



**National Endowment
for Democracy**
supporting freedom around the world

Public Sector Accountability REPORT

Of Quetta District

Project Title:
**Strengthening and Engaging Civil Society Organizations
in Public Sector Accountability,
in Quetta District**

Prepared by:
**Association for Integrated Development
(AID) Baluchistan**

Acronyms

NED	National Endowment for Democracy
PAF	Public Accountability Forum
AID	Association for Integrated Development
CMPRU	Chief Minister Policy Reform Unit
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
NAB	National Accountability Bureau
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
IP	Implementing Partner
TOR	Terms of Reference
MPA	Minister of Provincial Assembly
UC	Union Council
PTSMCs	Parent Teacher School Management Committee
BHU	Basic Health Unite
DG	Director General
DEO	District Education Officer
DHO	District Health Officer
DSM	District Support Manager
MS	Medical Superintendent
BECS	Basic Education Community Schools
MNCH	Maternal Newborn and Child Health
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
EPI	Expanded Program for Immunization
SRHR	Sexual Reproductive Health Rights & services
PPHI	People's Primary Healthcare Initiatives
RTI	Right to Information
ILO	International Labor Organization
ISPS	Institute of Social Policy Science
EMIS	Education Management Information System
PWD	People with Disability
NOC	No Objection Certificate

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Association for Integrated Development (AID) Baluchistan is currently implementing a project titled "Strengthening and Engaging Civil Society Organizations in Public Sector Accountability" with financial support of National Endowment for Democracy (NED) in Quetta district, Baluchistan. The report covers and enlightens the details of all project activities that were carried out during the project from July 2015 to March 2016.

Mapping, Assessment & Strengthening of CSOs: AID carried out mapping survey of and conducted needs assessment of 40 local civil society organizations working in Quetta district. After need assessment, 20 potential organizations have been identified/ selected on the basis of compatible missions and adequate capacity to be partners of Public Accountability Forum through due diligence process. To build the capacity of selected CSOs, AID has planned and implemented a series of capacity building trainings for 20 selected civil society organizations regarding to address & cater the needs, gaps identified during assessment phase. AID has prepared a training manual on organizational development, structure and procedures of local government, role of civil society, information collection, situational analysis, budget monitoring & tracking, right-to-information laws, and interaction with government accountability institutions, media strategy, monitoring and evaluation techniques, and advocacy skills, reporting and proposal development with the support of consultant.

Capacity Building of CSOs: AID Baluchistan has arranged 2 (4 days) training of trainers (TOT) and 2 members of each PAF member CSO attended TOT training. AID Baluchistan has arranged 2 (4 days) replication training and trained 4 members of each CSO. Trained 40 (2 representatives of each member CSOs) as mater trainer and enable them to train other member of the respective 20 CSOs.

Formulation of Public Accountability forum: AID has Formulated/established Public Accountability Forum with membership of 20 Civil Society Organizations of Baluchistan, PAF is actively working with systematic approach on public sector accountability with line departments, elected representatives, legislatures, local government representatives, civil society, media and stakeholders in Quetta Baluchistan, AID Baluchistan is currently running the secretariat of PAF.

Monthly coordination meeting is a regular feature of PAF. In coordination meetings PAF members review the progress and planning meetings on monitoring the performance of the civil society organization, field observations, increasing number of groups engaging in public accountability, suggestion and recommendations for improvements in the quality of their evaluation and advocacy work to ensure the success and achieving of the project desire goal, tracking policy changes, policy reforms and follow up with elected representatives, line departments and stakeholders for taking remedial actions against finding, gaps and flaws identified by PAF.

Proposals: AID Baluchistan requested concepts notes from PAF partners organizations on public accountability particularly to monitor ongoing public sector projects and conduct evaluations of completed projects of health, education, infrastructure, analysis of different policies, policies drafts, finding gaps, flaws, missing factors, assessing it in Bird's eye view according to the context of Baluchistan, monitoring of public sector development projects, tracking the performance of government departments and the implementation of particular laws and policies related to development and public services in following areas, health, education, infrastructure and policies.

All PAF members submitted their concept papers. Public Accountability Forum discussed and reviewed all concept papers, after technical inputs of PAF members and with consent of CSOs some concepts notes were amended as to meet the objectives of the project.

After approval of concept notes by PAF, as per work plan all partners' organizations launched public accountability campaign at field level and completed their activities successfully and submitted project completion reports with financial expenses. The findings, gaps, flaws and information gathered by partner organizations during field activities has shared in the coordination meetings.

Chief Minister Policy Reforms Unit (CMPRU): AID Baluchistan has actively involved the Chief Minister Policy Reforms Unit (CMPRU) in Public Accountability forum activities and they were onboard throughout project activities.

Publication & printing of ICE material: AID Baluchistan hired the services of a consultant for designing of training manual and ICE material with the accountability slogan. AID Baluchistan published 1000 copies of ICE material including broacher, poster, sticker etc.

Under the umbrella of the project and AID has formed, a Public Accountability Forum (PAF) has been formed and 1 member from each CSOS given its membership.

Introduction

The Association for integrated development Baluchistan (AID) is an independent, nonprofit, non-Government organization having a team of dedicated professionals giving their services in all over the country devoted to improving the quality of life for peoples by reviving and reinvigorating civil society. AID Baluchistan was established in 1998. It is registered under the Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies Registration and Control Ordinance 1961. AID is engaged in participatory research, advocacy campaigning, community awareness mass mobilization, participatory community development and networking for the sustainable livelihood of the poor rural and urban communities by challenging the unsustainable, anti-masses and anti-poor plans, policies and actions.

AID Baluchistan is currently implementing a project titled "Strengthening and Engaging Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Public Sector Accountability" in Quetta District with the financial support of National Endowment for Democracy (NED). The main objectives of the project are to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations and enable them to conduct and engaged in accountability of public sector organizations/ institutes in Quetta district.

Association for integrated development (AID) will design a comprehensive capacity building program for local CSOs on organizational development, public accountability mechanisms, information collection and situational analysis, advocacy and lobbying skills. This program will be delivered through a series of workshops, follow up refresher trainings and practical exercises (assessment and advocacy). The trained member CSOs will be engaged in monitoring public sector service delivery departments, performance assessments and negotiation with public representatives and policy decision makers.

AID will form district level network of trained CSOs "Public Accountability Forum" (PAFs) which will continue their collective efforts even after the project completion. The member CSOs will be made liable to have a quarterly review report on the status of public sector service delivery in their respective focused areas of the district. All the member CSOs will continuously monitor public sector performance on district level and AID will monitor the member CSO's performance in this regard and develop quarterly reports of Quetta district based upon its own and member CSOs findings.

Association for integrated Development AID Baluchistan with support of Public Accountability Forum will launch a comprehensive advocacy campaign with media, elected representatives, government officials and civil society organization and will share the findings of the public accountability forum field activity.

Public Accountability Forum (PAF)

AID Baluchistan has Formulated/established Public Accountability Forum with membership of 20 Civil Society Organizations of Baluchistan. PAF is actively working with systematic approach on public sector accountability with line departments, elected representatives, legislatures, local government representatives, civil society, media and stakeholders in Quetta Baluchistan. AID Baluchistan is currently running the secretariat of PAF.

TORs of Public Accountability Forum:

- AID Baluchistan will call and organize monthly coordination meetings of PAF partner organizations, share and discuss the overall progress of the project.
- PAF member will provide support to AID Baluchistan for preparation of a comprehensive capacity development plan for partner CSOs.
- PAF will support AID Baluchistan in implementation of the project.
- PAF will provide technical support to member CSOs in proposal writing.
- PAF will approve proposal of CSOs.
- CSOs will submit monthly progress report to PAF on its public sector accountability activities.
- PAF member and AID Baluchistan will monitor the field activities of the CSOs.
- PAF will launch advocacy campaign with media, elected representatives, government officials, CSOs and other stakeholder on the bases of the findings of the CSOs filed activity on public sector accountability.
- The PAF will continue its activities after completion of the project onward accordingly.

Public accountability forum is a representative forum of all CSOs working with AID Baluchistan in NED project. Monthly coordination meeting is a regular feature of PAF. In coordination meetings, PAF member review the overall progress of the project, share and discussed the field activities and work of the Civil Society organization regarding public sector accountability, discuss future plans and provides feedback to improve the performance of the civil society organization.

In monthly coordination meetings, Public Accountability Forum discussed and reviewed all concept papers submitted by CSOs, after technical inputs of PAF members and some concepts notes were amended as to meet the objectives of the project. The forum approved all the concept notes and work plan of CSOs. The findings, gaps, flaws and information gathered by partner organizations during field activities has shared in the coordination meetings.

PAF will launch Advocacy campaign the bases of the finding of CSOs work on public sector accountability and provide suggestion and recommendations for improvements in the quality of their evaluation and tracking policy changes, policy reforms and follow up with elected representatives, line departments and stakeholders for taking remedial actions against finding, gaps and flaws identified by PAF.

Activities Carried out in Health Sector

Following partner organizations carried out activities in health sector as per their concept note. The targeted public sector institution was Basic Health Units (BHUs) in different killis of Quetta district. The objectives of their project were to analyze the budget of BHUs, acquire services, facilities and service delivery mechanism and concerns of the inhabitant of the area that they are satisfied with the services provided by health department or not. Moreover, to know that is people or community aware about their right of accountability of public sector organization/institutions.

S. No	Name of Organization	Particular/ Project title	Location/ Area
01	Social welfare and Environment Development Organization (SWEDO)	Basic health Services and Budget analysis at Basic Health Units	BHU Killi Mubarak, Hudda District Quetta
02	Human Development Organization (HDO)	MNCH, Nutrition Services and Budget analysis	BHU KilliNasaran, NawaKilli Quetta.
03	Health & Nutrition Society (HnNuts)	Budget analysis With services	BHU Khaili Quetta
04	New Hope for life Foundation (NHLF)	Staff, services facilities and Budget analysis	BHU KilliKotwal, Quetta
05	Humanitarian Educational work and Development (HAWAD)	Situation analysis of SRHR services and friendly spaces for young mothers and girls.	BHU Marri Abad Quetta
06	Society for Mobilization Advocacy AND Justice (Smaaj)	Situation analysis of EPI program & community involvement	BHU LorKaraiz Quetta

Major Activities Carried Out During Project

- Review of Health Budget.
- Visit of BHUs to acquire services and facilities available.
- Conducted meeting with Medical Officers of the BHUs to discuss budget, staff, medicine and services availability at BHU.
- Conducted focused group discussion with community in the catchment of the BHU to highlight issues of the community regarding health.
- Interviews with BHU staff and key informants.
- Survey and Meetings for Focused Group Selection
- Meeting with District Support Manager (DSM) Peoples Primary Healthcare Initiatives (PPHI) Distinct Quetta.
- Meetings with District Health Officer District Quetta.
- Joint meeting of BHU staff, community members and PPHI staff.

Major and Common Findings of the Project

Baluchistan has facing governance issues due to lack of bureaucratic and political commitment and people of the province suffering a lot specially in health and education sector. Approximately 90% of the total population is living below poverty line. People cannot bear expenses of private hospitals and services in primary and tertiary hospitals are insufficient. Current maternal mortality rate (MMR) of the province is 85% out of 1000 deliveries.

Note: People's Primary Healthcare Initiative (PPHI) is a semi-governmental institution, established under company's ordinance 2001, working under ministry of special initiatives. The administrative control of all Basic Health Unites (BHUs) is with PPHI. District support Manager is the head of PPHI at district level. PPHI is responsible to supply medicines, provide equipment, repair & maintenance and provide contractual staff to BHUs; While District Health Officer is the overall head of health department at district level. Transfer posting of BHU staff, salaries, and leaves pension and service records of Government staff at BHUs is with DHO.

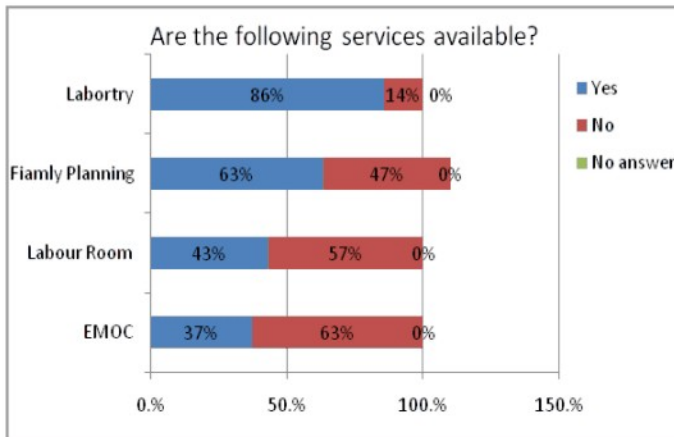
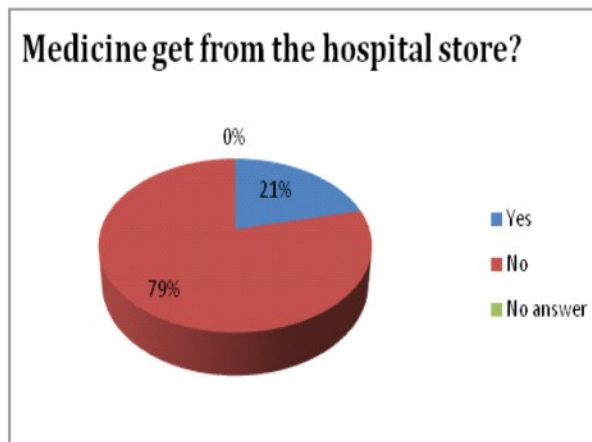
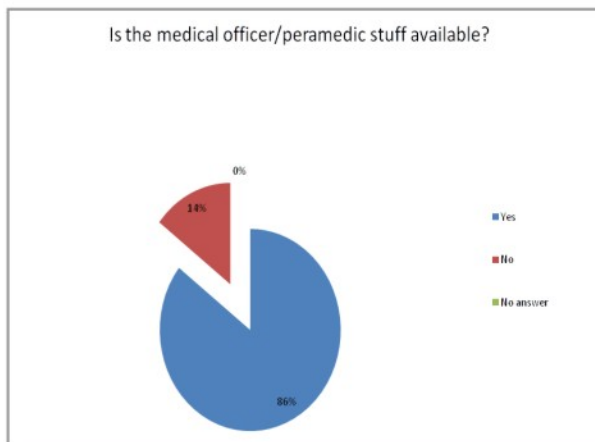
Findings

Followings gaps and findings has been observed during implementation of above mentioned actives:

- Punctuality of Doctors/Paramedical staff.
- Laboratory services. (Malaria, TB, Sugar, Pregnancy, blood test) etc.
- Labor room is semi-functional and MMR has increased and inhabitant faces complications during deliveries.
- Medicine quota for BHUs are very limited and not according to the diseases persist in the catchment area.
- MNCH, Nutrition, Family planning and SRH services(contraceptives) un satisfactory.
- Counseling service for young mother, Girls and boys regarding SRH, HIV AIDs, TB etc. are nil.
- Preventive measure is nil (awareness sessions on various diseases, health & hygiene)
- Coordination gap among DHO, PPHI, facility staff and community.
- Ambulance service is not available in BHUs to cope up with any emergency.
- Staff refresher trainings mechanism is not existing.
- Facilities (Toilet, waiting area, clean drinking water facilities are not available specially for female patients).
- Hygienic conditions of most of BHUs are not satisfactory.
- There is no proper medical waste deification/dumping system in BHUs.

Health Facility Service Delivery Monitoring Survey

During survey respondents were interviewed and ask questions related to service delivery in health facilities provided by the government .



Activities Carried Out in Policy Sector by CSOs

S. No	Name of Organization	Project title	Thematic Area
01	Youth Association for Development (YAD)	Analysis & Advocacy on Baluchistan youth policy in perspective of public accountability	Provincial Policies
02	Mechanism for Relational change (MERC)	Policy analysis of re-registration of CSOs by Social welfare department	
03	Advocacy & Social Advancement Society of Pakistan (ASAS PK)	Policy orientation and Status of labor law & policy bonded labor system, ablation act 1992 after 18th amendment.	
04	Youth Organization	To sensitize the CSOs, public and other stakeholders on development issues needs in health, education, infrastructure more on focus on policies.	
05	Nana Sahab Development Society (NSDS)	Situation analysis and implementation of right to information act.	

Youth Association for Development (YAD)

- Meetings with youth departments officials and representatives of Baluchistan
- Meeting with Youth Affairs Department Baluchistan Officials on Baluchistan Youth policy.
- Meeting with Members Provincial Assembly (MPA) Baluchistan
- Opinion sharing by Member Provincial Assembly Baluchistan (Elected from Reserve Non-Muslims (Minority) Seats William Jan Barkat on Baluchistan Youth Policy
- Joint Overview, Discussion, Consultation, Recommendation and way forward Meetings on Baluchistan Youth Policy Draft with parliamentarian, legislatures Members Provincial Assembly (MPAs) and Government officials including MPA and Adviser to Chief Minister.

Out Comes/Out Puts and Results

- The need and voices of Baluchistan geographical areas are missing
- Entrepreneurship policy and planning is not mentioned and addressed
- Fisheries community's youth need and panning not mentioned
- Shipbreaking industries youth workers and youth missed
- No visibility of planning and policy for coal mines worker's youth and their needs not mentioned
- Early/child and forced marriages component not addressed
- No visibility and planning for the youth from falling into the tap of radicalization
- Baluchistan 6 division different location and districts had not been taken into account while formulation the Baluchistan youth policy drafts

- Enterprise development of youth is missing
- Career counseling and creating job opportunities in government, private sector and corporate sector missed.
- Utilization of corporate social responsibility for youth welfare, empowerment and development missed
- Baluchistan all 32 districts youth and stakeholders had not been approached while formulation of this draft and their need had not been mentioned
- The Baluchistan Youth policy is not in context of Baluchistan.
- Refugees youth planning and their need missing
- Baluchistan youth policy is cut/paste not on actual and authentic mechanism
- Civic education for youth is not visible
- Proposed draft is misleading and it provides data about Baluchistan in general and not about Youth in particular
- Lamenting the huge number of grammatical mistakes, spelling mistakes and data inaccuracies
- The policy draft is short not comprehensive documents which cover the entire sector of youth according to need of international level.
- The draft is not quality assured and need of present and future
- No strategic plans, actions plan mentioned in Baluchistan youth policy draft.
- Promotion of Peace, peace education is missing
- Human rights component not mentioned
- Indigenous community's youth is not mentioned
- No visibility policy and planning for religious, linguistic, ethnic and cultural minorities
- No specific planning and policy mentioned to counter youth from activities and groups of terrorism and extremism
- No planning for each Vote count, youth voter education and registration
- Several other major and minor youth sectors missed and not mentioned.

Nana Sahib Development Society (NSDS)

Activities:

- Meeting with Education Department.
- Meeting with Health Department:
- Meeting with beneficiaries in a group discussion
- Meeting with MPAs about Right to Information Act and its implication.
- Meeting with Member Provincial Assembly (MPA) regarding implementation of information ACT.

Conclusion

The culture of secrecy has cloaked the province far and wide. Obstructive attitudes are entrenched deep in the bureaucratic high-ups of the province. Corruption is widespread and quality of public service delivery is terrible. People have been largely barred from participating in the decision making process by denying their right to access public information.

The existing Right to Information law of Baluchistan restricts rather than facilitate freedom of

information with major weaknesses on a number of provisions which are not in accordance with the international standards and best practices. Lack of serious efforts on part of the government to implement the law in letter and spirit has made it thorny for the people to have their say in the government affairs.

Based on the findings of the study, it can be concluded that the sampled public departments have not been successful in effective implementation of the RTI 2005. The departments have not developed effective mechanisms to provide public information proactively. Complaint redress mechanism of the information requests is very weak and ineffective. Official websites of the sampled departments do not provide ample information and are not updated. Public awareness on importance and use of the information law is minimal in the province owing to its low literacy level and largely dispersed rural population.

- Identified the index of implication of Baluchistan rights to information act.
- Situation analyzed of properly implication of rights to information act Baluchistan.
- Initiated follow up of implication of rights to information act in practical level.
- Initiated public accountability systems of proper implication of rights to information act

Advocacy & Social Advancement Society of Pakistan (ASAS PK)

Activities:

- Situation analysis of labor law.
- Meeting with Secretary labor Baluchistan
- Community Awareness Session regarding the Child & Bonded labor
- Provincial Policy Orientation Session on Status of Bonded & Child Labor
- Media consultation by ASAS regarding the child labor situation in Quetta

Findings

- The bonded labor & Child labor scenario in Baluchistan is appalling. Where it is widely prevalent and extremely huge number of low caste laborers, minorities and migrants has been suffering generation after generation due to forced labor and debt bondage.
- In light of the 18th constitutional amendment there may be the possible challenges in the enforcement of international conventions and treaties especially with regard to Labor rights such as ILO convention 87, 98, ILO declaration on Fundamental Principles and rights at work.
- The Post 18th Amendment Scenario After the 18th Constitutional Amendment, labor became a provincial subject whereby provinces were empowered to pass their respective laws on child labor. The Provincial Assembly of Baluchistan failed to pass the Baluchistan Prohibition of Employment of Children Bill 2014.
- In line with Article 25-A of the Constitutions which declares education as a fundamental right of all citizens up till the age of 16 years. The Employment of Children Act defines a child as a person below 14 years of age and an adolescent as a person below 18 years of age (but older than 14 years) need to be amended to increase this minimum age of employment from 14 years to 16 years.
- Various forms of child labor in district Quetta were identified on the basis of the literature reviewed. Discussions with various stakeholders, the detail of these are listed below.
Brick Kiln Child labor, Paint, heavy loading, Bus conductor, electricians, domestic labor, shopkeeper, begging, garbage picker, waste collector, hotel waiter, mechanic shops etc.

Youth Organization

Activities:

- Consultation workshop with stakeholder to highlight governance issues in public sector institutions, infrastructure and policies in province.
- Seminar on burning issue related governance and accountability in health& education as well as in other public sector institutions.
- Press Conference /media briefing on Governance Issue in education, health, infrastructure sectors.

Outcomes:

- Lack of proper awareness with ground realities of government officials and legislature on policy making.
- Government constructs schools and health facilities on political basis.
There is no proper monitoring & evaluation mechanism to monitor social sector performance and service delivery.
- Dual curriculum system in education sector.
- Schools in far flung area have not enough in number,lack of facilities and poor educational standards, in most public schools and even in majority of low fee private schools.
- There is no post and on job training mechanism for teacher and health facility staff.
- There is no proper mechanism at government level to engage community and civil society in public sector development programs.
- There is no mechanism of budget consultation with community and stakeholders.

Activities Carried Out in Education Sector (Schools) by CSOs

S. No	Name of Organization	Project title	Thematic Area
01	Welfare Integrated Sustainable Society for Habitants (WISSH)	Data collection, budget analysis of primary schools	Education (Schools)S
02	Technical & Non Formal Educational Welfare Society	"Analysis Budget and Operational review of Basic Education Community Schools (BECS) Program in the Quetta district".	
03	Sabawon for Peace and Sustainable Development (SPSD)	Budget tracking systems analysis of primary schools (Girls & Boys)	
04	Serve Our Feature Talent (SOFT)	Budget analysis with Missing facilities at Primary Schools at Seryab Quetta.	
05	Aghosh Welfare society and Development Association	Budget analysis of Primary schools with ground realities.	
06	Society for Exercising Health and Education in Remote Areas (SEHERA)	Role of PTSMCs in government schools regarding budget and school management	
07	Rural Educational Development & Welfare organization (REDOW)	Public accountability in Public expenditures in education sectors.	

Followings are the major activities conducted/carried out in education sector:

- Meeting with community stakeholders of targeted schools of Quetta district.
- Meeting with elected local government representatives (councilor, Nazim) in targeted union councils of Quetta district.
- Meeting with parent teacher school management committees (PTSMCs) of targeted schools in Quetta district.
- Combined/Joint visits of targeted schools along with PTSMCs member, elected local government representatives and community members.
- Joint meeting with principal of school, elected councilor of the area regarding school budget, facilities and role of community.
- Meetings with Education Department Officials and EMIS department of education department Baluchistan

Findings/Outcomes

- Education budget is a secret document and community, PTSMCs member and civil society have no access to view and ensure transparency and accountability in its utilization.
- Education budget, sector wise distribution and amount allocated to schools is not uploaded in Education Management Information System (EMIS).
- Maximum annual budget for each high school is PKR: 1, 00,0000/=, middle school is PKR; 500000/= and primary school is PKR: 300000/= which is very less.
- Delays in release of school budget.
- Provision of Books are not on time.
- There is no mechanism for budget consultation with parents, teachers, students, Civil Society and other stakeholders.
- Schools are over burden, classrooms and other facilities like furniture, drinking water, washrooms /latrines and laboratory equipment's, playground etc are not enough.
- PTSMCs of most schools do not exist and the existing ones are non-functional and their record is unavailable.
- The budget of the PTSMCs are missing and school administration is unaware about the budget as well as PTSMCs accounts.
- Post teacher training mechanism is not available.
- Basic education community's schools are nonfunctional.
- Corporal punishment and child drop out ratio is a big issue.
- Security measurements/school safety program does not exist.
- The strength of teachers is not enough in schools.
- Chronic Absenteeism is a challenging issue.

Conclusion:

Baluchistan province covers 44% of the country geography with total Population estimated: 8.5 million. The population of the province is scattered in far flung mountainous areas and government is unable to main stream the inhabitants of the province and provide better and quality education. Quetta district is the provincial capital of the province with the estimated population of approximately 2500000/=. Being a provincial capital people from all over the province came here for quality and better education which is an extra burden on the government schools and colleges in quetta district. There are total 80 High schools 35 Girls and 45 Boys, and are 553 government-run primary schools (339 for boys and 214 for girls) respectively in District Quetta.

The current Provincial government has already declared an education emergency in the province and enforced article 25-A of the constitution and increased the provincial education budget 24% during the financial year 2014-15.

However, a large number of girls and boys who remain out of school give way to serious doubts about the performance of the government in the province because two out of three girls are still out of school in Baluchistan. An estimate says that despite the government's recent enrollment movement against out of school children, there are still 1.7 million children who are out of school at the moment.

In spite of an increase in the education budget, there are more than 7,000 multi-grade (from class 1 to 5), single room schools with just a single teacher in Baluchistan. These schools have no boundary walls

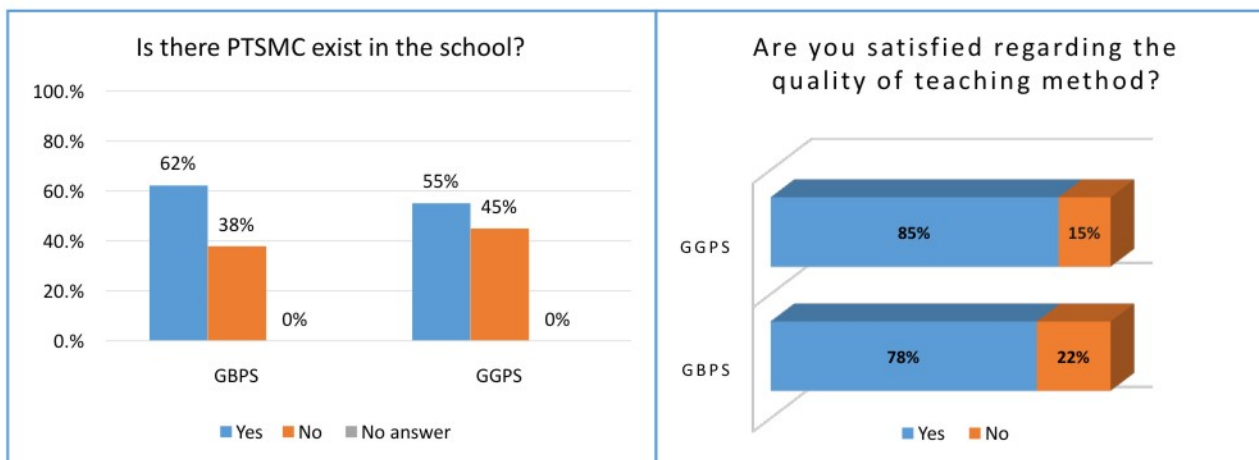
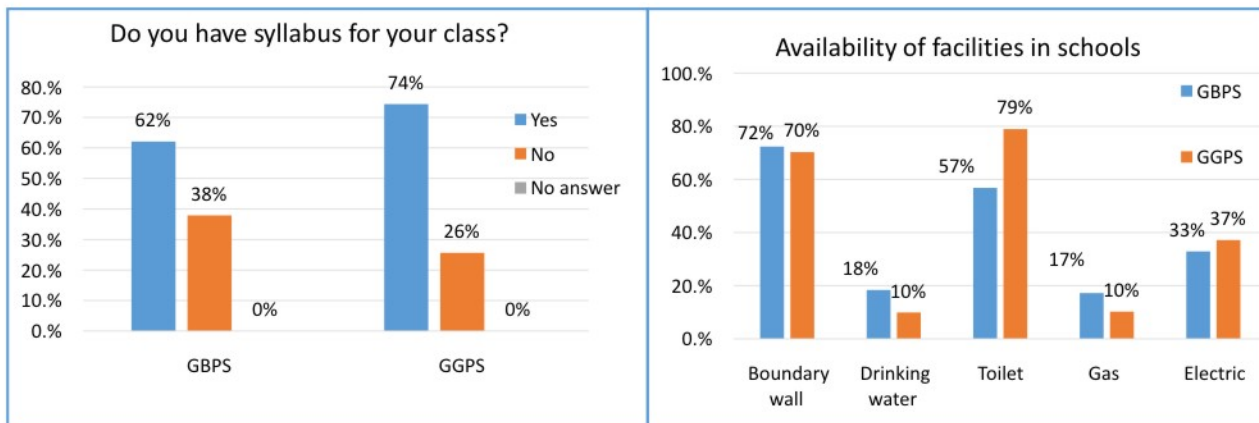
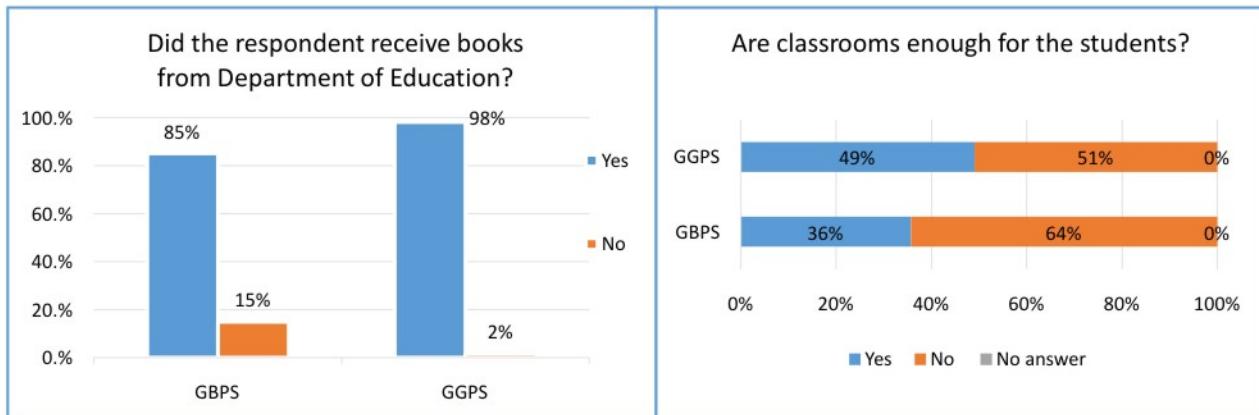
and no such thing as individual attention or security. A survey conducted by the Institute of Social and Policy Sciences (ISPS) says there is only one teacher for every 123 students in Quetta district. The enrolment ratio of children is 53 per cent whereas the ratio of out-of-school children is 47 per cent.

As per government's policy, there has to be one teacher for at least 35 to 40 students. On the contrary, there is only one teacher for 106 students. 19.2 per cent schools are shelter less. There are no toilet facilities in 55 per cent of the schools; 56.1 per cent schools are without power supply whereas 36 per cent have no access to drinking water.

"There is only one room for 465 students in some schools of Quetta district - the school premise comprises one room. So a majority of them are given lessons in open air in provincial capital. As per government's policy, there has to be one teacher for at least 35 to 40 students.

More than 75 per cent of the budget was spent on salaries etc., whereas, only 25 per cent budget was spent on development of the education sector. The number of government-run primary, middle and high schools has reached around 13,000 with 1.3 million female and male students across the province, lagging behind other provinces in terms of key social indicators.

Government School Service Delivery Monitoring Survey



Activities carried out in infrastructure sector

S. No	Name of Organization	Project title	Thematic Area
01	Save the Human & Environment Baluchistan	Advocating for the Vitalization of Institutions for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in Quetta.	Infrastructure
02	Kind Welfare Organization Baluchistan	Situation analysis Identification of missing facilities and budget review the maintenance in Trauma center Quetta	

Save the Human & Environment Baluchistan

Activities:

- Gathering information regarding the services and institutions in Quetta
- Sensitizing the Departmental Heads, Secretaries and other Higher-ups for vitalizing/functionalizing the disability focused institutions through meetings.
- Building linkages with the media and highlighting the issue.
- Awareness rising among the general public through SMS, Social Media, Organizations working in Quetta and through community meetings.

Outcome/findings:

In Pakistan, particularly Baluchistan the issue of disability has remained neglected and ignored from all aspects which includes administrative, financial, policy and legal. Persons with disabilities (PWDs) are the most marginalized because they are 'unseen, unheard at any level. There are no serious attempts by the provincial government to conduct a comprehensive survey to assess the problems of persons with disabilities. In the absence of data, it is difficult to gauge and understanding the scale and magnitude of problems being faced by PWDs.

After the 18th Constitutional Amendment, in 2010, there have arisen more ambiguities in roles and responsibilities between the federal and provincial governments and problems of PWDs have doubled. After the 18th Amendment, the disability (and associated matters to it) has become a provincial subject. Provincial government is failed to form policy to preserve the rights of disable persons in the province. The draft "Baluchistan Disability Bill" developed by WHO in consultation with the Social Welfare Department Baluchistan is still needs enactment by the provincial assembly

According to Data provided by National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) there are only 3,533 disabled CNIC holders in Baluchistan. People living with disability are facing different problems on daily basis such as entry in government buildings and educational institutes.

There is a dire need to address the problems and issues being faced by disabled persons in routine life especially in visiting government offices, schools, college's universities, libraries and public transport at provincial policy level.

Kind Welfare Organization Baluchistan

Activities

- Meeting with Medical Superintendent Civil Hospital Quetta.
- Meeting with Assistant Planning Officer (DGH Health).
- Visit of trauma center ad Civil Hospital Quetta.
- Meeting with Technical Staff (engineer) of trauma center Quetta.
- Meeting with Director General Health Balochistan.
- Meeting with Secretary Health Balochistan.
- Meeting with Minister Health.

Findings

Baluchistan is the backward province of Pakistan in all aspects and its geography covers 44% of the country. The rural and far flung areas of the province are less developed and health facilities are inadequate and people from all over the province visit capital of the province to avail health facilities which is defiantly over burden on government hospitals in Quetta.

Law & order situations of the province are very worst conditions. Target killing, bomb blast, road accidents, and other natural and human disaster are common practice.

Trauma center is major health concern of the modern world and is the second leading cause of health and disability in the age group between 15-44 years approximately twenty million people are killed or injured due to the road traffic accident estimated that about two million accidents occurred in Pakistan in 2006 and 1/4 in Baluchistan 0, .418 million were serious nature;

- Trauma center was ceased since last two years
- A budget of 70 million was allocated to Trauma center not yet released due unknown reason.
- The building is now under construction and 85% work is completed.
- Staff hiring and deployment is still awaited.
- Purchasing of medical equipment's, furniture's is still pending
- There is ambiguity regarding the administration of the trauma center and it is not yet clear at government side that trauma center will run under the administration of District Health officer Quetta, Medical superintendent hospital, Director General Health or secretary health.

Community Training & Awareness Session Public Accountability by CSO

Accountability of Public sector organization/institutions in Pakistan, particularly in Baluchistan is a new concept. During field activity, it has been felt and observed by CSOs that community members are unaware about their right of accountability of public sector organizations and they were reluctant to conduct or participate in any type of public accountability programs in the district.

Pertaining to this, Public Accountability Forum partner organizations, Human Development Organization (HDO) has arranged and conducted 4 day training of the stakeholders from catchment area of Basic Health Unit (BHU) killi Nasaran on basic concepts of public accountability, right to information Act etc. where staff of BHU, female teachers, elected local government representatives, community leader participated in the training workshop. At the end of the training certificates were also provided to all training participants. Aghosh Welfare Society & Development Association arranged conducted an awareness session on right of accountability of public sector organizations/institutions, at Government High School Killi Sheikhan, Quetta. Where member of Parent Teacher School

Management Committees (PTSMCs), students, teachers, and community member participated in awareness session.

ASAS-PK has arranged Community Awareness session with Stake holders & community of Pashtoonabad UC. The objective this awareness session is to give a brief orientation regarding the Child labor in Balochistan (Quetta District).

Child Labour or Working Children is one of serious issues in Pakistan and particular Balochistan. Apart from being signatory of CRC, around 12 different laws exists in Pakistan regarding the age of "Child" which gives room to the duty barriers in escaping from their responsibilities. Working Children/Child Labor is wide range in the province. One can find thousands of children working in motor garages, local tea spots, vegetable market; cycle/motor cycle works shops, service stations, cart riders, hawkers, or bakeries in Quetta. Being the capital of the province, Quetta, is the only urban area of the province, a large number of working children both from the refugee community and local community are engaged in child labor. These children involved in the workforce are more exposed to various kinds of abuse. The situation of child labor calls for immediate action, which if faltered at this crucial stage may entail damaging results.

Picture Gallery







Office:

Street No. 6, Flat No. 1, Farooq Plaza Commercial Area,
Jinnah Town Quetta. Ph: 081-2863741

Email: aidbalochistan@gmail.com, info@aidbalochistan.org

Website: www.aidbalochistan.org