

## Chapter 18

### Rural Development, Special Areas and Drought Recovery Assistance

#### 18.1 Rural Development

Pakistan is pre dominantly a rural country, about 64% population is living in rural areas, where, social and physical infrastructure is far behind compared with the urban areas. The social and economic salutation in these areas is deteriorating day by day and poverty is wide spreading. A large proportion of rural people still have limited access to necessities of life potable water, shelter, health. Therefore, a continuous and holistic approach is required to reach the benefits of programme to the grass roots to raise the standard of life. Comparisons of some important rural-urban indicators are summarized in table-18.1.1 below:

**Table-18.1.1 Comparison of Rural Urban Indicators 2009-10**

Sector	Units	Rural	Urban	Total
Population	(million)	109.07	60.87	169.94
	(%)	64.2	35.8	100
Labor Force*	(million)	37.40	18.36	55.76
Employed Labor Force*		35.63	17.08	52.71
Un-Employed Labor Force*	(million)	1.77	1.28	3.05
Literacy Rate	(%)	51	75	60
Male	(%)	67	82	73
Female	(%)	36	67	46
Rural Water Supply	(%)	61	89	65
Rural Sewerage/Sanitation	(%)	36	68	45
Roads	(kms)	101,000	157,350	258,350
Basic Health Units	(Nos.)	5,600	-	5,600
Rural Health Clinics	(Nos.)	600	-	600
Village Electrified	(Nos.)	143,856	-	143,856

\* Based on Labour Force Survey's Findings 2008-09

Source: Economic Survey 2008-09/respective chapters.

## **Issues & Challenges**

Almost, one third of Pakistan's people live below poverty line. Key challenges include poor governance, poorly targeted social safety nets, inadequate infrastructure (i.e. energy, transport, and irrigation), poor delivery of social services, lack of financial resources, disempowered communities, exclusion of women from public sphere and the development process, low social capital, ethnic and religious strife and a spate of natural calamities.

The Government has laid out a comprehensive development agenda, gives priority to accelerating economic growth, improving governance, investing in human capital and targeting the poor and the vulnerable and to increase pro-poor spending in education and health sectors.

## **Policies**

The policy framework for development of rural areas requires new and fresh outlook, based on recent experiences, success stories and result-oriented paradigms. Main policies, which would play a dynamic role for improvement of rural development, are as under -

- Provision of adequate resources for advancement of rural areas.
- Support to new holistic approaches, initiatives alongwith regional and cluster planning.
- Strengthening participatory approach (i.e. social mobilization/ organization) and empowerment of disadvantaged community particularly women.
- Promotion of Public Private Partnership in rural areas, especially in provision of public services.
- Rural development would link with available natural resources in vicinity.
- Environmental protection aspects for purposes of sustainability to minimizing the congestion/ pollution in rural areas.

## **Strategy**

The rural development requires a holistic and comprehensive approach for betterment of standard of lives of poor. Following strategy is adopted to achieve the desired goals.

- Improvement in social infrastructure facilities rural health, rural education, rural roads, portable water/ sanitation facilities, village electrification etc.
- Institutional strengthening for capacity building receptive to the present needs.
- Empowering the communities through process of rural organizations and creating awareness amongst rural communities, giving attention to allotting land to landless especially landless women.
- Enhancing the economic base of rural areas through local economic development process and create venues for enhancing the asset ownership of rural poor.

- Provision/improving system for credit facilities at doorsteps.
- Initiation of Public Private Partnership process in rural areas.
- Strengthening rural industrialization and cottage industry.
- Strengthening use of Information technologies in rural areas.
- Support endorsement of rural market development and marketing rural products.
- Establishing and supporting the use monitoring and evaluation techniques for result oriented

### Review of 2009-10

#### Financial

During the fiscal year 2009-10, originally, an amount of Rs 6.6 billion, was allocated, for this sector for development projects for Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (M/o LG&RD), Narcotics Control Division (NCD), and Interior Division, for special development package for ICT. But due to fiscal constraint only Rs 6.0 billion was provided. It is expected that Rs 5.8 billion (96%) would be utilized upto 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010. The funds allocated for the new projects were not spent fully by the executing agency in Swat, due to poor law and order situation. Agency wise allocation and utilization may be seen at table 18.1.2.

**Table 18.1.2 Agency wise Allocations and Utilization**

(Rs Million)

Agency/Division	2009-10			
	Allocation	Revised Allocation	Utilization	% Utilized
Local Government & Rural Development (including PWP-I)	5,224.0	5,052.9	5,052.9	100
Narcotics Control Division	585.7	292.7	182.3	62
Finance Division	406.8	179.5	82.9	46
Interior Division (ICT)	449.0	491.1	491.1	100
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>6,665.5</b>	<b>6,016.2</b>	<b>5,809.2</b>	<b>80</b>

## Physical

During the period under review, various activities were implemented through rural area under Special Development Package Islamabad and strengthening capacity building institutions. The objectives of these programmes were provision of basic social and infrastructure facilities for improving the life of rural poor. However, due to law and order problem, terrorism, financial constrained and other un-for-seen circumstances the desired targets could not achieved.

## Annual Plan 2010-11

### Financial

During the fiscal year 2010-11, an amount of Rs 6.35 billion is provided for Rural Development sector. This allocation is 9.5 percent over and above than utilization of the current financial year. (i.e. 2009-10). Out of total allocation, an amount of Rs. 5.0 billion has been provided People's Works Programme-I and Rs 1.35 billion has set aside for others projects reflected in M/o LG&RD, Narcotics Control Division, Interior Division for special package for militancy effected areas and for roads construction under Islamabad development Package in rural areas of Islamabad. Details of allocation for various agencies may be seen at table-18.1.3.

**Table 18.1.3 Agency wise Allocations for 2010-11**

(Rs Million)

Agency/ Ministry/Division	Allocation 2010-11
Local Government & Rural Development (including PWP-I)	5,000.0
Other projects	43.0
<b>Sub-Total (LGRD)</b>	<b>5,043.0</b>
Narcotics Control Division	318.4
Finance Division	85.2
Interior Division (ICT)	905.0
<b>Grand Total (Rural Development)</b>	<b>6,351.6</b>

## Physical

During the financial year 2010-11, highest priority have been accorded to those ongoing schemes/ projects, which are near to completion, so that the benefits of projects can reach to neglected segment of community. Details of the physical targets and other activities under people's works Programme, Area Development Projects in FATA, and Islamabad Capital Territory may be seen in Annex-I8.1.1. It proposed that 147 km of rural roads would be constructed.

**People's Works Program-I**

The Program (PWP-I) was launched in July 2008 under PM Directives. Under PWP-I an amount of Rs. 4,420.0 million was allocated to be released for small development schemes identified by 442 Parliamentarians. Each Parliamentarian can identify schemes in predetermined nine sectors to the tune of Rs. 10.0 million. The objective of PWP-I is to supplement Government's development efforts by execution of local development schemes proposed by Parliamentarians in the sectors of construction / improvement of roads, provision of electrification, gas & telephone facilities, sanitation and drinking water supply amenities, street pavement, drains & street lights, works and equipment regarding health, education and veterinary health care facilities, small irrigation & land protection works and land development through bulldozers hours. Schemes are funded and executed from PWP-I based on prioritized list of projects identified by the parliamentarians in their respective constituencies within the overall parameters of the approved policy and budgetary ceilings fixed by the Government. The stipulation of "respective constituency" shall however, not apply to project sponsored by Senators and MNAs elected on reserved seats.

Since the commencement of programme 2008-09, a total 8,294 schemes costing Rs 7,908.0 million were considered and approved by the Federal Development Committee of (PWP-I) for execution. Fund for schemes has been released and 2,314 schemes have been completed. Detailed progress of PWP-I is given at Table 18.1.4.

**Table 18.1.4 People's Works Programme-I**  
(Sector wise schemes approved by FDC and Completed)  
(Nos.)

Sector	Schemes	Cost (Rs Million)	Schemes completed
Roads	3,432	3,959.0	913
Education	2,226	1,566.0	719
Gas	134	255.0	8
Telephone	1	0.8	-
Electricity	422	428.0	126
Health	98	163.0	46
Water Supply	1,575	1,073.0	431
Sanitation	387	429.5	67
Bulldozer Hours	19	34.5	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,294</b>	<b>7,908.8</b>	<b>2,314</b>

Source: Federal Development Committee meeting working paper.

## 18.2 Special Areas

Special areas consist of Federally Administrated Tribal Areas, Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan (GB). The total area is spread over an area of 113,000 Sq Km having estimated population of 10.4 million. The socio economic indicators are substantially lower than national level. In past, development activities remained less due to various reasons including law & order situation. By virtue of which the socio economic indicators (i.e. per capita income, literacy rate, enrolment of children in schools and others basic facilities etc.) are far lagging behind than the rest of country. Detail of selected development indicators in the special areas are summarized in Table 18.2.1.

**Table 18.2.1 Selected Development Indicators**

Indicator	FATA	AJ&K	GB
Literacy ratio (both sexes, %)	21.4	65	55
Male literacy ratio (%)	33.8	78	63
Female literacy ratio (%)	7.5	54	47
Roads (per sq km)	0.23	0.49	0.074
Cultivated Land (%)	7	13	5
Area under productive forest (%)	2.1	11.6	9
Population Growth Rate (%)	2.7	2.41	2.01
Unemployment Rate (%)	-	6.5	18
Infant Mortality (per 1000)	83	58	50
Population per hospital bed	2,289	1958	1200
Population per Doctor	5520	5885	6987
Immunization Coverage (%)	72	93	80
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100000)	380	276	230
Water Supply Coverage (%)	61	51	85
Sanitation Coverage (%)	5	32	40
Power Generation(MW)	-	42	75
Per capita Power availability (KWH)	416	273	-
Villages electrified (%)	72	97	75

Source: Working group report on special areas.

**Review of 2009-10****Financial**

During financial year 2009-10, originally an amount of Rs 31.8 billion was allocated for the development of Special Areas (AJ&K, GB & FATA) under block allocation. However, due to financial constrained Rs 21.6 billion was provided. It is expected that that the 98 percent allocation would be utilized upto June 30, 2010. An amount Rs 0.4 billion allocated for new projects were not utilized by the executing agencies due poor law & order in their respective areas. Agency wise allocation and its utilization may see in Table 18.2.2.

**Table 18.2.2 Agency wise Allocations and Utilization**

(Rs Million)

Agency/Division	2009-10			
	Allocation	Revised Allocation	Utilization	% Utilized
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	10,752.5	7,130.0	7,130.0	100
Gilgit Baltistan	6,500.0	5,828.9	5,828.9	100
FATA	12,865.0	8,200.0	8,200.0	100
Other Projects	1,008.0	403.0	2.0	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>31,125.5</b>	<b>21,561.9</b>	<b>21,160.9</b>	<b>98</b>

**Physical**

During the period under review, various activities were implemented through area development program in FATA and Special Development Package in the rural areas Islamabad. The objectives and aims of these programme were for improved basic facilities of life for the rural poor in far-flung area. However, due to law and order problem, terrorism, financial constrained and other un-for-seen circumstances the desired targets could not achieved.

**Annual Plan 2010-11**

**Vision:** Government has placed highest priority for the development of special areas with vision "to promote a just, peaceful and equitable society where people can live in harmony and with dignity by securing social, economic and ecological well-being of Special Areas"

**Issues:**

- Poor system of governance.
- Lack of transparency & accountability.
- Poor law and order situation.

- Conservative nature of tribal society, with strong resistance.
- Less opportunity for women and gender.
- Stumpy literacy rate.
- Patchy social and physical infrastructure.
- Scarcity of professional and skilled labor.
- Unreliable baseline available development data.
- Pitiably planning and implementation system.
- Few indigenous options exist for entrepreneurial activity. Employment and income-generation opportunities are severely limited.
- Environmental degradation is occurring with deforestation, intermittent drought and groundwater depletion and absence of regulatory framework for environmental management

### **Policy**

The essential policy measure for the socio-economic uplift of special areas is to ensure a stable and peaceful environment, with emphasis on improving law and order situation in FATA and provision of social & physical infrastructure (including rural roads, drinking water & sanitation, education and health facilities. Similarly, employment opportunities and income generating activities are being enhanced through sustainable development measures.

### **Strategy**

The development strategy for the development of special areas has been designed to focus on:

- Improvement of socio economic and infrastructure facilities.
- Highest priority to social sectors.
- Substantial increase in allocation for productive Sectors to achieve self-reliance and enhance income.
- Self-sufficiency in energy through exploitation of hydel power generation.
- Tourism Development.
- Minerals development.
- Clean Drinking Water and Sanitation facilities for all.
- Gender mainstreaming and women empowerment.
- Upkeep and maintenance of state assets.

### **Programme for 2010-11**

#### **Financial**

For the accelerated development of special areas, an amount Rs 20.3 billion has been provided during fiscal year 2010-11. These development are supplemented by

additional federal vertical programme in various sectors such as People's Works Programme-I, power generation projects, Health sector programme, family planning, expended programme for immunization, National maternal, neonatal, child care, education improvement projects, Enhanced HIV/AIDS, National Programme for water courses improvement, safe drinking water for all, area development projects in FATA against poppy cultivation etc. Details of allocation may see in Table 18.2.3.

**Table 18.2.3 Agency wise Allocations for Special Areas**

(Rs Million)

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Allocation 2010-11</b>
<b>Azad Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	
Block allocation	6,174.9
Other projects	823.0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>6,997.9</b>
<b>Gilgit Baltistan</b>	
Block allocation	3,457.1
Other projects	1,240.5
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>4,697.6</b>
<b>Federally Administrated Tribal Area</b>	
Block allocation	8,231.1
Other projects	411.5
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>8,642.6</b>
<b>G- Total (Special Areas)</b>	<b>20,338.1</b>

**Physical**

In the special areas, during the financial year 2010-1, total 163 new primary schools would be established, 165 and 111 existing schools would be upgraded from primary to middle and from middle to high school respectively. Total 547 kilometer of roads would be constructed and additional 383 numbers of villages would be facilitated with electrification. Details of physical targets for the activities of under the special areas programme may be seen in Table 18.2.4.

**Table 18.2.4 Physical Targets for Special Areas during 2010-11**

Indicators	Targets for 2010-11		
	FATA	GB	AJ&K
<b>Education</b>			
Primary School ( Additional Nos)	80	47	36
Middle School ( Additional Nos )	100	18	47
High School ( Additional Nos )	61	13	37
Literacy Rate (%)	26.3	60	67
Male (%)	39	68	79
Female (%)	11.6	52	55.2
<b>Health</b>			
Infant Mortality Rate( Nos/1000)	78	46	56
Maternal Mortality Rate( Nos/1000,000)	292	226	271
Population Per Bed (Nos. of patient)	2183	1180	1858
Population Per Doctor (Nos. of patient)	5042	6087	5706
<b>Water Supply &amp; Sanitation</b>			
Population served with potable water ( Population Coverage in % )	63.2	77	81
Population served with sanitation (Population Coverage in % )	22	32	41.2
<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>			
Road Density (Km/areas Coverage %)	0.238	0.075	0.50
Total Roads ( cumulative Km)	6,476	5,414	7,341
Mattel Roads ( Km)	4,128	680	6,826
Shingle Roads ( Km)	2,348	4,734	515
<b>Village Electrified</b>			
Coverage (%)	72	79	92
Per capita Consumption (KWHs)	504	-	304
Village electrified (cumulative Nos)	4,389	948	1,654
<b>Agriculture</b>			
Irrigation land ( % of cultivable )	36	5.1	13.2
Cultivable area (%)	-	-	13.4
Forest	2.62	9.2	12.3
Industrial Estate (Nos)	1	-	2
Women Skill Dev. Centers (Nos)	45	20	6
IT Institutions (Nos)	3	3	122

### 18.3 Drought Recovery Assistance Programme

#### Drought Situation

The water availability in the Indus River System as well as rainfall during 2007-2010 remained quite serious as is evident from Table 18.3.1.

**Table 18.3.1 River water Shortfall and Rainfall Deviation from Normal**

Year	River Water Shortfall (%)		Rainfall Deviation from Normal (%)	
	Summer (Kharif)	Winter (Rabi)	Summer (Monsoon)	Winter
2007-08	(+) 5.0	(-) 23.0	(+) 2.3	(-) 30.0
2008-09	0.0	(-) 31.0	- 31.7	(+) 10.3
2009-10	0.0	(-) 31.0		(-) 32.6

The year-wise data showing the extent of water shortage in Indus River System for Kharif and Rabi seasons for the period 1994-2010 are given in Annex-18.3.1, while deviation of area-weighted rainfall for winter 2003 and monsoon 2010 is presented in Annex-18.3.2.

#### Objectives and Scope

The main objectives of the programme are reviving the agrarian economy; employment generation; capacity building; environment improvement; supplement poverty alleviation programme. The scope of Programme Project has been extended to the drought-prone districts/areas and agencies of all the Provinces, FATA, FANA, AJ&K and ICT (Annex-18.3.3). The key areas being covered under the Programme are as follows:-

- Water management and conservation
- Rural water supply
- Agriculture development
- Livestock and Veterinary Development
- Forestry, watershed and range management
- Construction and rehabilitation of small rural roads in drought-affected areas.
- Implementing gender friendly programme
- Training of end users with special reference to training of rural women

#### Policy and Strategy

The programme will continue to be based on community identified demand-driven schemes; labour intensive in nature; simple procedure for preparation and approval of schemes; upfront release of funds; close coordination and effective monitoring of the programme project by the Federal DERA Unit (FDU), which has already been

established in the P&D Division.

### **The Role and Functions of the Stakeholders**

The federal government is playing an active role in (i) scrutinizing the schemes (ii) overall monitoring and supervision of the Programme project including random spot checks and, (iii) ensuring funds flow to the provinces and timely reconciliation of expenditure. The provinces have the Project Coordination Units within the Planning and Development Departments (P&D) for coordinating development activities to be carried out under the programme. The Provincial Finance Departments on receiving funds from Federal DERA Unit further releases funds to the district governments. The district governments are responsible for: (i) identification, prioritization and selection of portfolio of schemes; (ii) planning (design, bidding document preparation, tendering and selection of contractors), awarding contracts, supervision and commissioning of sub-projects, in collaboration with communities and, (iii) managing the funds making payments to contractors and preparing financial management reports for submission to the Provincial Coordination Unit and Federal DERA Unit (FDU).

### **Performance during the year 2009-10**

**Financial Progress:** During the year Rs 1500.0 million were allocated for the programme. Against which Rs 450 million has been released in mid April 2010. However, an estimated expenditure of Rs 725 million out of upfront releases of previous years has been incurred during FY 2009-10.

**Physical Progress:** A portfolio of 353 schemes costing Rs 1555.8 million was approved. The major emphasis was laid down on provision of drinking water as well as retention and conservation of available water through water management measures and construction of small dams. More than 110 schemes have been completed during the year. During the year 212 tubewells were installed out of which 75 tubewells have been energized/operationalized due to energy crisis, 14 small dams/reservoirs and 98 community tanks were constructed, completed 57 hand pumps. It is estimated, that the crop yield has increased by 70% in rain-fed and 18% in the irrigated areas of the project. The veterinary centers (14) have been constructed to provide health and artificial insemination facilities to the animals. Nursery farms over an area of 7 acres at different places have been developed with an output of 48000 samplings. The programme has generated about 20500 man-month jobs for the local skilled and unskilled population, especially at the time when poverty and un-employment was rampant due to persistent drought. Under the rural access roads, 120 Kms roads were constructed which provided links to markets, schools and health facilities to the population.

### **Annual Plan 2010-11**

The continuity of the program will be ensured in-spite of resource constraints, so that the living standard of the people may be improved in the drought-affected areas. An amount of Rs 987.731 million has been provided in the PSDP 2010-11 for drinking water, conservation and retention of water, agriculture and road sectors development. During the year 340 tubewells will be installed, 130 community tanks and 13 mini dams will be constructed, 1700 acres will be protected from flood losses and provided irrigation by diverting flood water. It may save water losses by 25%, increase crop yields by 20% in irrigated areas and 60-70% in rain-fed areas.

Construction of infrastructure will provide opportunity to skilled, semi skilled and unskilled i.e. labour class. It is estimated that over 35700 job opportunities will be generated on contracting out civil works.

Safe drinking water will keep the population away from water born diseases and improve their health relatively. It may result in less expenditure on medicine. Healthy population will work more and produce more. Naturally, it may contribute towards poverty reduction.

The provision of providing drinking water at doorstep/community level will save adequate time of women and children which is being consumed in fetching water for their families. The time saved may be utilized for other works at house or at farm, children may attend their schools, women will be relieved from laborious duties and may take rest which is necessary for her health.

Development works for water management may provide additional water to irrigate more area, which may result more yield, more production and ultimately more income.

The training of end users including women in adopting modern technology in agriculture and allied fields will also increase their income.

The programme, ultimately may contribute its share in poverty alleviation programme of the government. Physical achievements for 2009-10 and targets for 2010 are given in table18.3.2.

**Table18.3.2 Physical Achievements for 2009-10 and Targets for 2010-11**

Items	Unit	Targets 2009-10 (Revised)	Achievements 2009-10	Achievements %	Targets 2010-11
Tubewells/Lift pumps	Nos.	220	212	96	340
Small Dams/Reservoirs	Nos.	50	14	28	13
Community Tanks	Nos.	115	98	85	130
Hand Pumps	Nos.	65	57	88	65
Veterinary Centers	Nos.	15	14	93	17
Roads	Kms.	140	120	86	130
Employment generation	Man-months	25000	20500	82	35700

## Annexure-18.1.1

## Physical Targets for 2010-11

Sl. No.	Sector	Units	Existing Availability 2009-10	Target 2010-11
	<b>Water Resources</b>			
1	Water Availability	MAF	142.00	143.00
	Water Courses	Nos	66,750.00	9,000
	New Tube Well	Do	1,260	4,000
	Surface Drains	MCM	1,612	23
2	<b>Rural Roads</b>	KM	101,000	147
	<b>Rural Health</b>			
3	Immunization of Infants	Million		25
	Basic Health Units	Nos	6,000	60
	Rural Health Clinics	"	560	18
4	<b>Village Electrification</b>	No	143,856	860
	<b>Literacy rate</b>	(%)	60	61
5	Male		73	81
	Female		46	49
	<b>Safe Water Supply Coverage</b>	(%)	65	93
6	Urban		89	88
	Rural		61	60
	<b>Planned Sanitation Coverage</b>	(%)	50	90
7	Urban		68	68
	Rural		36	38

## Shortage of Water in River Indus System

Kharif (April-Sep)					Rabi (1st Oct-31st March)				
Years	Actual Withdrawal	Actual Average Use	Difference		Year	Actual Withdrawal	Actual Average Use	Difference	
			MAF	%				MAF	%
1994	55.90	67.11	-11.21	-17	1994-95	35.87	36.39	-0.52	-1
1995	61.45	67.11	-5.66	-8	1995-96	38.05	36.39	1.66	5
1996	70.72	67.11	3.61	5	1996-97	37.18	36.39	0.792	2
1997	65.58	67.11	-1.53	-2	1997-98	34.43	36.39	-1.954	-5
1998	69.40	67.11	2.29	3	1998-99	35.59	36.39	-0.796	-2
1999	70.84	67.11	3.73	6	1999-00	30.05	36.39	-6.342	-17
2000	59.66	67.11	-7.44	-11	2000-01	21.40	36.39	-14.99	-41
2001	54.72	67.11	-12.39	-18	2001-02	18.43	36.39	-17.96	-49
2002	62.84	67.11	-4.27	-6	2002-03	25.01	36.39	-11.38	-31
2003	65.95	67.11	-1.16	-2	2003-04	31.55	36.39	-4.834	-13
2004	59.12	67.11	-7.99	-12	2004-05	20.97	36.39	-15.42	-36
2005	70.76	67.11	3.65	5	2005-06	30.06	36.39	-6.33	-17
2006	63.10	67.11	-4.01	-6	2006-07	31.18	36.39	-5.21	-14
2007	70.78	67.11	3.67	5	2007-08	27.93	36.39	-8.46	-23
2008	66.92	67.11	-0.19	0	2008-09	24.94	36.39	-11.45	-31
2009	67.30	67.11	0.19	0	2009-10	25.03	36.39	-11.36	-31
Avg.	64.69	67.11	-2.42	-4		29.23	36.39	-7.159	-20

Source: Indus River System Authority, M/o Water and Power, Islamabad vide letter No. CE(O)/IRSA/2716378 dated 30th April, 2009

## Percentage Deviation of Area Weighted Rainfall in Pakistan

Year	Pakistan	Balochistan	Sindh	Punjab	NWFP
	Deviation %	Deviation %	Deviation %	Deviation %	Deviation %
Winter-2003	24.40	-10.60	81.70	62.30	23.10
Monsoon-2003	48.00	34.54	125.40	25.10	19.95
Winter-2004	-41.20	-52.10	-72.70	-21.90	-39.20
Monsoon-2004	-38.70	-71.80	-88.30	-39.20	-9.50
Winter-2005	121.70	166.90	65.70	138.10	65.90
Monsoon-2005	-15.10	-15.10	-60.80	-5.80	-0.40
Winter-2006	-41.90	-65.60	-28.30	-34.80	-26.50
Monsoon-2006	272.00	12.40	116.50	1.50	22.00
Winter-2007	62.50	26.30	205.10	123.40	42.30
Monsoon 2007	-9.60	-14.12	-4.00	-7.30	-16.40
Winter 2008	-30.00	-19.96	-45.80	-39.60	-32.90
Monsoon 2008	2.30	-9.10	-29.10	11.40	18.40
Winter 2009	10.30	19.70	19.40	-8.70	11.30
Monsoon 2009	-31.70	-45.30	-6.00	-27.70	-42.60
Winter 2010	-32.60	-31.30	-88.30	-54.20	-19.70
Monsoon 2010					

Source: Pakistan Met Department, Islamabad

## Re-Notified Drought-Affected Districts/Areas for DRAPP/DERA-II

S #	Balochistan	Punjab	NWFP	Sindh	FATA	FANA	AJ&K	ICT
1	Awaran	Attock	Abbott-abad	Badin	Bajuar Agency	Astore	Bagh	ICT
2	Barkhan	Bahawal-nagar	Bannu	Dadu	Frontier Region Peshawar	Diامر	Bhimber	
3	Chaghi	Bahawal-pur	Buner	Ghotki	Frontier Region Kohat	Ghzier	Kotli	
4	Dera Bugti	Bhakkar	Chitral	Hyderabad	Frontier Region Lakki	Ghan-che	Muzaffar-abad	
5	Gawadar	Chakwal	D. I. Khan	Jacobabad	Frontier Region Bannu	Gilgit	Mirpur	
6	Jhal Magsi (Bolan)	DG Khan	Dir upper	Jamshoro	Frontier Region D.I.Khan	Skardu	Nealam	
7	Jaffarabad	Gujrat	Hangu	Karachi	Frontier Region Tank		Poonch	
8	Kachhi (Bolan)	Jhelum	Haripur	Khairpur	Kurram Agency		Sudhnoti	
9	Kalat	Jhang	Karak	Kamber	Khyber Agency			
10	Kech (Turbat)	Khushab	Kohat	Kashmore @ Kandhkot	Mohmand Agency			
11	Kharan	Layyah	Kohistan	Mirpurkhas	NW Agency			
12	Khuzdar	Mianwali	Lakki	Matari	Orakazai Agency			
13	Killa Abdullah	Multan	Lower Dir	Nawabshah	SW Agency			
14	Killa Saifullah	Muzafar-garh	Mardan (Only Katlang, Babu Zai, Sangahu and Main Garhi Areas)	Noshero Feroze				
15	Kohlu	Narowal	Noushera (Only Nizam Pur and Khattak Nama Areas)	Shikarpur				
16	Lasbella	Rahim Yar Khan	Tank	Sukkur	<i>DRAPP/DERA-II Coverage</i>			
17	Loralai (Tehsil Mekhtar)	Rajanpur		Sanghar	Districts/Agencies		115	
18	Mastung	Rawalpindi		Tharparkar	Departments (Punjab)		6	
19	Musakhel	Sargodha		Thatta	Irrigation			
20	Naushki			Tando Allah Yar	Forestry			

Rural Development, Special Areas and Drought Recovery Assistance

S #	Balochistan	Punjab	NWFP	Sindh	FATA	FANA	AJ&K	ICT
21	Naseerabad (Tehsil Chattar)			Tando Muhammad Khan		Livestock		
22	Panjgur			Umarkot		Fisheries		
23	Pishin (Tehsil Khanozai, Barshore and Pishin)			Larkana (Provisional)		Cholistan Development Authority (CDA)		
24	Quetta (Tehsil Panjpai)					Agency for Barrani Area Development (ABAD)		
25	Sibi					Dist.+Agencies+Deptt	121	
26	Sherani							
27	Washuk							
28	Zhob (Tehsil Qamar Din Kareaz and Zhob)							
29	Ziarat							
	29			19		16	23	13