



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

**DEVELOPMENT PROFILE OF
SWAT DISTRICT**

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Empowerment Performance Result

In Association with:



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Acronyms

ASF	Agribusiness Support Fund
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
DGDC	Directorate General for Development Cooperation
DIG	Deputy Inspector General
DPO	District Police Officer
DRC	Dispute Resolution Council
DSP	Deputy Superintendents of Police
EPS	Environmental Protection Society
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FHA	Frontier Highways Authority
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoI	Government of Italy
GPI	Gender Parity Indices
GRHO	Gender Reproductive Health Organization
GTTTC	Government Technical Teachers Training Centre
IDA	International Development Association
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LEP	Livelihood Enhancement and Protection
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
PATA	Provincially Administered Tribal Areas
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PHC	Peshawar High Court
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
SRSP	Sarhad Rural Support Program
SWWS	Support With Working Solutions
TAF	The Asia Foundation
TDEA	Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability
TNSM	Tehrek-i-Nifaze-Shariate-i-Mohammadi
TTP	Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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 KPK, 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, KPK 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 Organizations (COs) 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 provides the Situation Analysis of the Swat district with respect to the socio-economic status. It employs mainly secondary data collected by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), the provincial bureaus and encapsulates the work of various donor organizations. Three main data sources are used to compile the district profiles; the latest available Provincial Development and Social Statistics, the 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 provincial reports and major research studies carried out at the district level are also used to expand on 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 and disaster management is 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 Swat district and information is 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 Swat – At a Glance

District Headquarter	Saidu Sharif
Tehsils and Union Councils	
Matta	Kishowra, Pir Kalay, Arkot, Shawar, Matta Khararai, Chuprial, Barthana, Gwalarai, Beha, Baidara, Drushkhela, Asharay, Darmai, Sakhra, Dewlai, Tall, Aka Maroof Bamikhel, Qamber
Swat	Kalam, Utror, Balakot, Mankyal, Bahrain, Madyan, Bashigram, Terat, Fatehpur, Miandam, Shin, Kotanai, KhawazaKhela, Shalpin, Jano, Gulibagh, Charbagh, Taligram, Bara Bandai, Kuzabandai, Kanjo, Hazara, Kuz Abakhel Kabal, Bar Abakhel Kabal, Totano Bandai, Qalagay, Kala Kalay, Shahdehrai, Islampur, Dangram, Kokarai, Manglawar, Odigram, Tindodag, Ghalegay, Barikot, Kota, Shamoza, Shahdara Naway Kalay, Malook Abad, Rang Mohallah, Landaykass, Gulkada, Saidu Sharif, Amankot, Rahim Abad, Banr
Area	5337 Square Kilometers
Climate	The winter season is long and extends from November to March, rain and snowfall occurs during this season. The hottest month is June with mean maximum and minimum temperature of 33°C and 16°C, respectively.
Major Ethnic Groups	Pakhtuns (mainly of the Yusufzai clan), <i>Kohistan</i> (of Dardic descent) and <i>Gujjars</i> .

Demography

Projected Population – 2014 (Number)	2,137,000
Population Density (Persons per Square Kilometer)	240
Percentage of Rural Population	88%
Percentage of Female Population	49%
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	101
Percentage of Children (0-5 years)	17%
Percentage of Active Population (15-64 years)	53%
Dependency Ratio (Percentage)	88%
Household Size	8

Livelihood Sources

Total Cropped Area	180,586 Hectares
Total Irrigated Area	84,918 Hectares
Major Crops	Maize, Wheat, Fruits, Vegetables
Livestock Head Per thousand Rural Population	2,998
Major Minerals	Limestone, Marble
Head of Household Work Status	Percentage
Wage Employed	39
Self Employed	25
Employer	2
Agriculture	32
Livestock	2

Education

	Percentage
Percentage of Population that Ever Attended School	57
Primary Enrollment Rate (Gross)	95
Middle Enrollment Rate (Gross)	59
Matric Enrollment Rate (Gross)	48
Percentage of Literate Persons (10 years and above)	51
Percentage of Literate Persons (15 years and above)	49

Health

Health Institution	Number
Hospitals	10
Dispensary	18
Rural Health Centre	3
Basic Health Centre	41
Health Staff per One Hundred Thousand Population	
Doctors	30
Nurses	10
Paramedics	40

Housing

	Percentage
Inadequate Roof Structure (Wood, Bamboo)	43
Un-electrified Households	2
Households with no-toilet	11
Inadequate fuel for cooking	89
Inadequate Source of Drinking Water	36

Sources

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

1.0 District Geography

1.1 Location and Boundary

The valley of Swat is situated in the north of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province at 35° North Latitude and 72° and 30° East Longitude. The district is enclosed by the sky-high mountains. Chitral and Gilgit are situated in the North, Dir in the West, and Mardan in the South, while Indus separates it from Hazara in the east.

The District Headquarter of Swat is Saidu Sharif, but the main town in the district is Mingora. Saidu Sharif is at a distance of 131 Kilometer (km.) from Peshawar, the provincial capital, towards the northeast. The total area of District Swat is 5337 Square Kilometer (sq. km), divided into two tehsils, namely Matta (683 sq. km) and Swat (4654 sq. km). The total forest cover in Swat is 497,969 acres which consists of varieties of Pine trees.

Map of Swat District



Sources: ACTED Pakistan, Rapid Need Assessment Project

1.2 Topography

Topographically, Swat is a mountainous region, located among the foothills of the Hindukush mountain range. This range runs in the general direction of North and South and has a varied elevation within the Swat area, beginning from 600 meters above sea level in the South and rising rapidly up towards the North, to around 6,000 meters above sea level. The Swat region, containing the meandering Swat River, is also home to lush green valleys, snow-covered glaciers, forests, meadows and plains.

1.3 Tribes, Ethnic Groups, and Languages

The people of Swat are mainly Pakhtuns (mainly of the Yusufzai clan), *Kohistan* (of Dardic descent) and *Gujjars*. Gujar or Gurjjar, which is the main tribe of the district, has its people divided in different clans like Khatana, Bajarh, Chichi, Ahir, Chuhan, Pamra, Gangal etc. The Dardic people of the Kalam region in northern Swat are known as Kohistanis. *Pashtu* is predominantly spoken in Swat, and is understood and used by roughly 93 percent of the population as their mother tongue. A variety of other languages are also used in the area, like Torwali, Kalami and Khwar, spoken by the Kalam and Kohistani people in the Northern part of Swat; *Gujro*, a mix of *Pashto* and Punjabi, spoken by the Ajar and Gujjar people.

1.4 Climate

Swat lies in the temperate zone. The summer in lower Swat valley is short and moderate while it is cool and refreshing in the upper northern part. The hottest month is June with mean maximum and minimum temperature of 33°C and 16°C, respectively. The coldest month is January with mean maximum and minimum temperature of 11°C and -2°C, respectively. The winter season is long and extends from November to March; rain and snowfall occurs during this season. The average annual precipitation in district Swat ranges from 1000mm to 1200mm. As there is currently no meteorological station in district Swat, data collected by the station in nearby Dir is used¹.

¹ This section is largely extracted from "District Swat: Socioeconomic Baseline and Displacement Impact-2010" , Centre for Public Policy Research, http://www.cppr.edu.pk/assets/swat_report.pdf

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 give an idea of the quality of education in the district.

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 age group 5-9 years and 10-14 years for primary and secondary levels of education respectively. Therefore, following the tradition, 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 Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement (PSLM) surveys, while the available physical facilities in primary and secondary schools are ascertained from the Development Statistics of the province.

Exhibit 2.1.1 displays the educational status of children for the 5-9 age groups. Overall, about 31 percent children (24 percent boys and 38 percent girls) of the primary age group were out of school in the year 2013. The private school phenomenon significantly exists in the district. Overall, about 27 percent children were enrolled in private institutions according to the estimates from household survey (PSLM, 2013). No significant enrollment in religious schools or in schools run by NGOs is observed in the district.

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

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
Out of School	30.61	23.76	37.81
Enrolled in Public Schools	41.46	39.86	43.15
Enrolled in Private Schools	27.41	36.38	17.97
Enrolled in Religious Schools (Madrasa)	0.31	0.00	0.63
Enrolled in Schools Run by NGOs	0.21	0.00	0.44

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

Exhibit 2.1.2 documents the educational status of children in the 10-14 age groups. Overall, about 22 percent children of the 10-14 ages were not attending school during 2013. The majority (about 53 percent out of 78 percent) of students were enrolled in government schools. Similar to the 5-9 age groups, no significant numbers are evident in the table under the category of religious and NGOs schools.

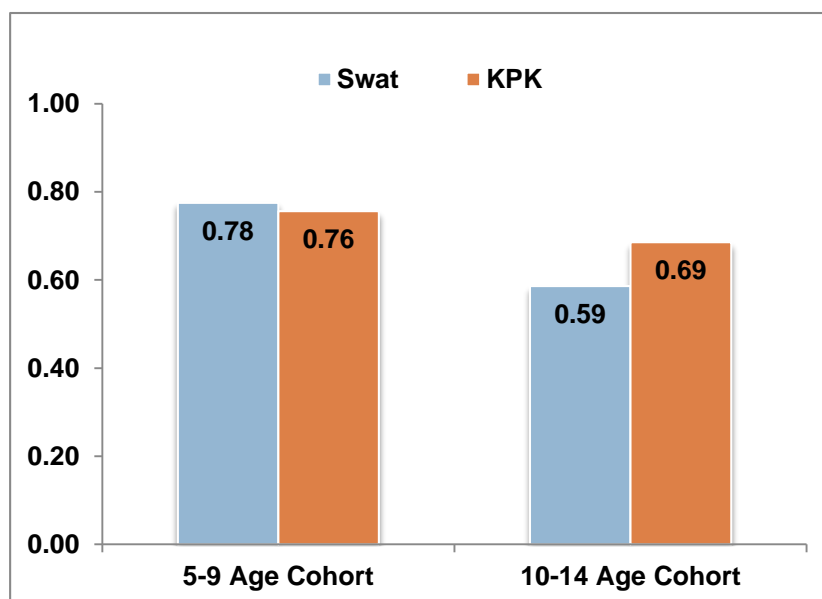
Exhibit 2.1.2
Educational Status of Children of 10-14 Age Group
[Percentage Distribution, 2012-13]

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
Out of School	22.13	8.31	38.06
Enrolled in Public Schools	52.29	59.51	43.97
Enrolled in Private Schools	24.65	31.16	17.16
Enrolled in Religious Schools (Madrasa)	0.45	0.15	0.80
Enrolled in Schools Run by NGOs	0.47	0.88	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 lower gender disparity is observed in the district as compared with the province for the school enrolment in the 5-9 age range (0.78 versus 0.76), while the opposite trend is observed in the secondary school enrolment. The district magnitude of GPI in the 10-14 age groups is low as compared with that estimated for the province (0.59 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.

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

	Schools	Teachers		
		Total	Male	Female
Primary School	1318	4996	3188	1808
Middle School	136	821	541	280
High School	107	1449	1127	322
Higher Secondary	18	508	392	116
Community School	8	36	0.00	36
Private School	256	4776	No Data	No Data
Intermediate/Degree College	10	353	226	127

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014

Due to data constraints in terms of various indicators of quality inputs, this section only described 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 2.1.5 summarizes the extent of available facilities across various levels (primary, middle and high) of education. About 39 percent of primary schools reported the availability of electricity, while this percentage is quite high in middle and high schools where over 70 percent schools are electrified. More than 80 percent of primary and middle schools reported a 'pacca' structure for the school. The building conditions are satisfactory in more than 80 percent of the schools, while drinking water and toilet facilities are reported by about 50 and 71 percent of the schools, respectively.

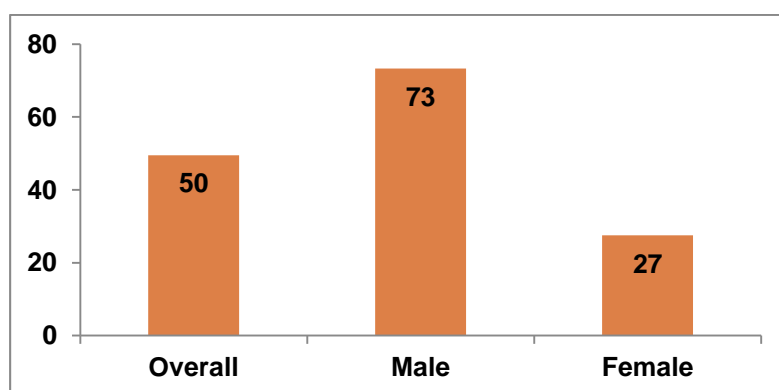
Exhibit 2.1.5
School Facilities and Physical Characteristic – 2012
[Percentage of Schools]

	Primary%	Middle%	High%	Total%
Boundary Wall Exists	53.64	63.24	53.27	55.29
Building Availability	96.59	102.94	88.79	97.76
'Pacca' Structure of Schools	82.55	85.29	74.77	83.22
Satisfactory Building Condition	85.20	73.53	58.88	83.09
Electricity Availability	39.30	69.85	71.96	45.10
Drinking Water Availability	70.03	63.24	60.75	50.54
Latrine Availability	64.49	81.62	69.16	67.39

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014

Exhibit 2.1.6 documents the adult (15 plus age cohort) literacy rates for the district. According to the table, literacy rates in the district are 50 percent for the overall population, with 73 percent for males and 27 percent for females during the year 2012-13. The estimated corresponding literacy rates for the province are; 48, 67 and 30 for overall, male and female population respectively.

Exhibit 2.1.6
Adult Literacy Rate - [2012-13]



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

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

2.2 Health

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

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 are 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, but it does not provide data on district-wise mortality rates and life expectancy. Therefore, to give an idea about the health status in the target districts, data on the maximum possible input indicators are collated in the following tables.

A rough sketch on child health is furnished in Exhibit 2.2.1. Only about 83 percent of children in the 12-23 months age cohort were reported as fully immunized according to the recall and record method, while the corresponding percentage is low (58 percent) in households which provide records of immunization. Moreover, about 72 and 90 percent children used “ORS” and consulted with the physician in case of diarrhea, respectively.

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

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
Children (12-23 Months) – Fully Immunized			
Record Only	58	52	65
Recall and Record	83	86	81
Diarrhea in Children Under 5			
Physician Consulted	90	100	77
Treatment of Diarrhea – ORS	72	72	71

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

A few indicators of maternal health care are compiled in Exhibit 2.2.2. The information in the table reveals that about 69 percent of women reported having received the Tetanus Toxoid Injection. This percentage is even lower (65 percent) in the case of rural population. While quite a low percentage of women reported post-natal care, about 57 percent of women confirmed pre-natal consultation. The situation in terms of child delivery is also miserable. Child delivery at home is reported by about 47 percent in households of rural areas. However, the corresponding percentage for urban population is about 33.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Have Received Tetanus Toxoid Injection	69	96	65
Pre-Natal Consultations	57	79	53
Child Delivery at Home	45	33	47
Post-Natal Consultations	29	49	26

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Numbers of health institutions in the district during the year 2011-12 are collated in Exhibit 2.2.3, while the strength of health staff in the district is provided in Exhibit 2.2.4. About 30 doctors and 10 nurses are available for one hundred thousand ('lakh') people, according to the statistics provided by the provincial official publications.

Exhibit 2.2.3
Health Institutions – Numbers [2013]

Hospital	10
Dispensary	18
Rural Health Centre	3
Basic Health Units	41
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 – Numbers [2013]

	Total	Per One Hundred Thousand population
Doctors	592	30
Nurses	300	10
Paramedics	766	40

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 those that are 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 measure the access to housing facilities, three indicators are used vis-a-vis, proportion of households using electricity, cooking gas and tap water, while 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 the living standards in the district.

Information regarding the type of material used in the roof is displayed in Exhibit 2.3.1. The table reveals that about 54 percent of households (about 85 percent urban and 50 percent rural) reported RCC/RBC roof structure, while the use of inadequate (wood) roof material is reported by about 47 and 15 percent rural and urban households respectively. Iron and cement are used in about 2 percent of rural household.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
RCC, RBC	54.19	84.66	50.01
Iron, Cement	2.13	0	2.43
Garder, T-Iron	0.23	0	0.26
Wood etc.	43.44	15.34	47.3

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Exhibit 2.3.2 shows the material used in wall, the majority (61 percent) households reported the use of burnt bricks or blocks, whereas the inadequate wall material (wood and others) is reported by about 39 and 1 percent rural and urban households respectively.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Burnt Brick- Blocks	61.81	97.9	56.86
Mud Bricks/ MUD	3.57	0.71	3.96
Wood and Other Materials	34.62	1.39	39.18

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Information regarding the type of toilet used by household is furnished in Exhibit 2.3.3. About 12 percent rural households reported no toilet facility in the house. Even in urban areas, about 2 percent of households do not have an in-house toilet facility. According to the table, the bulk (87 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	87	97	85
Non-Flush	2	1	3
No Toilet	11	2	12

Source: PSLM, 2012-13

Almost all (99 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 rural-urban differences in terms of electrification exist.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Electricity	98.78	97.87	98.91
Oil	0.85	1.45	0.77
Candle etc.	0.36	0.69	0.32

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, especially in rural areas according to the table. About 30 and 97 percent of urban and rural households, respectively, use either wood or charcoal. However, the use of oil for cooking purposes is reported by about 70 percent urban households.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Gas/Oil	10.91	69.82	2.82
Wood/Charcoal	88.82	30.18	96.88
Other	0.27	0.00	0.31

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 36 percent of households fetch water from unsafe sources (uncovered water reservoirs and dug

wells). The corresponding percentage for rural areas is 39. The source of tap water is reported by 54 percent households; 78 and 51 in urban and rural areas, respectively.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Tap Water	54	78	51
Hand Pump	1	0.00	1
Motor Pump	9	13	8
Dug Well	17	8	18
Other (Uncovered)	19	1	21

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 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 table reveals that about 1180 out of one lakh (one hundred thousand) people were connected with a PTCL landline during the year 2012-13. The data on broadband connections in the district is not available.

About 110 and 62 kilometer mettle 'high type' and 'low type' (shingle) road respectively is available out of one thousand kilometer of geographical area, respectively, for about 33 thousand registered vehicles.

Exhibit 2.4.1
Indicators of Communication – [2012-13]

	Numbers	Per '000' population
Number of Connections		
Landline	25,150	1180
Broadband	No Data	
Road Kilometers	Kilometers	Per '000' Square Kilometers
High Type	590	110.5
Low Type	331	62.0
Total	921	172.6
Motor Vehicles Registered	Numbers	
Public Service Vehicles	4,868	
Private Vehicles	16,967	
Government Goods Vehicles	-	
Private Goods Vehicles	6,889	
Others	4,873	
Total Vehicles	33,597	

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014

2.5 Population and Employed Labor Force

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

According to the Exhibit 2.5.1, the estimated current population of the district is about 2 million with an average growth rate of 3.3 percent per annum. This population projection is taken from “Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa,-2014”. About 0.8 million persons are estimated as active labor force members by applying the crude activity rate of KP

Exhibit 2.5.1
Estimated Population

	Overall	Urban	Rural
1998 – Census	1,258,000	174,000	1,084,000
2010 – Projected	1,872,000	259,000	1,613,000
2014 – Projected	2,137,000	295,000	1,842,000
Growth Rate [1998-2014]	3.30%	3.30%	3.31%

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 labor force. About 41 percent rural employment is recorded in this sector during 2012-13 (PSLM survey). The trade sector is also a significant employment provider, which absorbs about 16 percent (30 in urban and 13 in rural) of the employed labor force. About 5 percent of the employed labor force is absorbed in the manufacturing sector, while the service sector provides employment to about 31 percent (52 and 29 in urban and rural areas respectively).

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Agriculture	35.34	1.67	40.80
Mining	0.30	-	0.35
Manufacturing	5.12	6.18	4.95
Construction	11.63	10.60	11.80
Trade	15.68	29.76	13.40
Other Service Sectors	31.92	51.79	28.70

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

Exhibit 2.5.3 reports the distribution of the labor force in the major occupational groups. About 38 percent of the rural labor force is working in the occupational group ‘Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries Workers’, while about 9 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)	23.94	31.60	22.70
Clerks/Sales Workers	8.76	21.06	6.76
Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries Workers	33.06	0.86	38.29
Craft and Related Trade Workers	9.69	12.97	9.15
Other	24.55	33.51	23.10

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

Wage employees constitute the largest group with respect to the work status of employed labor force. According to Exhibit 2.5.4, about 38 and 50 percent rural and urban labor force respectively are working as employees. About 29 percent of cultivators in rural areas are evident from the table, while the labor force working as sharecroppers is about 4 percent. The table also reveals that only one percent of the employed labor force is linked with the livestock profession. The percentages of the self-employed (own-account workers) group are 48 and 21 in urban and rural areas, respectively.

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

	Overall%	Urban%	Rural%
Employer	2.36	0.89	2.60
Self Employed	24.69	48.08	20.90
Wage Employee	39.91	50.17	38.25
Un-Paid Family Worker	-	-	-
Owner cultivator	25.12	0.86	29.06
Sharecropper	3.01	-	3.50
Contract cultivator	3.56	-	4.13
Livestock	1.34	-	1.56

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 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 6, 10 and 11 percent in the province respectively, while the share of geographical area is about 9 percent. As evident in the table, canal is the major source of irrigation with about 45 percent share in total irrigated areas.

Exhibit 2.6.1
Land Utilization Statistics [2012-13]

	(Hectares)	As percent of the Province
Geographical Area	506,528	9.0
Cultivated Area	96,528	5.9
Cropped Area	180,586	10.7
Irrigated Area	84,918	10.9
Sources of Irrigation		
Canal	39,923	6.6
Wells	14,100	35.4
Tube Wells	8,075	10.9
Lift Pump	16,200	60.5
Others	6,620	23.6

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, maize is sown on 60,470 hectares. This is followed by wheat (59,850 hectares). Fruits and vegetables are planted on 12,470 and 8,380 hectares respectively. Rice, rapeseed and mustard, onion and canola have also significant shares in the cropped areas and are sown more than 1000 hectares.

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

	Area [Hectares]	Production [Tonnes]
Crops		
Maize	60,470	100,870
Wheat	59,850	106,690
Fruits	12,470	80,920
Vegetables	8,380	88,160
Rice	5,700	13,840
Onion	3,820	100,240
Canola	1,950	780
Rape Seed and Mustard	1,380	620
Peas	1,290	10,320
Barley	450	480
Garlic	130	1,040

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014

The numbers and respective shares of agricultural machinery reflect the extent of modernization in the agricultural sector. This information is collated in Exhibit 2.6.3. Very low shares of agriculture machinery with respect to cropped areas portray a gloomy picture. About 13 tractors are available per on thousand cropped area, while the shares of other machinery is also quite low.

Exhibit 2.6.3
Agriculture Machinery [2011-12]

	Numbers	As percent of '000' cropped area
Tractors	2,393	13.3
Threshers	296	1.6
Harvesters	6	0.03
Husking Machine	235	1.3

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 of the rural population. The table reveals that cattle, goats and buffalos are the major types of livestock in the district.

Exhibit 2.6.4
Population of Livestock [2006]

	Numbers	Per thousand Rural Households
Cattle	253,790	1214.3
Buffalo	117,101	560.3
Sheep	80,048	383.0
Goats	236,229	1130.3
Camel	256	1.2
Horse	4,833	23.1
Mule	17,577	84.1
Asses	3,020	14.4
Poultry (Non-Commercial)	1,141,678	5462.6

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014

The production of four types of minerals (limestone, marble, dolomite, and emerald) for the district is reported in the KP Development Statistics. Exhibit 2.6.5 reveals that the emerald is produced exclusively in the district with the 100 percent share in the province, while the provincial shares of other minerals are very low.

Exhibit 2.6.5
Mineral Production – [2012-13]

	(Tonnes)	As percent of the Province
Lime Stone	6,827	0.06
Marble	1,410	0.1
Dolomite	810	0.5
Emerald	695	100

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 table reveals that the district has about 0.5 million acres of forest area which is about 11 percent of the provincial forest area.

Exhibit 2.6.6
Area Under the Control of Forest Department – [2011-12]

	(Acers)	As percent of the Province
Protected Forest	338,544	29.10
Miscellaneous Forest Area	344	0.11
Private Plantation	159,081	9.00
Total	497,969	10.71

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 shares in the province is quite significant. About 20 percent of the total fish production of KP belongs to the district of Swat.

Exhibit 2.6.7
Fish Production – [2012-13]

	(Tonnes)	As percent of the Province
Trout	459	16.85
Non-trout	674	23.73
Total	1133	20.36

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2014

3.0 Law and Order

Swat Valley remained calm and peaceful from 1947-1969 when it was a princely state. Miangul Jehanzeb, the last prince (Wali of Swat) following the policies of his father Miangul Abdul Wadood, launched uplifting schemes in every sector. The judicial system was fast and transparent and was able to keep the warring tribes united².

It was the “war on terror” in Afghanistan (September 2011), which spread across the border into the neighboring northwest Pakistan and caused disruption in the settled and tribal Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) , including the Swat district. The militant insurgency took hold because of similarities in geography, language and culture³.

The Pakistani government tried to prevent militant activities through dialogue with the Taliban, but this proved to be unsuccessful, and a military operation, “Rah-e-Rast”, was launched in early 2009 against “Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan” (TTP). Though the operation was seen as well-intentioned, it caused massive internal migration from embattled areas, with an estimated 2 million people becoming internally displaced and considerable damage was done to the physical and social infrastructure. After combating the Taliban, the army regained control of Swat district and it was handed over to the local district administration⁴.

3.1 Law Enforcement Agencies

There are multiple security forces available, and these can be broadly distributed between two categories i.e. civil forces and military forces. The military forces are the Pak Army and the Frontier Constabulary, both functioning since the rise of Fazlullah and subsequent military operation. Immediately after the military operations against Fazlullah, the roads and public infrastructure was secured by the Pak Army by establishing posts in government buildings and check posts on main roads. Later on this responsibility was shared with local police and now it is solely run by the police.⁵

There is a main Police Force led by the District Police Officer (DPO) under the Deputy Inspector General (DIG) Malakand, while there is Community Police, Traffic Police, Levies and some Aman (Peace) Committees supporting the district administration to keep law and order intact⁶. Details of Law Enforcement Agencies are shared in Exhibit 3.1.1 and 3.1.2

Exhibit 3.1.1
Strength of the Law Enforcement Agencies

#	Agency/ Department	Number of Personnel Deployed		Details
		Male	Female	
1	Police Force	3,229	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20 Police Stations ▪ 8 Deputy Superintendents of Police (DSP)
2	Special Police Force	2,324	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Under the Command of District Police Officer - Swat
3	Traffic Police	157	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traffic Police Head Quarter- Swat
4	Levies	1,600	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Works under the Command of Deputy Commissioner Swat
5	Army			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 Division Deployed

Source: Interview with BBC Reporter and Police Official Swat

² History of Swat and SRI, <http://swatreliefinitiative.org/History.html>

³ District Swat: Socioeconomic Baseline and Displacement Impact, Center for Public Research

⁴ Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment , World Bank and the Asian Development Bank

⁵ Interview with Police Official Swat

⁶ Interview with Police Official Swat

**Exhibit 3.1.2
Swat Subdivisions and Police Stations**

#	Sub Division	Police Station
1	City	▪ Mingora ▪ Rahim Abad ▪ Buner
2	Saidu	▪ Saidu Sharif ▪ Kokarai ▪ Manglor
3	Ghaligay	▪ Ghaligay ▪ Shamoza
4	Kabal	▪ Kabal ▪ Kanju ▪ Shah Dherai
5	Matta	▪ Matta ▪ Chuprial ▪ Kalakot
6	Khwaza Khela	▪ Khurshid Khan Shaheed Khwaza Khela ▪ Charbagh ▪ Malam Jabba
7	Madyan	▪ Madyan ▪ Kalam ▪ Bahrain

Source: <http://www.malakandpolice.gov.pk/swatpolice.php>

3.2 Jails and Prisons

Swat is the largest district in Malakand Division but surprisingly these days there is no jail available in the whole district. Saidu Sharif Jail, the lone penitentiary in Swat district built during the 1950s, was destroyed by the earthquake in 2005. The jail remains to be rehabilitated. The common criminals have to share space and facilities with hardened militants in Timergara and Buner. Nine years on, as conflict rages on in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Saidu Sharif jail still remains in a state of disrepair⁷. Crime Rate in 2014 is shared in Exhibit 3.2.1.

**Exhibit 3.2.1
Crimes Rate in 2014**

#	Type of Crime	Main Reasons	Incidents/Losses in 2014	Police/Government Response
1	Murders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Most murders and attempted murders are due to women related issues. ▪ Some killings also take place due to land, financial and other issues. 	69	Accused: 382
2	Murder Attempt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mostly murders and attempted murders are due to women related issues. ▪ Some killings also take place due to land, financial and other issues. 	54	
3	Kidnapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mainly for ransom 	07	Arrested: 289
4	Robbery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Road side robberies 	02	
5	Theft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Home based thefts mostly in urban areas, pocketing and small thefts included 	24	
6	Anti-Terrorism Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Those registered under the anti-terrorism act, were allegedly involved in terror acts 	15	
7	Target Killing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Most target killing attacks have taken place against peace committee members in Swat. 	9	Absconders: 93
Total			180	

Source: Interview with Police Official Swat

⁷ <http://tribune.com.pk/story/381427/problems-mount-as-swats-demolished-penitentiary-yet-to-see-light-of-the-day/> : and also an interview with Journalist.

3.3 Judicial Infrastructure

Swat is part of the Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA) under the KPK Provincial Government. The justice system in the district of Swat comes under the Peshawar High Court, while lower courts are working like other districts in the province.

After the 18th Amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan, a bench of the Peshawar High Court comprising of two judges was set-up in the Swat District as, “Darul-Qaza”. In the absence of a notification from the Governor of KPK, the term “Darul-Qaza” has not been in use and it was slightly controversial among the legal fraternity of the district and province.

The justice system as per “Nizam-e-Adl” Regulation 2009 besides, “Dar-ul-Qaza”, would have the following courts of competent jurisdiction, in the stated area below:

- a. Court of Zilla Qazi;
- b. Court of Izafi Zilla Qazi;
- c. Court of Aa’la Illaqa Qazi;
- d. Court of Illaqa Qazi; and
- e. Court of Executive Magistrate⁸.

Exhibit 3.3.1
Justice System in Swat

#	Court (Formal Justice)	Judges	Regulation
1	District and Session Court Swat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 District and Session Judge ▪ 4 Additional District and Session Judges ▪ 6 Civil Judges 	Regular Pakistan Justice Regulations/ Laws
2	Tehsil Courts or Sub-Divisions at Kabal, Matta, Khwazakhela, Bahrain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4 Additional and District Judge ▪ 8 Civil Judges 	Regular Pakistan Justice Regulations/ Laws
3	Darul-Qaza or Shariat Courts at Mingora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 Judges of the Peshawar High Court, the senior Judge holds more powers and leads the bench 	Nizam-e-Adl Shariat Regulation 2009

Source: Interview with Lawyer Swat Bar and Professor Law Department University of Malakand

3.4 Alternate Dispute Resolution System

Along with the formal justice system in Swat, there is a strong system of informal justice or Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) under the centuries’ long Pakhtoon code of life. Most of the people refer their cases to this informal system or Jirga. The Jirga plays very active for conflict resolution in the area.

The Jirga has been adapted as a source of ADR in Swat called Dispute Resolution Councils (DRC). There is one DRC working at every police station level under the government umbrella. This is a trained group of some 18-21 elders from the local area and work with the police station to solve disputes and day to day problems/ conflicts of people at local level⁹.

In March 2012, a woman-led Jirga was also established in Swat called the Sisters’ Council. This Jirga is working very effectively for mobilizing the local women and sorting out local

⁸ Text of the Nizam-e-Adl Regulation 2009

⁹ <http://www.dawn.com/news/1107886>

problems of women. The Head of the Sisters' Council Tabassum Adnan is a vocal and active woman and is thoroughly involved in resolving conflicts for the women in Swat¹⁰.

Exhibit 3.4.1 Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism

Jirga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is the historical source of conflict resolution in the Pakhtoon Society. People mostly rely on Jirgas to sort out their problems at the local level ▪ Local disputes, honor issues, water, Jungle, hills, mines and other resources are distributed through local Jirgas
Dispute Resolution Council (DRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Established and working in Mingora, Rahimabad, Kanju, Kabal, Mata and Kalakot Police Stations. ▪ Every DRC has a membership from 18-21. They are mainly retired persons/elders from the local community.
Khpalo Khwendo Jirga (Sisters Council) established in March 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 500 trained women activists, spread over the whole Swat district, engage themselves in Conflict resolution as per the requirement in their relevant area. They mostly work on women related issues ▪ Main Jirga comprises of 25 members headed by Tabassum Adnan, a local activists, social workers and advocate for women rights in Swat

Source: Interview with Police Official and Professor from Law Department Malakand University and <http://www.justpeaceint.org/jirga.php>

3.5 Reforms in Law and Order

The following few reforms have been introduced into the law and orders system recently;

- A women's reporting desk is established in the police headquarters at Mingora Swat.
- Online FIR lodging system has been introduced and it is effective.
- Model Police Stations are established in Swat. This is one of the reform steps taken by the provincial government of KP, which aims to make the police more community friendly.
- Dispute Resolution Councils have been established at the police station level, making it easy for people to solve their disputes, outside the already overburdened judicial system.
- Joint Posts of Police and Pak Army are a good step for bringing peace to the militancy hit district of Swat.
- A Special Police Force has been established to solve the ever increasing demand for police personnel for various duties in the district¹¹.

¹⁰ Interview with Head of Sisters' Council Swat

¹¹ Interview with Police Official and Professor from Law Department University of Malakand and Lawyer from Swat Bar

4.0 Conflict Management

Swat has a history of conflicts and disputes. The last ruler (Wali) of Swat disseminated speedy justice to the people who held themselves accountable to the Dastarul Amal (code of conduct). The code of conduct was not the same for all tribes of Swat but the people were satisfied to a great extent with this system. The merging of Swat in KPK in 1969, delayed this process of justice that proved the root cause of the major conflict of militancy in 2008.

The religious groups were strengthened during the inception of the Afghan War in 1979. The war caused a rise in militancy and many other militant organizations as well as many Jihadi movements. These wars against the Soviet Union provided a platform for religious parties and personnel to fuse into the Pakistani society and political system.

The history of conflict in Swat mostly revolves around the political and religious disruption in the country. The impact of this conflict is not limited to security and law and order conditions in the country. It affects the social aspects of the region and can be very detrimental.

Some of the prevailing conflicts in Swat are highlighted in the table, “Types of Conflict in Swat”.

4.1 Militancy Conflict

The injustice-weary people of Swat with no trust in the judicial system started approaching Mullah Fazlullah (known as Radio Mullah) to resolve their conflicts. Drawing his guidance from the Tehrek-i-Nifaze-Shariate-i-Mohammadi (TNSM), Mullah Fazlullah twisted the nature of conflict to attaining his own goals. Thus the minor conflicts that were not redressed through the existing judicial system were transformed into militancy.

Two main events are considered behind the 2008 conflict of the Swat valley, one was the filing of a petition by a section of people in the Peshawar High Court (PHC) in 1989, seeking a declaration that the PATA Regulation of 1975—a legal framework different from the rest of the country—was unconstitutional. Second was the establishment of the TNSM in 1992 by Sufi Muhammad in Dir district of the Malakand division. Of the two, TNSM has largely been held responsible for fanning radicalization in the valley. The first event showed the level of frustration and the desire for getting emancipation of the discriminating legal system and the second revealed the changing religious views in Swat¹².

4.2 Tribal Conflicts

The most influential tribe in the region is the Yusufzai, especially, at the individual level. They migrated from Afghanistan. Gujjars have been living in SWAT much before the Yusufzai's arrived. At present, there are hardly any disputes in the district at the tribal level and if there are any, it's mostly due to land ownership which gets settled through Shariah courts, Jirga's and other courts.

Exhibit 4.2.1
Tribal Mapping of Swat District

Tehsils	Tribes	% of Population
Kabal , Matta	Nekhtikhel	15%
Barikot, Babozai, Matta, Kabal	Yusafzai	30%
Khwazakhaila, Matta, Madyan	Azi Khel	18%
Barikot, Babozai, Kabal, Matta	Sadaat	17%
Matta, Kabal, Bobuzai	Mullah yaan	5%
Kalam, Madyan	Neelor Khel	8%
Kalam	Gujar	7%

Source: Interview with FATA Research Center Islamabad

¹² Modes and Scale of Conflict in Pakistan's Swat Valley (1989-2008),

Types of Conflict in Swat

#	Type of Conflict	Scope	Main Stakeholders
1	Militancy and Talibanization	Captured almost all Swat and declared Shariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fazlullah, ▪ Sufi Muhammad ▪ Government ▪ People of Swat
2	Enemies Created after Militancy: Most of the innocent people killed during militancy by militants and now people are seeking revenge	Its scope still needs to be determined and a huge conflict is feared in the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gujjar Pir killing in Matta ▪ Killing of Khans/ Political Leaders like the assassination of MPA ▪ Afzal Khan Lalavs militants case in Matta ▪ Many others
3	Women Based Conflicts: As per police department more than 70% of the registered cases are due to women or honour issues.	Local household issues arising from new relations due to marriages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Households concerned
4	Local Land Disputes: There are very few disputes over land. However, the land is very scarce and fertile. If there is a dispute then it is very serious and people normally take these to the judiciary.	Local level conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Khans and common people
5	Conflicts on Water: There are conflicts between local people on water, for irrigation and drinking. Swat has a rich water resource and people still engage in water distribution.	Upper Swat and the people living on river banks usually have minor water distribution conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local land owners and farmers
6	Conflicts on Natural Resources like Wood, Hills etc.	In upper Swat some jungle issues prevail between Yusufzai and Gujjar tribes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yusufzai tribe ▪ Gujjar tribe
7	Target Killing: The Peace Committees members are targeted very often. They have been attacked for supporting military forces against the Taliban in Swat during the military operation	Around 9 people have been victims of target killing this year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peace Committees Swat ▪ Militant Organizations ▪ Government

Source: Interview with a Professor from the Law Department of the University of Malakand and a Journalist

5.0 The Role of Women

5.1 Status of Women

The role of women in the Swat Valley is limited; they are confined to their domestic life which involves managing the household and raising their children.¹³ Swat Valley is a community, where women are not allowed to be in the public sphere, they must cover themselves in purdah and cannot question the rules stated by the community. Often women are sold for marriage in order for families to financially support themselves. This means that women have no scope for self-determination and are forced to commit to domestic life at a young age. Women are discriminated against within these communities and are confined to a traditional and patriarchal lifestyle. Women generally manage domestic life whereas the male members of the family are responsible for earning a living and representing the family at the community level, and in the public sphere. According to a newspaper report,¹⁴ "Swat has become synonymous with abysmal women's rights. From 2007 to 2009, girls were barred from going to school, their classrooms were burnt and women were prevented from leaving their house without a male relative." And although the writ of the government was restored in 2009, women are still treated as second class citizens and as subservient to men. Moreover, women are often sold in marriage to seek forgiveness for men's crimes and their fate is decided without consultation. Various aspects of gender disparity and women's status are briefly described below:

5.2 Enrollment and Literacy

One of the MDGs is concerned with gender parity in education; in wage employment; and in political representation. The MDG is to achieve gender parity in primary and secondary education initially and at all levels of education by the year 2015. For this, female participation in education has been measured by the Gender Parity Indices (GPI) for different educational levels. A GPI of one or above would show that female enrolment is at par with or exceeds male enrolment, while a GPI lower than one would imply the opposite.

For the primary enrollment (5-9 age cohort), relatively higher gender equity is estimated in the district as compared with the province (0.78 versus 0.76). In contrast, district magnitude of GPI is relatively low in the case of secondary enrollment (0.59 versus the provincial figure of 0.69).

According to the latest estimates of PSLM 2012-13, male adult literacy for the district exceeds female literacy by 46 percentage points. To summarize the disparity in the literacy rate, GPIs are also estimated for the literacy separately for the age groups 10 and 15 years' plus. The estimated GPIs of the district are quite close with the provincial magnitude. For adult literacy, the district GPI is 0.44 as against the provincial estimates of 0.43. However, in case of GPI for literacy in the age group 10 years plus, the magnitude is relatively low as compared with the province (0.40 versus 0.46).

This information regarding gender disparity in education and literacy, as measured by GPI, indicate that this pattern of women's exclusion is likely to continue, making it impossible for the province to achieve gender parity by 2015, even in primary education.

5.3 Employment

Labor force participation rates remain low for women in the province; being 14 percent for the province as a whole, compared to 60 percent for men, according to Labor Force Survey 2012-13. District-wise data for the type and nature of employment is available in the PSLM survey. According to PSLM 2012-13, only 0.29 percent women are working as wage employees in the district.

¹³Situation Analysis and Baseline Surveys, Development Profile Swat District, PPAF

¹⁴Women Challenge Men in Pakistan's First Female Jirga. The Express Tribune July 11, 2013.

5.4 Political Representation

The KPK Provincial Assembly has 124 elected members, of which 99 are regular seats, and 22 seats are reserved for women, while 3 seats are for minorities. There is currently no female minister in the provincial cabinet.

Local governments are currently not functional in the province, but all sub-national bodies of representation that were in power from 2001 to 2009 were required to have one-third female representation under the requirements of the Local Government Ordinance of 2001. Women councilors were elected at all levels of local government in two elections, in 2001 and 2005, but for many of them, active participation in council activities was continually compromised. Nevertheless, the local government system also threw up a small number of dynamic female representatives, who made their mark in their short tenure.

The cultural context is very strong in the region. Communities do not support women's participation in the political process. For instance, in the elections of 2011, all parties signed an agreement to prohibit female voters to vote.¹⁵ In Bharthana, Union Council PK-84, not a single women voter participated. Women went to the polling station in Bharthana Union Council but were stopped from casting their votes. While in Miadam, Union Council PK-85, women were deprived from their right to vote. Similarly in another three polling stations in PK-85, including Matalan, Osho and Cherat, and one polling station in PK-80 (Amankot), reported zero women voter turnout. In Swat district, there is virtually no women's participation in politics.¹⁶ There is no difference between political parties and Punchayyats/Jirgas as far as women's involvement in the political process is concerned. However, men's participation in the electoral process has increased substantially indicating women's exclusion from the public space.

5.5 Vulnerability of Women

The most vulnerable members of any conflict in Swat, are women and children. According to a report in 2009¹⁷, many households were affected by the militancy conflict which caused a decline in income, and an increase in debt. The effect of this was an increase in the burden on women who had to survive on less income, and suffer the psychological and mental stress of the conflict.

5.6 Gender Dispute Resolution

The judiciary system in the district consists of solving disputes through Shariah Courts, Jirga or regular courts.¹⁸ Presently, women are mostly going to regular family courts for inheritance cases and for other cases involving household disputes and "khula" (divorce procedures). The NGOs involved in the region have tried to educate women and accordingly some females are fighting for their right to inheritance. Alternatively, women go to Jirga's through a "wali". Once the Jirga makes a decision it is registered in the Rotary Committee and this gives it a legal standing position.

5.7 Gender Based Violence

In Swat a high level of Gender Based Violence (GBV) occurred¹⁹ during the floods of July 2010. Poverty, food insecurity and the increased vulnerability of women were also noted due to the loss of their homes and their proceeding displacement. The highest numbers of GBV related incidents reported to the police are cases of domestic violence.²⁰ Due to the restricted mobility

¹⁵ ibid

¹⁶ Understanding Women's Subjugation 2012, Pattan Development Organization, UNDEF

¹⁷ Swat Rapid Assessment Report - August 2009 Save the Children

¹⁸ ibid

¹⁹ Report on Assessment and Mapping of Services for Victims and Survivors of GBV in KPK, 2011

²⁰ ibid

of women outside the domestic sphere, it seems evident that violence would be perpetuated in familiar surroundings.

5.8 Ownership of Assets

Regarding home ownership a significant number of households possess their own homes. But, there is a huge gap between male and female home ownership of 0.3% (female) and 2.0% (male) respectively in district Swat. In the traditional society “riwaj” (customary law) was the rule in respect of land ownership in Swat.²¹ Only males could own and inherit land and the womenfolk had no right to own and inherit land. The land passed on only to the patrilineal male heirs or the near agnates in case of having no male descendant. The Dir-Swat Land Disputes Enquiry Commission constituted by the provincial government, has stated that the rule of inheritance in Swat State was “riwaj” and not “shariat,” according to which females are not entitled to inherit property²². Not only were the women folk not entitled as a rule, to inherit land in Swat but there were restrictions upon them even in respect of the land given in “mahar”. Although they have the right to possess the land given in “mahar”, they were not entitled to receive the produce of the land. They held no right to dispose-off the land in any manner as selling and mortgaging was clearly forbidden to them. However, at the woman’s death the land went to her son and in case of having no male offspring, to the husband.

²¹ Women’s Right to Land Ownership in Swat Areas, University of Punjab, Article by Sultan Roomi

²² *ibid*

6.0 Environmental Analysis

The Swat District is bounded by Chitral and Ghizer districts in the North, Kohistan and Shangla districts in the East, Buner district and Malakand protected area in the South and by the districts of Upper and Lower Dir in the West. The Swat area, begins from 600 meters above sea level in the South and rises rapidly up towards the North, to around 6,000 meters above sea level. The region, containing the meandering Swat River, is also home to lush green valleys, snow-covered glaciers, forests, meadows and plains.²³

The valley of Swat is divided into two physical regions, i.e., Swat-Kohistan and Swat. Kohistan is the mountain region on the upper reaches of the Swat river up to Ain in the south while the whole area south of Ain is Swat proper. Ain is subdivided into Bar (upper Swat) and Kuz (Lower Swat). The elevation of the valley at the southern boundaries of the district is over 600 meters and rises rapidly towards the north. There are several mountain peaks ranging from 4500 to over 6000 meters above sea level, mostly covered with everlasting snow.²⁴

6.1 Climate, Land and Water

Winters in Swat are typically severe, with the harshest weather occurring from December to March and with a minimum recorded temperature of -2°C. Summers, in comparison, are fairly moderate with a maximum recorded temperature of 33°C in the region. The average annual precipitation in district Swat ranges from 1000mm to 1200mm, distributed among three rain-bearing seasons; winter, spring and summer.²⁵

Swat lies in the temperate Zone. The summer in lower Swat valley is short and moderate while it is cool and refreshing in the upper northern part. The hottest month is June with mean maximum and minimum temperature of 33°C and 16°C, respectively. The coldest month is January with mean maximum and minimum temperature of 11°C and -2°C, respectively. The winter season is long and extends from November to March, rain and snowfall occurs during this season. The amount of rainfall received during winter season is more than that of summer season. The highest rainfall recorded during the month of March is about 242 mm.²⁶

Swat, by area, is the fourth-largest district of KPK, covering 7.16% of the total area (74,521 sq. km) of the province. The total land area of district Swat is 5,337 square kilometers. This total area is divided in two tehsils, namely Matta and Swat, having areas of 683 sq. km and 4,654 sq. km, respectively.²⁷ The topography of the district is such that not all the land is suitable for cultivation. Total reported area of the district is 506,528 hectares out of which 96,582 hectares (19.4 percent) are cultivated. Cultivated area is the sum of current fallow and net sown area.²⁸

Drinking water and sanitation facilities in Swat and in other affected districts are managed by two government units, the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) and the Rural Development Department (LGRDD). The provision of drinking water and sanitation facilities are provided by these departments via various schemes, with each scheme serving a targeted number of beneficiaries within the population.²⁹

6.2 Forests, Fisheries and Agriculture

According to data provided by the Chief Conservator of Forests, Peshawar; total forest cover in Swat was 497,969 acres as of 2011- 2012, comprising mostly of pine varieties such as kail, fir, spruce and chir. This area is divided into resumed land (spread out over 338,544 acres), private

²³ 2010 District Swat: Socioeconomic Baseline and Displacement Impact, Centre for Public Policy Research

²⁴ Improvement of Food Production in Swat Valley, Pakistan, Cooperation Project by Institute of Agronomic per l'Oltremare- IAO, <http://www.swatfruit.com/index.php/en/swat-valley/swat-valley>

²⁵ 2010 District Swat: ibid

²⁶ Improvement of Food Production in Swat Valley: ibid

²⁷ 2010 District Swat: op.cit.

²⁸ Improvement of Food Production in Swat Valley: op.cit.

²⁹ 2010 District Swat: op.cit.

plantations (159,081 acres) and miscellaneous categories (344 acres).³⁰ About 20 percent of the land area of the Swat district is under forest. The government has declared these forests as “Protected Forests” concentrated in the northern areas of Kalam and Madyan. Kail, spruce and chir are the varieties planted in the south of the district while in the northern and high plains deodar is the most popular variety. These forests not only add to the aesthetics of the area but also supply wood for cooking and heating purposes.³¹ The total forest cover in Swat is 497,969 acres which consists of varieties of Pine trees.³²

River Swat, also serves as a permanent fishery for the area by providing fish round the year. Mahasher fish is common in lower areas and Trout fish is abundant in upper areas where the water is very cold.³³

There is a large fishery in Madyan where trout fish are reared. Swat Kohistan operates some private fisheries. In Buner the fish are reared in Barandu, Dagar. The Swat River serves as a permanent fishery throughout the year, while its tributaries are used for fishing only in spring.³⁴

River Swat is the main source of irrigation water for agriculture. Most of the cultivation is carried out in the southern areas of the district consisting of Mingora, Kabal, Barikot, Matta and Khawazakhela. Major portion of the cultivated land in Rabi season is allocated to wheat and maize as the major crop in Kharif season. Beside this, almost all types of vegetables are produced in the district due to its favorable climatic condition, irrigation water and fertile land. The district is also famous for producing quality fruits. A variety of fruits like peaches, apple, pear, apricot, plum, persimmon, walnut, etc. are produced and marketed all over the country.³⁵

Swat is at its heart an agrarian community and agriculture accounts for roughly 50% of the economic activities of district Swat, the major source of income for much of the rural population. The main crops of Swat include wheat, maize, vegetables, tobacco, fruits, soya bean and sun flower. An area of 1180,586 hectares is normally brought under cultivation in Swat including 130,369 hectares in cereal crops, like wheat, maize and rice, 12,218 hectares for fruit orchards and 11,143 hectares for vegetable. Gross output from this area is round Rs. 9 billion per annum or Rs. 55,000 per hectare. Approximately 50 per cent of the economic activity in Swat is linked with the agriculture sector, which is major source of income for the rural population.

6.3 Environmental Hazards

Flash Floods: The Swat Valley faces an environmental challenge that needs immediate attention from authorities across the board. Climate change and environmental disasters have already exposed the population to physical, economic and social vulnerabilities due to the increasing frequency and intensity of extreme events and natural hazards such as recurrent flash floods and the depletion of natural resources, particularly forests.³⁶

The Swat Valley lies in the Trans Hindu Kush-Himalaya mountain range, which experts consider to be the hotspot of climate change. The phenomenon of climate change was one of the main factors that triggered the floods of 2010, which washed away 54 villages along with agriculture land, orchards and livestock, destroying the infrastructure in Swat.

The upper reaches of the valley, particularly Kalam, in Swat-Kohistan, was a hard hit area where the flood not only destroyed and damaged housing, agriculture lands and hotels but also washed away the road from Madyan to Kalam, which was the only crucial land route on which

³⁰2010 District Swat: op.cit.

³¹Improvement of Food Production in Swat Valley: op.cit.

³²Socio-Economic Conditions of Post-Conflict Swat: A Critical Appraisal, Dr. Salman Bangash, Tigah, a Journal of Peace and Development Volume: II, December 2012, FATA Research Centre, Islamabad

³³Improvement of Food Production in Swat Valley: op.cit.

³⁴ Article, Swat Economy, The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Tribune, 2011, <http://kpktribune.com/index.php/en/swat/swat-economy>

³⁵Improvement of Food Production in Swat Valley: co.cit.

³⁶The Express Tribune, May 28th, 2014, <http://tribune.com.pk/story/713923/swat-valley-environmental-catastrophe/>

the area depended for communication and transportation. Since the last decade, erratic rain patterns and seasonal changes in the valley have been observed.

The loss of income from forest royalty and tourism, reduced productivity from agriculture, deforestation damaged of agriculture land and road by the flood are factors that forced about 80 per cent of Kohistanis to seasonally migrate to the plains of Punjab for five to six months in the winter.

The valley already faces multiple effects of environmental disasters, extreme climate events, depletion of natural resources, loss of traditional sources of livelihood, and population growth.

Floods as Glaciers Melt Due to Rising Temperatures: Glaciers have begun to melt due to rising temperatures. As a result of this the water level is on the rise in the Swat River. Mingora, Naway Kallay and adjoining areas have been affected by floods. Houses and crops have been destroyed by the water. The Police line and primary schools are also at risk of being flooded.³⁷

6.4 Most Vulnerable Districts

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has declared a list of 31 most vulnerable districts which includes Swat. These districts are under risk of facing another round of floods during and after monsoon season of 2012³⁸.

³⁷ ibid

³⁸ SPO Contingency Plan 2013, Disaster Preparedness and Response Department (DPRD)

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 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 the growth of 860 community based institutions (COs) in district Swat with the help of their partner organizations; Sarhad Rural Support Program (SRSP) and Environmental Protection Society (EPS), under implementation of PPAF-III.

With the help of EPS, in district Swat, PPAF has implemented a total of 95 various Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) projects that reached out to 59,842 beneficiaries. 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 ownership purposes, it is mandatory for the communities to share in the costs of the project, and also to maintain the infrastructure provided.

In these socially mobilized communities of district Swat, PPAF has facilitated EPS in completing 26 projects in the health sector that are providing health care services to 199,632 community members. PPAF has mainly been providing support for two models: (a) Establishing community managed health centers, and (b) Strengthening government health centers, operating them for a period of up to 3 years and handing them back to the government. The objective of the PPAF health program has been to provide access to quality, basic health services with a special focus on maternal and child health for the poor and marginalized rural communities, by focusing on all aspects required in this regard. These aspects include the hiring of qualified and trained health care staff and paramedics, availability of proper buildings, standardized equipment, furniture and medicine, and following WHO guidelines in terms of infection prevention practices.

Through carefully planned interventions, PPAF successfully provided 5,370 trainings and 2,724 asset transfers aimed at the ultra-poor and vulnerable in district Swat with the help of EPS and SRSP. The core objective for these activities is to enhance local capacities for long term restoration of livelihoods through interventions such as cash for work, grant for work, enterprise training, training of common interest groups, skills training.

7.2 Local NGOs

The following local NGOs and Community Social Organization are also operating in the district Swat:

- KARAWAN
- HUIJRA
- LASOONA

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 in the execution phase in different sectors distinguished by donor and executing agencies.

**Exhibit 7.3.1
Donor Projects**

Project Name	Sector	Donor	Executing Agency
Agribusiness Project	Agriculture	USAID	Agribusiness Support Fund (ASF)
Pakistan Reading Project	Education	USAID	IRM Pakistan, CREATIVE International and World Learning Inc
Small Grants Ambassador's Fund Program	Wildlife Conservation, Women Issues, Cultural Preservation, Entrepreneurship, Water Sanitation and Hygiene	USAID	NRSP
Strengthening Citizen Voice and Public Accountability Program	Democracy and Governance	USAID	Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability (TDEA) and The Asia Foundation (TAF) NGO Policy Research And Development
Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Emergency Roads Recovery Project	Emergency / Relief	Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)	Government of Pakistan and Government of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa
Economic Revitalization of KP		Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)	Government of Pakistan and Government of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa
Governance Support Project	Governance	Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)	Government of Pakistan and Government of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa
Pakistan Firms project	Livestock, Tourism, economic growth of conflict and flood-affected,	USAID	Chemonics
Revitalizing Health in KP	Health	World Bank	Government of Pakistan and Government of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa
TVET Reform support program (GIZ)	Technical and Vocational Training	The Netherlands	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.
Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Emergency Roads Recovery Project	Emergency / Relief	The Netherlands	Frontier Highways Authority (FHA)

**Exhibit 7.3.1
Donor Projects**

Project Name	Sector	Donor	Executing Agency
Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Emergency Roads Recovery Project	Emergency / Relief	The Netherlands	Frontier Highways Authority (FHA)
Public Safety and Justice Program (PS&JP)	Governance / Security	The Netherlands	DTCE
Community Policing - Under Strengthening Rule of Law in Malakand Program (SRLMP)	Governance / Security	UNDP	Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Judiciary, BAR Associations, Informal Justice Sector Actors, Civil Society Organizations
Government Officials Survey on Administrative, Tax and Gender Reforms in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Gender	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	
Supporting 6 months Campaigns on Strengthening Rule of Law in Malakand Program	Governance / Security	UNDP	
Dev Swap V: Health Infrastructure	Health - Infrastructure	German Development Cooperation	Government of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa
Edu Swap II: School-Infrastructure KP	Education – Infrastructure	German Development Cooperation	Government of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa
Dev Swap III: Housing Reconstruction KP	Infrastructure	German Development Cooperation	Government of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa
Dev Swap IV: Rehabilitation of Schools KP	Education	German Development Cooperation	Government of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa
Provision of Improved Water Supply Scheme	Water	Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)	Environmental Protection Society (EPS)
(A) Livelihood Enhancement and Protection (LEP)	Livelihood	Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)	Environmental Protection Society (EPS)

**Exhibit 7.3.1
Donor Projects**

Project Name	Sector	Donor	Executing Agency
(A) Improvement of Access to Basic Infrastructure in District Swat	Infrastructure	Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)	Environmental Protection Society (EPS)
Peace and Development Program in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province	Peace and Development	Saudi Fund for Development, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Provincial Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority; Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
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 KPK; Directorate of Education FATA
Capacity Development of Technical and Vocational Centers in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Technical and Vocational Training	JICA	Government Technical Teachers Training Centre (GTTTC), Cynosure Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd
Livelihoods Program Hindukush Pakistan	Livelihood	Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)	Inter corporation, Government of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa
Supporting 6 months Campaigns on Strengthening Rule of Law in Malakand Program	Governance / Security	United Nations Development Program	
Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction Project	Disaster / Emergency	Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)	USAID, Government of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa, PDMA

8.0 Important Institutions

8.1 Institutions and Stakeholders

District Swat is sub divided in two tehsils, Matta and Swat, which are further sub divided into 13 and 52 Union Councils respectively, creating a total of 65 Union Councils in whole of the district. Both tehsils have an elected Nazim and a Naib Nazim.³⁹

8.2 Financial Institutions in the District

Swat being a small district, relies heavily on the domestic economy that runs in the area. Most of the people living in Swat are involved in agriculture and some of them run their own small businesses. Swat, being rich in its agricultural landscape, trading and businesses, has commercial and agricultural banks. Zarai Taraqati Bank Limited is quintessential to providing agricultural loans to farmers in the district. In addition, almost all the commercial banks are present and play the role of providing banking services in the district and some of them also provide agricultural loans. Moreover, the people at the bottom of the pyramid are helped by the micro financing institutions operating in the district. These institutions include Akhuwat, Khushhali Bank, National Rural Development Program, National Rural Support Program, and Support with Working Solutions (SWWS) and Sarhad Rural Support Program.

³⁹2010 District Swat: op. cit.