

QUETTA VOICE

Email address: quettavoic@gmail.com

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14 August independence day celebrations in Balochistan



Quetta security plan reviewed: IGP told CM Bizenjo

Floods claim 188 lives including 56 children in Balochistan

Sardar Muhammad Khondai Ilyas Kamboh, Asad Kakar

QUETTA, CHAMAN, HUB, ZHOB: The death toll in rains-related incidents rose to 188 after the recovery of six more dead bodies in Balochistan's Killa Abdullah district on Saturday. The dead include 56 children also.

Floods swept away 12 people sitting in a tractor in Killi Paizai Svedan of district Killa Abdullah. Three dams broke out in Killa Abdullah displacing thousands of people in the district.

"We rescued six people and recovered six dead bodies", Munir Ahmed Kakar, Deputy Commissioner Killa Abdullah told Daily Quetta Voice. Nearby villagers and local administration made hectic efforts to rescue the stranded people in the floods.

12 people swept away in floods in Killa Abdullah

Hundreds of villagers rushed towards the flooding water to rescue the 12 people swept away in the floods. "We are in close coordi-



nation with local people to save human lives", Mr. Kakar stated. In Lasbela, flash floods

unleashed by heavy rainfall on Saturday washed away small bridges, roads and dams. Floods

washed away Lunda bridge at Uthal, which caused the suspension of traffic on the Quetta-Karachi

highway. Commissioner Kalat Division, Muhammad Dawood Khilji urged the people to avoid

unnecessary traveling on the Quetta Karachi highway in view of heavy rainfall and damages.

Lasbela and Killa Abdullah are the worst hit districts in the recent spell of monsoon rainfall. The floods have made thousands of people homeless in all 26 districts in general and Lasbela, Jhal Magsi, Killa Abdullah, and Killa Saifullah districts in particular.

40,000 houses damaged in Balochistan

"Rains damaged over 40,000 houses across Balochistan", Mir Ziaullah Langove, the Balochistan Home Minister told a news conference on Saturday. Mr. Langove visited the office of the PDMA and reviews the ongoing rescue and relief operations in the province.

He said the PDMA has provided food and tents to over 30,000 families in the province. He said despite limited resources, the authority was making efforts to support the people in this hour of trial. Mr. Langove informed that floods and rains have destroyed standing crops on more than 5,00,000 acres of land throughout the province.

Quetta security plan reviewed: IGP told CM Bizenjo

Staff Reporter

QUETTA: The Inspector General of Police Balochistan, Abdul Khaliq Sheikh has informed the Chief Minister, Mir Abdul Qudus Bizenjo about reviewing the security plan for the provincial capital. Mr. Sheikh called on CM Bizenjo on Saturday and briefed him about the security plan on the eve of the 14th of August, the independence day of Pakistan. The provincial gov-

ernment has tightened security across Balochistan after repeated attacks on police in Quetta and Turbat.

Acting Governor Balochistan, Mir Jan Muhammad Jamali, and minority MPA Khalil Goerge were also present on the occasion. "Security should be tightened and peace should be ensured", the CM directed the Balochistan police chief.

Security further improved in Balochistan



The police chief informed the CM that security has been further improved in Quetta city and other parts of Balochistan on his directives. "We have to foil the conspiracies of the enemy", CM Balochistan said on the occasion.

Mr. Bizenjo stated that security forces and police had the ability and capacity to take strict action against the terrorists. None can violate the law and those violating the law should be

brought to book, he said.

The CM reiterated that the people of Balochistan were celebrating the 75th independence day of the country with national enthusiasm and zeal. He said the provincial government and district administrations have organized a series of programs on the eve of the independence day. The IG informed that policemen would be deployed throughout the province to ensure peace and maintain order.



ISLAMABAD: Students busy is making National Flag at old Prade ground during celebration of 75th Golden Jubilee Independence Day ceremony, in Federal Capital.

14 August Independence day celebrations in Balochistan

News Desk

The people of Balochistan are celebrating 14 August with great zeal and enthusiasm. 14 August was the day when Pakistan was declared a sovereign state after the end of the British Raj. Pakistan came into existence as a result of the Pakistan Movement. The aim of the Pakistan Movement was to create an independent nation for the Muslims.

Role of people of Balochistan in the creation of Pakistan:

The people of Balochistan stood with Pakistan Movement to get rid of British Raj and establish a sovereign state for the Muslims where they could easily practice their religion. Qazi Muhammad Essa from Pishin, Jafar Khan Jamali from Jafarabad, Nawab Muhammad Khan Jogezi, and others played an important role in the creation of Pakistan. The princely states were accessed to the dominion of Pakistan through the



struggle of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

Independence day celebrations in Balochistan:

On every 14th of August, there is a festive mood in the capital of Balochistan just like in other cities and towns of Pakistan. The main arteries of Quetta like Jinnah Road, Zarghoon Road, and Airport Road are covered

with youths riding motorcycles and cars, carrying the National flag of Pakistan. Many shopping malls, hotels, and government offices like Balochistan Assembly, Balochistan High Court, etc are covered with beautiful and fancy lights.

There are mega functions of 14th August's celebration in Parks, Stadiums and Shopping malls of the city. Celebrities from different parts of the country come to

participate in these functions. The national anthem and patriotic songs are played to increase the zeal of the audience. People have covered their Motorcycles, Rickshaws, and Cars with the Green Flag. The streets show the robustness of the patriotism of the masses. Youths show their driving skills through performing stunts i.e wheeling. Cultural dances are performed on every corner of the streets. These activities continue till the next morning.

Balochistan will launch Reko Diq on 14 August

Balochistan is going to launch the multi-billion dollar Reko Diq project on the 14th of August, the 75th Independence Day of Pakistan. This project is a major investment in the region through which new paths for development and prosperity will open.

Balochistan will get a 25% share of the project. The Balochistan government will yearly get 1 Billion Dollars as its share without any investment.

PM to launch re-recorded national anthem on Independence Day

ISLAMABAD: Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif will launch the re-recorded national anthem on the occasion of Pakistan's 75th Independence Day on Sunday.

He is the second elected Prime Minister, after Liaquat Ali Khan, to have this unique honour.

The national anthem has been re-recorded after 68 years, with the participation of 155 singers, 48 musicians and 6 bandmasters. Taking an inclusive, gender-balanced approach, the anthem features vocalists from diverse regional, cultural, and ethnic backgrounds, from various religious faiths and musical genres. The brass bands of all three-armed forces also participated in this national effort.



Some of the renowned vocalists singing the re-recorded anthem include Abdullah Qureshi, Bilal Saeed, Fakhir Mehmood, Humaira Javed, Taj Mastani and Umair Jaswal.

PML-N leader Khawaja Saad Rafique shared a teaser of the re-recorded national anthem on Twitter.

The project has been completed in collaboration with various departments including the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and ISPR.

The re-recording of the National Anthem originally began in August 2017, during the previous tenure of PML-N government. Maryam Aurangzeb continued the project when she was appointed as the minister for information and broadcasting in April.

75 برس پہلے، جلا تھا جو کاروان
نئی منزلوں کی جانب، آج بھی روانہ دوان

وزیر اعلیٰ بلوچستان کی زیر قیادت
حکومت بلوچستان ہر چیلنج پر قابو پانے کیلئے ہے پر عزم

• ریکارڈنگ کا تاریخی ماہیہ • بارڈر ریڈ کی بحالی • بلوچستان صحت کارڈ • کسان کارڈ
• سرکاری نگہوں میں بڑا رول نبی آسامیں کی تحقیق • سٹے سکولوں، شاہراہوں اور ڈیڑی کی تعمیر
• بلوچستان ہوائی اڈا دوسٹ اور سلاہ ڈیولپمنٹ فنڈ • جونی بلوچستان ترقیاتی فنڈ

آئیں! آج کے دن تجدید عہد کریں

کہ ایمان، اتحاد اور تنظیم کے اصولوں پر کاربند رہتے ہوئے یکساں و پائیدار تعمیر و ترقی اور عوامی خوشحالی کا یہ سفر، یونہی رہے گا جاری کیونکہ ترقی یافتہ بلوچستان ہے منزل ہماری

محکمہ اطلاعات | حکومت بلوچستان
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QUETTA VOICE

Editor Asim Khan

Indigenous press in Balochistan has always been on oxygen because of the financial crisis. Over the years, the local press has not progressed because of capacity problems and financial issues. Since the province has no industry and factory, therefore, all media outlets are dependent

on the provincial government's advertisements. The Press Information Department (PID) advertisements for the indigenous press of Balochistan are almost nominal. All eyes of newspapers' owners are focused on the Director General

Public Relations (DGPR) office for the payment of salaries of reporters and other support staff. Delayed or no payments have severely affected the operations of the newspapers being published in Balochistan. National media has also ignored real issues from politics to

governance and health to education in their publications. Mainstream media has always portrayed a distorted image of Balochistan when it comes to news bulletins and the publication of newspapers. Although, they also get advertisements from the Balochistan government.

It has almost become common practice that the indigenous press starts knocking doors of the Chief Minister, Chief Secretary Balochistan, and other concerned quarters for the release of funds after every quarter. When a specific budget is allocated for government advertisements

and information ministry, then, begging for funds is beyond comprehension. Newspapers from Balochistan are deprived of advertisements in sister provinces. Particularly, when it comes to the federal government regarding jobs, the concerned quarters are bound to

publish vacancies advertisements in newspapers of Balochistan. So that, the youth of Balochistan could fully participate in tests and interviews. The newspaper owners also need to improve their content and highlight issues relating to Balochistan to mount

pressure on the government to make people-friendly policies. There has to be a strong mechanism in the distribution of advertisements by DGPR and newspapers that highlight issues of the province that should be encouraged and financially supported.

Indigenous press of Balochistan always on oxygen

Where Pakistan stands at 75

By Dr Abid Qaiyum Suleri

To think about independence on its 75th anniversary, without the teething problems that Pakistan inherited due to a poorly planned and brutally carried out — rather rushed — Partition, will not do justice to the economic resilience that this nascent country and its people showed during its formative years.

How far may this resilience take us in the foreseeable future? The answer to this question is premised on certain factors found, or missing, around us. Although overlapping, I categorize these factors as 'megatrends' and 'game changers'. The former are visibly and verifiably present in today's Pakistan. The latter are natural or human-made circumstances that determine whether the 'megatrends' lead to positive change or negative outcomes.

Megatrends can only be understood in a historical context, so let us quickly recap Pakistan's politico-economic history.

First, it would not be wrong to say that during the last 75 years, customized versions of different economic models — ranging from a regulated economy (of the 1950s), industrialization and green revolution (1960s), nationalization (1970s), Islamization (1980s), liberalization (1990s), and half-hearted economic reforms (in the last two decades) — were experimented in Pakistan under different forms of civil, military, and hybrid arrangements of governance.

Second, the economy of Pakistan has chronically remained hostage to political instability. This political instability gave initial stability to all four military governments. However, as life would have it, our democratically elected rulers tended to turn into dictators, whereas 'dictators' wanted to be seen as democrats. As a result, Pakistan could neither get a true democratic nor an actual dicta-

torial regime. Consequently, successive governments resorted to populist measures, sweeping the need for socioeconomic reforms under the carpet.

Third, two decades of easy inflow of external assistance (dollars) due to geo-strategic reasons, under Gen Ziaul Haq and Gen Pervez Musharraf's regimes, promoted a false sense that the economy could indefinitely run on consumption-led, import-based growth and could afford to ignore the current account and fiscal deficits.

Fourth, despite a manifold increase in the GDP and an increase in population by seven times since 1947, Pakistan's expenditure on education and health as a percentage of GDP remained almost static (below 2 per cent on education and below 1.25 per cent on health).

Consequently, although Pakistan has improved its performance in UN Human Development Index (HDI), it is still 13 per cent lower than the average HDI of South Asia (only better than Afghanistan). Poor spending on education also resulted in a situation where without upgrading the human resources that could match the demands of the services sector, Pakistan graduated from an agro-based economy to a services-based economy. Agriculture is absorbing double the workforce (40 per cent) than its contribution to the GDP (20 per cent). This mismatch is resulting in lower productivity and income inequality across our economy.

Let us see where Pakistan stands today (the megatrends) given the above historical context. It is the fifth most populous country in the world, with a population of 224.78 million (Pakistan Economic Survey, 2021-22). Two out of every five persons in Pakistan are below the age of 15, whereas three out of every ten are between 15 and 29. Half of them are women, who, despite structural exclusion, are increasingly marking

their footprints and playing a vital role in Pakistan's development. Most Pakistanis of working age are migrating both within the country and to other parts of the world (the latter are an important source of precious remittances).

Increased individual empowerment is the second megatrend in Pakistan. Our individuals are more empowered today than they were a few decades ago. Albeit increased economic inequality, the number of people living in abject poverty has decreased, the literacy rate has improved, and so has life expectancy at birth. The internet, smartphones, and social media have made information (and disinformation) much more accessible than we had ever imagined. People are more aware of their rights and are empowered enough to challenge the status quo. They are candid in expressing their socio-political likings and dislikings. These trends are reminders that one cannot ignore individual ownership while taking any initiative about Pakistan's future.

Increased individual empowerment, in turn, is facilitating the decentralization of power centres. Today's Pakistan has come out of the risk of a coup d'etat. New power centres: parliament, the superior judiciary, the corporate-owned media, more autonomous provinces, the corporate world, and a vibrant civil society are contesting for their space in decision-making. Their alignments (or misalignments) and alliances (or differences) will significantly determine Pakistan's future.

Unprecedented consumerism is another megatrend in today's Pakistan. One can think of any major international brand of consumer goods and it would be available in Pakistan. The cost of consumer goods is an important component of its import bill and adds to its trade deficit. Businesses are responding to consumer culture and are redefining Pakistan's social fabric, at least in

urban centers.

Still, another megatrend is societal heterogeneity. Pakistan's society is highly polarized and divided across all possible fissures and fault lines, political, economic, ethnic, sectarian, provincial, etc. The level of tolerance and mutual acceptance has considerably decreased today. A few groups claiming to be self-righteous are resorting to trolling, mob justice, mob lynching, and revenge-seeking in different guises — street crime, honour killing, political differences, or blasphemy.

On the natural resources front, water is getting scarce, whereas food and energy are becoming expensive. Managing water and food energy amidst climate change has become a real challenge. Due to the competing water demands, at a given point in time, a considerable percentage of Pakistan's population is either food insecure, water insecure, or energy insecure.

All of the above affects Pakistan's economy, reflecting a boon and burst phenomenon where macro-economic stability and microeconomic relief have become paradoxes.

In no particular order, Pakistan's position in the emerging geostrategic world order, which is being crafted by the competing interests of the US, Russia and China; shifting to renewable energy; climate change adaptation; readiness to improve the quality of economic growth through upgrading human resources and adaptation of new technologies; openness and transparency; and policy on promoting societal tolerance are some of the game changers that may turn the megatrends mentioned above to be either a boon or bane. These game changers are defining the economic, social, geopolitical, and environmental pathways for the foreseeable future of Pakistan.


It can be argued that during the last 75 years, on the whole, Pakistan's economic policies produced many winners — poverty and

illiteracy levels have come down, and health indicators are improving. Going forward, opportunities offered by emerging geostrategic world order, renewable energy sources, and innovative technology, if utilized transparently and judiciously, may result in sustainable and inclusive economic growth. This growth would help use the youth bulge positively with more hands to earn and fewer mouths to feed.

Now reverse the situation, and one will see how a non-inclusive economic growth that benefits only privileged individuals would turn the megatrends in a negative way. It is important to note that societal perception of exclusion and marginalization will bring impatience and restlessness not only among highly charged (under-and-or unemployed) youth but also in emerging power centres. In such circumstances, these actors, instead of becoming a part of the solution by providing political and intellectual leadership in driving the economy and the country out of the troubled waters, would turn the situation worse with half-baked ideas and less than practical demands.

A non-performing economy would also directly affect the state's ability to provide basic services such as health and education. This would not only further marginalize the excluded ones but also pave the way for extremist groups to expand their influence through their humanitarian wings.

On its 75th independence anniversary, the choice is with us, the citizens of Pakistan. We may not have control over megatrends, but can certainly influence the game changers in a way that they affect these trends in a positive manner and, if not leading to a best-case scenario, may at least do better than business-as-usual. This is a common dream for many of us and a pathway to sustainable development for our future generations.



GOVERNMENT OF BALOCHISTAN

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT



Abdul Fatah Bhangar
Secretary Irrigation Deptt:



Bashir Tareen
Project Director Batozai Dam



CONSTRUCTION OF
100 DAMS
BALOCHISTAN



14th
August
CELEBRATING INDEPENDENCE DAY

Batozai Killa Saifullah Dam

to Preserve Rain Water and Maintain water table



Irrigation Department Committed to overcome water scarcity through construction of Dams

Balochistan, the largest province of Pakistan has an interesting topography. It comprises of vast, barren land featuring extensive dry plateaus constituting around 44 percent of the country's total land. The gigantic mountain ranges divide the rough terrains into basins and valleys. On average, the amount of annual rainfall in Balochistan varies between 80 to 250 mm. It is way less than many other regions in Pakistan. The areas that receive the maximum amount of rain in a year fall in the northeastern part of the province. The annual precipitation levels gradually decrease as you move towards the south and eastern parts of the province. With the global climate conditions changing drastically in the last couple of decades, its impacts are becoming more prominent. Among its many impacts, water shortage is the most crucial one facing the world. With the rise of the earth's temperature, rainfall has become a beast of extremes causing unexpected floods in some places and intense water shortages in others. Since the water table in Balochistan is quite low, fetching water for drinking and irrigation is a major challenge in itself. So, in order to cope up with the water requirements in the province, the provincial and federal governments have sponsored the construction of many dams in Balochistan, some of which are operational while others are yet to be completed. The total number of dams in constructed so far in Balochistan are 1020. The average annual runoff generated in the province is 13.137 MAF out of which only 4.85 MAF is being utilized/conserved and the rest of 8.287 MAF remains un-utilized. To efficiently utilize the 8.287 MAF of flood water provincial authorities in



collaboration with the federal government are implementing 27 Nos ongoing and new dams in the province. It is one of the water conservation efforts by the government to solve the problem of water shortage in Balochistan as dams are thought to be the only solution to the issue of water scarcity in the province and this initiative would help to store the flood water otherwise wasted and to raise the levels of the water table in Balochistan. In the current monsoon season due to heavy rainfall in the province, almost all of the dams are filled up conserving 1.6 MAF of additional water, the following major dams of the province have conserved a sufficient amount of flood water in the current monsoon season which will be used for agriculture and drinking purposes, especially for major cities like Karachi and Gwadar. Water Resources play a central role in maintaining human health and welfare, environmental integrity, and economic growth. The challenge is not only how to manage a declining resource, but also how to respond to the scarcity resulting from the geographic and temporal mismatch. With the rapidly growing demand, we have made our transition from a "water-stressed" to a "water scarce" country.

Water shortage is the most alarming issue in Balochistan

The situation calls for rapid development and management of the water resources on a war footing. To cope with the situation the provincial government with the financial aid of the federal government has constructed 80 Dams in the last decade which

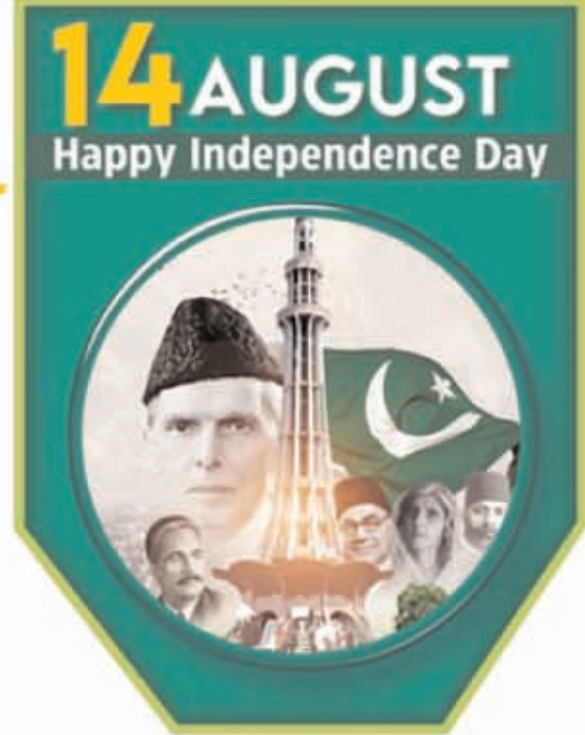
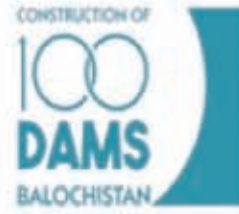
includes major dam Like Shadi Kur Dam GAwader and Toiwar Batozai Dam District Killa Saifullah. Currently, 27 water sector projects are being implemented in the province with the financial aid of the federal government. Government of Balochistan is also adopting Integrated Water Resource Management for the formulation and implementation of development projects. With the financial help of World Bank and Asian Development Bank GOB is implementing two projects based on the principles of the Integrated Water Management Approach. In our long-term strategic framework water is a key priority area of GOB and we are continuously working to further strengthen the development in the water sector. Toiwar Batozai Storage Dam is located in District Killasifullah. The dam site is located on Toiwar river about 256 kms from Quetta and about 81 kms, North-West of Killa Saifullah town in District Killa Saifullah, Balochistan. The coordinates of the project are 30 55' 11" N 68 46' 10" E The Irrigation Department Government of Balochistan with the financial assistance of the Federal Government is executing 33 Nos Dam projects in the province In the current Federal PSDP 2022-2023 3 new schemes for the water sector in Balochistan province have been reflected by the federal government amongst one.

So far, 1020 Dams constructed in Balochistan

Remodeling of Pat Feeder Canal System in Balochistan costing to Rs: 42.649 Billion Toiwar Batozai Storage Dam Project through Irrigation Department Government of Balochistan. The main objective of the Project is to Up-lift the socio-economic condition of the areato enlarge rural economic growth by increasing farming and trading sector. Direct benefit of this project is to conserve 95000 Acre Ft of flood water otherwise wasted to irrigate 16750 Acer of barren land. Recharge ground water aquifers, fish production and providing drinking water to the population of the area. Indirect Benefit includes Reducing flood peak PMF discharge in the downstream of the project, Increase live stock holding, Increasing standard of living of people surrounding the dam by development of aquaculture sector, Supporting tourism development in the Batozai area and providing alternative job opportunities for people surrounding the project.



**GOVERNMENT OF BALOCHISTAN
IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT**



Construction of delay and check dams would ensure maintaining the water table in the province. In a message on the eve of the Independence Day of the motherland, Mr. Bizenjo said his government was committed to ensuring timely and quality construction of dams in Balochistan. He said Balochistan was prone to all-natural disasters including floods, earthquakes, and drought. In view of floods and drought, present government has decided to give importance to the Irrigation department. He said the 100 dams project, the construction of Batozai dam and other dams would help in maintaining depleting water table in Balochistan. He said the present government has also directed all concerned project directors to make sure transparency in the construction of dams in Balochistan.



Mir Abdul Quddus Bizenjo
Chief Minister Balochistan



Balochistan is prone to all natural disasters including floods, droughts, earthquakes etc. Balochistan is the most vulnerable region to climate change. The major affect of climate change on Balochistan will be severe droughts. To cope with drought like situation in Balochistan, dams must be built to store rain water for future use. He said the 100 dams project, the construction of Batozai dam and other dams would help in maintaining depleting water table in Balochistan. He said the present government has also directed all concerned project directors to make sure transparency in the construction of dams in Balochistan.

Mir Muhammad Khan Lehri
Minister Irrigation Balochistan



Kaleem Ullah Bazai
Project Director

**100 Dams Project
to Bring Agriculture
Revolution in Balochistan**

PROJECT BRIEF

Balochistan is an arid region with scanty rainfall. The province is frequently hit by extreme events of floods and droughts, the latter being more prevalent. Both these events adversely impact the economy of the Province. The groundwater table in several districts is depleting at an alarming rate of 3.1 metre (10 feet) per annum. Average annual precipitation in Balochistan varies from 2 to 20 inches (50 to 500 mm). Evaporation rates are higher than the precipitation and generally vary from 72 to 76 inches (1830-1930 mm) per annum. About 13 million acre feet of flood water is generated out of which only 37% is conserved. Vast unexploited fertile lands of more than 13 million acres are available across the province. The provincial perspective with regard to conservation of flood water through construction of dams is in consonance with the National Water Policy. The government has assigned due importance to water sector and with the aim to harness flood flows through construction of small/medium dams, the project for "Construction of 100 Dams in Balochistan" was conceived by Government of Balochistan and approved by the federal government in November 2008. The project is being implemented in Packages with the financial assistance of the federal government.

CURRENT STATUS OF 100 DAMS

The Package-I of the project costing Rs. 2,467 million and comprising 20 dams was completed in June 2015, which has the total storage capacity of 44,438 acre feet and irrigating 25,850 acres of fertile land. Similarly, package-II (26 Dams) was completed in December 2019 with the cost of Rs. 4,647 million and envisaged storage capacity of 66,075 acre feet to bring about 24,000 acres of land under cultivation. At present implementation of Package-III comprising 20 Dams, costing Rs. 8,867 million, is in progress on fast-track basis with an overall physical progress of 76%. The work on dam subprojects is at various stages. 8 dams have been completed, whereas 6 dams are substantially complete.



**GOVERNMENT OF BALOCHISTAN
IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT**



**BALOCHISTAN WATER RESOURCES
DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT**



The Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project (BWRDSP) was approved by the ECNEC on 14th November, 2018. The Project is being financed by Asian Development Bank (ADB) under a US\$ 100 million loan along with a Grant of US\$ 5 million. The ADB is also providing a Technical Assistance of US\$ 2 million.



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS (US\$ 2 MIL.)

Climate Resilient Water Resources Study (including updating Balochistan Integrated Water Resources Management Policy 2007)
Development of Water Resources Information System-WRIS

THE BENEFITS FROM THE PROJECT ARE AS UNDER:

- Increased farm income through improved water resources management. Increased agriculture production in the existing and new command areas of **Zhob and Mula River basins of Balochistan:**
Total area to be benefitted by the Project is 21,737 ha. (53,690 acres):
15,753 ha. (37,230 acres) of command area,
4,145 ha (10,900 acres) watershed & ground water recharge,
1,839 ha. (4542 acres) Khushkaba farming area.
- Construction of Siri Toi Dam, District Zhob for storage of 33,820 acre-ft of water.
- Construction of weirs and infiltration galleries for flood control and ensuring year round supply of subsurface water for agriculture.
- Construction of Water Resources Building at Quetta to house data center of Water Resources information System;

**AGRICULTURE COMPONENT - PILOTING HIGH
VALUE AGRICULTURE (JFPR GRANT)-US\$ 3 MIL**

- 160 Solar Powered Drip Irrigation (80 Zhob & 80 Khuzdar),
- 2 olive oil extraction plants (1 Zhob & 1 Khuzdar),
- 2 fruits & vegetables processing units (1 Zhob & 1 Khuzdar), 138 herds of small ruminant (goats) to women
- Community Capacity Development (trainings on efficient use of water, health & management of livestock, kitchen gardening, O&M of solar powered drip irrigation, women led fruit / vegetable processing at household)

**IRRIGATION COMPONENT-HIGH LEVEL
TECHNOLOGY FUND (HLTE)-US\$ 2 MIL.:**

Installation of Hydrological Equipment (20 automatic weather stations and 21 stream level gauging stations) in 10 river basins of Balochistan