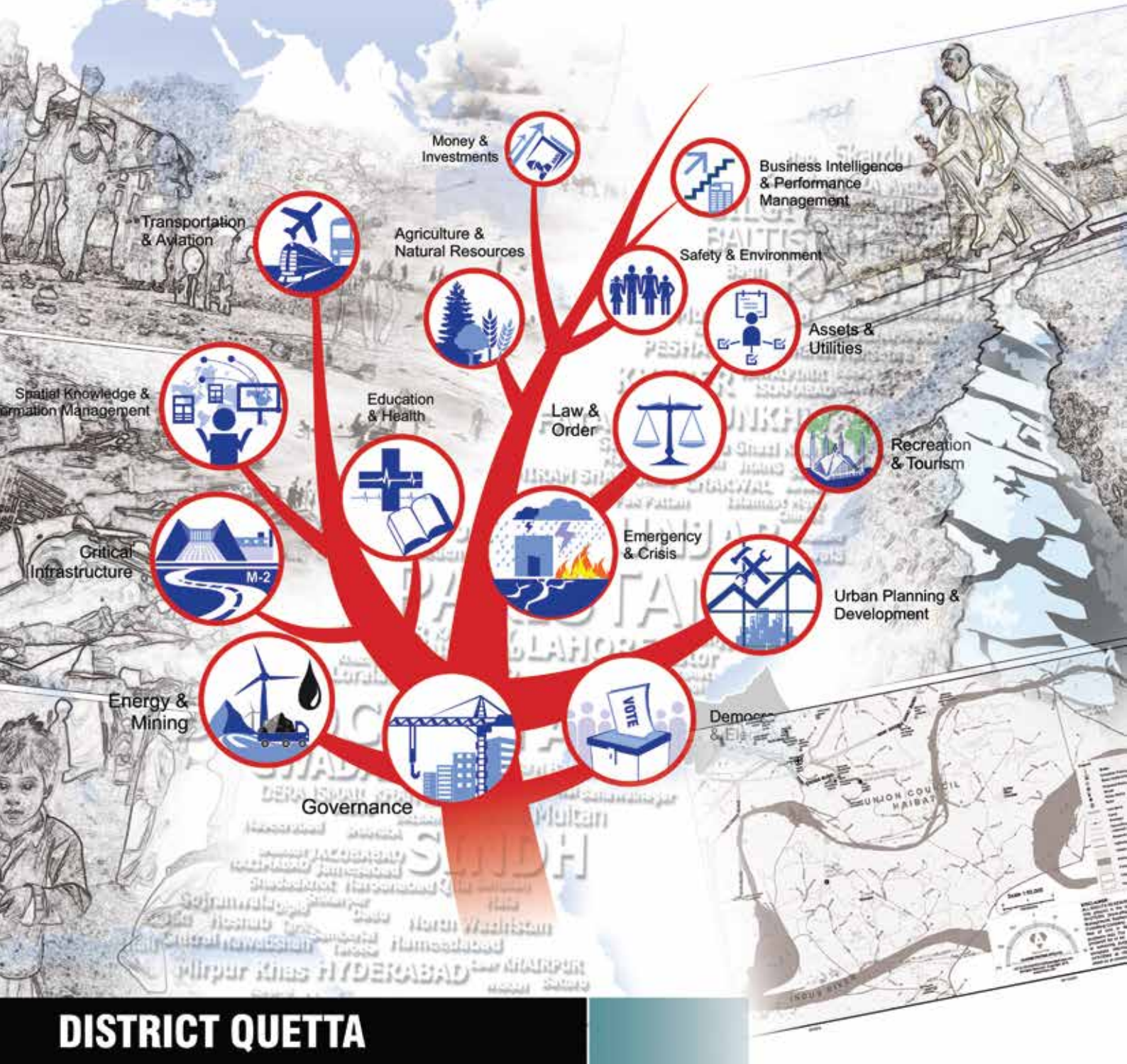


# PAKISTAN EMERGENCY SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS



**ALHASAN SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED**

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Solutions in Time

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“We cannot stop natural disasters but we can arm ourselves with knowledge: so many lives wouldn't have to be lost if there was enough disaster preparedness.”

Petra Nemcova

# PAKISTAN

EMERGENCY SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

## District Quetta

April 2015

“There are two powers in the world; one is the sword and the other is the pen. There is a great competition and rivalry between the two. There is a third power stronger than both, that of the women.”

Quid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

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**QUAID-E-AZAM RESIDENCY**  
at  
**Ziarat - Quetta**

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آتے ہیں جو کام دوسروں کے  
علامہ انبیاء رحمہ اللہ علیہ

Pakistan Emergency Situation Analysis – PESA ® District Profiles are dedicated to my parents, my wife, my children, iMMAP, USAID, and many other humanitarian agencies; but most importantly my COPDM Project team members, their parents, spouses, and children for being there when we needed them and who supported us over the past years to achieve such an exceptional level of disaster reporting capacity in Pakistan.

Thank you all

Syed Mehdi ul Hasnain Bokhari  
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# FOREWORD



Both individual knowledge and community knowledge are inter-dependent, and so is our individual or collective response to a disaster or developmental effort. Knowledge Management (KM) is an emerging science, which builds upon individual and community intellectual capacity. It is probably the most important aspect of a Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Cycle. The use of Geographic Information Systems, Remote Sensing, and other hi-tech analysis and visualization technologies for Knowledge Management is not only critical in Disaster Response but also in DRM research and implementation.

Pakistan Emergency Situation Analysis – PESA ® is an effective example of such hi-tech Knowledge Management. These profiles are divided into five chapters; starting with baseline and background information of an area including demography, livelihood, food security, health, nutrition, and educational baseline information of a community. The second chapter provides a detailed account of disaster history and its impact on different community aspects. PESA's 3rd chapter provides a comprehensive community Hazard, Vulnerability, and Capacity Analysis; while its 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> chapters focus on both public and humanitarian sector Disaster Risk Reduction measures and interventions.

I find these research-based reports to be highly useful in any response or mitigation effort. They are well illustrated with useful maps, colourful info graphics, tables, and charts to enhance the impact and readability of such documents among common citizens and general researchers. These reports are live documents and will be available for audience feedback on SKIM portal [[www.skim.pk](http://www.skim.pk)]. Over the years they could prove to be an invaluable resource for both developmental activities or rebuilding a disaster hit community.

My heartiest congratulations to ALHASAN SYSTEMS for leading this hi-tech public interest project. I have known Mehdi Bokhari for many years from being a student of University of Peshawar to pioneering GIS systems in early nineties. I am proud that he is spearheading this effort since 2010 floods and has built such an unprecedented local Knowledge Management capacity in Pakistan.

I recommend these profiles to all researchers and relief providers for developing better understanding of our communities.



Prof. M. Qasim Jan  
PhD, DSc; HI, SI, TI  
HEC Distinguished National Professor  
University of Peshawar, Peshawar  
Adviser, OIC Standing Committee on Scientific & Technology Cooperation (COMSTECH)  
Islamabad, Pakistan



# CRISIS RESPONSE BULLETIN

February 09, 2015 - Volume: 1, Issue: 4

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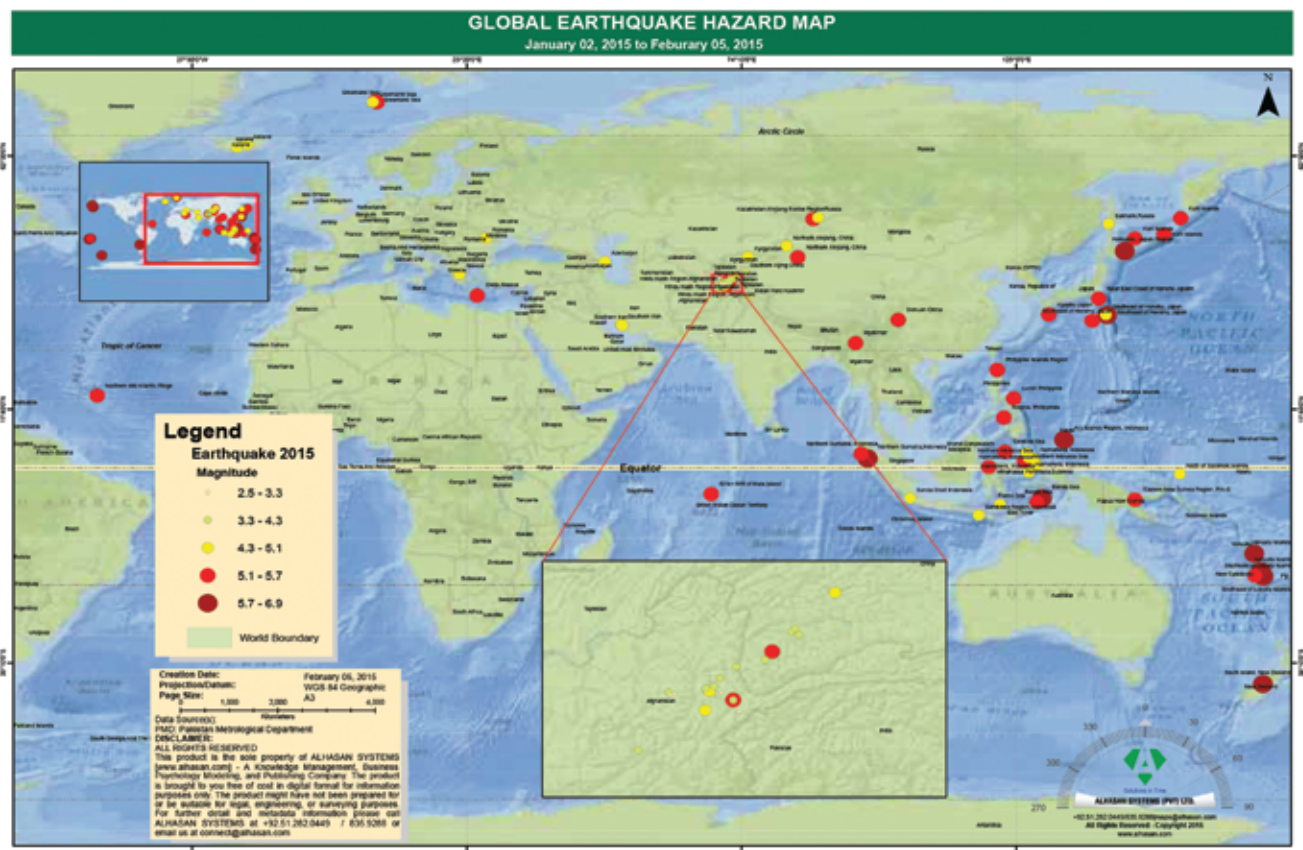
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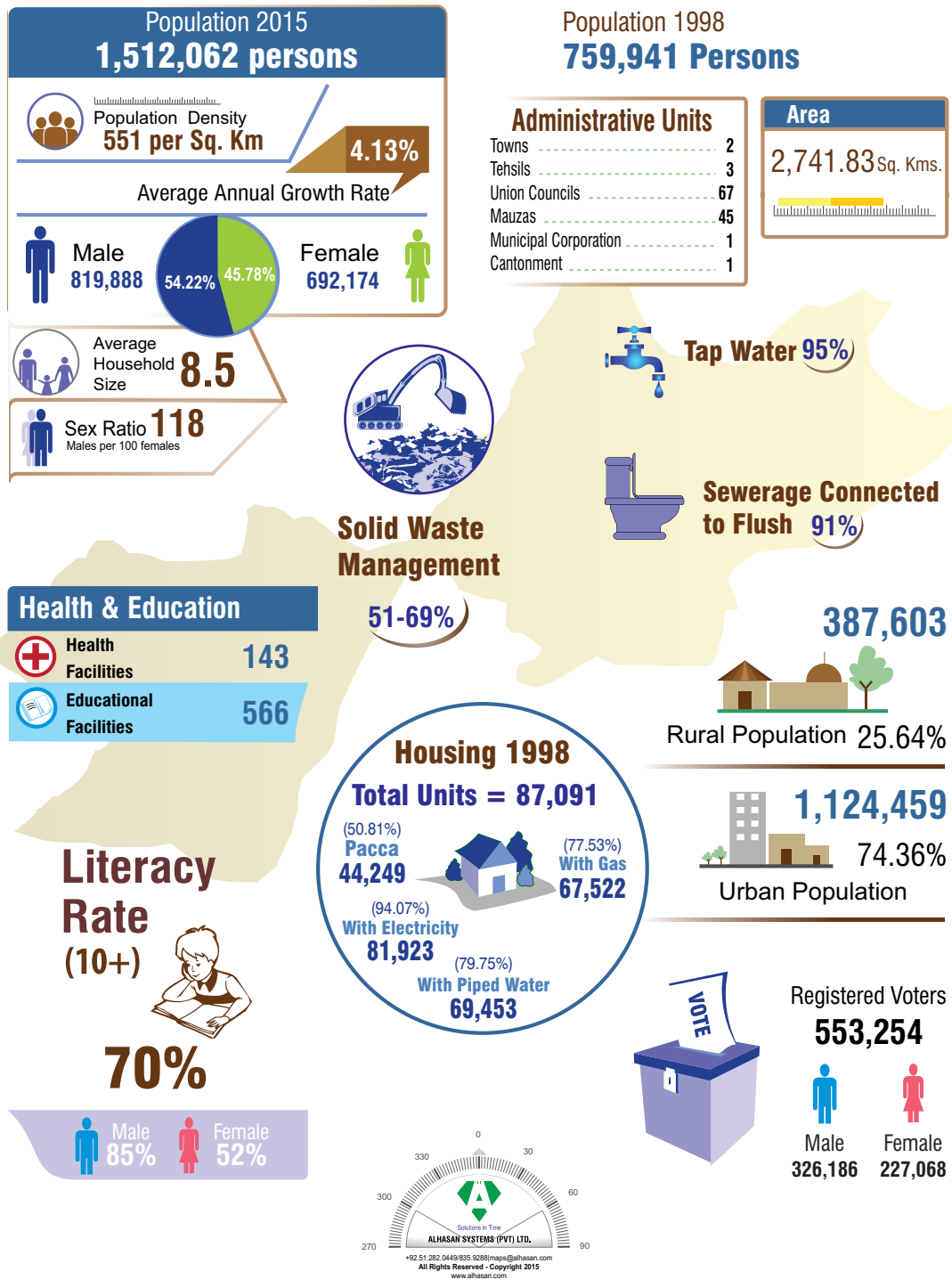
## Acronyms

ACO	Agriculture Census Organization
BHU	Basic Health Unit
CFW	Cash For Work
DCR	District Census Report
DDRMP	District Disaster Risk Management Plan
ECP	Election Commission of Pakistan
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GOB	Government of Balochistan
HH	Household
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDP	National Drainage Programme
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NFIs	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHA	National Highway Authority
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PCO	Population Census Organization
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement Survey
SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute
SUPARCO	Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission
UC	Union Council
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization



# DISTRICT QUETTA

## AT A GLANCE



# 1 Background Information

## 1.1 Introduction

### 1.1.1 History

Till the middle of the eighteenth century A.D, the history of Quetta district is related with the history of Kandahar (Afghanistan). In the eleventh century A.D, it was part of the Graeco-Bactrian Empire. It remained under the Kingdom of Amir Sabuktagain and Mahmood Ghaznavi till the thirteenth century. In 1470, the Kingdom of Kandahar was succeeded by the Timurs'. Between 1530 and 1545, the Province of Kandahar was in the possession of Mirza Kamran (The brother of a Mughal ruler). In 1622, the Kingdom was brought under the sway of the Safavid Dynasty and remained as such until 1709. Later the Ghilzais came into power and ruled the area. Thereafter, Quetta was transferred to Nadir Shah. Later on, history relates that Ahmed Shah Durrani finally conferred Quetta to the Khan of Kalat as a "shaall" (present). The British Government occupied Quetta during the first Afghan war in 1839. After Just three years, in 1842, it came back under the control of the Khan of Kalat. Due to its strategic importance, it was re-occupied by Sir Robert Sandeman in 1876<sup>1</sup>.

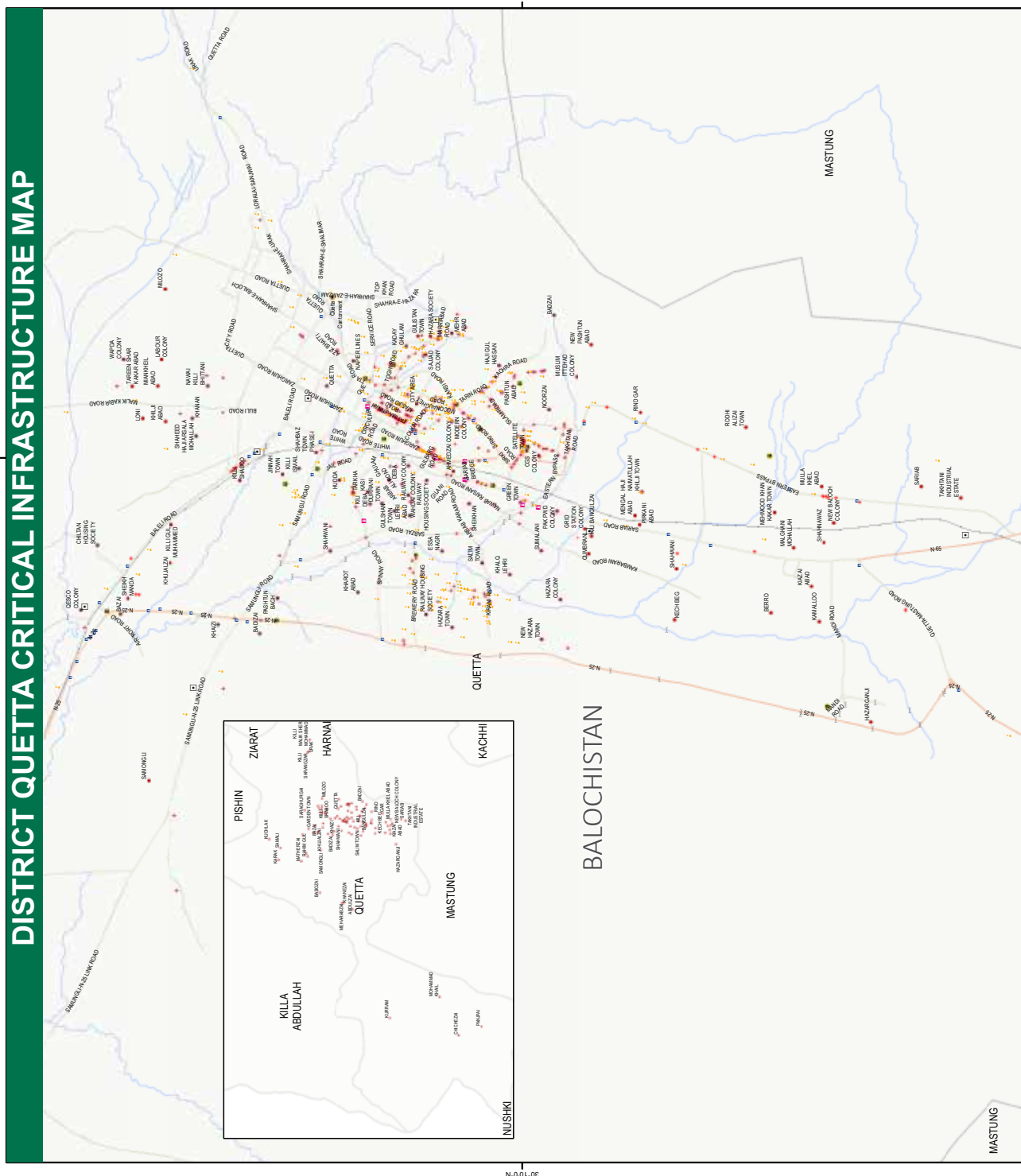
In 1883, Quetta was made a separate single administrative unit (Quetta - Pishin District). Due to its geo-strategic importance, the British built Quetta as a garrison town. They extended the roads and railway network to Afghanistan and Iran. However, 31st May, 1935 was a black day in the history of Quetta. An earthquake completely destroyed Quetta city. The cantonment area, however, survived to a great extent. Under the one-unit system, from 1955 to 1970, Quetta and Kalat were the administrative units in West Pakistan. After abolishing the unitary system, Quetta was declared as Capital of Balochistan<sup>2</sup>. Till 1947 Quetta was a small town. However, rapid population growth in terms of rural - urban migration, and influx of Indian refugees increased the population of Quetta. Influx of Afghan refugees during the 1980s helped the slums to grow. New settlements in the form of housing schemes emerged at Satellite Town, Jinnah Town, Samungli Town, Model Town and Shahbaz Town. The process of outsiders' settlement continues even today, which has turned Quetta into an over-populated city.

### 1.1.2 Geography

Geographically, Quetta District is mountainous; the hill ranges are fairly uniform in character consisting of long central ridges from which frequent spurs descend. These spurs are intersected by innumerable gorges and torrent beds with varied ground in elevation of 1,254 - 3,500 meters. The Mashlakh, Chiltan, Murdar and Zarghoon are the important mountain ranges in the district. The district lies in 66° 14' 37" to 67° 17' 3" east longitude and 29° 48' 40" to 30° 28' 4" north latitude. It is surrounded by Ziarat in the east and in the west by Killa Abdullah.

<sup>1</sup> District Development Profile: Quetta (2011), P&D Department, Government of Balochistan

<sup>2</sup> ibid



Pishin is in the north and Mastung district lies in the south. The climate of Quetta district is dry, arid: hot in summers and mild to extreme cold in winter. Snow falls usually in the months of December, January and February. Quetta does not have sustained and heavy rainfall as it lies outside the monsoon range<sup>3</sup>.

### 1.1.3 Culture (Ethnicity, Religion and Politics)

Quetta District is a multicultural and multi-linguistic area. The principal ethnic groups in the district are Pashtoon, Baloch, Brahvi, Hazara and Punjabi. The Kasi, Bazai and Mashwani are sub-tribes residing in the area. Balochi, Pashto, Urdu, Punjabi, Brahvi, Sindi, ,Siraki, Hindko and Persian are the languages spoken in the district. Urdu is commonly spoken by all the ethnic groups.

In Quetta, one can observe a variety of cultural and modern dresses. The traditional dress consists of *Kameez*, *shalwar* with turban, in rural areas; coat and a pair of trousers are also worn but mostly in urban areas and that too by few people. Jinnah, Pushtoon and Balochi caps are also used. The traditional dress of women includes long *Chaddar*, loose trousers, but the shirt is much longer and usually has silk embroidery. Women also wear silver ornaments. Modern dresses worn in urban areas consists of Shalwar, Kameez without Chaddar. The Afghani and Balochi style embroideries on women's dresses are distinct cultural identities.

The district is represented by six elected members in the provincial assembly of Balochistan and one elected member of National Assembly (MNA) in the National Assembly of Pakistan. Several political leaders, such as Sardar Fatah Mohammad Hasani of the PPP, Hafiz Hussain Ahmad of Jamiat, Mehmood Khan Achakzai and Sardar Atif Sunjrani have led the political scene here. However, the outcome of provincial assembly seats has often been determined by political parties' formation of alliances and their nurturing of a relationship with the electorate. In this respect, the JUIF, PkMAP and the PML have all experienced their share of success. In the last general elections of 2008, Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarians (PPPP) won all the provincial assembly seats and the National Assembly seat<sup>4</sup>.

### 1.1.4 Administrative Division

District Quetta was declared as City District in 2001 having three Tehsils and 67 Union Councils. The district was administrated from a single line of administration covering both the rural as well as the urban areas. The system remained intact for two tenures and was later modified through the approval of Balochistan Local Government Act (BLGA) 2010. The present system under the Local Government Act 2010 is similar to BLGO 1980 and stresses upon the rural-urban division. District Quetta has been divided into 65 mouzas (Revenue Villages), out of which 38 are rural, 15 are urban and 10 mouzas are partly urban.

**Table 1.1-1: Administrative Division of District**

Quetta	Knungo Circles/ Supervisory Tapas	Patwar Circles/ Tapas	Number of Mouzas					
			Total	Rural	Urban	Partly urban	Forest	Un-populated
Quetta District	5	12	65	38	15	10	1	1
Quetta City	2	6	23	7	9	7	-	-
Quetta Saddar	2	5	38	27	6	3	1	1
Panjpi Tehsil	1	1	4	4	-	-	-	-

Source: Mouza Statistics of Balochistan 2008, Agriculture Census Organization

<sup>3</sup> District Development Profile: Quetta (2011), P&D Department, Government of Balochistan

<sup>4</sup> <http://www2.ecp.gov.pk/vsite/complete/AllResults.aspx?assemblyid=PB>



### 1.1.5 Road Network Infrastructure

The total length of roads in Quetta is 1,168 km, out of which, 766 km is black topped road (metaled road)<sup>5</sup>. Black topped roads are almost 66 percent of the total length of roads in Quetta, which is the highest ratio of metaled roads in the province. Quetta is linked with almost all other districts of Balochistan through a well-developed network of roads. It is also directly linked with other provinces<sup>6</sup>.

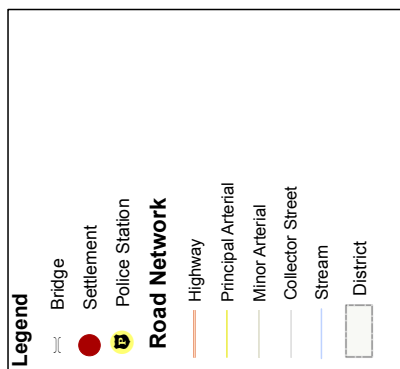
Major roadways of district Quetta includes:

- i. Quetta - Yaru - Maizai - Chaman - Kandhar(Afghanistan)
- ii. Quetta - Killa Abdullah - Gulistan
- iii. Quetta - Sibi
- iv. Quetta - Zhob via Muslim Bagh
- v. Quetta -Kalat - Khuzdar - Karachi
- vi. Quetta - Taftan - Zahidan (Iran)
- vii. Quetta via Ziarat - Loralai - Dera Ghazi Khan

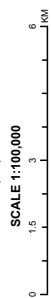
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<sup>5</sup> District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09

<sup>6</sup> District Development Profile: Quetta (2011), P&D Department, Government of Balochistan



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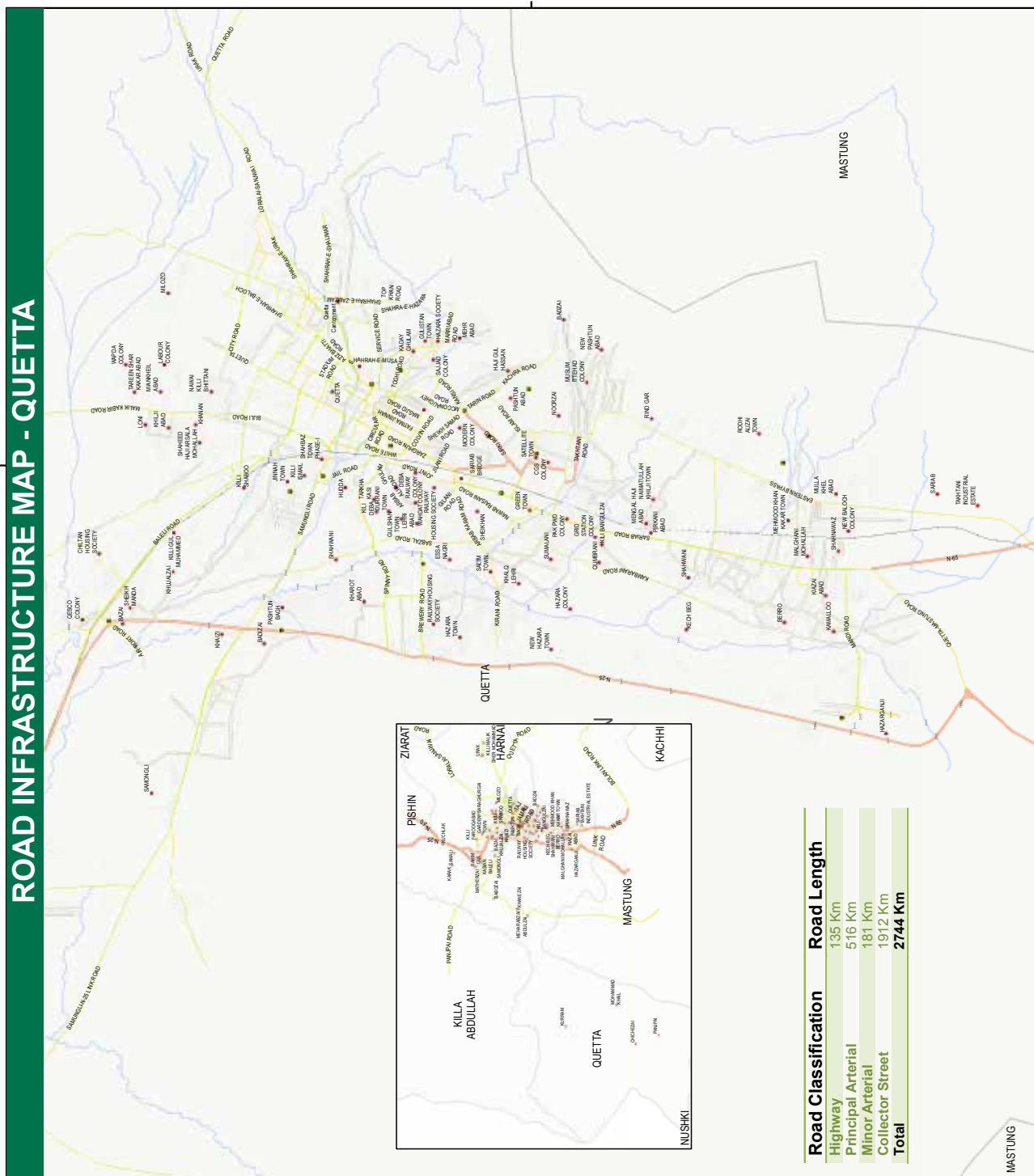


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### 1.1.6 Irrigation

There is no perennial river in the district. Hanna stream is one of the important sources of drinking and irrigation water in the district. It rises in the western slopes of the Zarghoon Range near Urak, about 21 Km north east of Quetta. It enters in Quetta valley near the Military Staff College and irrigates its northern parts. The Hanna stream is joined by the Sora Khula and Ghundak Rud Nalla above Sheikmanda village<sup>7</sup>.

Resultantly, agriculture in Quetta is largely dependent on tubewell irrigation. The irrigated land in district Quetta constitutes a large percentage as compared to other districts of Balochistan. As the table below shows, there is no irrigation through canals or river. Most of the mouzas are irrigated with the help of tube wells i.e., 88%. The rest of the mouzas are either arid or are irrigated by streams or flooding<sup>8</sup>.

**Table 1.1-2: Mouzas Reporting Sources of Irrigation**

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT		RURAL POPULATED MOUZAS	NUMBERS OF MOUZAS REPORTING SOURCE OF IRRIGATION						
			CANAL	RIVER	TUBEWELL /WELL	RAVINE	SPRING/STREAM/KAREZ	ARID (BARANI)	FLOODING/TORRENT
Quetta District	NUMBER	48	-	-	42	4	3	10	2
	PERCENT	100	-	-	88	8	6	21	4
Quetta Saddar Tehsil	NUMBER	14	-	-	14	-	-	-	1
	PERCENT	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	7
Quetta City Tehsil	NUMBER	30	-	-	24	1	2	10	1
	PERCENT	100	-	-	80	13	7	33	3
Panjpai Tehsil	NUMBER	4	-	-	4	-	1	-	-
	PERCENT	100	-	-	100	-	25	-	-

Source: Mouza Statistics (2008) Balochistan, Agricultural Census Organization, Government of Balochistan

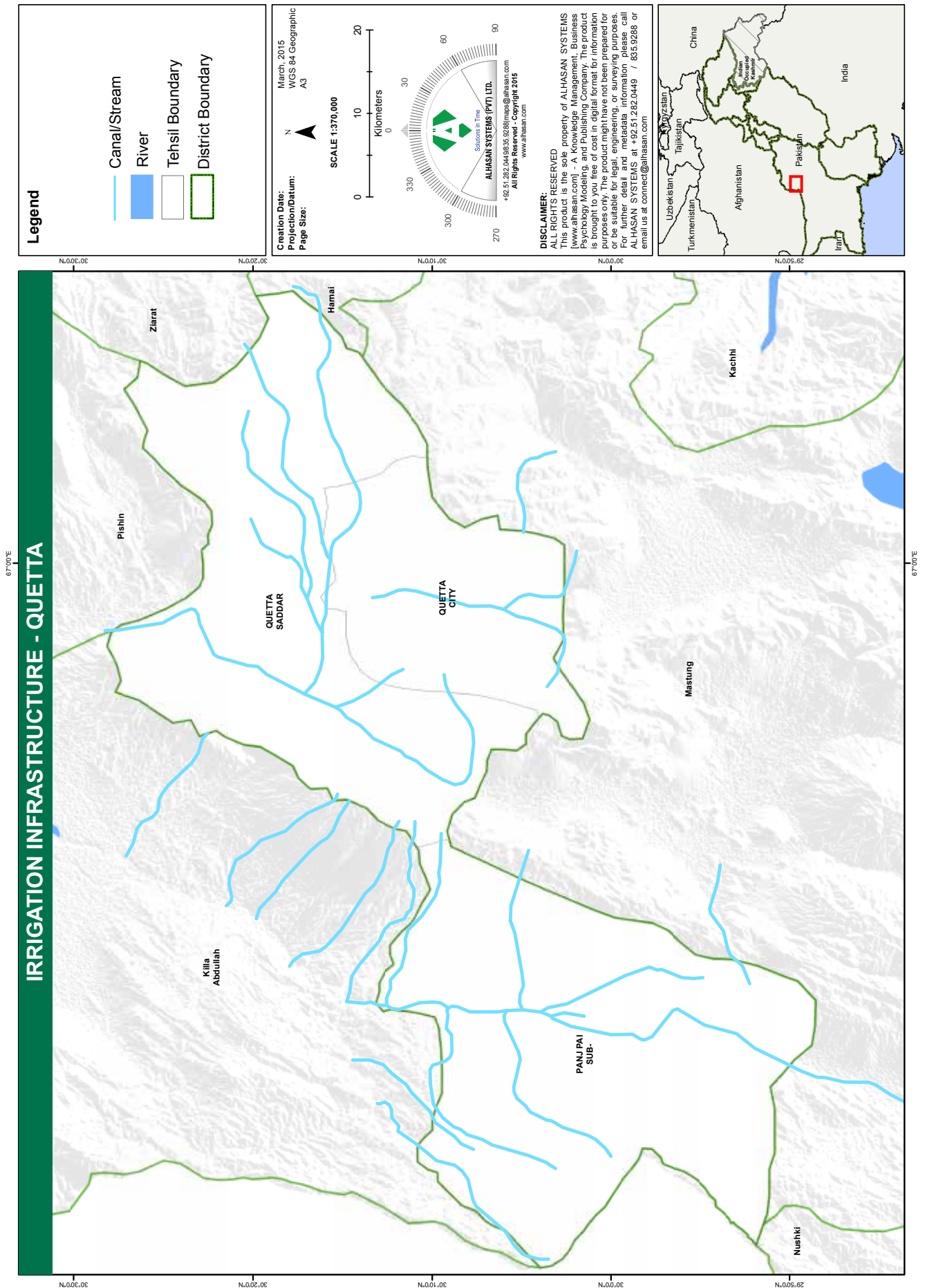
### 1.1.7 Solid Waste Management

Official statistics of ministry of Environment reveals that 378 tons of solid waste is daily produced in the city of Quetta. Solid waste management by the municipalities is quite inefficient as it collects 51 to 69% of the total generated waste<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid

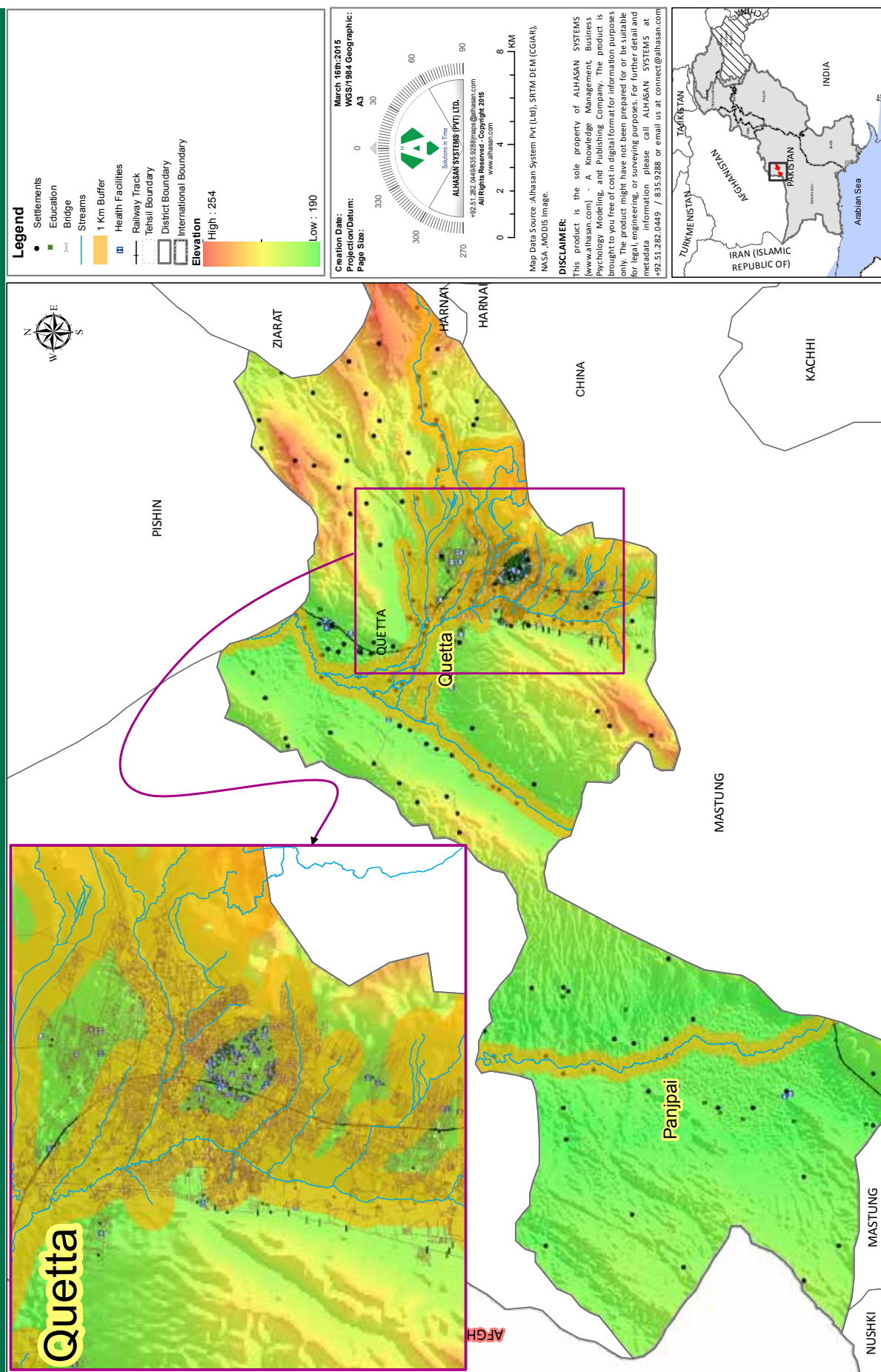
<sup>8</sup> Balochistan Mouza Statistics (2008), Agricultural Census Organization, Government of Pakistan

<sup>9</sup> [http://www.environment.gov.pk/PRO\\_PDF/PositionPaper/Brief-SWM-%20Pak.pdf](http://www.environment.gov.pk/PRO_PDF/PositionPaper/Brief-SWM-%20Pak.pdf)





## QUETTA FRESH WATER AVAILABILITY MAP MARCH-2015



## 1.2 Demography

### 1.2.1 Population Characteristics

In Pakistan, male population is more than the female population and is among those four countries where life expectancy for female, at birth, is less than that of males<sup>10</sup>. Sex ratio in Quetta is 118 male per 100 females, which is more than the ratio at the National level that is 106<sup>11</sup>. Though there could be other possible reasons for such a difference in male to female ratio, one probable reason of this ratio could be underreporting of females during national surveys. Besides, a very high maternal mortality rate<sup>12</sup> and poor health care at the district and provincial level<sup>13</sup> are likely to be instrumental for this difference. Unlike majority of the other districts in Balochistan, district Quetta is urban by its characteristics and 74 percent of the population resides in the urban areas.

**Table 1.2-1: Mid-Year Estimated Population of District for 2015**

AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	TOTAL			RURAL			URBAN		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	1,512,062	819,888	692,174	387,603	207,537	180,067	1,124,459	612,351	512,108
00 -- 04	217,167	112,247	104,919	66,854	35,216	31,638	150,313	77,032	73,281
05 -- 09	223,727	117,102	106,625	65,845	34,820	31,026	157,881	82,282	75,599
10 -- 14	193,792	103,091	90,701	49,950	27,122	22,828	143,842	75,969	67,873
15 -- 19	171,505	90,773	80,732	41,951	22,460	19,491	129,554	68,313	61,241
20 -- 24	144,435	76,385	68,050	35,741	18,033	17,708	108,694	58,352	50,342
25 -- 29	125,845	70,541	55,304	28,755	14,815	13,940	97,090	55,726	41,364
30 -- 34	108,286	63,943	44,343	23,853	13,689	10,163	84,433	50,254	34,179
35 -- 39	81,323	46,511	34,812	17,054	9,592	7,461	64,270	36,919	27,351
40 -- 44	70,595	38,970	31,624	16,252	8,659	7,593	54,343	30,311	24,032
45 -- 49	54,146	30,787	23,359	12,595	6,926	5,669	41,551	23,861	17,691
50 -- 54	41,867	23,823	18,045	9,807	5,527	4,280	32,060	18,295	13,765
55 -- 59	25,858	15,078	10,780	5,766	3,379	2,388	20,092	11,699	8,393
60 -- 64	22,728	12,627	10,102	5,480	2,847	2,632	17,249	9,779	7,469
65 -- 69	11,783	6,940	4,843	2,620	1,614	1,007	9,163	5,326	3,836
70 -- 74	9,845	5,818	4,027	2,539	1,488	1,051	7,306	4,330	2,977
75 & ABOVE	9,159	5,251	3,908	2,541	1,349	1,192	6,618	3,902	2,716

Source: Estimated using Table 4 Census 1998

<sup>10</sup> A profile for District Badin, 2009. South-Asia Partnership Pakistan

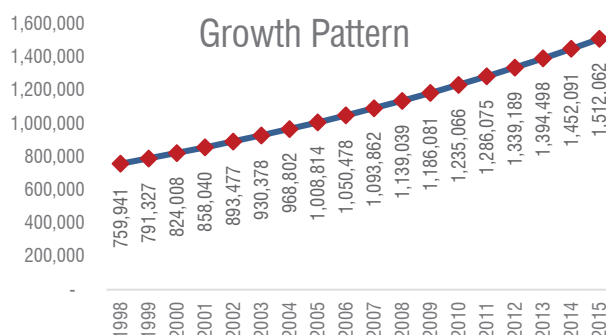
<sup>11</sup> Labour Force Survey 2010-11: *Pakistan Bureau of Statistics*

<sup>12</sup> 1.0 For Balochistan, Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey, 2006-07: National Institute of Population Studies, Pakistan. pp. 179

<sup>13</sup> Mean distance from hospital/dispensary is 45 km for Punjab: Balochistan Mouza Statistics, Table 15

### 1.2.2 Population Growth Pattern

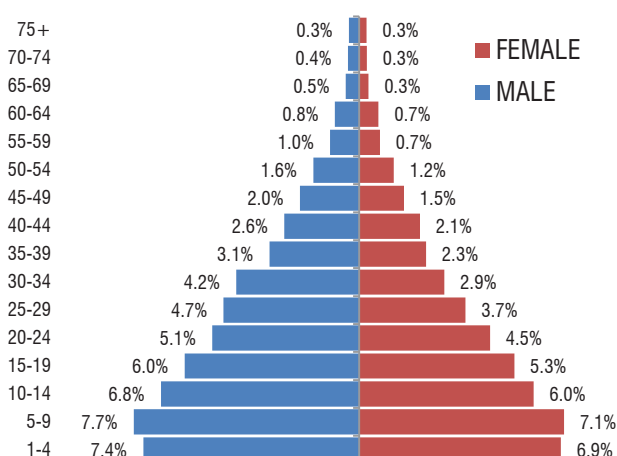
Total population of district Quetta, in 1998, was 759,941<sup>14</sup>. Population of the district has an estimated inter censal growth rate of 4.13% per annum, which means that the population will double itself in 16.94 years<sup>15</sup> from 1998. The estimated population for 2015 with the inter censal growth rate of 4.13%, is 1,512,062, showing a 99% increase in 17 years from 1998. These projected statistics might differ from the current situation of the district due to certain factors. These factors<sup>16</sup> are



- The influx of Afghan refugees
- Exaggeration for political benefits
- Concealing of actual female numbers
- Illiteracy and lack of proper birth and deaths registration system

### 1.2.3 Population Distribution by Age and Gender

Out of the total population, 54 percent are males and 46 percent are females. The population pyramid of district Quetta is typically of a society with a very young population. With a population of 223,727, the largest cohort of population is 5-9 years, which decreases with 5 years interval. In all age groups, male population out numbers female population.



<sup>14</sup> DCR 1998 Quetta

<sup>15</sup> Rule of 70 <http://controlgrowth.org/double.htm>

<sup>16</sup> District Development Profile Quetta 2011, P&D Department Balochistan and UNICEF

### 1.2.4 Dependent Population

Economically dependent population is considered to be the population that is less than 15 years and more than 65 years of age. In addition to them, widowed, and/or divorced women are also considered dependent population. Dependent population in the case of Quetta district is 44.01 percent of the total population and the working population is 55.99 percent, which indicates that dependency ratio<sup>17</sup> in the district is 78.61 percent.

Dependent Population percent

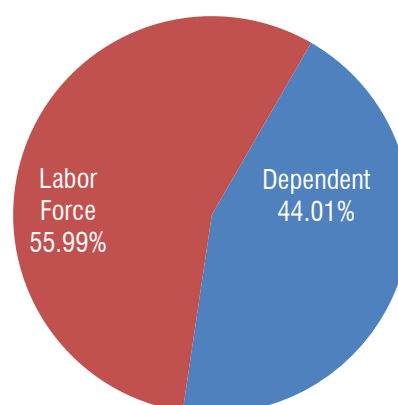


Table 1.2-2: Population Details by Towns

Town (Tehsil)	Area	Population	Male	Female	Pop Density	Average HH Size	Estimated HHs	UCs
Chiltan Town (City + Saddar)	1,563.357	906,303	491,426	414,877	580	8.5	106,624	37
Zarghoon Town (Panjipai)	1,178.469	605,759	328,462	277,297	514	8.5	71,266	30
Total	2,742	1,512,062	819,888	692,174	551	8.5	177,890	67

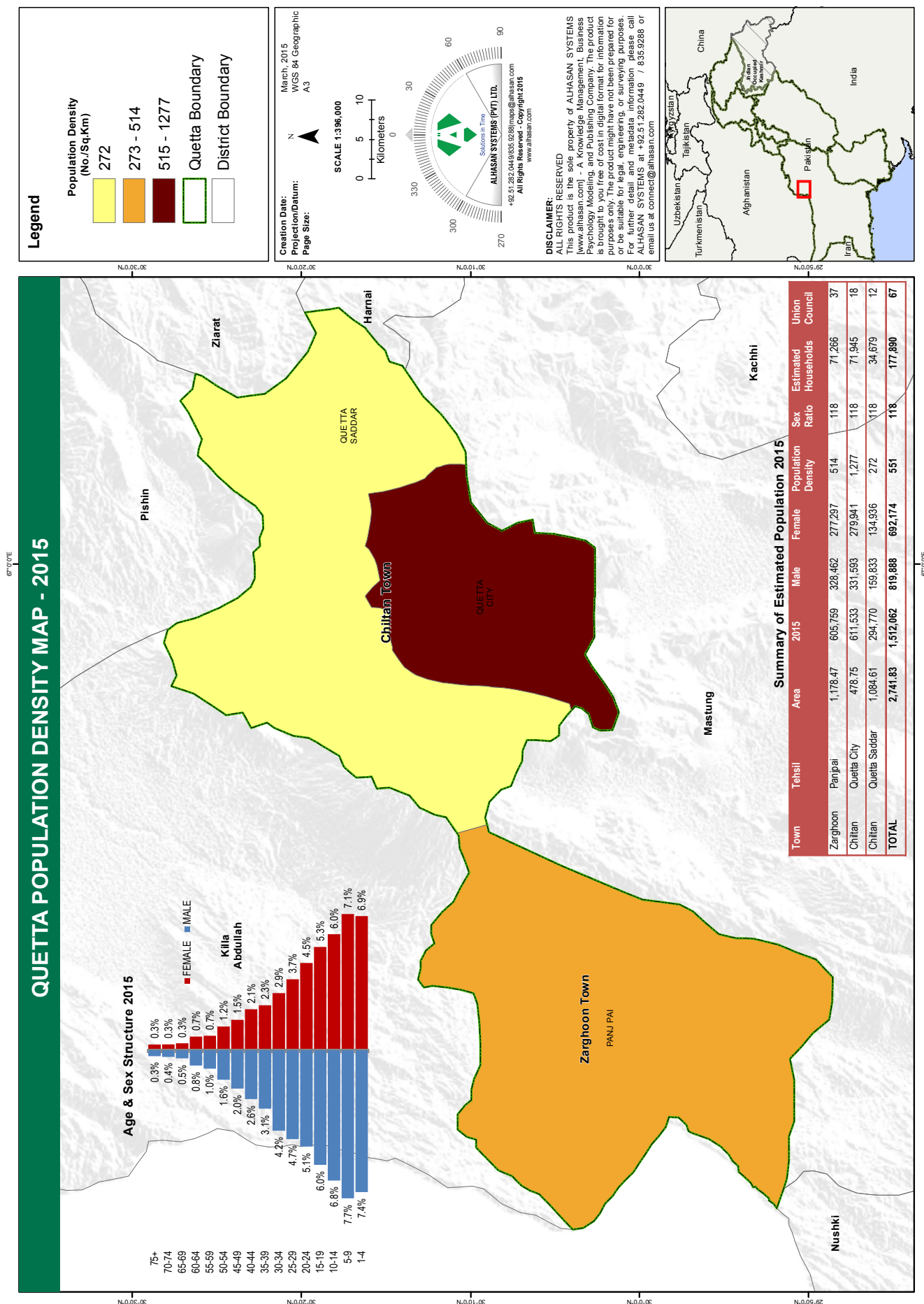
Table 1.2-3: Population Details by Tehsils

Town	Tehsil	Area	Population 2015	Male	Female	Population Density	Sex Ratio	Estimated Households	Union Council
Zarghoon	Panjipai	1,178.47	605,759	328,462	277,297	514	118	71,266	37
Chiltan	Quetta City	478.75	611,533	331,593	279,941	1,277	118	71,945	18
Chiltan	Quetta Saddar	1,084.61	294,770	159,833	134,936	272	118	34,679	12
		2,741.83	1,512,062	819,888	692,174	551	118	177,890	67

Source: Estimated using Table 1 of Census 1998

<sup>17</sup> Dependency Ratio= (Population < 15 Years + Population > 65 Years)/ Population 15-65 Years





## 1.3 Livelihood

### 1.3.1 Main Sources of Livelihood/Income

Quetta, being the provincial capital, is much more developed as compared to the rest of the districts in the province. It has primarily good network of roads, rail, air and telecommunications. Economically Quetta is very important due to its access to Iran, Afghanistan and Central Asian States. Thus the sources of livelihood for this district are diversified ranging from agriculture, trade, transport to government jobs and mining.

**Table 1.3-1: Number of Mouzas Reporting Sources of Employment**

GENDER	QUANTIFICATION	SERVICE	AGRICULTURE	TRADE	INDUSTRY	PERSONAL BUSINESS	OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT	LABOUR
MALE	MOSTLY	5	10	-	-	8	-	22
	SOME	35	35	27	2	34	3	23
	NONE	8	3	21	46	6	45	3
FEMALE	MOSTLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
	SOME	7	13	-	-	3	-	35
	NONE	41	35	48	48	45	48	-

Source: Balochistan Mouza Statistics (2008), Agricultural Census organization, Government of Pakistan

The categories under which different mouzas of district Quetta have reported against different livelihood sources are:

- Mostly: Fifty percent and above population
- Some: population between 1 percent and 50 percent
- None: less than or equal to 1 percent

The above table shows that out of 48 rural mouzas, 10 mouzas reported agriculture as the source of livelihood for most of male population, while for most female population; no mouza has reported agriculture as source of employment. But the share of services and personal business combined is more than the agriculture. Labor is the major source of employment as 22 out of 48 mouzas (48%) have reported it as a source of employment.

### 1.3.2 Agriculture

The geographical area of district Quetta is 169 thousand hectares out of which 12.9% (21,853 hectares.) is unavailable for cultivation due to the non-availability of water and low productivity of land. The potential area available for agricultural crops cultivation is 45,368 hectares<sup>18</sup>.

Further, agricultural growth and development possibilities are almost nil due to the extended demographic thrust, followed by construction of increased number of buildings, housing societies, business and market centers etc. However, water scarcity and the day-by-day depletion of ground water are major constraint to both agricultural development as well as the availability of potable water. The number of tube wells, installed by the Government (141) is 18.8% as against private installations i.e. (610) having a share of 81.2%.

<sup>18</sup> District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09

Table 1.3-2: Land Utilization Statistics of District Quetta

Land Utilization Statistics of Quetta	Area (000 hectares)
Total Geographical Area	169
Total Arable Land	13
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	45
Net Sown <sup>19</sup> Area	10
Current Fallow <sup>20</sup> Area	4
Culturable Waste <sup>21</sup>	32
Forest	81
Area unavailable for Cultivation	22

As far as land ownership in the district is concerned, the cultivated area is under personal ownership. Those lands which have not been brought under administrative record belong to the tribes dwelling in the area. Cultivation is normally done by owners with the help of laborers on the pattern of share cropping or with the laborers on cash tenancy for an agricultural year. The total arable land recorded for the year 2008-09 was 13,184 hectares. The culturable waste Land was at 70.9% (32,184 hectares) during the year 2008-09.

Fruit production is very important and most prevalent in district Quetta as 48.7% of the irrigated area is under orchards. Apple, apricot, grapes, peach, plum, pear and cherry are the leading fruits of district Quetta. Among the cereal crops grown in Quetta district, wheat and barley are the leading cereal crops. The average yield of 2,060 Kg/hectare was recorded in wheat followed by barley having 1,510 Kg/hectare yield during the year 2008-09. These are, although, economically acceptable yields, the yield can be increased provided pure and certified seed sowing is ensured at farmers' level.

### 1.3.3 Industry

There are two Industrial Estates in Quetta. The first one, a mini industrial estate, is located at Sirki road. The other one is located at Sariab By-Pass, 13 Km away from Quetta, which was established in 1986-87. All the required utilities are available in the industrial estates. In district Quetta, a total of 117, with 29 different types, industries are operating.

Table 1.3-3: List of Industries by Type in District<sup>22</sup>

S.no	Nature of Industry	Total No. of Units
1.	Food, Beverages	43
2.	Marble	9
3.	Furniture	8
4.	Steel Mills	7
5.	PVC Pipe	5
6.	Power Generate	1

<sup>19</sup> Net Area Sown means the area which has been sown at least once in a year. It will include area under crops, fruit, vegetables etc.

<sup>20</sup> Current Fallow means the part of the cultivated area which has not been used for cropping during the year under reference.

<sup>21</sup> Culturable Waste means all cultivable land not actually cultivated. It should include all grazing and other land not included under forest.

<sup>22</sup> Directorate of Industries, Government of Balochistan

S.no	Nature of Industry	Total No. of Units
7.	Chemical/Soap	5
8.	Cement	2
9.	LPG	5
10.	RCC Pipe	7
11.	Ice/cold Storage	8
12.	Others	17
	Total	117

### 1.3.4 Livestock

District Quetta has enormous potential in livestock sector, which provides livelihood to many poor families. Mostly the nomadic population, which resides in the northern part of the district depends on livestock. Livestock farming is a traditional activity in the district and comprises of Goats, Sheep, Cows, Buffaloes, Cattle, Camels and Asses. Goat constitutes the major portion of the livestock population in District Quetta. Traditionally, all the members of family are involved in the livestock sector, especially women and children are engaged in supervision and management of livestock activities such as grazing, watering, feeding, cleaning the abodes and curing of livestock by traditional methods.

**Table 1.3-4: Livestock in District Quetta (2006)<sup>23</sup>**

Livestock	Number
Cattle	11,000
Buffaloes	26,000
Sheep	164,000
Goats	120,000
Camel	1,000
Poultry	128,000

Source: Livestock Census 2006

<sup>23</sup> Livestock Census (2006), Government of Pakistan

## 1.4 Food Security

Food security can be broadly divided into four components:

- **Availability** of food in terms of sufficient quantity available through domestic production or imports
- **Access** to adequate resources given the socio-political and economic arrangements of the community
- **Utilization** refers to the body's ability to make use of the nutrients provided. This requires clean water sanitation and health care
- **Stability** includes an all-time access and utilization of food without any fear of losing it due to any shock (natural calamity, economic shock). This component points out to sustainability of food in an area.

### 1.4.1 Availability

Wheat along with other crops like maize and barley is produced in most of the rural mouzas of district Quetta. Besides, vegetables and fruits are also produced in the district. As the below table shows, wheat is cropped in 99% of the mouzas. Nonetheless, overall crop based food production is insufficient in Quetta district.

**Table 1.4-1: Number of Mouza Reporting Major Crops**

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT	NUMBERS OF MOUZAS REPORTING MAJOR CROPS							
	WHEAT	RICE	COTTON	SUGARCANE	MAIZE	PULSES	ORCHARDS	VEGETABLES
Quetta District	46	-	-	-	2	-	30	27
Quetta City Tehsil	14	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
Quetta Saddar Tehsil	28	-	-	-	2	-	17	23
Panjpai Tehsil	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

Source: Mouza Statistics of Balochistan: 2008, *Agriculture Census Organization*

Food availability does not depend on the obtainability of wheat only but also depends on other cereals like maize etc. As far as cereal food is concerned, this district is facing deficit. In addition to cereals, animal based food (meat, milk, milk products) availability is also important for total food availability. But the animal based food production is also less than the requirement in this district<sup>24</sup>. Combining both the crop based and animal based food self-sufficiency, Quetta is facing shortage in food production in the district<sup>25</sup>. Although the domestic production of food grains in this district is not sufficient, being the provincial capital, the economic and trade activities of the district ensure availability of food grains through imports from other areas.

### 1.4.2 Access

Per capita availability of food items alone is not a reliable indicator of food security. If the available food is socio-economically not accessible to the masses, it cannot make a society food secure.

The income level of the households reflects access to food and food poverty. Average monthly income of a household (HH) in this district is between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000/-, which is considered as low income<sup>26</sup>.

<sup>24</sup> Food Insecurity in Pakistan (2009), Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad

<sup>25</sup> Ibid

<sup>26</sup> Food Insecurity in Pakistan (2009), Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad



Child dependency (ratio between children and household members in economically active age group) is one of the limiting factors in meeting the daily needs of households and is an important indicator to measure access to food. The increased dependency ratio enhances the spending of the household on child care and food, which results in per capita reduction of socio-economic access to food. Child dependency ratio is very high in this district. The share of household expenditures on food is 62.7% of the total income in Balochistan which shows the higher food expenditures of households.

The table below shows physical access to food in district Quetta by providing distances of mouzas from the wholesale markets. Average distance from the fruit and vegetable market of a mouza is 19 kilometers whereas the distance from the grain market is 20 kilometers. Such long distances impede access to food.

**Table 1.4-2: Distance of Mouzas from Wholesale Markets**

Type of facility		Rural Populated Mouzas	Overall Mean Distance (KM)	Mouzas by Distance (in Kilometres) by Facility				
				Less Than 1	1 - 10	11 – 25	26 – 50	51 & Above
Livestock Market	Number	48	20	8	16	15	5	4
	Percent	100		17	33	31	10	8
Grains Market	Number	48	20	13	9	17	5	4
	Percent	100		27	19	35	10	8
Fruit Market	Number	48	19	10	13	16	5	4
	Percent	100		21	27	35	10	8
Vegetable Market	Number	48	19	10	13	16	5	4
	Percent	100		21	27	33	10	8
Govt. Procurement Centre	Number	48	20	11	21	7	5	4
	Percent	100		23	44	15	10	8

Source: Balochistan Mouza Statistics: 2008, Agriculture Census Organization

So the low level of income, high food expenditures, high child dependency, long distances and high inflation (particularly food inflation) hinders access to food.

### 1.4.3 Utilization

In addition to food availability and access, proper assimilation of food in the body is essential. Food utilization and stability depicts this absorption of food and its sustainability. Improved sanitation facility, clean drinking water, health infrastructure and individual health status along with female literacy play vital role in food absorption. According to Food Security Analysis (FSA) 2009, access to improved drinking water is reasonable in this district<sup>27</sup>.

**Table 1.4-3: Percentage Distribution of HH by Source of Drinking Water**

District	Water Delivery System				
	Tap Water	Hand Pump	Motor Pump	Dug Well	Other
Total	95	0	1	1	3
Urban	99	0	1	0	0
Rural	77	1	2	6	14

Source: PSLM 2010-11

Sanitation conditions are satisfactory in district Quetta where 91% of the households use flush toilets and only 2% of the households have no toilet facility. The sanitation facility is comparatively worse in rural areas of the district and the female literacy rate is 52% only.

**Table 1.4-4: Percentage Distribution of HH by Type of Toilet**

Flush			Non-Flush			No Toilet		
Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
98	65	91	2	25	7	0	9	2

Source: PSLM 2010-11

In a nutshell, this district has sufficient availability of food; a relatively poor socio-economic access; and a relatively satisfactory food utilization environment. Combining all the indicators of food security i.e. availability, access, utilization and stability; it can be ascertained that district Quetta is a food insecure district of Pakistan.

<sup>27</sup> ibid

## 1.5 Health and Immunization

### 1.5.1 Health Facilities

A mixture of public and private health facility infrastructure is available in the district. Public sector, a comparatively subsidized one, is spread all over the district but the private sector is mostly concentrated in the urban areas. The public sector infrastructure is comprised of 7 Hospitals with bedding strength of 2,243 beds, 3 RHCs, 30 BHUs, 9 Civil Dispensaries, 16 Mother and Child Health Care Centres, and 1 TB Clinic. The private sector infrastructure consists of 49 hospitals with a bedding strength of 1,592 and 2 MCHs. Additionally, all these health facilities there are 5 federal government hospitals of different departments with 133 beds, 5 local government dispensaries, 2 PMDC dispensaries and a jail dispensary with 16 beds functioning in the district. Combining all these health facilities, 143 health facilities are present in the district with a bedding strength of 4,014 the public sector workforce of 932 doctors, 371 nurses, 44 LHVs, 192 Mid Wives and 434 paramedical staff is also present in the district. Keeping in view the available health statistics, population per unit is given below.

**Table 1.5-1: Population Per unit of Health Infrastructure**

	Facilities	Beds	Workforce
Total	143	4,014	1,543
Population/Unit	10,574	377	980
WHO Standard	5000	400	435
% of Population Having	47%	106%	44%

**Table 1.5-2: Detail of Health Facilities<sup>28</sup>**

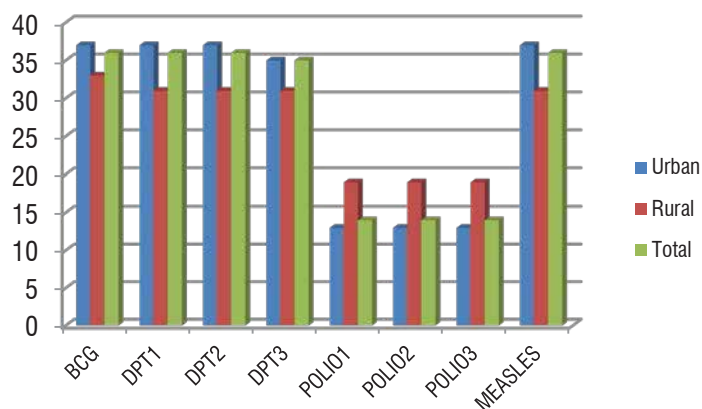
Type	Total	Beds
Hospital	61	3,968
Dispensary	26	16
RHC	3	30
BHU	34	-
MCH	18	-
TB Clinics	1	-
Total	143	4,014

<sup>28</sup> Balochistan Health Department/ Development Statistics Balochistan 2011-12

## 1.5.2 Immunization

Immunization coverage estimates are used to monitor immunization services, and to guide disease eradication and elimination efforts. This indicator is a measure of the percentage of children under one-year (<12 months) of age who have received all the doses of BCG vaccine, three doses of polio & pentavalent vaccines and 1 dose of measles vaccine in a given year.

In district Quetta, around 26% pregnant women have received tetanus toxoid injections. In urban areas this percentage is 28% and in rural areas it is 17%<sup>29</sup>. Record based<sup>30</sup> immunization data of district Quetta shows that 35% (male: 19% and female: 45) of the children, aged 12-23 months, have received full immunization. The corresponding graph shows the percentage of children of 12-23 months that have been immunized by the type of Antigen based on records<sup>31</sup>.

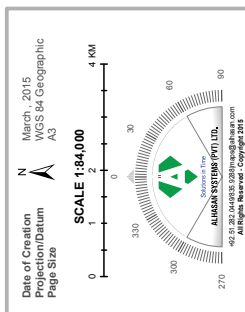
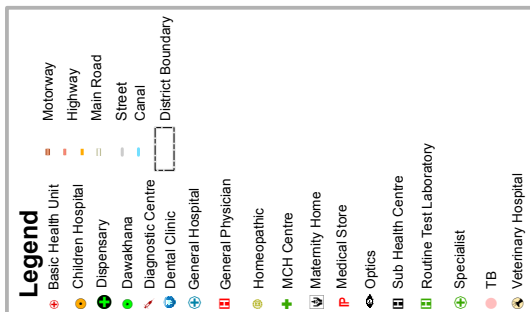
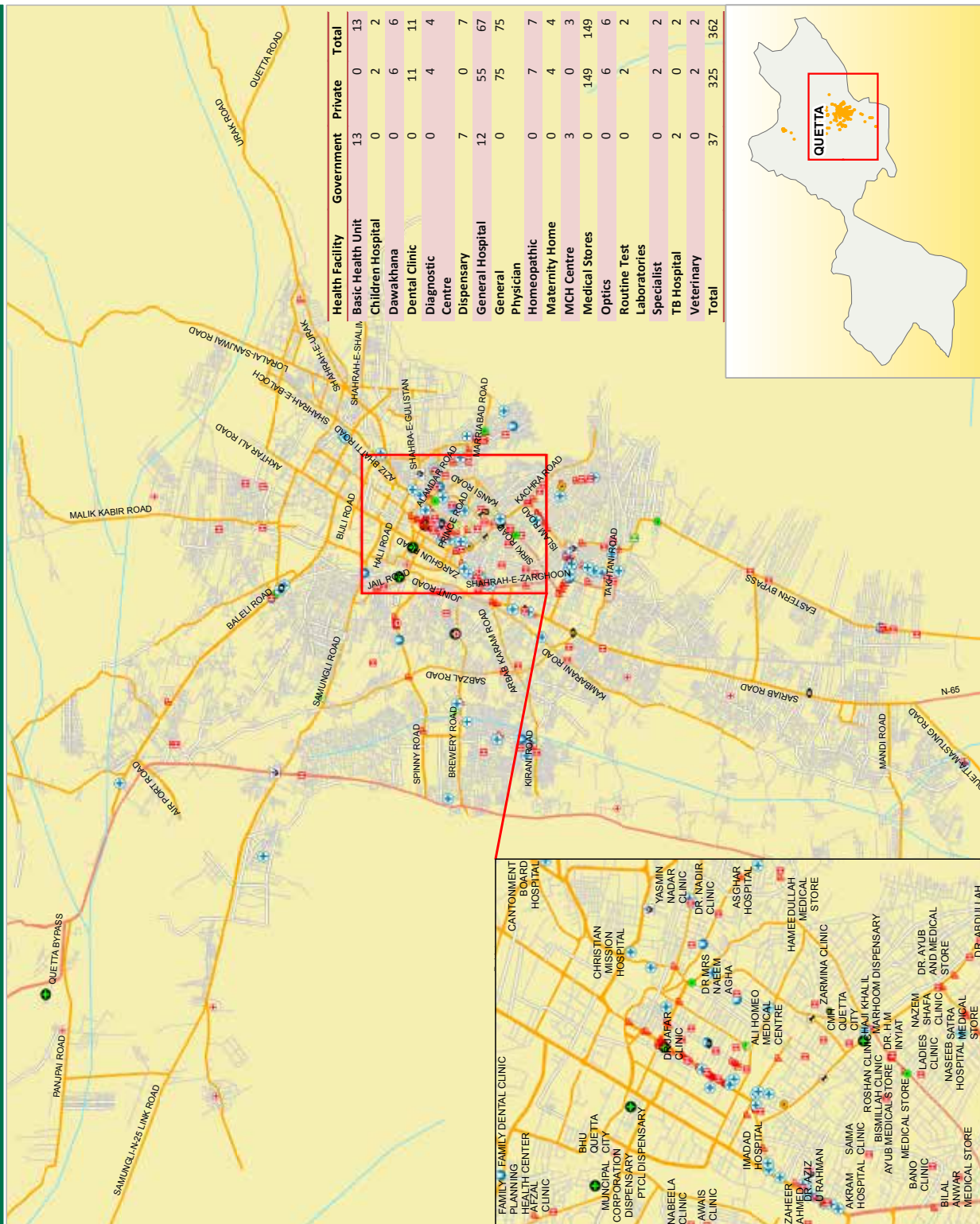


<sup>29</sup> Table 3.11, Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM)2010-2011

<sup>30</sup> Table 3.4 (b) 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 months. Also immunizations to be classed as fully immunized a child must have received: 'BCG', 'DPT1', 'DPT2', 'DPT3', 'Polio1', 'Polio2'

<sup>31</sup> Table 3.5: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM)2010-2011

# HEALTH FACILITIES MAP - QUETTA



**Map data source(s):**  
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## 1.6 Education

### 1.6.1 Some Highlights

Literacy Rate (10 years and above)	70%
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	66%
GPI	0.89
GPI Primary	0.52
GPI Middle	1.52
GPI Secondary	1.26
Population that has ever attended School	70%
Male	84%
Female	52%
Population that has completed primary level or higher	60%
Male	72%
Female	44%
Student Teacher Ratio	21.7
Primary	21.4
Middle	24.4
Secondary	19.8

Source: PSLM 2012-13 and Balochistan Development Statistics 2011-12

### 1.6.2 District School Enrolment Ratio

The overall literacy rate (for the population of 10 years and above) is 70% (male: 85% and female: 52%). For the urban rural comparison, urban literacy rate is higher than the rural, which is 74% (male: 88% and female: 58%). Whereas the rural literacy rate is 54% (male: 74% and female: 25%). Adult literacy rate (for the population of 15 years and above) is 61%. Gross Enrolment Ratio<sup>32</sup> (GER) for primary level in Quetta is 100% (Male: 113%, Female: 85%), in the urban community it is 103% (Male: 114%, Female: 90%) and in the rural community it is 90% (Male: 111%, Female: 70%). Net Enrolment Ratio<sup>33</sup> (NER) for the primary level is 63% (Male: 68%, Female: 57%), in the urban community it is 65% (Male: 70%, Female: 60%) and in the rural community it is 55% (Male: 61%, Female: 50%). Table 1.6.1 shows details of Gross and Net Enrolment Rates by Rural, Urban and Gender at different levels.

**Table 1.6-1: Gross and Net Enrolment Rates by Gender and Locality at Different levels**

Urban/ Rural/ District	Gender	Gross Enrolment Rates			Net Enrolment Rates		
		Primary Group (5-9)	Middle Group (10-12)	Matric Group (13-14)	Primary Group (5-9)	Middle Group (10-12)	Matric Group (13-14)
Urban	Male	114%	84%	108%	70%	29%	11%
	Female	90%	79%	55%	60%	19%	11%
	Total	103%	82%	83%	65%	25%	11%
Rural	Male	111%	79%	83%	61%	34%	4%
	Female	70%	54%	24%	50%	20%	6%
	Total	90%	69%	57%	55%	29%	5%
Total	Male	113%	83%	103%	68%	30%	9%
	Female	85%	73%	48%	57%	19%	10%
	Total	100%	79%	78%	63%	26%	10%

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2012-13

<sup>32</sup> Total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year.

<sup>33</sup> Enrolment of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.

### 1.6.3 Gender and Level Wise Details

The total enrollment of students, in government educational institutes in district Quetta, is 144,021 (Boys: 76,006 and Girls: 68,015). Out of a total of 6,630 teachers, 3,326 are male and 3,304 are female teachers. This illustrates that one teacher is teaching averagely 22 students. The total number of institutes in district Quetta is 566 (Boys: 345, Girls: 221). Thus, on an average, every institute has an enrolment of 254 students and a teaching staff of around 11<sup>34</sup>.

#### Primary

The total number of primary level schools, that are reported, is 399 (Boys: 264 and Girls: 135). The total enrolment at the primary level is 38,902 (Boys: 25,578 and Girls: 13,324). Total number of teachers at the primary level is 1,813, out of which 1,162 are male and 651 are female teachers. Thus, on an average, each primary school has an enrolment of 97 students with a teaching staff of 4.

#### Middle

There are a total of 79 middle schools (Boys: 38 and Girls: 41) reported. The total enrolment at the middle level is 23,704 (Boys: 11,522 and Girls: 12,182). The total number of teachers at the middle level is 969, out of which 426 are male teachers, while, 543 are female teachers. Thus, on an average, each middle school has an enrolment of 300 students with a teaching staff of 12.

#### Matric

There are a total of 75 secondary schools (Boys: 37 and Girls: 38) in the district. The total enrolment, at the secondary level, is 64,952 (Boys: 28,641 and Girls: 36,311). The total number of teachers, at the secondary level, is 3,272, out of which male teachers are 1,415 and female teachers are 1,857. Thus, on an average, each secondary school has an enrolment of 866 students with a teaching staff of 43.

<sup>34</sup> [http://balochistan.gov.pk/index.php?option=com\\_docman&task=cat\\_view&gid=1348&Itemid=677](http://balochistan.gov.pk/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=1348&Itemid=677)

## College

There are a total of 13 colleges (Boys: 6 and Girls: 7) in the district. The total enrolment at college level is 16,463 (Boys: 10,265, Girls: 6,198). The total number of teachers is 576, out of which male teachers are 323 and female teachers are 253. Thus, on an average, each college school has an enrolment of 1,266 students with a teaching staff of 44.

**Table 1.6-2: Enrolment and Educational Facilities by level and Gender<sup>35</sup>**

Level	Enrolment			School Facilities			Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary	25,578	13,324	38,902	264	135	399	1,162	651	1,813
Middle	11,522	12,182	23,704	38	41	79	426	543	969
High	28,641	36,311	64,952	37	38	75	1,415	1,857	3,272
Inter/ Degree Colleges	10,265	6,198	16,463	6	7	13	323	253	576
Total	76,006	68,015	144,021	345	221	566	3,326	3,304	6,630

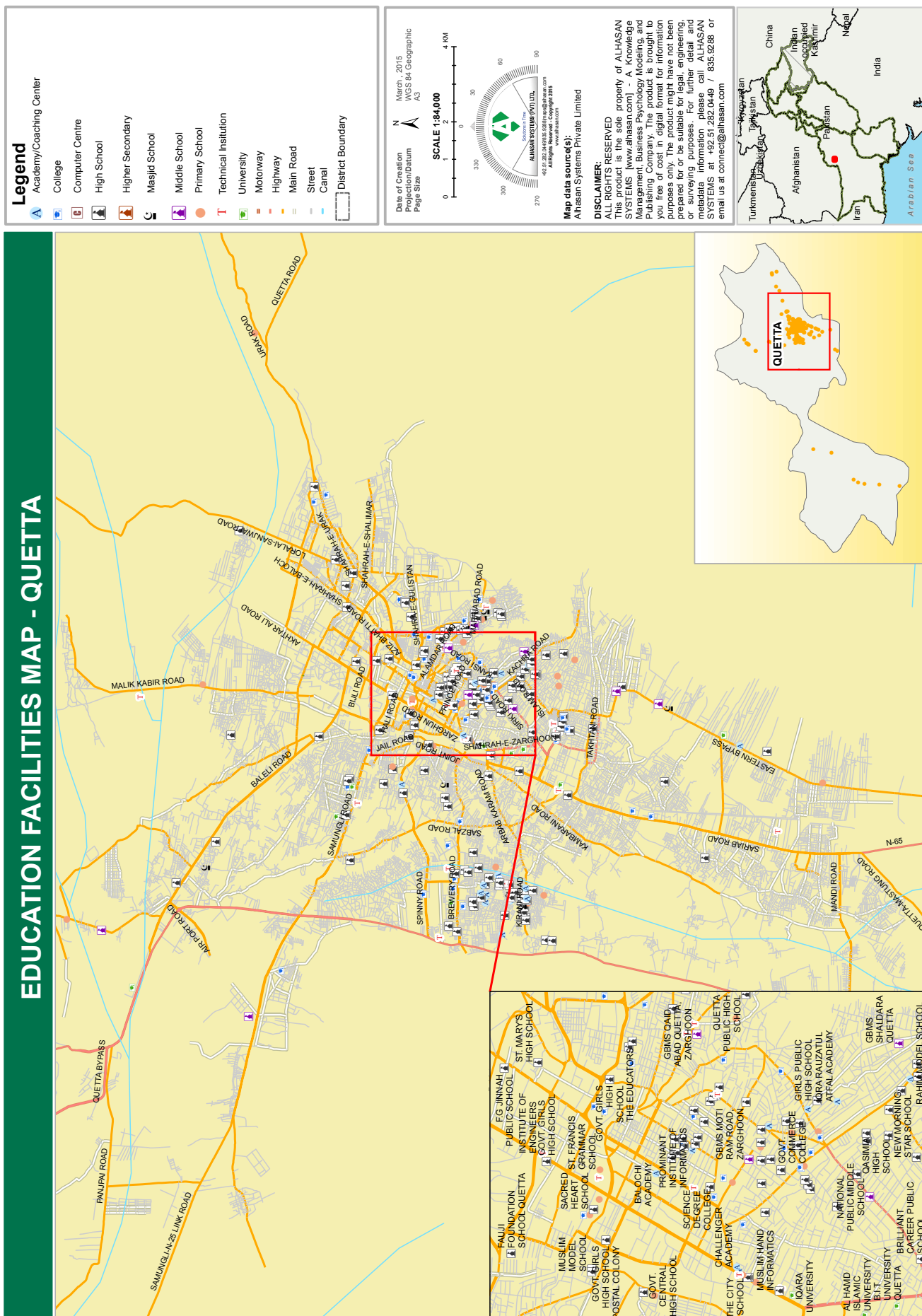
While comparing the educational standards of the education in terms of Millennium Development Goal-2 (MDG-2) of “Achieving Universal Primary Education by 2015”, the district has achieved net enrolment rate of 65% at the primary in 2010 as compared to the provincial rate of 47% of 2010. Pupil teacher ratio is 21, which is slightly higher as compared to the global average of 18<sup>36</sup>. In terms of 3<sup>rd</sup> MDG “Promoting Gender Equality and Women Empowerment”, district’s Gender Parity Index 0.895 is slightly higher than that of the country’s average of 0.84 for 2008-09<sup>37</sup>.

<sup>35</sup> <http://www.quetta.gov.pk/newqta/sindicator.aspx>

<sup>36</sup> <http://huebler.blogspot.com/2008/11/ptr.html>

<sup>37</sup> Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Millennium Development Goals Report 2011

# EDUCATION FACILITIES MAP - QUETTA



## 2 Disaster History and Its Impact

### 2.1 Disaster in District

#### 2.1.1 Disaster History

Quetta district is arid, mostly mountainous and prone to five main hazards earthquakes, droughts, floods, communicable diseases and landslides and mudslides. Besides, terrorism, target killings, and sectarian violence have severely disrupted life in the district.

##### EARTHQUAKE:

Quetta is Prone to earthquake. The severity of Earthquake is higher than other hazards in this region. Geographically, the district lies in the active seismic region; therefore, occurrence of the earthquakes is quite frequent in the district.

The worst earthquake occurred in May 1935 that severely affected the district badly and whole town was destroyed with 60,000. In 1945 another earthquake of 8.6 magnitudes on Richter scale hit Baluchistan caused great damage in Quetta and other districts of the province. In 1997 once again Quetta suffered due to a massive earthquake of 7.1 magnitude on Richter scale<sup>38</sup>.

##### DROUGHT:

Drought is a recurrent climatic feature which has caused distress since the known history of mankind<sup>39</sup>. Baluchistan is suffering severe droughts periodically, and the recent drought (1997-2002) was the longest dry spells in its history. However district Quetta has a low drought severity as compared to the other districts of Baluchistan.

##### FLOODS:

Flood has a medium/low extent in Quetta. According to PDMA Baluchistan in 2007, 2010 and 2011 floods Quetta was at medium risk among all the districts of the province and no losses and damages were reported.

#### 2.1.2 Major Events in the History of Quetta

Floods	
Flood in Sindh and Baluchistan Provinces of Pakistan Date: 16-02-2003 Affects: In 2003 heavy rains caused flooding in some areas of Sindh and Baluchistan provinces. In the flood 3,000 people were directly affected. Deaths: 20 Source: <a href="http://www.dartmouth.edu/~floods/Archives/2003sum.htm">www.dartmouth.edu/~floods/Archives/2003sum.htm</a>	Heavy rain and floods batters Baluchistan. Date: 04-03-2005 Deaths: 15 Affects: 16187 crops area affected Source: <a href="http://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/pakistan-rains-and-snowfall-ocha-situation-report-no-6">http://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/pakistan-rains-and-snowfall-ocha-situation-report-no-6</a>
Quetta Region Flash Flood, 2011 Date: 03-03-2011 Deaths: 0 Affects: Major loss of property has been reported in Naushki, Chagai and Quetta following the torrential rains which were accompanied by a hailstorm.	

<sup>38</sup> Quetta Integrated Development Vision

<sup>39</sup> An Assessment to Vulnerability, Extent, Characteristics and Severity of Drought Hazard in Pakistan.



Source: <a href="http://hisz.rsoe.hu/alertmap/site/index.php?pageid=event_summary&amp;edis_id=FF-20110303-29756-PAK">http://hisz.rsoe.hu/alertmap/site/index.php?pageid=event_summary&amp;edis_id=FF-20110303-29756-PAK</a>	
<b>Rainfall</b>	
Heaviest Rainfall in Quetta Date: May 1963 Magnitude: 39.9mm Death: 0 Source: <a href="http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/QUETTA.htm">http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/QUETTA.htm</a>	Heaviest Rainfall in Quetta Date: July 1965 Magnitude: 163.6mm Death: 0 Source: <a href="http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/QUETTA.htm">http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/QUETTA.htm</a>
Heaviest Rainfall in Quetta Date: August 1983 Magnitude: 173.0mm Death: 0 Source: <a href="http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/QUETTA.htm">http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/QUETTA.htm</a>	Heaviest Rainfall in Quetta Date: April 1992 Magnitude: 158.7 mm Death: 0 Source: <a href="http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/QUETTA.htm">http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/QUETTA.htm</a>
Heaviest Rainfall in Quetta Date: September, 1994 Magnitude: 62.0mm Death: 0 Source: <a href="http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/QUETTA.htm">http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/QUETTA.htm</a>	Heaviest Rainfall in Quetta Date: June 2007 Magnitude: 61.0 mm Death: 0 Source: <a href="http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/QUETTA.htm">http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/QUETTA.htm</a>
Heavy Rain & Storm In Quetta Date: 07-08-2013 Wounded: 5 Source: <a href="http://www.paperpkads.com/news/index.php/quetta-hit-by-heavy-rain-storm-5-injured/">http://www.paperpkads.com/news/index.php/quetta-hit-by-heavy-rain-storm-5-injured/</a>	
<b>Extreme Temperature</b>	
Baluchistan Cold Wave, Date: January 2007 Death: 0 Source: <a href="http://hisz.rsoe.hu/alertmap/site/index.php?pageid=event_summary&amp;edis_id=CW-20070104-9148-PAK">http://hisz.rsoe.hu/alertmap/site/index.php?pageid=event_summary&amp;edis_id=CW-20070104-9148-PAK</a>	Pakistan Extreme Weather, 2012 Date: 06-06-2012 Death: 8 Wounded: 30 Source: <a href="http://hisz.rsoe.hu/alertmap/site/index.php?pageid=event_summary&amp;edis_id=ST-20120606-35345-PAK">http://hisz.rsoe.hu/alertmap/site/index.php?pageid=event_summary&amp;edis_id=ST-20120606-35345-PAK</a>
<b>Earthquake</b>	
Earthquake- Quetta, Baluchistan Magnitude: 7.7 Date: 31/5/1935 Wounded: 4,000 Death: 60,000 Location: 31.600000 (latitude) 74.300003 (longitude) Source: <a href="http://www.emdat.be/search-details-disaster-list">http://www.emdat.be/search-details-disaster-list</a>	Quetta Earthquake, 1955 Magnitude: 6 Date: 1955 Death: 0 Wounded: unknown Source: <a href="http://unesco.org.pk/ns/documents/Workshop_Workbook/Session_5/5_PDRM-Balochistan.pdf">http://unesco.org.pk/ns/documents/Workshop_Workbook/Session_5/5_PDRM-Balochistan.pdf</a> (page 17)
Baluchistan Earthquake, 1966 Magnitude: 6.7 Date: 01-08-1966 Death: 2 Wounded: 15 Epicenter: Near Quetta Source: Unesco: Annual Summary Of Information On Natural Disasters, Number 1, 1966	Quetta Earthquake, 1968 Magnitude: 5 Depth: 25km Date: 28-02-1968 Death: 0 Wounded: 15 Epicenter: Near Quetta Source: Unesco: Annual Summary Of Information On Natural Disasters, Number 3, 1968

<p>Quetta Earthquake, 1975  Magnitude: 5.4  Date: 1975  Death: 0  Source:  <a href="http://unesco.org.pk/ns/documents/Workshop_Workbook/Session_5/5_PDRM-Balochistan.pdf">http://unesco.org.pk/ns/documents/Workshop_Workbook/Session_5/5_PDRM-Balochistan.pdf</a> (page 17)</p>	<p>4.9 magnitude earthquake 61 km from Karak, Baluchistan, Pakistan November 18, 1977  Magnitude: 4.9  Date: 18-11-1977  Depth: 27km  Death: 0  Source: <a href="http://earthquaketrack.com/quakes/1977-11-18-06-39-02-utc-4-9-27">http://earthquaketrack.com/quakes/1977-11-18-06-39-02-utc-4-9-27</a></p>
<p>Quetta, Nushki Earthquake, 1978  Magnitude: 5.3  Date: 1978  Death: 0  Source:  <a href="http://unesco.org.pk/ns/documents/Workshop_Workbook/Session_5/5_PDRM-Balochistan.pdf">http://unesco.org.pk/ns/documents/Workshop_Workbook/Session_5/5_PDRM-Balochistan.pdf</a> (page 17)</p>	<p>Central Pakistan Earthquake 1981  Magnitude: 4  Date: 12-12-1981  Death: 6  Wounded: 12  Source:  <a href="http://earthquakes.findthedata.org/l/4334/Pakistan-Central">http://earthquakes.findthedata.org/l/4334/Pakistan-Central</a></p>
<p>Quetta, Chaman Earthquake, 1987  Magnitude: 5.6  Date: 1987  Death: 0  Source:  <a href="http://unesco.org.pk/ns/documents/Workshop_Workbook/Session_5/5_PDRM-Balochistan.pdf">http://unesco.org.pk/ns/documents/Workshop_Workbook/Session_5/5_PDRM-Balochistan.pdf</a> (page 17)</p>	<p>Quetta, Kalat, Khuzdar, Mastung, Kalat, Nushki, Surab Earthquake, 1990  Magnitude: 5.8-6.1  Date: 1990  Death: 0  Source:  <a href="http://unesco.org.pk/ns/documents/Workshop_Workbook/Session_5/5_PDRM-Balochistan.pdf">http://unesco.org.pk/ns/documents/Workshop_Workbook/Session_5/5_PDRM-Balochistan.pdf</a> (page 17)</p>
<p>Khuzdar, Nal, Quetta Earthquake, 1992  Magnitude: 5.7  Date: 1992  Death: 0  Source:  <a href="http://unesco.org.pk/ns/documents/Workshop_Workbook/Session_5/5_PDRM-Balochistan.pdf">http://unesco.org.pk/ns/documents/Workshop_Workbook/Session_5/5_PDRM-Balochistan.pdf</a> (page 17)</p>	<p>Quetta/Pishin, Makran/Gawadar Earthquake, 1993  Magnitude: 5.7  Date: 1993  Death: 0  Source:  <a href="http://unesco.org.pk/ns/documents/Workshop_Workbook/Session_5/5_PDRM-Balochistan.pdf">http://unesco.org.pk/ns/documents/Workshop_Workbook/Session_5/5_PDRM-Balochistan.pdf</a> (page 17)</p>
<p>Quetta Earthquake, 1995  Magnitude: 5.2  Date: 1995  Death: 0  Source:  <a href="http://unesco.org.pk/ns/documents/Workshop_Workbook/Session_5/5_PDRM-Balochistan.pdf">http://unesco.org.pk/ns/documents/Workshop_Workbook/Session_5/5_PDRM-Balochistan.pdf</a> (page 17)</p>	<p>Quetta Earthquake, 1996  Magnitude: 5.3  Date: 1996  Death: 0  Source:  <a href="http://unesco.org.pk/ns/documents/Workshop_Workbook/Session_5/5_PDRM-Balochistan.pdf">http://unesco.org.pk/ns/documents/Workshop_Workbook/Session_5/5_PDRM-Balochistan.pdf</a> (page 17)</p>
<p>Quetta, Mastung, Mach, Sibi, Harnai Earthquake, 1997  Magnitude: 5-6.2  Date: 1997  Death: 0  Source:  <a href="http://unesco.org.pk/ns/documents/Workshop_Workbook/Session_5/5_PDRM-Balochistan.pdf">http://unesco.org.pk/ns/documents/Workshop_Workbook/Session_5/5_PDRM-Balochistan.pdf</a> (page 17)</p>	<p>Quetta, Dalbandin Earthquake, 1998  Magnitude: 5.3  Date: 1998  Death: 0  Source:  <a href="http://unesco.org.pk/ns/documents/Workshop_Workbook/Session_5/5_PDRM-Balochistan.pdf">http://unesco.org.pk/ns/documents/Workshop_Workbook/Session_5/5_PDRM-Balochistan.pdf</a> (page 17)</p>
<p>3.9 magnitude earthquake 48 km from Quetta, Baluchistan, Pakistan, 1998  Magnitude: 3.9  Date: 14-07-1998  Death: 25km  Source: <a href="http://earthquaketrack.com/quakes/1998-07-14-13-04-56-utc-3-9-25">http://earthquaketrack.com/quakes/1998-07-14-13-04-56-utc-3-9-25</a></p>	<p>Quetta, Sibi, Ziarat, Harnai and Duki Earthquake, 2000  Magnitude: 6  Date: 2000  Death: 0  Source:  <a href="http://unesco.org.pk/ns/documents/Workshop_Workbook/Session_5/5_PDRM-Balochistan.pdf">http://unesco.org.pk/ns/documents/Workshop_Workbook/Session_5/5_PDRM-Balochistan.pdf</a> (page 17)</p>

<p>Quetta Earthquake, 2005  Magnitude: 4.9  Date: 02-03-2005  Death: 0  Wounded:1  Depth: 52km  Source:  <a href="http://earthquakes.findthedata.org/l/5193/Pakistan-Quetta">http://earthquakes.findthedata.org/l/5193/Pakistan-Quetta</a></p>	<p>Earthquake- in Baluchistan, Pakistan  Magnitude: 4  Date: 19/9/2006  Death: 0  Epicenter:550km  Source:  <a href="http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestearthquakes.asp?fromDate=6%2F1%2F2007&amp;toDate=12%2F31%2F2007&amp;sortBy=quakeDate&amp;sortOrder=Asc&amp;submit=Sho">http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestearthquakes.asp?fromDate=6%2F1%2F2007&amp;toDate=12%2F31%2F2007&amp;sortBy=quakeDate&amp;sortOrder=Asc&amp;submit=Sho</a></p>
<p>Earthquake- Baluchistan (near Quetta), Pakistan  Magnitude: 3.5  Date: 09/6/2007  Depth: -0.001  Death: 0  Source:  <a href="http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestearthquakes.asp?fromDate=6%2F1%2F2007&amp;toDate=12%2F31%2F2007&amp;sortBy=quakeDate&amp;sortOrder=Asc&amp;submit=Sho">http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestearthquakes.asp?fromDate=6%2F1%2F2007&amp;toDate=12%2F31%2F2007&amp;sortBy=quakeDate&amp;sortOrder=Asc&amp;submit=Sho</a></p>	<p>Earthquake October 28, 2008  Magnitude:6.4  Date: 28-10-2008  Death: 160  Wounded : 370  Epicenter: 60 kilometer northeast of Quetta.  Source:  <a href="http://baluchsarmachar.wordpress.com/2013/09/26/timeline-major-earthquakes-in-balochistan-1852-to-2013/">http://baluchsarmachar.wordpress.com/2013/09/26/timeline-major-earthquakes-in-balochistan-1852-to-2013/</a></p>
<p>Quetta-Ziarat Earthquake Of 29th October, 2008  Magnitude: 6.5Mb  Date: 29-08-2008  Depth: 15 km  Death: 0  Source: <a href="http://earthquaketrack.com/pk-04-lahore/recent">http://earthquaketrack.com/pk-04-lahore/recent</a></p>	<p>Earthquake- Near Quetta, Pakistan  Magnitude: 3.4  Date: 08/1/2009  Depth: 15 km  Death: 10  Epicenter: Near Quetta  Source:  <a href="http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestearthquakes.asp?fromDate=1%2F1%2F2009&amp;toDate=4%2F30%2F2009&amp;sortBy=quakeDate&amp;sortOrder=Asc&amp;submit=Sho">http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestearthquakes.asp?fromDate=1%2F1%2F2009&amp;toDate=4%2F30%2F2009&amp;sortBy=quakeDate&amp;sortOrder=Asc&amp;submit=Sho</a></p>
<p>Earthquake- Near Nal, Quetta, Pakistan  Magnitude: 3.4  Date: 09/2/2010  Depth: 24 km  Epicenter: Near Nal, Quetta  Death: 0  Source:  <a href="http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestearthquakes.asp?fromDate=1%2F1%2F2010&amp;toDate=2%2F28%2F2010&amp;sortBy=quakeDate&amp;sortOrder=Asc&amp;submit=Sho">http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestearthquakes.asp?fromDate=1%2F1%2F2010&amp;toDate=2%2F28%2F2010&amp;sortBy=quakeDate&amp;sortOrder=Asc&amp;submit=Sho</a></p>	<p>Earthquake Jan 20, 2011  Magnitude: 7.4  Date: 20-01-2011  Death: 0  Source:  <a href="http://baluchsarmachar.wordpress.com/2013/09/26/timeline-major-earthquakes-in-balochistan-1852-to-2013/">http://baluchsarmachar.wordpress.com/2013/09/26/timeline-major-earthquakes-in-balochistan-1852-to-2013/</a></p>
<p>Earthquake April 16, 2013  Magnitude: 7.9  Date: 16-04-2013  Death: 34  Wounded : 80  Epicenter: Sarawan area of Iran  Source:  <a href="http://baluchsarmachar.wordpress.com/2013/09/26/timeline-major-earthquakes-in-balochistan-1852-to-2013/">http://baluchsarmachar.wordpress.com/2013/09/26/timeline-major-earthquakes-in-balochistan-1852-to-2013/</a></p>	

## RAINS 2015:

Snowfall and rain triggered by intermittent storms swept through large swathes of territory in Balochistan on Saturday, leaving one person dead, 10 other injured and rendering at least 50 families homeless. Electricity, being the first casualty of rain, was missing along with breakdown of sewerage system and disruption in traffic on roads and highways on day two of the wet spell. “A man was killed and ten wounded when a passenger van was washed away by flash-floods in Mach Town of Bolan district,” Home Minister Sarfraz Bugti told reporters in Quetta. “More

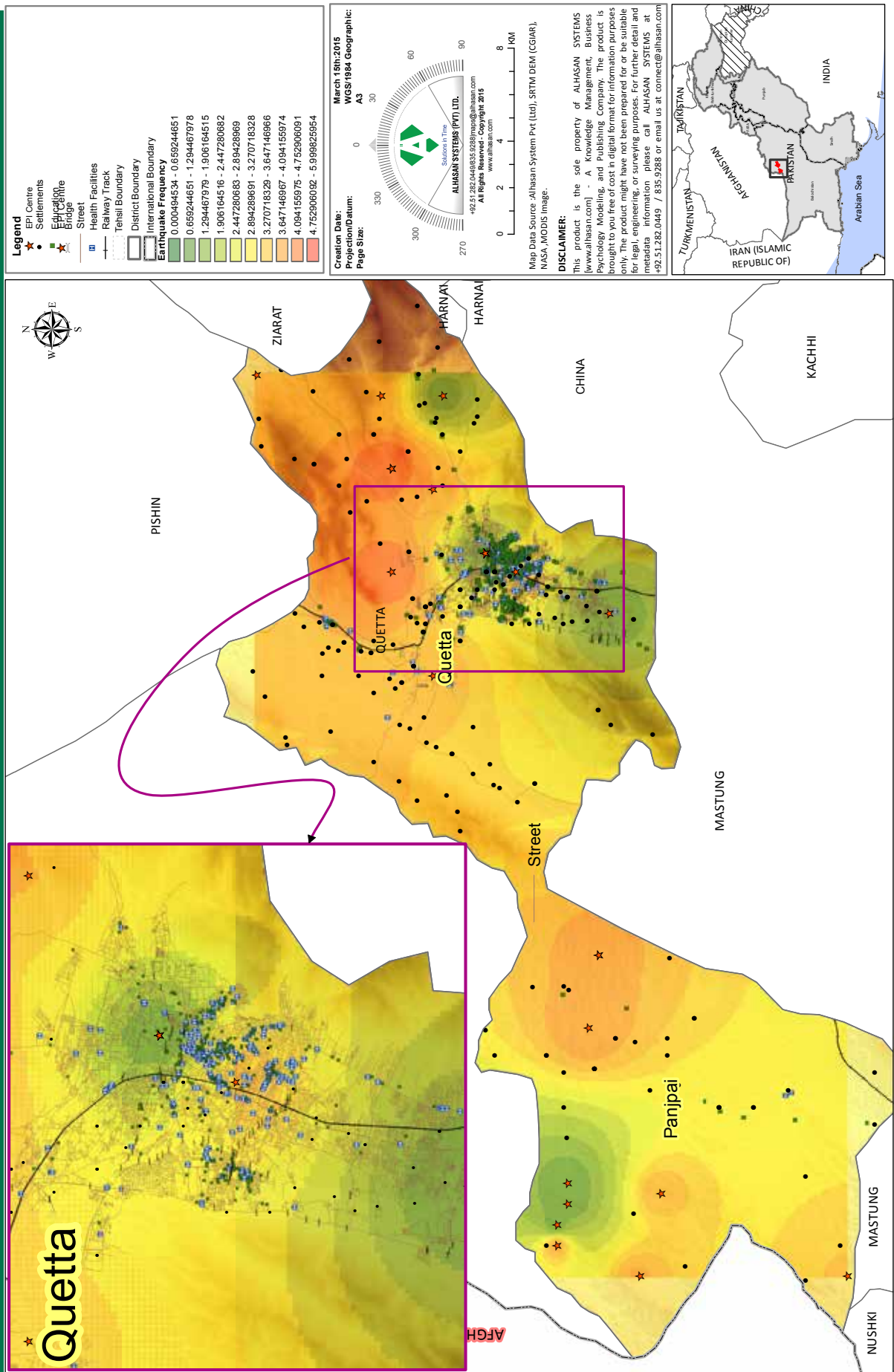


than 50 families were rendered homeless when torrents washed away their mud houses,” he said. The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) and Pakistan Army are on high alert to deal with any situation developed after the heavy rains in plains and snowfall on mountains, the minister said. Bugti said that urgent relief items including tents and food have been dispatched to the affected areas.<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>40</sup> The Express Tribune March 2015. <http://tribune.com.pk/story/853560/scores-homeless-as-storm-pounds-balochistan/>

## QUETTA HAZARD ANALYSIS MAP MARCH-2015





## 3 Hazard Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis

### 3.1 Hazard Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis

Prior to analyzing existing hazards; vulnerability to hazards and capacity to cope with the same of the district and its population needs to be understood. An explanation of the terms used is given under each heading, as follows:

#### 3.1.1 Hazard

A hazard is a situation which triggers disaster. But it can be also defined as:

“A potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the

Loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation”<sup>41</sup>

A hazard is a situation that has the potential to harm the health and safety of people or to damage plant and equipment. Hazards can be divided into two categories.

##### Natural Hazard

Natural hazards are natural processes or phenomena within the earth system that may constitute a damaging event. For example typhoons, tsunamis, earthquake and volcanic eruption cyclones, earthquakes, floods, landslides, storms are natural hazards.

##### Man-made Hazard

Any industrial, nuclear, or transportation accident, explosion, power failure, resource shortage, or other condition, resulting from man-made causes, which threaten or cause damage to property, human suffering, hardship or loss of life constitute ‘Man-made Hazard.

#### Hazard matrix of District<sup>42</sup>

Hazard	Frequency	Area affected/union councils	Severity/Force	Year
Earthquake	Frequently	Whole district	High	935,1941,1955,1975,1978, 1987,1990,1992,1993,1997,2008,
Epidemics	Often	Whole district	Low	Every year
Industrial accidents	Rare	Urban area of district	Low	Through out
Mines accidents	Rare	Coal mines/Mountains	Low	Every year

Note: In the following sections vulnerabilities and capacities of district Charsada have been reported in relation to the multiple hazards faced by the district. Vulnerability

#### 3.1.2 Vulnerability

Vulnerability is a situation which is:

<sup>41</sup> The “Urban Governance and Community Resilience Guides” (ADPC, 2010)

<sup>42</sup> District development profile, Quetta, 2011

“The attributes and circumstances of a community or system that makes it sensitive, vulnerable or susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard<sup>43</sup>”

Vulnerability precedes disasters, contribute to their severity, hinder and obstruct the disaster response. It is divided into three parts:

### Physical/Material Vulnerability

Weakness of the built environment and lack of access to physical and material resources i.e. living in hazard prone areas or in unsafe buildings, lack of savings, insurance and assets constitutes physical/material vulnerability.

### Social/Organizational Vulnerability

Social/Organizational Vulnerability refers to inequality in social systems that discriminate against and marginalize certain groups of people from accessing resources and services. People who have been marginalized in social, economic or political terms are vulnerable to disasters. Weakness in social and organizational areas may also cause disasters e.g. deep division can lead to conflict and war. Conflict over resources due to poverty can also lead to violence.

### Attitudinal/Motivational Vulnerability

Existence of fatalistic myths and religious beliefs influence people's vulnerability to disaster risks. If people believe that disasters are 'acts of God' and if they have low confidence in their ability to affect change or have 'lost heart' and feel defeated by events they cannot control, these people are often harder hit by disasters.

### Vulnerability matrix

Physical/material	Social/organizational	Attitudinal/motivational
Quetta lies in the active seismic region; therefore earthquakes occur from time to time. A powerful earthquake devastated Quetta town and the adjoining areas on the morning of May 31, 1935. Nearly 35,000 people are believed to have been killed in this disaster <sup>44</sup> .	According to 1998 census, total population of Quetta district was 759,94145 while it's estimated 2010 population is 1,235,066. The district has an estimated <sup>46</sup> growth rate of 4.13% per annum, which means that the population will double itself in 16.94 years <sup>47</sup> from 1998. Such rapid growth in population gives birth to many socio-economic problems and makes the area vulnerable to different natural and made-made hazards.	Awareness, concerning Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is very limited in the district. People's perception regarding disasters, is varied. Most people think of disasters as natural events which they can't prevent. Some people blame poverty, for their vulnerability.
The climate of Quetta District is dry, arid; hot in summers and mild to extreme cold in winter. Water scarcity and depletion of ground water level, is a major constraint to agricultural development.	Unlike majority of the other districts in Baluchistan, district Quetta is urban by its characteristics. 26 per cent of the population resides in rural areas as compared to the 74 per cent that resides in the urban areas. The influx to the urban areas leads to the deforestation which directly affects the global warming. Public	There is no investment, by the local community in the disaster risk reduction because people don't believe that disaster could be managed.

<sup>43</sup> Participant's Course workbook (ADPC)

<sup>44</sup> Ibid

<sup>45</sup> DCR 1998, Quetta

<sup>46</sup> Estimated using 2010 population estimates from Gridded Population of World (GPW) 3 data set

<sup>47</sup> Rule of 70 <http://controlgrowth.org/double.htm> retrieved on 05-03-2012

Physical/material	Social/organizational	Attitudinal/motivational
	health issues emerge from contaminated water and air.	
The Sinjidi coal mines in the district are providing labour for the local community but at the same time it has proved death mines for them. Baluchistan coal miners use primitive methods of mining, where most of the workers do not even have helmets. Most of the accidents in coal mines happen because of lack of safety precautions.	Dependent population (the population that is less than 15 years and more than 65 years of age including widows and divorced women) in the case of Quetta district is 40.01 per cent of the total population and the working population is 55.99 per cent, which shows that dependency ratio <sup>48</sup> in the district is 78.61 per cent, which is very high and as such makes the population highly vulnerable.	There are volunteers in the district who are trained on disaster management and are working on disaster risk reduction in the community with different local organizations. Welfare societies of colleges and universities participate actively in disaster reduction campaigns and also can be useful in emergency crises situations.
Area-wise district Quetta ranks as the 4th smallest district <sup>49</sup> in Baluchistan. Rapid population growth, in terms of rural - urban migration, and Influx of Afghan refugees during the 1980s helped the slums to grow. These slums are exposed to earthquake hazard.	Security situation is not good enough in the district. The destruction of property, economic loss, cases of bomb blasts, missile attacks, riots, target and terrorist attacks and hostage taking are a common phenomenon in the district. This civil unrest and terrorism have brought about large scale losses of life, property and crippled the economy and tourism.	There is lack of awareness and aptitude towards conservation of forests, rangelands and wildlife. The water table is constantly declining, which is a limiting factor for sustained activities of plantation and range land Development.
Environmental problems like air and water pollution, solid waste, hospital waste and industrial waste make the people vulnerable against different diseases.	Information management (IM) is weak in the public sector at all levels generally and at the district and lower levels in particular. Poor information management is the greatest hurdle in situation analysis and disaster preparedness.	
Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and solid waste disposal is considered to be the fundamental right of every human being but most of the people in urban and especially in rural areas do not have access to clean water and latrine facility. Adequate facilities for excreta disposal can help reduce transmission of diseases like diarrhoea and polio.	Resources available with the Civil Defence Department Quetta are not sufficient to combat even minor incidents and are not relevant to counter present day Natural or Manmade disasters. The Civil Defence Department has to be equipped with latest search & rescue equipment.	
In Quetta district, the forest area is spread over 108,008 <sup>50</sup> hectares. But deforestation due to the expansion of human activities and population expansion has escalated the threat of climate change. Timber mafia and domestic use of woods has deteriorated forest resource.	There are 1,169 doctors for a population of about 1,235,066 i.e. one doctor for 1,057 persons, one nurse for 2,038 persons, one bed for 612 persons and one health unit for 18,434 persons <sup>51</sup> . This highly insufficient number of doctors, nurses, beds and health units makes the population vulnerable, especially in time of emergency.	
Livelihoods of the people are not sustainable that is it cannot cope with and recover from stress and shocks and when disaster strikes; these	Unhealthy life styles and prevailing poverty, coupled with lack of awareness has increased the disastrous effects of communicable diseases, which directly	

<sup>48</sup> Dependency Ratio= (Population < 15 Years + Population > 65 Years)/ Population 15-65 Years

<sup>49</sup> District development profile, Quetta, 2011

<sup>50</sup> Ibid

<sup>51</sup> Ibid, page 70 [Baluchistan Health Department]

Physical/material	Social/organizational	Attitudinal/motivational
livelihoods collapse. As a result poor people get poorer and fall under the poverty line.	affect economic and social development of the society. These communicable diseases affect and disrupt livelihood activity of the people and render them vulnerable against various other natural hazards.	

### 3.1.3 Capacity

Capacities are resources, means and strengths, which exist in households and communities and which enable them to cope with, withstand, prepare for, prevent, mitigate or quickly recover from a disaster. The combination of all the strengths attributes and resources available within a community, society or organization that can be used to achieve agreed goals constitute its capacity to cope with hazards<sup>52</sup>.

#### Physical/Material Capacity

In most disasters, people suffer their greatest losses in the physical and material realm. Access to physical/material things or objects count as physical capacity. A few examples of physical and material resources are cash, food, land, properties and tools.

#### Social /Organizational Capacity

When everything physical is destroyed, people still has their skills, experiences and knowledge; they have family and social networks. They have leaders and systems for making decisions. They also have local, collective 'wisdom' reflected in their cultural practices that help them reduce or cope with disaster risks.

#### Attitudinal/Motivational Capacity

People also have positive attitudes and strong motivations such as the will to survive and willingness to help each other.

#### Capacity matrix

Physical/material	Social/organizational	Attitudinal/motiva tional
Forests play an important role in the maintenance of environmental balance. There are fifteen (15) notified forests in the district, measuring 108,008 hectare in total. Forests help in controlling soil erosion and also help reduce the speed of floods.	A District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) has been formed with membership of various stakeholders. They make Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) at the district level, assign roles to different stakeholders and then implement the plan to reduce the adverse impacts of natural hazards.	Indigenous knowledge of the local communities is a great asset not only for the vulnerable communities but also for the humanitarian organizations. Humanitarian Organizations do consider suggestions from local communities and incorporate those in their policies.
Fire brigades of the capital city are located in four different centres. One centre with 10 fire fighting trucks is located in the heart of the city. The other centres are located at Circular road, Cantonment and at the Airport. Although these fire brigades are functional but department has	The status of education in Quetta district is better than in all the other districts of the province. In district Quetta, the literacy rate for population, 10 years and above (10+) , is 67% while for adult (> 15 years) it is 63%.	The teachers, young educated students and youth assist the social workers working in their communities. They organize gatherings for mobilization sessions and act as a catalyst in the field.

<sup>52</sup> Participant's Course workbook (ADPC)

Physical/material	Social/organizational	Attitudinal/motiva tional
meagre resources that need to be further strengthened.		
District Quetta is well linked by road, rail, and air with other parts of the country and the outside world. This infrastructure plays a key role in economic development and relief activities by contributing towards welfare of the masses. [ Total length of roads= 1,168 km Black topped = 766 km Shingle = 402 km ] <sup>53</sup>	Social Welfare Department is actively involved in the improvement of social environment by providing opportunities to the underprivileged population through policies, programs and projects in order to alleviate poverty, dependency and increase capacity of the people. These projects include community development centres, income support programs etc.	
Telecommunication facilities are also available in the district which could help in advance warning of the predictable hazard. [ Telephone lines= 56,167 Telephone exchange= 16] PTA,2007	Family is an important institution of the society. In rural areas of the district, the majority of the people live in joint families, as it provides social security during un-employment, financial crisis and is also useful in emergency situation.	
In Quetta District, there are 417 primary schools (269 male and 148 female), 70 middle schools (35 male and 35 female), 60 high schools (32 male and 28 female) <sup>54</sup> . Besides, educational purpose, these school buildings can be used as shelter and evacuation centres in time of emergency.	There are about 80 INGOs / NGOs in the capital city that are contributing as per their mandate. The NGOs and other voluntary organizations play an important role in disaster management. Being an important partner in disaster risk management, they contribute in mobilizing communities and develop local level capacities in early warning, disaster preparedness and response.	
Health facilities in the district include 7 Hospitals (Public Sector), 3 rural health centres (RHCs) , 30 basic health units (BHUs), 18 mother child health (MCH) centres, 1 TB Clinic, 1 School Health Unit and 932 Doctors, 371 Nurses, 674 Para-medical staff <sup>55</sup> .	Civil Defence Department headquarter is in the heart of the city. It is conducting training in search & rescue, first aid, conduct simulation exercises and drills, firefighting and other relevant trades for volunteers, government employees and members of communities.	
Total Potential Agricultural Area of the district is 45,368 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 26.9% of the total geographical area of the District. The share of land used for agricultural in District Quetta is gradually increasing every year which will not only solve the food security problem but also bring prosperity to the farmer community.	District Crises Management Cell (DCMC) is established in Quetta city. District CMC stores are located at different points in the district which provide equipment for emergency situation. [Rescue Van 2.Shovels 241. Pick Axes 25. Blankets 70. First Aid Boxes 35 Stretchers 20. Metal Detector 1. Manila Rope 1,500 Feet, Steel Helmet 2,233] <sup>56</sup>	

<sup>53</sup> (District Development Statistics, Baluchistan, 2008-09)

<sup>54</sup> As per Baluchistan Educational Management Information System (BEMIS) school census 2009-10

<sup>55</sup> District development profile, Quetta, 2011

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid*, page 102



## 4 Sectoral DRR Measures

### 4.1.1 Education

- Government should introduce disaster risk reduction courses for teachers' training and should add DRR in the curriculum to support large-scale awareness.
- Government of Baluchistan should introduce a 'School Safety policy' taking all locally relevant hazards into account and adopting DRR measure for the existing schools and construction of new schools.
- Education Department and NGOs should organize workshops to provide teachers with training on disaster preparedness and early warning signs.
- Board of technical education Baluchistan should incorporate the subject of Seismic Resistant Design & Construction into the Curricula of Diploma in Associate Engineering as Diploma level Associate Engineers are more likely to be involved in the site construction of public buildings such as schools and hospitals.
- Education department should produce support materials linked with disaster risk reduction for teaching and learning.
- Incorporate disaster risk reduction measures i.e., ensure their suitable location and construction while establishing new schools in order to avoid future hazard threats.
- Humanitarian organizations should take on board the District Education Department and should provide trainings and necessary skills to the education officials to enable them to prepare School Based Disaster Risk Management Plans (SBDRM-Plan) for each school in the district.

### 4.1.2 Infrastructure

- Communication and Work department of Quetta should allocate funds for promoting safer construction practices and organize the awareness programs about the need of land use planning and building codes so that it can be followed by all the stakeholders, to avoid future threats in district Quetta.
- Communication and work department should observe the Seismic design of Reinforce structures in Baluchistan.
- Communication and work department and other organizations that are involved in construction of homes, health, education and other facilities should work jointly to establish and strictly enforce strict construction codes so that future threats of Earthquake can be mitigated in district Quetta.
- The Communication and Works department should utilize the available funds on the maintenance of roads and find alternative routes that can be used in case of emergency.
- Active people from the community can be used for disseminating early warning for the local endangered communities because people have lot of trust in informal and locally influential sources of information; e.g. a religious leaders, teachers, an NGO worker or a local government official. But firstly these active people should also be trained on Early Warning System.
- NGOs should initiate the Disaster Education Programmes for the local communities, to increase their knowledge of prevailing natural hazards, and especially to increase their capacity to understand extreme events and preventive measures to be taken before, during and after disaster.

- Water Conservation projects should be initiated by the Irrigation Department of Quetta for mitigating the future threats about freshwater shortages and increased demand.

#### 4.1.3 Health

- Health Department of District Quetta should establish nutrition stabilization centres for the pregnant and lactating women in each small and big hospital.
- NGOs should encourage the community participation in the awareness sessions, programs and trainings, related to water treatment practices and hygiene practices which will capacitate the vulnerable communities of the area against the communicable diseases.
- The health Department of district Quetta should establish a health mobile team in district & town headquarter hospital.
- Health facilities in district Quetta should be located near good roads and adequate means of transportation readily accessible to the community.
- A logistic system should be put in place for determining the requirement of medicine, maintaining an inventory, storing and stocking, issuing and controlling the use of medicine, stockpile of emergency medicine and supplies, special arrangement with vendors and suppliers for emergency purchases in time of disaster.

#### 4.1.4 Livelihood

- Fodder stocks should be maintained by the livestock department of the district Quetta to cope with emergencies.
- Capacity can be built through awareness programs on livelihood diversification.
- Agriculture department of district Quetta should promote effective programs of contingency crop planning to deal with year to year climate variations.
- Agriculture department should create Community Seed Bank at Union Council level in district Quetta.
- NGO's should organize advocacy seminars, trainings and awareness sessions for improved agricultural practices.
- Agriculture and livestock department should organize trainings for mass awareness regarding epidemics and diseases to live stock and crops.

#### 4.1.5 Food

- Stockpiling of essential food items should be encouraged among the community through awareness programs.
- Civil administration of district Quetta should look after the availability of food.

#### 4.1.6 Safety Security

- Police department should provide security to workers of NGOs and INGOs who perform duties for rehabilitation of the victims.
- Police department should also provide security in the safe area of district Quetta.

#### 4.1.7 Government and Humanitarian Sector

- All the Departments and Sectoral line ministries in district Quetta should take the responsibility of developing contingency and Recovery Plans for priority hazards based on their areas of competence and mandate in collaboration with other stakeholders.

- The District Disaster Management Authority of Quetta should monitor the disaster warning or disaster occurrence in the case of any event and communicate the same to the Towns, Union Councils, and the Villages for better preparedness and effective response in coordination with all the other stakeholders.
- NGOs should connect with concerned departments and institutions in district Quetta for providing technical and financial resources regarding different sectors related to disaster.
- Society leaders can facilitate the Government and NGOs in implementation of DRM projects in district Quetta.
- The District Disaster Management Authority and NGOs should employ the requisite staff who have a combination of practical experience and up to date theoretical knowledge related to Disaster Management and Sustainable development (Disaster Managers, Rescue and Relief providers etc.), should stockpile equipment (Boats, Jackets, medicine, food, fire safety equipment etc.) to build institutional capacity at the district level.

## 5 Coordination and Support Services

### 5.1.1 List of Police Stations in District Quetta

Sr. No.	Police Station	Phone No.
1	Emergency Center A	081-920 2555
2	Emergency Center B	081-920 2777
3	Railway Police Station	081-920 5235
4	Cantt. Police Station	081-920 1087
5	City Police Station	081-920 1250
6	Civil Lines Police Station	081-920 2730
7	Gawalmandi Police Station	081-920 2230, 081 266 7803
8	Quaidabad Police Station	081-920 2218
9	Crimes Branch Police Station	081-920 1419
10	Industrial Area Police Station	081-921 1050
11	Police Lines Police Station	081-9201435
12	Sadar Police Station	081-920 2219
13	Bijli Road Police Station	081-9202042
14	Kuchlak Police Station	081-2890243
15	Sariab Road Police Station	081-9211080
16	Traffice Police	081-9201991
17	Brewary Road Police Station	0812 835610
18	Pashtoonabad Police Station	081-920 1611, 081-2664040

### 5.1.2 NGO's working in Quetta

Name	Address	Contact Info
Aurat Foundation	House No.17/A, Kashana Ayub, Chaman Housing Scheme, Airport Road Quetta, Pakistan	081- 2821282
Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP)	House # 5-A, Gulshan-e-Janan Street, Sariab Road, Quetta, Pakistan	081-2471437-9
IDO	House # 69-A, Chaman Housing Scheme, Quetta	081-2834642
Institute for Development Studies and Practices (IDSP)	IDSP-Pakistan House No. 7-A, Al-Mashraq Street, Arbab Karam Khan Road Quetta. Pakistan	081-2449775,081-2471776, Fax :- 081-2447285
Islamic Relief	Islamic Relief Country Office , Pakistan, Plot 2 , Street 7, Sector G 10/2, Islamabad	051-2114212
Save the Children	Chaman Housing Scheme, Quetta	0333-7818123/0331-7341781, anasreen@savechildren.org
Taraqee Foundation	Jinnah Town, Quetta	081-2864157
Today Women Organization	Chaman Housing Scheme, Quetta	0332 7942169
UNHCR	36,Block-E,Chaman Housing Society, P.O.Box No#30, Quetta	081 2829368- 2829369, Fax: 081 2829370
UNICEF	22-A, Chaman Housing Scheme Airport Road. Mail: P.O. Box 284, Quetta	081-2838996 - 2839144; 2832005
Voice	H.No. 121-A Chiltan Housing Scheme AirPort Road Quetta, Balochistan (PAKISTAN.)	081-2880851
WDO-Women Development Organization	279-C SAMUNGLI HOUSING SCHEME SAMUNGLI ROAD QUETTA	081-2825704
WFP	27 A, Chaman Housing Scheme, Airport Road, Quetta	081-2834684

### 5.1.3 Departmental Focal Points

S#	Department	Office In charge	Degination	Telephone Numbers Office
1	Administration	Dawood Khan	Commissioner	081-9202268
		Muhammad Yaqoob Mari	DC Relief	081-9202176
2	Education	Mr Qayoom Nazar Changezi	District Education Officer	081-9601622
3	Irrigation	Mr Abdus Salim Khan	Secretary	081-9201074
4	Health	Mr Shafi Zehri	District Health Officer	081-9201954
5	Livestock	Abdul Salam Baloch	Director	081-9202275
6	Agriculture	Mr Abdul Karim	Deputy Director	081-9201261
7	Forest	Mr Muhammad Saleem	District Officer	081-9202275
8	Local Government	Mr. Muhammad Younus	District Officer	081-9201277
9	Mines And Mineral	Abdul Manan kakar	Director	081-9201062
10	PDMA	Noor Muhammad	Director General	081-2880245

Source: DC Office Quetta

### 5.1.4 Emergency Response

S.No	Name or Organizations	Office Contact
1	Edhi Ambulance	115/081-2830832
2	Electricity Complaint	118
3	Police Emergency	15/081-9202555
4	Telephone (Complaint)	1218
5	Telephone Enquiry	1217
6	Sui Gas Help line	1199
7	PIA Flight enquiry	114
8	Bomb Disposal	081-2831289
9	Railway Inquiry	081-9202632
10	Fire Brigade (Cantt)	081-9201629
11	Fire Brigade (City)	081-2841118

### 5.1.5 Federal and Provincial Government Services

Office and Department	Number of Offices	Location
FEDERAL		
Election Commission (EC)	1	Stewart Road, Hotel Bloom Star
Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS)	1	Zarghoon Road, Quetta
NADRA Head Office	1	Zarghoon Road, Quetta
Post Master General	1	Sariab Road, Quetta
General Post Office	1	Zarghoon Road, Near CPO, Quetta
Geogical Survey of Pakistan Head Office	1	Sariab Road, Quetta
National Savings Head Office	1	Gulistan Road, Near Tanmeer I Nau College, Quetta.
Pakistan Customs Head Office	1	Airport Road, Near Askari Park, Quetta
National Accountability Bureau	1	Gulistan Road, Quetta
PROVINCIAL		
Social Welfare Office	1	Baroori Road, Quetta
Overseas Pakistani Foundation. Zakat	1	Designation: General Manager (Balochistan). Address: Regional Office, H.No. 1-A, Block No. 4, Satellite Town, Quetta. Tele: 081-9211641 Fax: 081-9211642
Excise and Taxation	1	Sariab Road, Quetta



### 5.1.6 Economic Infrastructure and Communications:

Infrastructure Name/Type	Numerical Strength/Quantity
Total Length of Metalled Roads	466 Km
Total Length of Single Roads	402 Km
Number of Telephone Connections	56, 167
Internet Users	NA
Mobile Phone Providing Companies	04

NA: Data Not Available

### 5.1.7 Number of Courts and Benches

Type of Court/Benches	Available Y/N	Numbers
High Court Bench	Y	1
District Court	Y	1
Session Court	Y	1
Anti-Terrorist Courts	Y	1
Qazi Courts	N	0
Majlis-e-Shoora	N	0
Banking Court	Y	1
NAB Court	Y	1
Anti Corruption Court	Y	1
Drug Court	Y	1
Control of Narcotic Court	Y	1
Labour Court	Y	1
Revenue Court	Y	1

### 5.1.8 List of Contacts of Provincial Offices

Department	Office	Inter Com	Fax	Residence
GOVERNOR'S HOUSE (MAIN EXCHANGE 920 2170-72)				
Military Secretary	9202171	6041		9202170
Principal Secretary to Governor	9202176	6043		
PROVINCIAL OMBUDSMAN (MOHTASIB)				
Mohtasib	9201827	6171		
Secretary	9201812	6139		
BALOCHISTAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION				
Chairman Public Service Commission Quetta	9202836		9203151	9201535
CHIEF MINISTER SECRETARIAT (MAIN EXCHANGE 9202061-69)				
Chief Minister Balochistan	9202061, 9202069		9201746	9211488
Principal Secretary	9201173	6165	9202240	
PROVINCIAL MINISTERS BALOCHISTAN				
S&GAD	9201696 9202360 9202870	6111	9202702	0812835323
BDA	9202452	6300		
Sports and Culture	9201624	6808	9202345	0812831608
Mines and Mineral	9202607	6805		
Gawadar Development	9201119	6809		
PHE	9202321	6014		0812840311
Health	9201786			
Excise & Taxation	9202216	6046		
P&D	9201506	6004		0812828444
I&P	9201148	6806		
Livestock	9201252	6048		
Agriculture	9201609	6008		
President Program	9202481	6001		

Department	Office	Inter Com	Fax	Residence
C&W	9202962	6005		
Industries & Commerce	9202649	6015	9202649	0812840722
Food	9201654	6010		03337811118
QDA	9201587	6027		
Home	9202130	6023		
Transport Deptt:	9202652	6036		
Revenue	9202290	6072	9202330	
Local Govtt:	9201238	6000		03138309000
Prison	9201437	6070		
Forest & Wildlife	9201962			03423951135
Fisheries	9202072	6095		
PDMA	9201968	6083		
Environment	9201953	6099		
Labour & Manpower	9202007	6002	9202007	0812833150
Social Welfare	9202095	6160		
Information	9201196	6030		9201196
Youth Affairs	9201508	6804		03468755555
Hajj & Aquaf	9201733	6037		
Finance	9201586	6031		
B.WASA	9201095	6011		
Local Govtt:	9201238	6000		0812835023
Education	9201390	6163		0812833814
Non formal Education	9201749	6096		
Population Welfare Deptt:	9201752	6023	9201752	03455555358
Minority Affairs Department	9201405	6069		0812824391
I.P.C	9201748	6078		0812837113
Women Development	9201771	6003	0812830082	0812828522
Prosecution Deptt:	9202194	6080		
Information Technology Deptt:	9201231			0812445550
Advisor to CM for Social Welfare	9202567			0812824380
Advisor to CM for Education	9201491			0812855693
Mrs. Zareena Zehri Advisor to CM	9203105			
Madam Hussain Bano Advisor to CM	9203082			
Madam Shahida Rauf Advisor to CM	9202252			
Madam Nasreen Khethran W.O.P	9201165	6801		
Babu Amin Umrani W.O.P	9201025	6018		
J. Paerkash W.O.P	9202721			
BALUCHISTAN PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY (EXCHANGE 9203065-64, 9203074-80)				
Speaker	9203065		9202372	9203040
Deputy Speaker	9203057			
Secretary	9201950		9202575	9203325
MPA'S HOSTEL QUETTA (EXCHANGE 9203040)				
Chief Comptroller	9203053		9201330	
Comptroller	9201330			
SERVICE & GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT (EXCHANGER 9202583-89/9201514-17)				
Chief Secretary Balochistan	9201254		9202132	9201964
	9203241		9202753	9202301

Department	Office	Inter Com	Fax	Residence
Secretary S&GAD	9201453	6103	9201971	
NATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY BUREAU BALOCHISTAN				
DG	9202527			
Col Staff	9202528			
ANTI CORRUPTION ESTABLISHMENT BRANCH				
DIG	9201327		0812822707	
BALOCHISTAN HIGH COURT				
Chief Justice	9201692 9202957			9202486
Registrar	9202077		9202784	0812839758
BALOCHISTAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY				
Chairman	9201875		9202844	
Director	9203846			
CHIEF MINISTER INSPECTION TEAM				
Chairman	9202428	6403	9202557	
COMMUNICATION AND WORKS DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	9202374	6700	9202662	
CULTURE, TOURISM, AND ARCHIVE DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	9202537	6413	9201633	03468304014
Deputy Secretary	9201369			
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	9201622	6223	9202727	
ENVIRONMENT SPORTS & YOUTH AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	9202421	6730	9202327	03003888898
Deputy Secretary	9203130			
FINANCE DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	9201272	6517	9202265	
P.S to Secretary	9202307	6519		
FISHERIES DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	9201224	6203	9202926	9201825
Additional Secretary	9202437			0812834706
FOOD DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	9201099		9203178	
P.S to Secretary	9203201			
FOREST AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	9202275	6408	9202540	0812666789
Deputy Secretary	9202144			
HEALTH DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	9201954	6502	9201149	03337805302
P.S to Secretary	9201954	6500		
HOME AND TRIBAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	9202400 9202217	6050	9201835 9202759	
P.S to Secretary	9201002	6063		0812666697
BALOCHISTAN LEVIES FORCE				
Additional Secretary B.L.F	9201783			
Deputy Secretary	9201281			
PRISON DEPARTMENT				
I.G	9202707		9201567	
Superintendent Jail	9201319		0812834773	
POLICE DEPARTMENT				
Provincial Police Officer	9203660		9201267	9201493 9201325
DIGP HQs, CPO, Quetta	9203660		9201267	
AIGP Operations CPO	9201260			
AFGHAN REFUGEES ORGANIZATION				
Commissioner	9202595		9202338	
Director Operations	0812841676			03003988913
DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL DEFENCE				
Director	9203514 9203515		9203720	

Department	Office	Inter Com	Fax	Residence
Assistant Director	9203516		9203720	03458382529
Emergency Telephone	9203513			
IRRIGATION & POWER DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	9201074	6704	9202157	
Additional Secretary	9202487	6713		0812441796
INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	9201881	6311 6301	9201903	0812826835
Additional Secretary	9202440	6302		0812823431
INFORMATION DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	9201599	6093	9202097	9202889
Deputy Secretary	9203366	6093	9202097	9202889
DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC RELATION BALOCHISTAN				
Director General	9202548 9201932		9201355	03138844123
Deputy Director	9203718			03337819973
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	9201571	6018	0812841199	
Deputy Secretary	9203210			
INTER PROVINCIAL COORDINATION DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	9203810		9203927	
Deputy Secretary	9203928			0812826477
LAW & PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	9201020	6051	9201867	
Additional Secretary	9203379	6051		0812880159
ADVOCATE GENERAL OFFICE				
Advocate General Balochistan	9201298		0812837203	9211088
Additional A.G Balochistan	9201709			
LABOUR & MANPOWER DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	9202422	6313	9201619	9211115
Additional Secretary	9202183	6315		
LIVESTOCK & DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	9202243	6406	9202835	
Additional Secretary	9203717	6405		
LOCAL GOVERNMENT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	9201277	6204	9201710	
Additional Secretary	9201279	6258		
MINES & MINERAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	9201062	6081	9201113	9201126
Deputy Secretary	9203104			
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT				
Additional Chief Secretary	9201052	6601	9202419	
Secretary Planning	9202903	6618	9201068	
Secretary Implementation	9202131			
BALOCHISTAN COSTAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY				
Director General	0812863003			
Director Admin:	0812863002			
GAWADER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY				
Director General	0864211775		0864211779	
QUETTA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY				
Chairman	9211081		9211443	
Director General	9211067		9201073	
PROSECUTION DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	0812863075			0812668026
Deputy Secretary Admin:	0812833784			
POPULATION WELFARE DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	9202361	6419	9202302	
Additional Secretary	9201850	6424		

Department	Office	Inter Com	Fax	Residence
PROVINCIAL TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	9203758	6230	9203704	0812837799
Deputy Secretary	9203756			03024004747
PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	9201160	6732	9201566	
Deputy Secretary Development	9202364	6735		
WATER & SANITATION AUTHORITY (EXCHANGE 9211612-11)				
Managing Director (B.WASA)	9211609	9211610		03003810039
Director Administration	9211615			
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMISSION				
Secretary	9201391		9203243	
Director	9203085			
REVENUE, LAND UTILIZATION, SETTLEMENT & RELIEF DEPARTMENT				
Senior Member	9201015	6213	9201774	03009380994
Secretary B.L.C	9202764	6245		
RELIGIOUS AND MINORITY AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT				
Secretary	9201026		0812836818	0812863249
Deputy Secretary	0812825820			

Source: Computer Section S& GAD

### 5.1.9 Health Facilities and their Geographical Locations:

Facility	Location
Hospital	Quetta
	Quetta
	Quetta
	Quetta
	Quetta
	Quetta
	Quetta
	Quetta
	Quetta
	Quetta
	Quetta
RURAL HEALTH CENTER	Kuchlak
TB Clinic	Quetta
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CENTER	Panjpai
	Hazara Town
	Kansi Road
	Nichari Road
	Wahdat Colony
	Kuchlak
	Toghi Road
	Hanna
	Pak Railway
Basic Health Unit	Hudda
	Killi Muhammad Khail
	Urrak (Hanna)
	Kachi Baig
	Ahmed Khan Zai
	Killi Khail
	Balochistan University
	Shadinzai
	New Pashtoonabad
	New Marriabad
	Wahdat Colony
	BMC Complex



Facility	Location
	Killi Tirkha
	Old Pashtoonabad
	Hudda
	Killi Kabir
	Civil Secretariate
	Samungli
	Pashtoon Bagh
	Nohisar
	Old Mariabad
	Hanna
	GOR Colony
	Umar Abad
	Balili (Rehim Gul)
	Regi Nasran
	Saraghargi
DISPENSARY	Panjpai
	Pashtoonabad
	Killi Sher Khan
	Quetta
	Provincial Assembly
	Killi Sabzal
	Gohar Abad
	Killi Gul Mohammad
	Hanna
	Barozai
	Killi Almo
	Sammali

# PAKISTAN DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

## PAKISTAN CITY DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE KARACHI, SINDH



## PAKISTAN CITY DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE LAHORE, PUNJAB



**FEATURED BOOK**



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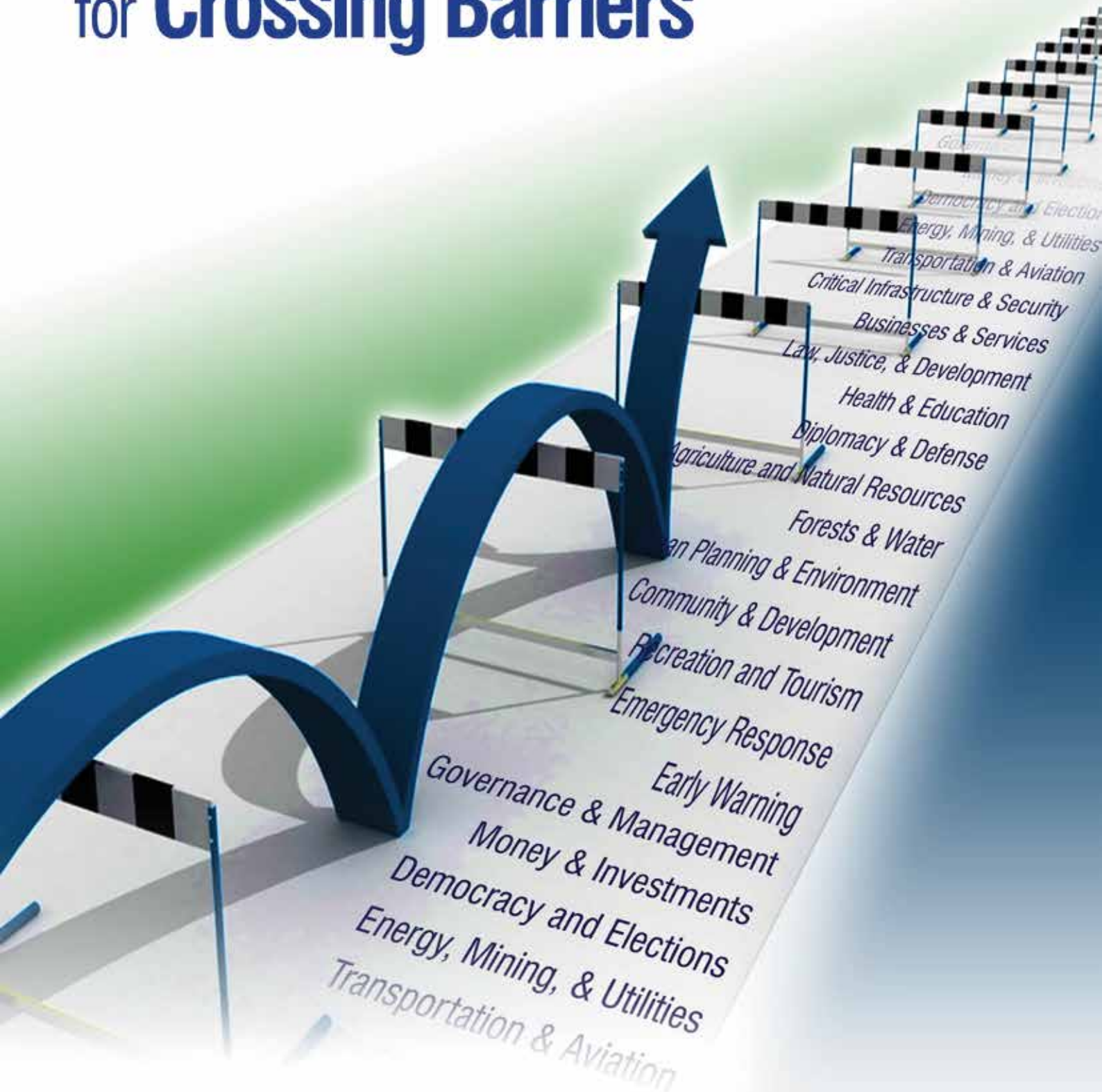
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