



**Situation Analysis & Baseline Surveys For Poverty
Reduction through Rural Development in KPK,
FATA & Balochistan**

**DEVELOPMENT PROFILE OF
CHITRAL DISTRICT**

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Submitted by:



Empowerment Performance Result

In Association with:



Table of Contents

LIST OF EXHIBITS	1
ACRONYMS	2
FOREWORD.....	3
DISTRICT CHITRAL – AT A GLANCE	4
1.0 DISTRICT GEOGRAPHY	6
1.1 LOCATION AND BOUNDARY	6
1.2 TOPOGRAPHY	7
1.3 TRIBES ETHNIC GROUPS	7
1.4 CLIMATE.....	7
2.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT.....	8
2.1 EDUCATION AND LITERACY	8
2.2 HEALTH.....	11
2.3 HOUSING QUALITY AND HOUSING SERVICES	12
2.4 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	14
2.5 POPULATION AND EMPLOYED LABOR FORCE	15
2.6 LIVELIHOOD SOURCES	16
3.0 LAW AND ORDER	19
3.1 BACKGROUND OF PEACE AND SECURITY	19
3.2 LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES	19
3.3 JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN CHITRAL.....	19
3.4 MAIN CRIMES TOOK PLACE IN 2014	20
3.5 CURRENT REFORMS FOR LAW AND ORDER	21
3.6 PRISONS	21
4.0 CONFLICT MANAGEMENT	22
4.1 TRIBAL CONFLICT AND LOCAL ECONOMY	22
4.2 DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISM	23
4.3 CONFLICT RESOLUTION MECHANISM	23
4.4 DISPLACEMENT.....	23
5.0 THE ROLE OF WOMEN.....	24
5.1 STATUS OF WOMEN	24
5.2 CHANGES IN TRADITIONAL GENDER ROLES.....	24
5.3 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION.....	24
5.4 LIVESTOCK	25
5.5 AGRICULTURE.....	25
5.6 HORTICULTURE.....	25
5.7 MICROENTERPRISE	25
5.8 INHERITANCE	25
5.9 WATER FOR DRINKING AND DOMESTIC USE	25
6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS	26
6.1 CLIMATE, LAND AND WATER.....	26
6.2 FORESTS, FISHERIES AND AGRICULTURE	26
6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS	27
6.4 HAZARDS ASSESSMENT	28
7.0 SOCIAL MOBILIZATION	29
7.1 ROLE OF PPAF	29
7.2 LOCAL NGOs.....	29
7.3 FOCUS OF DONOR COMMUNITY	30
8.0 IMPORTANT INSTITUTIONS.....	32
8.1 INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS.....	32
8.2 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT	32

List of Exhibits

Exhibit 2.1.1 - Educational Status of Children of 5-9 Years Age Group [Percentage Distribution 2012-13]	8
Exhibit 2.1.2 - Educational Status of Children of 10-14 Years Age Group [Percentage Distribution 2012-13]	9
Exhibit 2.1.3 - Gender Parity Index in Primary and Secondary Enrollment [2012-13]	9
Exhibit 2.1.4 - Teaching Institutions and Staff – Numbers [2012-13]	10
Exhibit 2.1.5 - School Facilities and Physical Characteristic – 2011 [Percentage of Schools]	10
Exhibit 2.1.6 - Adult Literacy Rate (Percentage) [2012-13]	10
Exhibit 2.2.1 - Status of Child Health – Percentages [2012-13]	11
Exhibit 2.2.2 - Status of Maternal Health – Percentage of Pertinent Women [2012-13]	12
Exhibit 2.2.3 - Health Institutions – Numbers [2012-13]	12
Exhibit 2.2.4 - Health Staffs [2012-13]	12
Exhibit 2.3.1 - Material Used in Roof - Percentage of Household[2012-13]	13
Exhibit 2.3.2 - Wall Structure – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	13
Exhibit 2.3.3 - Type of Toilet – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	13
Exhibit 2.3.4 - Source of Lighting – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	13
Exhibit 2.3.5 - Cooking Fuel – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	14
Exhibit 2.3.6 - Source of Drinking Water – Percentage of Households [2012-13]	14
Exhibit 2.4.1 - Indicators of Communication [2012-13]	14
Exhibit 2.5.1 - Estimated Population	15
Exhibit 2.5.2 - Percentage of Employed Labor Force by Major Sectors [2012-13]	15
Exhibit 2.5.3 - Percentage of Employed Labor Force by Major Occupational Group[2012-13]	16
Exhibit 2.5.4 - Employment Status [2012-13] [Percentage of Employed Persons]	16
Exhibit 2.6.1 - Land Utilization Statistics [2012-13]	17
Exhibit 2.6.2 - Area and Production of Major Crops [2011-12]	17
Exhibit 2.6.3 - Agriculture Machinery [2012-13]	17
Exhibit 2.6.4 - Population of Livestock [2006]	18
Exhibit 2.6.5 - Mineral Production [2012-13]	18
Exhibit 2.6.6 - Area Under the Control of Forest Department [2012-13]	18
Exhibit 2.6.7 - Fish Production– [2012-13]	18
Exhibit 3.2.1 - Strength of the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs)	19
Exhibit 3.3.1 – Judicial System in Chitral	20
Exhibit 3.3.2 - Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) Mechanism	20
Exhibit 3.4.1 - Crimes Rate	20
Exhibit 4.1.1 - Tribal Orientation of District Chitral	22
Exhibit 5.2.1 - Changes in Traditional Gender Roles in Kalash	24
Exhibit 6.3.1 - Summary of Damages Caused by Floods	27
Exhibit 7.3.1 - Donor Projects	30

Acronyms

AKDN	Aga Khan Development Network
AKPBSP	Agha Khan Planning and Building Services, Pakistan
AKRSP	Aga Khan Rural Support Program
ASF	Agribusiness Support Fund
BIDP	Broz Integrated Development Program
CAD	Creative Approaches Development
CADP	Chitral Area Development Project
CIADP	Chitral Integrated Area Development Program
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
CSO	Community Service Organization
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DGDC	Directorate General for Development Cooperation
DOH	Department of Health
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FC	Frontier Corps
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Floods
GoI	Government of Italy
GPI	Gender Parity Indices
GRHO	Gender Reproductive Health Organization
ICDP	Integrated Chitral Development Program
IDA	International Development Association
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LAPH	Legal Awareness Program For Human Rights
LEAs	Law Enforcement Agencies
MCB	Muslim Commercial Bank
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
NRSP	National Rural Support Program
PATA	Provincial Administration for Tribal Areas
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PS	Police Station
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement
PTI	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf
RBC	Reinforced Brick Concrete
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RDP	Rural Development Project
RDP	Rural Development Project
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
SRSP	Sarhad Rural Support Program
SWWS	Support With Working Solutions
TADO	Terich Area Development Organization
TMA	Town Municipal Administration
UBL	United Bank Limited
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
YSDO	Young Star Development Organization
ZTBL	Zarai Taraqati Bank Limited

Foreword

Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) has received financing from the International Development Association (IDA) for undertaking the consulting services titled as “Situation Analysis and Baseline Surveys for Poverty Reduction through Rural Development in KP, FATA and Balochistan” in 14 targeted districts. The study is awarded to the consortium of AASA Consulting and Gender Reproductive Health Organization (GRHO).

The findings of this research would be utilized for the three year investment program in Balochistan, KP and FATA which would be financed by the Government of Italy (GoI) through the Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGDC).

The project is divided in two phases. A macro picture of target districts will be portrayed in Phase-I by developing, “District Situation Analysis” reports, while household poverty and assessment of community organization will be assessed through detailed quantitative and qualitative surveys in the selected Union Councils of the target areas in Phase-II of the project.

This report furnishes the Situation Analysis of the district of Chitral with respect to the socio-economic status. It employs mainly secondary data collected by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), the provincial bureaus and various donor organizations. Three main data sources are used to compile the district profiles; latest available Provincial Development and Social Statistics, District Census and Population Reports 1998, and the latest available household survey Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement, (PSLM) 2012-13. PSLM is mainly used to compile education, health, demographic and housing profiles. Other secondary sources such as line departments of the district, provincial reports, and major research studies carried out at the district level are also used to expand the situational analysis of the district.

The report starts with district geography, followed by the socio economic profile of the district including education and literacy, health, housing quality and housing services, transport and communication, employed labor force and livelihood. The other areas covered in the report include Law and Order, Conflict Management, The Role of Women, Environmental Analysis, and Social Mobilization. A brief on financial institutions operating in the district is also shared.

Some information, which is significant for profiling districts with respect to development characteristics, such as the strength of social organizations and institutions, conflict resolution practices, disaster management etc. are limited at the district level, but wherever possible the information is shared and analyzed.

The report provides a quick reference with respect to the current socio-economic status of district Chitral and information readily available for planning and development initiatives at a local level. Wherever possible, the information is presented in visual form (tables and graphs) with a very brief commentary to make these profiles a handy and practical booklet.

District Chitral – At a Glance

District Headquarter:	Chitral Town
Tehsils and Union Councils	
Chitral	Ayun, Broze, Koh, Denin, Chitral-I, Chitral-II
Drosh	Arandu, Asherat, Drosh-I, Drosh-II, Shishikoh
Lotkoh	Karimabad, Lotkoh, Shoghore,
Mastuj	Charun, Laspur, Mastuj, Yarkhoon
Mulkoh	Kosht, Mulkoh, Ovir, Terich
Turkoh	Khot, Shagram
Area	14850 Square Kilometers
Climate	Chitral has a dry Mediterranean climate with almost no rainfall during summers. Precipitation occurs mainly from spring thunderstorms brought about by western frontal systems. In the winter the temperature occasionally drops to -10 C. Winter snowfall in the town can be quite heavy with an accumulation of up to two feet being quite common, at higher elevations snowfall can reach as high as 20 meters (70 ft).
Major Ethnic Groups	Khow, Kalash tribes

Demography

Projected Population – 2014	479,000
Population Density (Persons per Square Kilometer)	32
Percentage of Rural Population	88%
Percentage of Female Population	47%
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	113
Percentage of Children (0-5 years)	12%
Percentage of Active Population (15-64 years)	60%
Dependency Ratio (Percentage)	66%
Household Size	7

Livelihood Sources

Total Cropped Area	23,946 Hectares
Total Irrigated Area	20,934 Hectares
Major Crops	Wheat, Maize, Barley, Rice, Vegetables
Livestock Head Per thousand Rural Population	677
Major Minerals	Marble, Lead, Iron Ore, Antimony

Head of Household Work Status	Percentage
Wage Employed	37
Self Employed	19
Employer	1
Agriculture	43
Livestock	0

Education:

	Percentage
Percentage of Population that Ever Attended School	60
Primary Enrollment Rate (Gross)	103
Middle Enrollment Rate (Gross)	88
Matric Enrollment Rate (Gross)	96
Percentage of Literate Persons (10 years and above)	59
Percentage of Literate Persons (15 years and above)	53

Health:

Health Institutions	Number
Hospitals	4
Dispensary	40
Rural Health Centre	4
Basic Health Centre	21
Health Staff per One Hundred Thousand Population	
Doctors	8
Nurses	20
Paramedics	100

Housing:

	Percentage
Inadequate Roof Structure (Wood, Bamboo)	76
Un-electrified Households	4
Households with no-toilet	5
Inadequate fuel for cooking	99
Inadequate Source of Drinking Water	17

Sources:

- Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014, Bureau of Statistics, Government of KP
- Important District-Wise Socio-Economic indicators of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014
- Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement Survey, 2012-13, Government of Pakistan
- District Census Report, 1998

1.0 District Geography

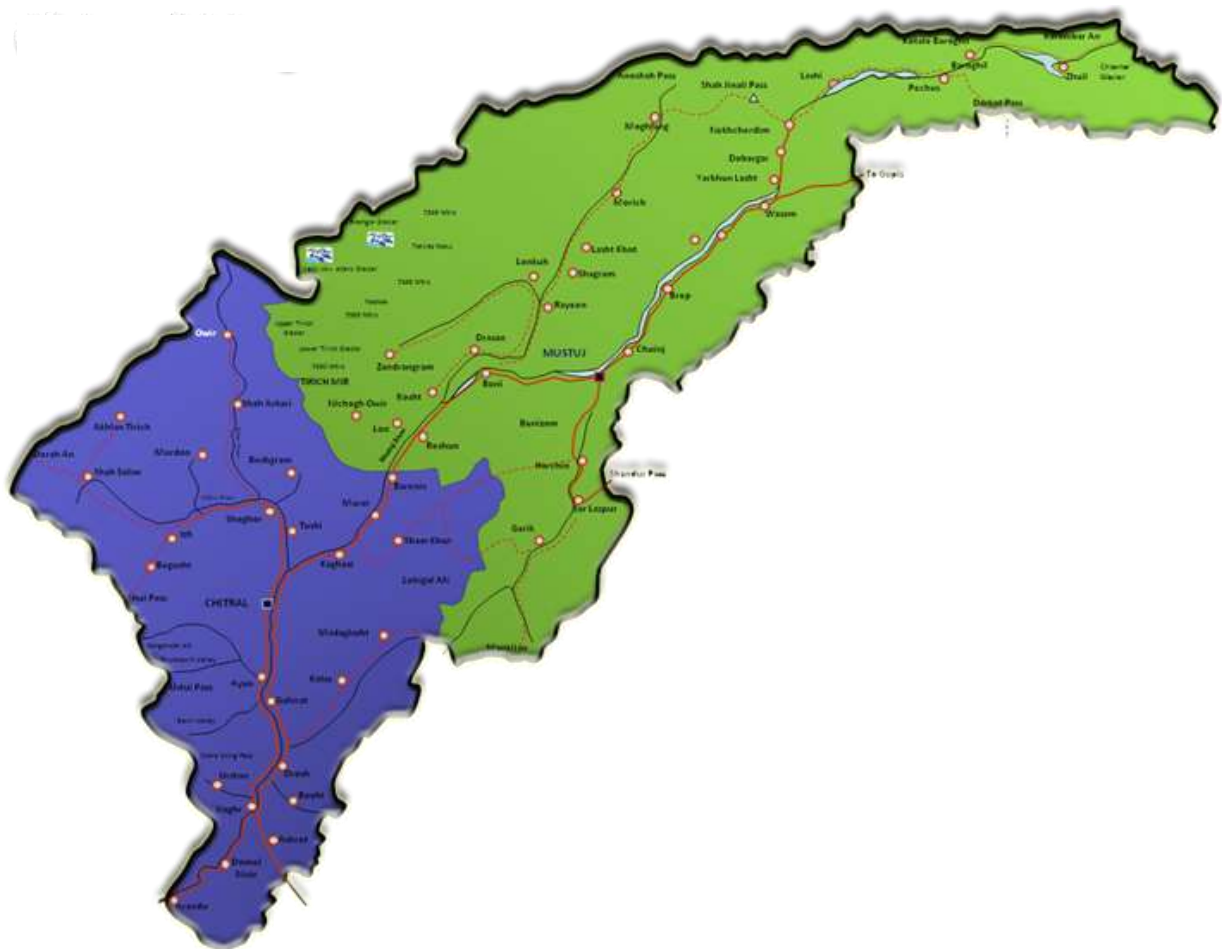
1.1 Location and Boundary

Chitral used to be an independent princely state. When Pakistan came into being, the state of Chitral was the first to declare accession to the new country. In the year 1969, Chitral was merged into the Malakand division of the then NWFP as a settled district. Chitral lies at the junction of old Chinese Empire, Indian Empire, the Ex-Russian Empire and the former Afghan kingdom.

Chitral is the northern most district of Pakistan and the largest district in the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province. It shares a border with Gilgit-Baltistan to the East, with Afghanistan, Kunar, Badakshan and Nuristan provinces to the North and West, and with Swat and Dir to the South. A narrow strip of the Wakhan Corridor separates Chitral from Tajikistan in the North. The district is located at 36°15' N, and 72°15'E with an altitude of 1128 meters (Chitral Valley).

Chitral is connected to the rest of Pakistan by two road routes, the Lowari Pass from Dir and Shandur Top. Both routes are closed in winter. The Lowari Tunnel is being constructed under the Lowari Pass. A number of other high passes, including Darkot Pass, Thoi Pass and Zagaran Pass, provide access on foot to Chitral.

Map of Chitral District



Sources: ACTED Pakistan, Rapid Need Assessment Project

1.2 Topography

Chitral is regarded as one of the highest regions of the world, sweeping from 1,100 meters at Arandu to 7,726 meters at Tirichmir, and packing over 40 peaks more than 6,100 meters in height. The terrain of Chitral is very mountainous and Tirich Mir (25,289 feet), the highest peak of the Hindu Kush, rises in the North of the district. Around 76 percent of the land is covered by mountains and glaciers.

1.3 Tribes Ethnic Groups

The people of Chitral have a great ethnic diversity. In the past, since the creation of Pakistan in 1947, some tribes existing in the area include Katoray, Mehter, Quraysh, Khow etc. The biggest tribe in the district is Khow, their origins are from Aryan ancestry and some believe that they came from central Asia, Afghanistan and Kashmir.

1.4 Climate

The weather of Chitral is extremely harsh and cold in the winter and pleasant in the summer. Average temperatures in summer ranges from 25 to 40 degrees Celsius, while in the winters it plunge below minus. In contrast to more southerly areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, district Chitral has a dry Mediterranean climate (Köppen Csa) with almost no rainfall during summers. Precipitation occurs mainly from spring thunderstorms brought about by western frontal systems. In the winter the night time temperature occasionally drops to -10°C . Winter snowfall in the town can be quite heavy with an accumulation of up to two feet being quite common, at higher elevations snowfall can reach as high as 20 meters (70 feet).

2.0 Socio-Economic Profile of the District

2.1 Education and Literacy

This section highlights the major characteristics of schooling in the district by providing a situation analysis in terms of access, equality and quality of primary and secondary education. Moreover, besides providing the level of adult literacy, school facilities and physical characteristics are collated to provide an idea of the quality of education in the district.

District Chitral is comparatively advanced with regard to literacy rate, as compared to the rest of KP. Improvement in the literacy rate among both the male and female population is mostly the direct result of private sector intervention in the education sector, from primary to graduation level. The private sector facilitated the local community in the remote valleys of Laspure, Yarkhoon, Lotkuh, Torkhow and Mulkhov by establishing community based private schools and private colleges which are imparting education to the local community in return for affordable fees

Access to education is generally gauged with reference to the gross and net enrolment rates, based on the relevant age group. Traditionally in Pakistan, enrolment rates are calculated on the basis of the age group 5-9 years and 10-14 years for primary and secondary levels of education respectively. Therefore, following common practice, these age groups are preferred for documentation of the educational status of children in terms of out-of-schooling and enrolments in public, private or religious institutions. Access and equality indicators are derived from PSLM surveys, while the availability of physical facilities in primary and secondary schools is ascertained from the Development Statistics of the province.

Exhibit 2.1.1 displays the educational status of children for the 5-9 years age group of the district. Overall, about 28 percent of children (22 percent boys and 35 percent girls) of the primary age group were out of school in the year 2013. The private school phenomenon is quite significant in the district. Overall, about 22 percent children were enrolled in private institutions according to the estimates from household survey (PSLM, 2013). Moreover, no evidence of enrollment in religious schools or in schools run by NGOs is evident from the table.

Exhibit 2.1.1
Educational Status of Children of 5-9 Years Age Group
[Percentage Distribution 2012-13]

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
Out of School	27.99	22.30	35.02
Enrolled in Public Schools	50.25	55.67	43.56
Enrolled in Private Schools	21.75	22.03	21.41
Enrolled in Religious Schools (madrassa)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Enrolled in Schools Run by NGOs	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Estimated from Household Level Data of PSLM, 2012-13

Exhibit 2.1.2 documents the educational status of children in the 10-14 years age group. Overall, about 11 percent of children (4 percent boys and 20 percent girls) of the 10-14 years age cohort were not attending school during 2013. The majority (about 59 percent out of 87 percent) of students were enrolled in government schools. Moreover, about a 4 percent girls enrollment in religious school is also estimated from the PSLM 2013 data.

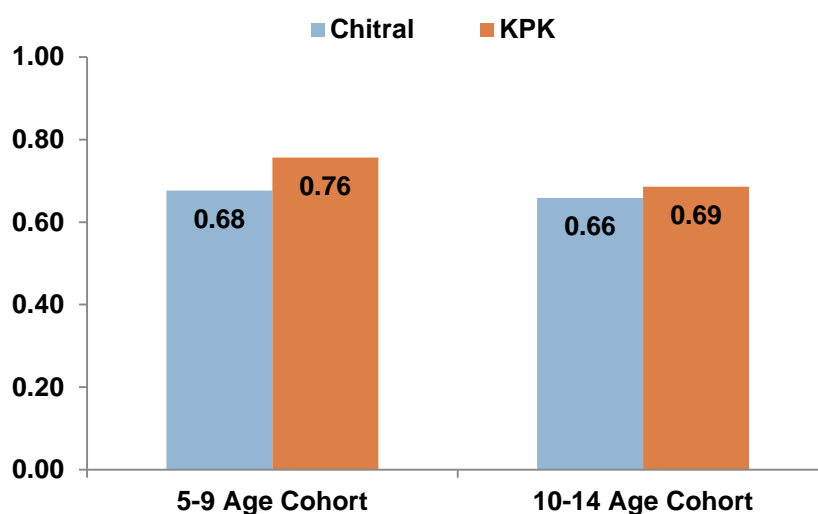
Exhibit 2.1.2
Educational Status of Children of 10-14 Years Age Group – Percentage
[Percentage Distribution 2012-13]

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
Out of School	11.20	4.38	19.88
Enrolled in Public Schools	59.21	62.98	54.41
Enrolled in Private Schools	27.94	32.65	21.95
Enrolled in Religious Schools (madrasa)	1.65	No Data	3.76
Enrolled in Schools Run by NGOs	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Estimated from Household Level Data of PSLM, 2012-13

A summary index “Gender Parity Index (GPI)” is commonly used to assess gender differences. It is the value of an indicator for girls divided by that for boys. A value of less than one indicates differences in favor of boys, whereas a value near one indicates that parity has been more or less achieved. Exhibit 2.1.3 is developed to document the prevalence in gender disparities in school enrolment for the children in primary and secondary age groups respectively. Relatively higher gender disparity is observed in the district as compared with the province for school enrolment in the 5-9 years age cohort (0.68 versus 0.76). Similar trend is observed in the secondary school enrolment where the district magnitude of GPI is low as compared with that estimated for the province (0.66 versus 0.69).

Exhibit 2.1.3
Gender Parity Index in Primary and Secondary Enrollment
[2012-13]



Source: Estimated from Household Level Data of PSLM, 2012-13

Exhibit 2.1.4 furnishes information regarding the number and type of education institutions as well as the number of teachers. This supply-side information was obtained from the provincial Development Statistics.

Due to data constraints in terms of various indicators of quality inputs, this section only describes the available physical facilities in schools, which is the most important pillar of quality input to education. School buildings, drinking water, boundary walls, electricity and toilets for students are considered basic facilities.

Exhibit 2.1.4
Teaching Institutions and Staff - Numbers
[2012-13]

	Schools	Teachers		
		Total	Male	Female
Primary School	641	1394	987	407
Middle School	88	564	340	224
High School	66	814	618	196
Higher Secondary	4	95	95	No Data
Community School	7	44	No Data	44
Private School	157	2022	No Data	No Data
Intermediate/Degree College	4	115	68	47

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014

Exhibit 2.1.5 summarizes the extent of available facilities across various levels (primary, middle and high) of education. Electricity is available in only 29 percent of primary schools, whereas about 62 percent run without boundary walls. In contrast, about 81 percent of primary schools operate in buildings of satisfactory condition and about 64 percent reported drinking water facilities. The situation in middle and high schools is however comparatively better. Electricity and drinking water are available in 68 percent and 81 percent of middle schools respectively, while the corresponding percentages for high schools are 73 percent and 85 percent. Overall, about 30 percent of schools have no latrine facility.

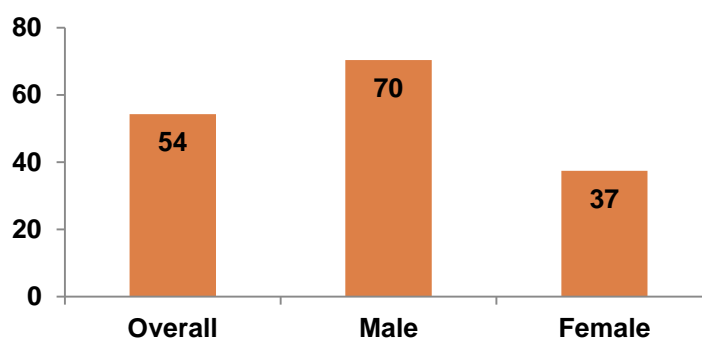
Exhibit 2.1.5
School Facilities and Physical Characteristic – 2011
[Percentage of Schools]

	Primary%	Middle%	High%	Total%
Boundary Wall Exists	61.62	78.41	63.64	64.15
Building Availability	99.69	100.00	93.94	99.75
'Pacca' Structure of Schools	68.33	95.45	83.33	73.08
Satisfactory Building Condition	80.66	96.59	92.42	83.90
Electricity Availability	29.49	68.18	72.73	37.86
Drinking Water Availability	64.27	80.68	84.85	68.30
Latrine Availability	62.87	96.59	92.42	69.56

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014

Exhibit 2.1.6 documents adult (15 plus age cohort) literacy rates for the district. According to the table, literacy rates in the district are 54 percent for the overall population, with 70 percent for males and 37 percent for females during the year 2012-13. The estimated corresponding literacy rates for the province are; 48 percent, 67 percent and 30 percent for overall, male and female population respectively.

Exhibit 2.1.6
Adult Literacy Rate (Percentage) - [2012-13]



Source: Estimated from household level data of PSLM, 2012-13

According to the UNDP Human Development Report (2014), Pakistan has been placed 146th out of 187 countries in terms of the Human Development Index with an overall adult literacy rate of 54.9 percent. Over the years, several non-formal literacy programs were launched but these suffered from lack of political commitment, inadequate financial support, weak implementation structures and an absence of effective supervision and monitoring.

2.2 Health

Health is the factor which plays the key role in determining human capital. Better health improves the efficiency and the productivity of the labor force and thus ultimately contributes to the economic growth, leading to human welfare. On the other hand, there is a strong correlation between poverty and the poor health.

The health status of a region may be evaluated in terms of either input indicators (doctors, institutions etc.) or output indicators (Infant Mortality, Maternal Mortality, Life Expectancy etc.). Unfortunately, district-wise data on output indicators is not available in Pakistan from either published or unpublished materials. The latest Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) which was conducted in 2008 in the province. Although it reports various district-wise indicators, the data on district-wise mortality rates and life expectancy is not provided. Therefore, to provide an idea about the health status in the target districts, data on maximum possible input indicators is collated in the following tables.

A rough sketch on child health is furnished in Exhibit 2.2.1. About 88 percent of children in the 12-23 months age cohort, reported fully immunized, according to the recall and record method, while the corresponding percentage is low (72 percent) in households which provided records of immunization. It is encouraging that the majority (more than 80 percent) of households reported the use of ORS for the treatment of diarrhea, while the percentage who consulted physicians in the case of diarrhea is also high. No significant gender discrimination is evident from the data.

Exhibit 2.2.1
Status of Child Health -- Percentages
[2012-13]

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
Children (12-23 Months) – Fully Immunized			
Record Only	72	72	73
Recall and Record	88	86	90
Diarrhea in Children Under 5			
Physician Consulted	91	93	89
Treatment of Diarrhea – ORS	89	83	94

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Some indicators of maternal health care are compiled in Exhibit 2.2.2. The information in the table reveals that about 92 percent of urban women reported having Tetanus Toxoid Injections, while this percentage is somewhat low (83 percent) for the rural population. While the insignificant percentage of women reported post-natal care; about 67 percent of pertinent women confirmed pre-natal consultation. The situation in terms of child delivery is however miserable. Child delivery at home is reported by about 46 percent of rural households. The corresponding percentage for urban population is about 30 percent.

Exhibit 2.2.2
Status of Maternal Health – Percentage of Pertinent Women[2012-13]

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Have Received Tetanus Toxoid Injection	84	92	83
Pre-Natal Consultations	67	78	66
Child Delivery at Home	43	30	46
Post-Natal Consultations	33	20	35

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Numbers of health institutions in the district during the year 2012-13 are collated in Exhibit 2.2.3., while the strength of health staff in the district is depicted in Exhibit 2.2.4. A gloomy picture is evident in term of the strength of the district in providing health facilities. Only 8 doctors and 20 nurses are available per one hundred thousand (0.1 million) population, according to the statistics provided by the provincial official publications.

Exhibit 2.2.3
Health Institutions – Numbers [2012-13]

Hospital	4
Dispensary	40
Rural Health Centre	4
Basic Health Units	21
Maternal and Child Health Centre	3
TB Clinic	1
Leprosy Clinic	3

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014

Exhibit 2.2.4
Health Staffs – [2012-13]

	Numbers	Per One Hundred Thousand population
Doctors	38	8
Nurses	104	20
Paramedics	463	100

Source: Estimated from the Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014

2.3 Housing Quality and Housing Services

It is of interest to assess the means and standards of living directly provided by the government and that which is acquired by the household. Shelter is one of the basic needs, and housing conditions are one of the key determinants of the quality of life.

To observe the access to housing facilities, three indicators are used vis a vis; proportion of households using electricity, cooking gas, and tap water; while the quality of housing stock is evaluated in terms of material used in the wall and roof and the type of toilet in the house. All this information is obtained at the household level from the household survey (PSLM) and thus truly reflects the conditions of living standards in the district.

Information regarding the type of material used in the roof is displayed in Exhibit 2.3.1. The exhibit reveals that about 76 percent households (39 percent urban and 81 percent rural) reported wood and other inadequate materials in their roof structure, while the use of 'gadders' is reported by about 18 percent and 43 percent rural and urban households respectively. Households with RCC/RBC roofing are 18 percent and 2 percent in urban and rural areas respectively.

Exhibit 2.3.1
Material Used in Roof - Percentage of Household
[2012-13]

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
RCC, RBC	3.85	18.28	1.92
Iron, Cement	0	0	0
Garder, T-Iron	20.47	42.52	17.53
Wood etc.	75.69	39.21	80.55

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Exhibit 2.3.2 shows the material used in the wall, the majority (49 percent) of households reported the use of mud bricks or mud in walls, whereas inadequate wall material (wood and others) is reported by about 47 percent and 16 percent of rural and urban households respectively.

Exhibit 2.3.2
Wall Structure – Percentage of Households
[2012-13]

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Burnt Brick- Blocks	7.40	30.39	4.34
Mud Bricks/ MUD	48.88	53.37	48.28
Wood etc.	43.82	16.24	47.38

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Information regarding the type of toilets used by households is furnished in Exhibit 2.3.3. About 6 percent of rural households reported no toilet facility in their house. Even in urban areas, about 2 percent of households do not have in-house toilet facilities. The exhibit also reveals that the bulk (85 percent) of households reported the use of a flush toilet.

Exhibit 2.3.3
Type of Toilet – Percentage of Households
[2012-13]

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Flush	85	98	83
Non-Flush	10	0	11
No Toilet	5	2	6

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Almost all (96 percent) households of the district are connected with the grid and use electricity for lighting purposes as evident from the Exhibit 2.3.4. No significant rural-urban differences in terms of electrification exist.

Exhibit 2.3.4
Source of Lighting – Percentage of Households
[2012-13]

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Electricity	96.08	98.84	95.71
Oil	3.92	1.16	4.29

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Exhibit 2.3.5 provides information regarding the sources of cooking fuel. Wood and charcoal are the main sources of cooking fuel according to the table. In rural areas wood or charcoal is the only source for cooking.

Exhibit 2.3.5
Cooking Fuel – Percentage of Households
[2012-13]

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Gas/Oil	0.1	0.86	0
Wood/Charcoal	99.9	99.14	100

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

The provision of safe drinking water is an important part of planning for a healthy population. Exhibit 2.3.6 displays sources of drinking water in the district with urban-rural division. About 17 percent of households fetch water from unsafe sources (uncovered water reservoirs and dug well). However, the majority fetch water from safe sources. The source of tap water is reported by 83 percent households; 97 percent and 81 percent in urban and rural areas respectively.

Exhibit 2.3.6
Source of Drinking Water – Percentage of Households
[2012-13]

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Tap Water	83	97	81
Hand Pump	0	0	0
Motor Pump	1	0	1
Dug Well	4	0	4
Other (Uncovered)	13	3	14

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

2.4 Transport and Communication

Roads, transportation and telecommunication networks have a significant impact on socialization and modernization. Three indicators have been considered to portray the level of development of the transport and communication sector in a district; road mileage per 100 square kilometers of geographical area, availability of public and private transport and vehicles, and the number of telephone and internet connections per one hundred thousand persons. These indicators, depicted in the Exhibit 2.4.1 are estimated from the latest published data of the provincial Development Statistics.

The exhibit reveals that about 1450 out of one lakh (one hundred thousand) population were connected with a PTCL landline during the year 2012-13. The data on broadband connections in the district is not available. About 14 kilometer and 83 kilometer mettle (black topped) and Shingle (low type) road is available out of one thousand kilometers of geographical area respectively.

Exhibit 2.4.1
Indicators of Communication - [2012-13]

	Numbers	Per '000' Population
Number of Connections		
Landline	6885	1450
Broadband	Data Not Available	
Road Kilometers		
	Kilometers	Per '000' Square Kilometers
Black Topped	208	14.0
Shingle	1234	83.1
Total	1442	97.1

Exhibit 2.4.1
Indicators of Communication - [2012-13]

Motor Vehicles Registered	Numbers
Public Service Vehicles	37
Private Vehicles	927
Government Goods Vehicles	0
Private Goods Vehicles	222
Others	508
Total Vehicles	1694

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014

2.5 Population and Employed Labor Force

The characteristic of the employed force is important in order to understand the economic structure and the potential of any region. This section provides information with respect to distribution of the labor force into sectors, occupational groups and working status.

According to the Exhibit 2.5.1, the estimated current population of the district is about 5 lakh (0.475 million) with an average growth rate of 2.54 percent per annum. These population projections are taken from "Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, -2014." About 0.2 million people are estimated to be active labor force participants by applying the crude activity rate of KP.

Exhibit 2.5.1
Estimated Population

	Overall	Urban	Rural
1998 – Census	319,000	31,000	288,000
2010 – Projected	429,000	41,000	388,000
2014 – Projected	475,000	46,000	429,000
Growth Rate [1998-2014]	2.54%	2.47%	2.55%

Sources: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014
District Census Report, 1998

The distribution of the employed labor force by major economic sectors is furnished in Exhibit 2.5.2. The table reveals that the agriculture sector absorbs the majority of the labor force. About 47 percent of rural employment was recorded in this sector during 2012-13 (PSLM survey), whereas about 23 percent of the urban employed labor force also reportedly worked in the agriculture sector. The construction sector is also a significant employment provider; which absorbs about 17 percent (25 percent in urban and 9 percent in rural) employed labor force. About 6 percent of the urban employed labor force is absorbed in the small scale manufacturing sector, while the service sector provides employment to about 26 percent (29 percent and 26 percent in urban and rural areas respectively).

Exhibit 2.5.2
Percentage of Employed Labor Force by Major Sectors[2012-13]

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Agriculture	44.05	23.11	46.61
Mining	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2.27	6.25	1.78
Construction	17.15	16.43	17.23
Trade	10.63	25.27	8.84
Other Service Sectors	25.91	28.95	25.54

Source: Estimated from Household Level Data of PSLM, 2012-13

Exhibit 2.5.3 reports the distribution of the labor force into the major occupational groups. About 46 percent of the rural labor force is working in the occupational group 'Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries Workers', while about 20 percent of the urban labor force is also reportedly employed as skilled agriculture and fisheries workers. About 7 percent of labor is employed as craft and related trade workers.

Exhibit 2.5.3
Percentage of Employed Labor Force by Major Occupational Group[2012-13]

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Elementary (non-skilled workers)	19.80	35.86	17.84
Clerks/Sales Workers	7.13	10.05	6.77
Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries Workers	43.09	20.63	45.84
Craft and Related Trade Workers	7.53	17.95	6.26
Other	22.44	15.52	23.29

Source: Estimated from Household Level Data of PSLM, 2012-13

According to Exhibit 2.5.4, about 44 percent and 36 percent of the urban and rural labor force respectively is working as employees. The owner-cultivator is the largest group in terms of employment status. The status of about 45 percent and 21 percent of rural and urban employed labor force respectively is owner cultivators. However, no evidence of sharecroppers is observed. The percentages of self-employed (own-account workers) group are 35 percent and 18 percent in urban and rural areas respectively. The exhibit also reveals that insignificant employed labor force is linked with the livestock profession.

Exhibit 2.5.4
Employment Status – [2012-13]
[Percentage of Employed Persons]

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Employer	0.78	1.04	0.75
Self Employed	19.40	34.72	17.53
Wage Employee	36.70	43.62	35.85
Un-Paid Family Worker	-	-	-
Owner cultivator	42.73	20.63	45.43
Sharecropper	-	-	-
Contract cultivator	-	-	-
Livestock	0.39	-	0.44

Source: Estimated from Household Level Data of PSLM, 2012-13

2.6 Livelihood Sources

Sources of livelihood represent the economic base of the district. Various features of agriculture, livestock, mining and forestry are compiled in this section, while district-wise manufacturing and fisheries data is not available.

The land utilization statistics in terms of cultivated, cropped and irrigated areas is furnished in Exhibit 2.6.1. Accordingly, the district shares are about 1 percent, 2 percent and 3 percent in the province respectively, while the share of geographical area is about 2 percent. As evident in the table, canal is the only source of irrigation.

Exhibit 2.6.1
Land Utilization Statistics
[2012-13]

	(Hectares)	As percent of the Province
Geographical Area	98,671	1.8
Cultivated Area	22,552	1.4
Cropped Area	23,946	1.4
Irrigated Area	20,934	2.7
Sources of Irrigation		
Canal	20,934	3.5

Sources: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014,
Important district-wise socio-economic indicators of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014

Major crops in the district are shown in the Exhibit 2.6.2. With the largest share in the cropped area, wheat is sown on 8160 hectares. This is followed by maize (5920 hectares). Rice, barley and vegetables also have significant shares in the cropped areas and are sown on more than 1000 hectares.

Exhibit 2.6.2
Area and Production of Major Crops
[2011-12]

	Area [Hectares]	Production [Tons]
Crops		
Wheat	8,160	17,110
Maize	5,920	17,750
Vegetables	1,830	16,690
Rice	1,810	3,440
Barley	1,770	2,800
Fruits	600	4,050
Onion	300	3,720
Masoor	220	360
Peas	190	1,180

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014

The numbers and share of agricultural machinery reflect the extent of the modernization of agriculture. This information is collated in Exhibit 2.6.3. About 12 tractors are available per one thousand cropped areas. Furthermore, about 8 harvesters per one thousand cropped area are also estimated.

Exhibit 2.6.3
Agriculture Machinery – [2012-13]

	Numbers	As percent of '000' cropped area
Tractors	277	11.6
Threshers	40	1.7
Harvesters	181	7.6
Husking Machine	14	0.6

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014

Livestock is also an important source of livelihood in rural areas. Exhibit 2.6.4 displays the availability of various livestock per one thousand rural households. The table reveals that Goats, Sheep and Cattle are the major type of livestock in the district.

Exhibit 2.6.4
Population of Livestock – [2006]

	Numbers	Per thousand Rural Households
Cattle	174,842	3,238
Buffalo	296	5
Sheep	181,146	3,354
Goats	347,977	6,444
Horse	295	5
Mule	3,256	60
Asses	63	1
Poultry (Non-Commercial)	423,749	7,847

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014

The Exhibit 2.6.5 furnishes information regarding mineral production in the district. Lead and Antimony minerals are significant in terms of provincial shares. However in terms of production, marble is significant; although its share in the province is quite low.

Exhibit 2.6.5
Mineral Production - [2012-13]

	(Tons)	As percent of the Province
Marble	5625	0.5
Soap Stone	317	0.3
Iron Ore	160	1.4
Lead	122	94.6
Antimony	54	65.8

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014

Important district-wise socio-economic indicators of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014

Exhibit 2.6.6 reports the area under the control of the Forest Department of the province. The exhibit reveals that the district has about 0.126 million acres of forest area which is about 3 percent of the provincial forest area.

Exhibit 2.6.6
Area Under the Control of Forest Department – [2012-13]

	(Acres)	As percent of the Province
Protected Forest	90196	7.75
Miscellaneous Forest Area	130	0.04
Private Plantation	35351	2.00
Total	125677	2.70

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014

Information regarding the fish production in the district is furnished in Exhibit 2.6.7. According to the table the district share in the province is quite significant. About 25 percent of the total fish production of KP belongs to district Chitral.

Exhibit 2.6.7
Fish Production– [2012-13]

	(Tons)	As percent of the Province
Trout	601	22.06
Non-trout	761	26.80
Total	1362	24.48

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014

3.0 Law and Order

Chitral is amongst the safest districts in the whole of KP. In 2010 there were 459 terrorist attacks in KP out of which only 4 were in Chitral. Given the Afghanistan-Pakistan border conflict, Chitral is much more stable and peaceful given the fact that it is surrounded by growing militancy and violence. The location of Chitral has a strategic significance; it has the longest border with Afghanistan and is the largest district in KP.

3.1 Background of Peace and security

Chitral is one of the most isolated districts of KP. It used to be cut off from the rest of the province for a specific period of the year with heavy snowfall on Lawari top. The situation has now improved with Lawari Tunnel and people have at least access to their district round the year. The district is headed by the Deputy Commissioner (DC). He is responsible for maintaining the law and order with the help of Police, Levies and Frontier Corps (FC)¹.

The Agha Khan Development Network (AKDN) is a big non-government organization, operational mainly in the Ismaili areas of district Chitral. This is a parallel to government organizations and provides services in the education, health and livelihood sectors. There is a strong network of Jummat Councils in the Ismaili areas, giving support to the DC in maintaining law and order and resolving disputes².

3.2 Law Enforcement Agencies

There are three main Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) (See Exhibit 3.2.1) responsible for maintaining law and order in the district. Police is the major player while Levies support mainly in the provision of security to buildings and government functionaries. The Chitral Scouts of the FC are also available to assist in case of any major security breakdown.

Exhibit 3.2.1
Strength of the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs)

#	Agency/ Department	Number of Personnel Deployed		Details
		Male	Female	
1	Police (Regular)	1576	43 Constables	▪ 12 Police Station (PS)
5	Levies	494	Nil	-
4	Frontier Corps (Chitral Scouts)	3600		▪ 6 wings

Source: Interviews with Police, Levies and Chitral Scouts Officials

3.3 Judicial Infrastructure in Chitral

Chitral is part of the Provincial Administration for Tribal Areas (PATA) under the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Government. The Justice system in district Chitral comes under the Peshawar High Court, while lower courts are working like other districts in the province. The judicial system works both at district headquarter level and tehsil levels in district Chitral (See Exhibit 3.3.1). There are other informal ways of justice and dispute resolution in the district as well. These vary in the areas under Sunni and Ismaili majority. In both the areas, the religious scholars and in case of Ismailis, the Jamaat Councils play a very active role in dispute resolution at the district level. These councils also have a good role in maintaining law and order in Chitral.

¹ Interview with Lawyer and Chairman Human Rights Chitral

² Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), a research paper on Chitral

**Exhibit 3.3.1
Judicial System in Chitral**

#	Court (Formal Justice)	Justice System	Regulation
1	District and Session Court Swat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 District and Session Judge ▪ 1 Additional District and Session Judges ▪ 1 Senior Civil Judge HQ ▪ 1 Family Civil Judge 	Regular Pakistan Justice Regulations/ Laws
2	Tehsil Courts or Sub-Divisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 Civil Judge (Chitral) ▪ 1 Civil Judge (Booney) ▪ 1 Civil Judge (Drosh) 	Regular Pakistan Justice Regulations/ Laws

Source: Interview with Human Rights Lawyer

**Exhibit 3.3.2
Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) Mechanism**

#	ADR Tool	Level of Working	Achievement
1	Jirga	People refer to local elders of the area for dispute resolution at household, community or tribal levels.	<i>Jirga</i> decides matters on <i>Riwaj</i> and brings people together and creates reconciliation among parties. This is the oldest and most successful tool for conflict resolution in the area.
2	Ulema	Have a role in Sunni majority areas	The Ulema at village and Masjid level are led by the Imam of Shahi Masjid, Chitral City. They have a role in dispute resolution. People honor them and admire them.
3	Jumaat Councils	Have a role in Ismaili areas, like the Ulema have in Sunni areas.	These are elected councils with tenure of two years. They have local, national and international system under the leadership of Agha Khan or an Ismaili Imam.

Source: Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), a research paper on Chitral

3.4 Main Crimes took Place in 2014

The crimes are mostly of minor nature, however, there were 11 cases of murder and 13 cases of attempted murder registered as well. According to a local lawyer some 5 percent of all crimes are honour-related issues. The registration ratio of crimes is very high.

**Exhibit 3.4.1
Crimes Rate**

#	Crime (Description)	Main Reasons	Incidents/ Losses in 2014
1	Murders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arandu area near Afghan border has problems. ▪ Personal enmities, women and land disputes. 	11
2	Murder Attempt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arandu area near Afghan border has problems. ▪ Personal enmities, women and land disputes. 	13
3	Hurt Cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local fight etc. 	36
	Fatal Accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Roadside accidents, have a relatively high ratio due to hilly terrain and weak roads 	75
4	Abductions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mainly for ransom and local enmities 	18
6	Minor	-	4111
Total			4264

3.5 Current Reforms for Law and Order

- The online First Information Report (FIR) is available in Chitral, as launched in the rest of the province by the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) led provincial government.
- The involvement of local Ulema and Jumaat Councils is a unique feature in Chitral district.
- The recently opened Chitral Tunnel creates easier access to the district and improves law and order³.

3.6 Prisons

There are small judicial lock ups at tehsil levels but there is one central jail in Chitral, located at Chitral city⁴.

³ Interview with a Human Rights Lawyer

⁴ Interview with a Police Official

4.0 Conflict Management

District Chitral has diversity in ethnicity, religion and the nature of people. It is a hilly terrain and the biggest of all KP districts. On one side it borders the Gilgit-Baltistan which has a greater effect on the people living in the adjacent areas. The people living there belong to the Ismaili Religious Sect. While the areas bordering Afghanistan and Dir (Upper) district have a Sunni-Muslim majority. The polytheist Kalash people have their own culture, ethnicity, language and uniqueness living in Bhambhorait area⁵.

Gilgit-Baltistan and the adjoining district of Chitral in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province are surrounded by active Islamist militant movements from all directions from Afghanistan and the Southern Gorno-Badkshan region of Tajikistan in the West and North, to Xinjiang province of China and Indian-controlled Kashmir in the east, and the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and FATA regions of Pakistan in the South⁶.

In this diversified district the nature of conflicts vary from area to area and people to people. The Arandu area, bordering Afghanistan is reported to have violent disputes and incidents of killings. While in the Ismaili majority areas, the Agha Khan Development Network (AKDN) has worked on education and health and it has a very developed society. Here they have adopted a village council system⁷.

In the Sunni areas; the Ulema have been playing a good role in resolving local disputes. People have admiration for the Ulema. Main conflicts in the district are limited to some land disputes, water disputes, jungle disputes and some women related domestic level issues. There are very few enmities among local people⁸.

4.1 Tribal Conflict and local Economy

There are three major religious sects in Chitral; Sunni, Ismaili and the local belief system of the Kalash indigenous people. Someribes existing in the area include Katoray, Mehter, Quraysh, Khow etc. The biggest tribe in the district is Khow which accounts for 92 percent of the population. Their origins are from Aryan ancestry and some believe that they came from central Asia, Afghanistan and Kashmir.

The most powerful among them is Katoray according to the natives of Chitral followed by Mehter. The most common disputes are regarding land and water, while some are on forestry and trees. Other disputes are at the house hold levels for which there are various causes including, deprivation, marriage and child education.

Exhibit 4.1.1
Tribal Orientation of District Chitral

Tribes	Percentage of Total Population
Khow	92%
Gujjur	2.30%
Persian	0.70%
Pathans	2.80%
Wakhi	0.40%
Kalash	1.50%

Source: Research Work, Fata Research Center, Islamabad

⁵ Interview with MNA

⁶ Izhar Qazi: Conflict Dynamics in Gilgit-Baltistan: United States Institute of Peace; January, 2013

⁷ Interview with a Development Specialist

⁸ ibid

4.2 Dispute Resolution Mechanism

Like other provinces, in Chitral there are also local judiciary systems such as the *Jirga*, Shariah Courts etc. Though given the various sects prevailing in the province, the Shariah Court is only for Sunni Muslims. The Ismaili communities have their own judiciary system in which they resolve the dispute together with consent. Similarly Kalash's have their own system of dispute resolution. Some families discuss the disputes with their elders and if a conclusion is not derived then it is taken to the local police or court.

4.3 Conflict Resolution Mechanism

4.3.1 The Ulema

Chitral's Ulema is an Islamic term referring collectively to religious scholars. They are led by a council of Ulema and the head of the Shahi Masjid mosque in the city of Chitral. The Ulema have substantial influence over the majority Sunni population and generally appear to have respect for the other communities. They play a vital role in resolving conflicts across the Sunni majority areas⁹.

4.3.2 Jamaat Council

Ismaili religious leaders from Jamaat Councils, both at the village and district levels, are headed by a president elected for a two-year term. The role of these councils is similar to that of the Sunni Ulema, but they are federated up to the national and international levels and ultimately are led by Agha Khan, the spiritual leaders (Imam) of the Ismaili sect¹⁰.

Both these religious groups of scholars play a pivotal role in dispute resolution and provide support to district administration in maintaining law and order in the district.

4.4 Displacement

There has been no displacement within the district or to any outside areas due to any conflict. Some people migrate from the upper hilly areas whereas some people migrate in search of livelihood to other districts of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa. However, there are very few cases of migration in the district in general¹¹.

⁹ Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), a Research Paper on Chitral

¹⁰ *ibid*

¹¹ Interview with a Human Rights' Lawyer

5.0 The Role of Women

5.1 Status of Women

Women in Chitral are treated much better than women around in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Women have a high status within the urban community; they are responsible for the financial and resource utilization disciplines as well as have inherited proper and managed large estates.

Old proverbs like “*Khowistanauratabad*” (“the land of Kho is prosperous owing to the ability and skills of its women”) and “*Harchamoto tan hunar*” (“each finger has a skill”) are a clear reflection of this fact.¹² Financial and resource utilization discipline, known as *madiri*, is considered to be the exclusive domain of women.

In Chitral District there are two sub communities known as the Kalash and the Khow.¹³ Women who belong to the Kalash community tend to be follow ancient tradition more strictly. They do not observe the *pardah* and mainly work on farmland. They do not have any rights in decision making pertaining to inheritance or any other family matters. Women who belong from Khow community observe the *pardah* strictly and do not have much mobility within the community

5.2 Changes in Traditional Gender Roles

In response to changing socio-economic realities, traditional gender roles have begun to change in a few rural areas¹⁴.When men leave the fields in order to pursue education or employment, women take the responsibility of managing farmland and perform many managerial roles. Exhibit 5.2.1 depicts the traditional and emerging roles for both men and women in the district

Exhibit 5.2.1
Changes in Traditional Gender Roles in Kalash

Gender	Traditional Roles	Emerging Roles
Female	Farming, Embroidery, Child Rearing, Music and Dancing	Increasing education is likely to change the traditional roles.
Male	Hunting, Herding, Spinning, Knitting, Carpentry, Masonry, Weaving and Farming	Employment in business and trade, weaving and farming

Source: An Integrated Development Vision, Chitral District, IUCN

The Khow population is the majority in the district. In Khow areas, *pardah* is strictly observed. Although the mobility of women is restricted in rural areas, they engage in farm-related activities. Kitchen gardens, dairy products, and the production of silk and woollen handicrafts is the exclusive domain of women. Under Muslim family law, which the Khow follow, women are permitted to inherit property.

5.3 Population Distribution

The reason for the increase in poverty in the area is the age distribution of the population. Chitral inhabitants are predominantly young, with the majority below the age of 19 years. As a result, the size of the workforce is limited, which in turn restricts the capacity of local communities to generate resources. Between the ages of 20 and 50, women make up more than half of the population.

¹² An Integrated Development Vision, Chitral District, IUCN

¹³ *ibid*

¹⁴ *ibid*

5.4 Livestock

Livestock rearing is a key component of Chitral's economy, providing food and allowing local communities to supplement their income by selling wool and hides and primarily managed by women.

5.5 Agriculture

Men plough and level the land, and harvest crops. Women make sheaves of the harvest, separate maize cobs and clean grain. While the various tasks involved in fruit collection, processing the harvest, including drying fruit, hilling nuts and removing kernels. Whether in cereal production or fruit and vegetable cultivation, weeding is carried out by women.

5.6 Horticulture

Sheep are kept primarily for wool, which is woven into a fabric known as shu. Wool worth approximately Rs. 47 is converted into fabric valued at Rs. 325, with most of this value added by skilled women. Cash derived from the sale of shu during the late winter is a crucial part of household income. Ownership of the industry provides women with self-esteem as well as real economic benefits.

5.7 Microenterprise

With the assistance of Rural Support Program, women in Chitral have also begun to participate in microenterprise activities, setting up shops in towns and villages. These shops are managed individually as well as collectively through women's organizations.

5.8 Inheritance

Traditionally, women were not allowed to inherit land from their fathers. If a man wished to make a gift of land to his daughter, he would need to do so during his own lifetime. Land gifted by owners to their daughters was known as *dukhtar bashu* (in Persian, the word *dukhtar* means 'daughter'). Sons were allowed to inherit this land from their mothers.

5.9 Water for Drinking and Domestic Use

Communities in rural areas in Chitral depend on other sources of water, such as springs, streams, lakes, rivers, melting snow and glaciers. Women and children cover long distances daily over mountain tracks in rain and snow to fetch water for drinking and domestic use.

6.0 Environmental Analysis

District Chitral is in the Malakand Division¹⁵. Chitral is bordered in the East with Gilgit Baltistan south-east Swat valley, North and north-east by China and the Wakhan corridor of Afghanistan, and in the West by the Nuristan and Kunar provinces of Afghanistan. In the South of Chitral is situated the Upper Dir district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Chitral is gifted with extremely mysterious and steep harsh mountains, lush green valleys, beautiful meadows and huge glaciers. Chitral is divided into 35 small valleys and sub-valleys.

These sub-valleys are the Kalash valleys, Garam Chashma, Shishi Koh, Mastuj, Laspur, Yarkhun, Tor Khow and MorKhow. The highest peak in this range of the Hindukush is Terichmir, which lies at a height of 25,263 feet, just 36 miles away in the north-east of Chitral town. It is also called the palace of fairies. No mountain in the region is less than 4,000 feet and over 40 peaks have an altitude of 20,000 feet. Chitral lies at an elevation of 4,900 feet from the sea level.

6.1 Climate, Land and Water

Chitral has a dry Mediterranean climate with almost no rainfall during summers. In the winter the night time temperature occasionally drops to -10 C. Winter snowfall in the town can be quite heavy with an accumulation of up to two feet being quite common, at higher elevations snowfall can reach as high as 20 meters (70 ft). The weather is very cold during the winter.

Chitral is situated in the rain shadow of high mountains. It therefore does not receive the monsoons. The mean rainfall of Drosh and Chitral Towns (lower Chitral) is about 650 and 500 mm, respectively, received mainly in spring and winter. Summer and autumn are dry, barely receiving 10-25 mm of rainfall per month. In Upper Chitral, the annual precipitation goes down to about 200 mm, received mostly as snow at higher elevations.¹⁶

Grazing lands and forests covers 20 percent, while the remaining 76 percent is covered by rocks, mountain and snow clad peaks.¹⁷ For the majority of habitations, glacier and snow melt from nearby mountains is the main source of water for drinking as well as irrigation, meeting 90 percent of current needs. Almost every village in Chitral is served by a catchment area from where water is carried to the village through a network of small irrigation channels, most of which have been constructed by local communities. In some places, water from glacier and snow melt exceeds current needs, whereas other villages experience a shortfall. Water flows fluctuate with the seasons, as well as with annual variations in snowfall.

Approximately 88 percent of Chitral's population lives in rural settlements and 81 percent of this population has access to piped drinking water (PSLM, 2012-13) . . In the towns, 97 percent of the urban population is supplied with drinking water. Harsh climatic conditions and rugged terrain make fetching water for domestic use a punishing task. In many villages, women and children cover long distances daily, travelling on foot over mountain tracks in rain and snow. Arduous even at the best of times, the chore becomes hazardous when tracks and bridges spanning raging torrents are washed away, a frequent occurrence in Chitral.

6.2 Forests, Fisheries and Agriculture

The valleys of Chitral are covered with forests at higher elevations and Oak forests at lower elevations, whereas in northern areas of Chitral where land is mostly dry and denuded. Local people could only use them for grazing, collection of dry wood for firewood, and to lop Oak

¹⁵ <http://KPtribune.com/index.php/en/chitral>

¹⁶ http://www.pakwatan.com/travel_detail.php?id=21

¹⁷ http://www.pakwatan.com/travel_detail.php?id=21

trees for fodder.¹⁸In South Chitral most of the forest area lies in the south-western valleys of Arandu, Beori, Ashiret, Shishikoh, Bamburet, Rambur Birir, Usun, and Dimel Nisar.

The freshwater ecosystem supports a number of aquatic plants and species, some being indigenous among the fish variety such as Mahasheer, Swati, Thalk, Chunrahai, Katararay, Deqai, Singi, Raitai, Braitai and Gulabi besides the exotic trout species (Rainbow and Brown Trout).¹⁹

Under the KP Local Government Ordinance 2001, the Fisheries Department has been devolved and merged with the Agriculture Department at the district level. A District Officer Fisheries, reporting to the EDO Agriculture, oversees the protection and propagation of fish resources. At the provincial level, the Director Fisheries is responsible for policies and regulatory measures to develop, conserve and manage fisheries, as well as for research and training in the sector.²⁰

The people of Chitral have traditionally practiced subsistence agriculture focused on grain production and livestock rearing. Their diet of cereals and dairy products is supplemented with fruits and nuts, grown on marginal land on field boundaries. Livelihoods mostly depend on cash earnings and food grains.

6.3 Environmental Hazards

Chitral District is prone to various kinds of disasters such as earthquakes, floods, avalanches, Land/mud slides and rock falls.²¹ According to an expert Disaster Mitigation Committee, Chitral district falls in seismic Zone 4, the severe damage zone.

Floods: The Chitral district has witnessed disasters of varying intensity over the past few years. The incidents of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOF), flash floods and earthquakes have caused life, property and infrastructure losses across the district. In mid-2013 Chitral was affected with floods that caused massive damages in every way possible; human lives, infrastructure, livestock, irrigation pipelines and the source of safe drinking water were all compromised. Other than the aforementioned disasters, floods have been the key concern for the district as it has been continuously hampering developmental progress in Chitral for years now. Due to flooding in the Aiwana Nala, roads going towards the Kailash Valley were closed off. As the monsoons crept across the northern parts of Pakistan, heavy rains and floods damaged infrastructure and standing crops across many areas. Exhibit 6.1.1 portrays the intensity of environmental hazards in the Chitral district. It covers the damages caused by natural disasters, mostly in the form of floods, since 2004.

Exhibit 6.3.1
Summary of Damages Caused by Floods

Year	Nature of Disaster	Areas Hit / Affected	Casualties / Damages
2010	Flash flood disaster	Most of the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A total of 79,044 people were affected. ▪ 39 casualties. ▪ 121 houses damaged completely. ▪ 185 houses damaged partially. ▪ Almost all main and side roads destroyed.
2008	GLOF and flash flood	Gabor and Chuinj villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 13 houses washed away. ▪ Standing crops damaged. ▪ Livestock was badly affected.

¹⁸ Traditional Knowledge and Local Institutions Support Adaptation to Water- Induced Hazards in Chitral, Pakistan, by ShahidNadeem, Imran Elahi, Abdul Hadi, IhsanUddin, Aga Khan Rural Support Program, Chitral, Pakistan, 2009

¹⁹ http://wwf.org.pk/sqp/pdf/freshwater/2_strengthening_community_participation.pdf

²⁰ Chitral, An Integrated Development Vision, Conservation Strategy Chitral, IUCN, 2004

²¹ Disaster Vulnerability Assessment Report, District Chitral, 2010

Exhibit 6.3.1
Summary of Damages Caused by Floods

Year	Nature of Disaster	Areas Hit / Affected	Casualties / Damages
2007	Heavy snow, glacier break/debris flow rock fall and avalanche	Chitral town, Sonoghore, Rech, Momi and Terich Villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 40 casualties. ▪ 113 houses collapsed. ▪ Livestock affected.
2006	Heavy snow, mudflow	Terich, Chapali Villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crops and livestock damaged.
2005	Avalanche	Terich, Gabore and Rech Villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 person died. ▪ Livestock damaged.
2004	Heavy snow and heavy rain	Buroghal and Chapali villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Standing crops damaged. ▪ Livestock affected.

Earthquake: The earthquake in 2005 killed more than 17,000 school going children in more than 7,000 collapsed school buildings.²² District Chitral was also one of the areas which was badly struck by the earthquake in 2005, yet only 2 percent of the total respondents that are attached to education institutions knew about school safety plans while 59 percent believe that such plans have not been developed and the most alarming fact is that 33 percent of people do not know about the school safety plan at all.

6.4 Hazards Assessment

Since the total hazard assessment is heavily weighted toward floods; earthquakes, droughts and cyclones receive little attention.²³ Therefore the top twenty districts possessed high ranks of total hazard which are located in the North; Chitral, Mardan, Sawat, Peshawar, Dir and Hafizabad, South centre; Jakobabad and Naushki, south-west; Chagai, Pashin, Awaran, Khuzdar, Bolan, Turbat, Gawadar and Panjgor and south-east Thatta and Badin.

²² ibid

²³ Ranking Disasters in Pakistan, SUPARCO

7.0 Social Mobilization

Numerous government and non-government programs and approaches have been used to promote rural development and poverty alleviation. Among these have been initiatives designed to build rural infrastructure, mobilize communities, enhance access to rural finance, and provide a social safety net.

7.1 Role of PPAF

Social mobilization is the primary step of community development for recovery from conflicts and disasters. It allows people to think about and understand their situation, and to organize and initiate action for their recovery with their own initiative and creativity. PPAF utilizes social mobilization as the primary means of supporting rural men and women in their efforts to alleviate poverty and has therefore facilitated growth of 51 community based institutions (COs) in the district with the help of their partner organizations; Agha Khan Rural Support Program (AKRSP) and The Aga Khan Planning and Building Service Pakistan (AKPBSP) under implementation of PPAF-III.

With the help of AKRSP and AKPBSP, PPAF has implemented a total of 79 Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) projects in the district that resulted in 34,140 beneficiaries in the district. PPAF provides support in the form of loans or grants to partner organizations for approved physical infrastructure interventions. Identification of the projects is demand driven, and is determined by the communities through an internal participatory process. For purposes of ownership it is mandatory for the communities to share in the costs of the project, and also to maintain the infrastructure provided.

PPAF has also facilitated AKRSP in completing 3 projects in water and energy resulting in 6,228 beneficiaries in the socially mobilized community of the district. The goal of these projects is to alleviate poverty, reduce vulnerability and improve food security through sustainable agricultural development, focusing on efficient management of water and on developing effective renewable energy resources. These projects encompass institutional and technological innovations, focusing on climate compatible development for a future defined by reduced climate and carbon vulnerabilities and include mini/micro hydroelectric projects, solar lighting and water pumping systems, wind energy projects, solar-wind hybrid systems, pressurized irrigation systems and biogas plants.

7.2 Local NGOs

The Aga Khan Development Network, Chitral Area Development Project (CADP) and Sarhad Rural Support Program (SRSP) are active organizations in Chitral. Other CSOs are Chitral Integrated Area Development Program (CIADP) and its implementing partners, Integrated Chitral Development Program (ICDP), Young Star Development Organization (YSDO), Terich Area Development Organization (TADO), Creative Approaches Development (CAD), and Broz Integrated Development Program (BIDP).²⁴

From December 1982 to December 2000, the Aga Khan Rural Support Program (AKRSP) set up 758 village organizations with a total membership of 29,116 as well as 382 women's organizations with a combined membership of 10,590. During its involvement in Chitral from 1989 to 1997, the CADP worked to establish grassroots organizations as well. As a result, COs appears once again to be thriving across Chitral, with the exception of a few uncooperative areas or households.²⁵

²⁴<http://www.ciadp.pk/ip.html>

²⁵Chitral, An Integrated Development Vision, Conservation Strategy Chitral, IUCN, 2004

7.3 Focus of Donor Community

In order to gain a better understanding of the programmatic focus of the various donor agencies operating in the area, the following table summarizes various projects operated in different sectors distinguished by donor and executing agencies in the district.

**Exhibit 7.3.1
Donor Projects**

Project Name	Sector	Donor	Executing Agency
Agribusiness Project	Agriculture	USAID	Agribusiness Support Fund (ASF)
Small Grants Ambassador's Fund Program	Wildlife Conservation, Women Issues, Cultural Preservation, Entrepreneurship, Water Sanitation and Hygiene	USAID	NRSP
Economic Revitalization of KP		Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)	Government of KP
Governance Support Project	Governance	Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)	Government of KP
Revitalizing Health in KP	Health	World Bank	Government of KP
Government Officials Survey on Administrative, Tax and Gender Reforms in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa		Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Government of KP
Dev Swap V: Health Infrastructure	Health - Infrastructure	German Development Cooperation	Government of KP
Edu Swap II: School-Infrastructure KP	Education - Infrastructure	German Development Cooperation	Government of KP
Dev Swap III: Housing Reconstruction KP	Infrastructure	German Development Cooperation	Government of KP
Dev Swap IV: Rehabilitation of Schools KP	Education	German Development Cooperation	Government of KP
Dev Swap V: Health Infrastructure	Health - Infrastructure	German Development Cooperation	Government of KP
Education sector development program in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)	Education	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Elementary and Secondary Education Department KP; Directorate of Education FATA
Livelihoods Program Hindukush Pakistan	Livelihood	Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)	Inter corporation, Government of KP
Water and Sanitation (WSP South Asia), Global Program	Water	Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)	PPAF, AKRSP, NRSP, SRSP, RDP, SWWS and SERVE
Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Supply in KP after the Floods 2010	Water	Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)	PHED, TMA, PDMA, WMC, DoE, DOH, WAP, WB

**Exhibit 7.3.1
Donor Projects**

Project Name	Sector	Donor	Executing Agency
Water and Energy Security through Microhydels in the Hindukush (MHP)	Water	Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)	

8.0 Important Institutions

8.1 Institutions and Stakeholders

District Chitral sub divided in two tehsils, Chitral II and Mastuj, which are further sub divided into 20 and 8 Union Councils respectively, creating a total of 30 Union Councils in whole of the district.

8.2 Financial Institutions in the District

The economy of Chitral is fairly dry. Industrial infrastructure is completely absent in the district. Most of the local residents rely on the service sector to earn their livelihoods. For the limited commercial activities that take place in the district, Bank of Khyber, United Bank Limited (UBL) and Muslim Commercial Bank (MCB) play their role. Zarai Taraqati Bank Limited (ZTBL) and Agha Khan Rural Support Program (AKRSP) are instrumental in providing micro financing facilities to the people of Chitral. Whereas Agha Khan Planning and Building Services, Pakistan (AKPBSP), Legal Awareness Program For Human Rights (LAPH) are some of the non-profit organizations working in the district.