



USAID FIRMS PROJECT

# District Profile and Sector Assessments - Buner District

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# Data Page

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# Abstract:

The purpose of this report is to determine and priority rank, within the context of district, the optimal mix of not less than 10 of the most economically promising sectors that would be of the most benefit to the districts using a rigorous, empirically sound assessment methodology.



# Acronyms

DCO	District Coordinating Office
DHQ	District Headquarter Hospital
DPO	District Province Officer
EDO	Executive District Officer
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
IDEA	Local NGO
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IRSP	Integrated Regional Support Program
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MRDP	Malakand Rural Development Project
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NWFP	North Western Frontier Province
PCS	Pakistan Commerce Survey
PHE	Public Health Engineering Department
PKR	Pakistani Rupee
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
RDO	Rural Development Organization
SPO	Strengthening Participatory Organizations
THQ	Taluka Headquarter Hospital
TMO	Tehsil Municipal Office
UC	Union Council
UET	University of Engineering and Technology
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
ZTBL	Zarai Taraqiati Bank of Pakistan



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# Executive Summary

Buner used to be a peaceful district with a conducive business environment before the onset of the current conflict and migration of local population to other parts of the country. The situation has markedly improved for life and businesses after the return of Internally Displaced People (IDPs). Over the last few days of fieldwork, a marked change was observed as most businesses opened their shutters. Some of the key findings from the fieldwork, secondary data review, and key informant interviews are presented below to set the stage for a concerted discussion on 8 sectors researched in District Buner.

- Retail, marble processing and transportation sectors are the most competitive sectors;
- Amongst constraints to growth, electricity emerged as the most important and consensual area of concern. Almost every sector is plagued with electric inefficiencies. Marble sector in particular has long been demanding quality voltage and incessant supply of energy.
- Access to capital is a major constraint. None of the respondent firms have ever accessed banks for loan. Family and friends are the immediate sources of loan; foremost being owner's savings or selling off productive asset.
- There is no market readiness for any of the sectors researched. None of the respondent firms are employing any quality, safety, environmental or any other standards

Although trucking has not been researched as a separate sector owing to its lesser employability potential (of women and youth as well), it is one of fastest growing sectors owing to lesser regulatory or business constraints.



# 1. Introduction and Background

## 1.1 Goals and Objectives

The purpose of the district profiles is to provide a sound foundation from which will evolve the economic and investment strategies. The district profiles will provide data and analysis of critical characteristics based on social and economic indicators such as: population demographics; employment; income levels; natural resources; agricultural, industrial, and service productive capacity; energy supplies; their socio-economic needs in health, education/training, and governance; and the institutional capacity (public, civil society, and business) to meet those needs.

## 1.2 Context: District Business Environment

Buner used to be a peaceful district with a conducive business environment before the onset of current conflict and migration of local population to other parts of the country. The situation has markedly improved for life and businesses after the return of Internally Displaced People (IDPs). Over the last few days of fieldwork a marked change was observed as most businesses opened their shutters. Some of the key findings from the field work, secondary data review, and key informant interviews is presented below to set the stage for a concerted discussion on 8 sectors researched in district Buner.

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## 2. District Profile

### 2.1 Snapshot of District

#### 2.1.1 Background

The District of Buner lies between 34-9 and 34-43 N latitude and 72-10 and 72-47 E longitude located at a distance of 120 km from Peshawar. It is bounded on the North by Swat district, on the West by Malakand Agency, on the South by Mardan District, on the East by River Indus and Hazara Division and on the north-east by Swabi District.

Until 1990, Buner used to be a sub division of district Swat. In 1991 it was upgraded to district status with a total area of 1865 sq. km. For administrative and revenue purpose, For the rest of NWFP each district is divided into tehsils, and the tehsils further sub divides into qanungo circles, patwar circles and mouzas (real estate). However for Buner, Shangla, Upper Dir, Lower Dir, Chitral, Malakand agency and Kohistan districts, each district is divided into tehsils, tehsils into union councils, and union councils into villages.

Buner is a single Sub-Division District with Six (6) Sub Tehsils, two Tehsil Municipal Administration and twenty-seven(27) Union Councils. The six tehsils include Daggar, Gadezai, Chaghezair, Totalai, Chamla and Gagra and a further 27 Union councils.

The map of Buner showing main cities, settlements and roads is reproduced from UNICEF's catalogue.

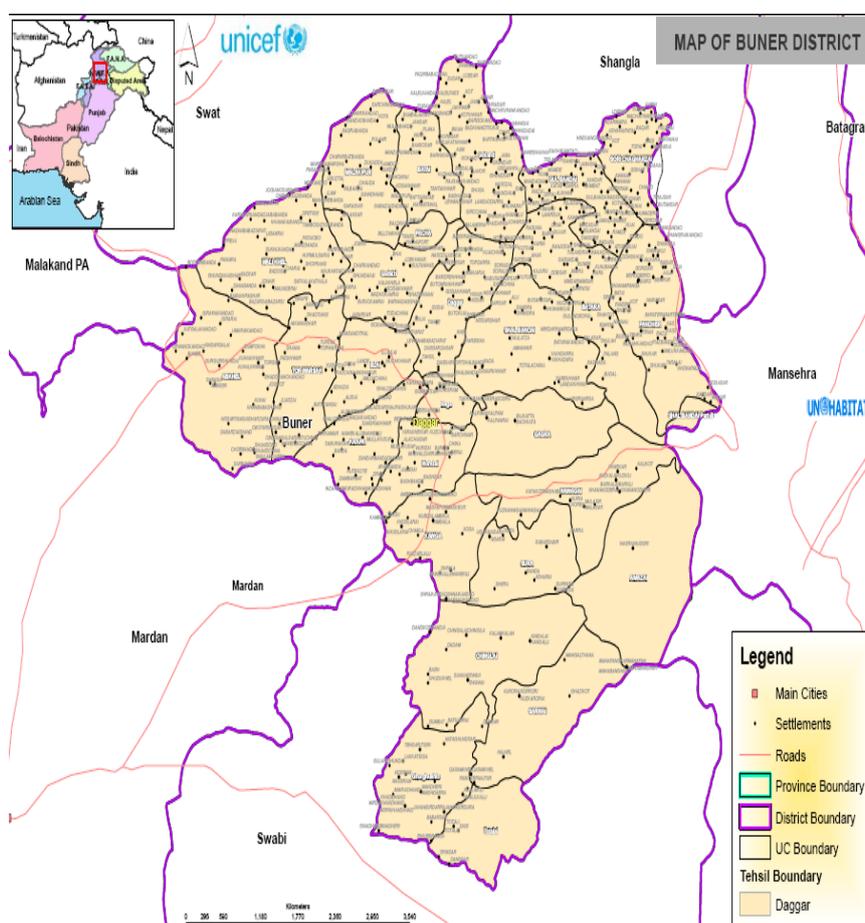


Figure 1: Buner Map

### **2.1.2 Demographics (population, age structure, gender, literacy, poverty, infant mortality)**

The 1998 census conducted by the Government of Pakistan puts the population of district Buner at 506,048 persons. Taking the growth factor into account, the 2008 population is estimated to be 740,000.

As per the 1998 census for District Buner the sex ratio is exactly 100 (100 males for every 100 females). This has decreased from 105 at the time of 1981 census. 99.5% of Buner's population is Muslim with traces of Sikh and Hindu population. According to the government statistics, 100% of the district is rural with no urban centers.

Buner is the 11th biggest district of the province in terms of size and 15th in terms of population. It contains only 2.85% of NWFP's population and spans over 2.5% of its land.

As per the 1998 census, literacy rate in Buner is 22.62 %. The literacy rate for males is 38% and for female only 7.7%.

### **2.1.3 Local economy**

Buner has no urban centers and the whole district is categorized as a rural area. By and large the economy of Buner rests on the agriculture sector. The only big manufacturing industry is that of marble which will take some time to recover from the current turmoil. Equally important is the inflow of remittances from abroad. A good proportion of Buner's population is working abroad mostly in Malaysia and Gulf States. The remittance factor reflects in the relative prosperity of the area.

Some of the other sectors identified during this study include retail, transportation, construction and food processing. Detailed analysis of all these sectors is presented as separate sector assessments in the current report.

Since the majority of the population is associated with agriculture, it merits some opening discussion here. Remittances have not been mentioned as a sector and its role in local economy deserves a special mention too and hence been included below.

#### **Agriculture:**

Almost all agriculture in Buner is rain fed (barani). Main crops of the area include Wheat, Maize, Tobacco and Sugarcane. Rice is also cultivated in the riverine areas but the total output is quite low (457 tonnes in 2006-07) because of low water availability. Vegetable production is also low however potato, ladyfinger, pumpkins, beans, tomato are grown on small scale. A few types of fruits are also grown in the area such as apricot, wild persimmon, mulberry and apples.

#### **Land Utilization in Buner**

Land utilization in NWFP is lower as compared to Punjab and Sindh provinces. For Buner, 1, 72,431 hectares is available out of which 55,457 is regularly cultivated, 98,749 hectares has been cultivated intermittently, and 116,974 are uncultivated.

50,530 hectares is actually cultivated consistently with an almost 5000 hectares of fallow land. 40,983 hectares of Buner's land comprises forest.

There is a great potential for making the fallow lands available for cultivation and increase the area under forest.

**Table 1: Land Utilization For NWFP, Buner And Adjoining Districts**

District	Reported Area	Cultivated Area (in hectares)			Cropped Area (hectares)		Un-cultivated area ( hectares)			
		Total	Net Sown	Current Fallow	Total	Area Sown More Than Once	Total	Cultrable Waste	Forest	Not Available for Cultivation
N.W.F.P	5,619,732	1,682,719	1,161,409	521,310	1,646,205	484,796	3,937,013	1,041,662	1,284,756	1,610,595
Buner	172,431	55,457	50,530	4,927	98,749	48,219	116,974	5,550	40,983	70,441
Mardan	162,085	112,834	82,592	30,242	126,661	44,069	49,251	3,138	7,932	38,181
Shangla	137,442	41,720	40,185	1,535	80,370	40,185	95,722	49,359	39,848	6,515
Swabi	148,689	87,046	76,822	10,224	105,402	28,580	61,643	26,630	26,505	8,508
Swat	506,528	98,054	97,675	379	186,005	88,330	408,474	84,524	136,705	187,245

### a) Remittances

The focused group discussions on traditional livelihoods patterns in the communities visited revealed that foreign remittances play a crucial role in local livelihoods mechanisms. It is hard to find a single household in most of the villages where at least one of the family members is not in Malaysia or any of the Gulf States. In fact, there are some villages in Buner where Malaya language is spoken.

If a household survey is conducted in Buner, remittances will come out as 2nd or 3rd highest source of income. Employment opportunities are negligible and 86% of the population is dependent on remittances<sup>1</sup>.

In the same vein, the Malakand Rural Development Project (MRDP) carried out a survey with a portion dedicated to remittance factor. The report gives the following insight;

“...the proportion of the economically active population involved in farming was the lowest, about 63% amongst other districts of Malakand agency. There was a correspondingly low amount of people involved in unskilled labor. However, workers in Buner pursued an income-maximizing strategy whereby a large proportion of them worked overseas (about 23% of the sampled population). Ground evidence supported this finding.”

No doubt then, that Buner has the second highest per capita income amongst all districts in NWFP as reported by the NWFP’s Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey. The report suggest that 22% of Buner’s population is working overseas, only second to Hangu district in NWFP.

The situations of livestock, retail businesses, food processing, marble etc are discussed as separate sectors in the following pages.

### 2.1.4 Employment and Wages

The major occupation groups in the district include skilled agriculture workers (particularly in processing tobacco), services workers, professional teachers, and laborers in mining, construction and manufacturing sector as outlined in the table below.

Occupation	No. of People
Agriculture	58162
Mining, construction, transport & manufacturing	6744
Service workers, shops, markets, sales workers	6039 (including 74 women)
Professionals (mostly public school teachers)	2604

Source: Buner District Census Report, 1998

These figures are 10 years old and no new data was available. However one trend that still persists is the lack of women representation in all these categories. Apart from the services sector (teaching mostly), it is hard to locate women economic activity in Buner’s economic pie. Wages vary across sectors.

<sup>1</sup> Saif ur Rehman Usmani, Performance based budgeting

### 2.1.5 Security (Crime levels by category, security personnel)

For Police Administration Buner District has been divided into 2 police Circles (Daggar and Totalai), four (4) Police Stations (Pir Baba, Daggar, Nawagai and Totalai), 7 Police Posts and 27 Patrolling Police Posts.

Most of the police stations stand either completely destroyed or badly damaged. As such no data could be taken from there. The survey team will visit the DPO to ascertain the number of police stations, security personnel, and post conflict scenario.

A preliminary damage assessment carried out by the district administration suggests that the following police stations were either damaged or totally destroyed.

No.	Name of Police Station	Demolished	Damaged	Partially Damaged
1.	Police Post Chinglai	✓		
2.	Police Quarter Chinglai	✓		
3.	Police station Gagra	✓		
4	Police post Amnawar	✓		
5	Police quarter Amnawar	✓		
6	Police Post Torwarsak		✓	
7	Police Post Durmai	✓		
8	Police post Bagra	✓		
9	Police Post Karakar	✓		
10	Police quarter Karakar	✓		
11	Police post Juwar	✓		
12	Police quarters Juwar	✓		
13	Police station Pir Baba	✓		
14	Police post Kingergali	✓		
15	Police post Nagrai		✓	
16	Police post Ambela		✓	
17	Police post Khanao Derai		✓	
18	Police post Channar		✓	
19	Police post Legani		✓	
20	Police post Babaji Kandaw		✓	
21	Police post Sra Thana		✓	
22	Police post Gul Bandai		✓	
23	Police post Darand Totalai		✓	
24	Police rest house Karakar	✓		
25	Police Mosque Karakar	✓		

Source: District Coordination Office, Buner

## 2.2 Factor Environment

### 2.2.1 Institutions

Under the local government system introduced in 2001, District Nazim as an elected representative heads the district. The District Coordinating Officer (DCO) is the executive head. There are respective Executive District Officers (EDOs) and DOs. The DPO is directly under the office of the District Nazim.

Apart from the Mable associations in the district of which there are five, no other sector presents any semblance of collectivism. There are transport associations confined to particular addas (bus terminals/stands). The agriculture sector also is ill organized where some of the self-proclaimed representatives (bigger landlords) participate in district and province level sporadic meetings.

Some of the public support organizations exist but only confined to their offices with no recorded activity. For example, the research team found the office of the agricultural extension department locked on each three visits.

#### **Strength of supporting institutions (business associations, govt. agencies, NGOs)**

There are a number of international NGOs and UN agencies operating in Buner. There include Save the Children (UK), Islamic Relief, Care International, World Vision and Merlyn. The World Food Program is still working in the district mostly on food items. National and provincial level NGOs include Al-Khidmat foundation, IRSP, PEACE, SPO and IDEA who are currently involved in the rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Al-khidmat foundation, in particular, has been instrumental initially in helping fleeing IDPs from the area and providing food to people trapped inside the district. Then onwards, it is still working in the district on the intra-district displaced people. Amongst the district's level NGOs, Rahbar, Bahar, Jirga and RDO have done some work in the past.

#### **Assistance offered by support institutions (i.e., financial, technical, advocacy)**

Currently various NGOs are doing advocacy, imparting technical support, and supplies. As researched during this assignment, the local NGOs providing support.

### 2.2.2 Governance: Political stability, government effectiveness, regulatory quality & corruption

The State of Pakistan's Commerce Survey (PCS) commissioned by the Ministry of Commerce carried out a similar survey on governance issues. Some of the findings from that survey are reproduced below along with analysis from two key informant interviews.

The contract enforcement is weak across Pakistan. The PCS found that 90% of the sampled firms rely on the reputation of others when entering into contracts. 60% of the respondents reported that the law would uphold their contracts.

For the same survey, corruption was the third ranked constraint to growth. Transportation was one sector where the factor of corruption was analyzed and it emerged as the second most problematic area curtailing the sector's growth.

Apart from livestock, all 7 sectors researched for this study reported regulatory impediments as a source of distraction from productive businesses. Direct taxations for example is stated as one of the key constraint to growth in these sectors. Businesses usually take high electricity tariff

also as part of the regulatory constraints and reported it to be the biggest hurdle in realizing good profits.

### 2.2.3 Infrastructure (Logistics) - Purpose: To ensure the effective functioning, the location and kinds of activities or sectors of the district

Logistical support is the fundamental block that facilitates sectors performance. In the following, the conditions of water supply, road infrastructure, communications infrastructure, electricity and energy are outlined. A comparative analysis with neighboring districts is purposively done to assess Buner's infrastructure in the regional context.

#### Water Supply

The recent available statistics on water supply in various districts of NWFP is the 2005-06 published by the provincial Bureau of Statistics. The total population served by assured water supply in the district is 463,000, which is approximately 68% of the district's total population. This is a relatively good coverage than most districts of Pakistan. Amongst its neighbouring districts, only Swabi betters its rate at 71%.

District	Pop: served (000)			%age Coverage		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Buner	463	0	463	67.99	0	67.99
Mardan	1,085	269	816	58.9	70	56
Shangla	308	-	308	55.05	-	55.05
Swabi	920	72	848	71.32	31	80
Swat	666	108	558	40.85	45.37	40.05

Sources: adopted from Buner's PHE works and Services Department, and the Tehsil Municipal Office (TMO).

The MICS NWFP reported 54% use of safe water in Buner.

In the plain areas of Buner most of the people are dependent on government run Water supply schemes. In the hilly areas of Gokand, Chagharzai, Amazi, and Salarzi people use water from the natural streams. Due to two months power break-down water supply schemes could not work in most of the areas including Shalbandi, Amnawar, Diwana Baba, Kalpani, Bajkata, Juwar, Pir Baba and Chamla. Therefore, the people turned to their traditional method of pitching water from open streams. As cattle also drink water from the main streams therefore in many cases water from the streams were found contaminated and resulted into diarrhoea and minor skin diseases among the local population.

In Shalbandi village that the people still pitch water from natural streams. Cattle were seen drinking water from the streams while people were filling their pitchers from the same water source.

A survey conducted by Paiman suggests that respondents when asked to indicate their main source of drinking water cited government water supply as their primary mode of domestic water

(41 percent). 12 percent indicated that they used a communal water source. Indoor wells and motorized/hand pumps (inside) were also cited as sources of drinking water (12 percent and 8 percent respectively). Interestingly, nearly 4 percent of the population also indicated that they obtained their drinking water from nearby rivers/canals/streams, while about 2 percent from pool/pond water. Such open water sources are unsafe for consumption as they may lead to the spread of water-induced diseases. Therefore, approximately 5 percent of the population of Buner is at risk of contracting serious water induced diseases.

The trend of sinking in tube wells is getting in vogue. While it is good news for local agriculture, the already deep aquifer in the process might get stressed. There is a need for environmental studies to quantifying the impact of drawing out ground water in huge quantities for agriculture purposes. During an FGD in UC shalbandi resource mapping suggested that there are about 20 tube wells irrigating an area of 8000 acres of village land. However the elders said that most of the tube wells are for personal use and tube wells owners don't share water with other people.

Water supply schemes have undoubtedly been destroyed due to the army's shelling and miscreants' targeting communal properties. A local councilor in Daggar said that at least 45 such community water supply schemes need urgent repairs, a claim that could not be independently verified.

### A. Electricity

As of 2005, 96 villages were provided with electricity in Buner. The rate of village electrification over the years has been slow and cumbersome in the district. It is one of the most important inputs for enabling local livelihoods. The local marble industry is hit hard by regular brownouts and weak supply of electricity and so are other businesses in the area.

District	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Durring	Cumulative	Durring	Cumulative	Durring	Cumulative
N.W.F.P	95	8,624	92	8,716	2,072	10,788
Buner	2	42	-	42	54	96
Mardan	2	998	-	998	211	1209
Shangla	-	4	-	4	22	26
Swabi	-	56	-	56	118	174
Swat	3	862	3	865	82	947

The MICS 2001 reports Buner's electrification as 67% against high electrification rates of neighbouring districts of Swabi (98%), Mardan (92%), and Swat (91%).

Due to the conflict, electricity was not provided to the whole district. At the time of field visit, electricity had been restored in most of the areas in Daggar, Gadezi, Gagara, Chamla and Khadukhel Tehsils. In certain areas of Gokand valley (Gadezi Tehsil) and Chagharzai areas the electricity poles and transformers were observed to be destroyed and in need of major repairs.

The Power and Electricity Corporation in Buner has estimated that there is a need of investing Rs. 1, 53, 92,930 for restoring the electricity infrastructure in the area. The major items destroyed include poles, wires, conductors, meters, PVC cores, X arms, and construction. Most

of the destructions have occurred in sub divisions of Koga, Korea, Ambela, Kalpani, Rega, Bajkata, and Sawari.

## B. Road infrastructure

The total length of Buner's road network is 462 kilometers. This includes 346 km of metalled network and 116 kilometers of dirt and jeepable roads. Compared to its neighbouring districts, the connectivity is relatively better.

District	2005-06 (in Km)		
	Total	High Type	Low Type
N.W.F.P	10840.521	7582.778	3257.743
Buner	462	346	116
Mardan	302	291	11
Shangla	311	105	206
Swabi	466	335	131
Swat	634	582	52

Source: - Chief Engineer, Works & Services, NWFP, Peshawar

Main roads leading from Mardan to Buner and from Sawabi to Buner are metalled and in comparatively good condition. However roads in the rural areas are in dilapidated conditions and require urgent attention. Locals informed the team that the road linking Daggar with Pir Baba town is in some places destroyed during the military shelling. The miscreants also had drilled roads in Pacha Kalay, Gadezi and Torwarsak areas to plant mines in order to disrupt the movement of security forces.

## C. Communications

The area is connected via landline telephony to the rest of the country. In far off areas, the PTCL introduced wireless phone, which was in vogue until major cellular companies started operating in the past 3 years. These include Ufone, Mobilink and Telenor.

The cellular services have been resumed in the valley. In the hilly areas of Chagharzai and Gokand valley, landline connectivity is still and need repairs.

## D. Sources of lighting & energy

Almost half of Buner's population use electricity as a source of lighting while another half uses kerosene along with petro-max and mustard oil etc. The major villages and towns are electrified.

Almost the entire district Buner is dependent on forest wood for domestic energy usage. During FGDs with local elders, there was a consensus amongst the participants that the spread of forest has become thinner as they have aged. They remember relatively bigger spread of trees inside villages and surrounding mountains. On observation, one can easily find that the local forest department has done plantation on selected sites. The research team visited the district forest department but found the offices closed long after peace has returned to the area.

The Paiman's baseline suggest that 98 percent of the respondents in Buner use firewood for cooking Purposes, while 1.9 percent use LPG and other sources. This finding is reinforced by the 1998 findings from the government sources.

### **E. Sources of Information**

At the time of 1998 census, 40% of the households have access to television, radio or newspaper, the three major sources of information on the outside world. Approximately 40% of the households have TV facility and 87.8% have or access to radios. The survey team had a chance to meet local poets who frequently calls international radio stations to transmit their poetry. It was easy to see people around with radio sets in the evenings usually listening to BBC Urdu/Pashto, Duesthe Welle, and voice of America. During an FGD participants said that the message of extremism can best be tackled by starting up local FM stations that would promote local arts and culture.

Most of the households whose members are working outside the country have installed dish antennas, a trend that could be clearly seen in well to do households.

There is one printing press in Buner district.

### **2.2.4 Natural Resources**

Buner has been endowed with a range of natural resources. Some key resources are outlined below.

#### **Mountains**

Buner is bounded by mountains on all four sides with the highest elevation of Dosara peak (2911 meters) in the North and lowest at Totalai (366 meters). The surface terrain for most part is rugged and uneven. Most of the rocky material is composed of Barandee, granites and quartz.

These mountains are providing livelihoods to local people in the form of rudimentary but growing mineral industry.

#### **Rivers**

No major river passes through Buner and agriculture is mostly rain-fed with some pockets where underground water is available. There are number of springs and streams that provide water for domestic use and irrigation. Barandq stream (flowing from Dosara mountain) is the most important water line as it connects with all major villages eventually falling into the Indus. Other famous streams (locally known Khwar) include Chamla Khawar, Khadukhel Khawar, Nagrai, and Bar Borai.

The famous valleys of Buner include Elum, Gokand, Salarzi, Chagharzi and Amazi. These scenic valleys have great potential for tourism but the government has yet to devise a strategy for tourism promotion here.

#### **Flora, Fauna & Forests**

Buner's mountainous areas are famous for a variety of medicinal herbs. Some of the important verities include ananguanay (wild pomegranate), Bakyana (Persian Lilac), Inzer (figs), and tut

(mulberry). Some common found faunal species include Goral, Markhor, grey partridge, black partridge, jackal, and monkey.

The total forested area of Buner is 32,102 hectares. Buner district falls in the subtropical ecological zone with warm summers and mild winters. Generally, forest condition is very weak. Main forest types are scrubs (Acacia, Kahu, Sanatha, etc.) at lower elevation and Chir pines at higher elevation.

Local people have high dependency on these forests to meet their construction and other requirements such as firewood, fodder requirements, etc. About 30 years ago during the era of Wali-e-Swat, the area was known for its best forests. Those forests comprised Chir, Sanatha, Olive, Phulai, etc. At that time, road network was not so extensive.

After merging the area with Pakistan, road network was developed and administrative control became loose that led to over exploitation of forests. In addition to that, few locals and non-locals started illegal timber business. Resultantly, forests were damaged just in two decades. Seasonal Ajars (nomadic grazers) have also played their role in forest depletion. However, the locals have started meeting their firewood needs from the trees planted along the boundaries of their agricultural fields.

During the intervening period of harvesting and sowing the agricultural crops, livestock is left open in the agricultural fields for free grazing. This practice causes heavy damage to the plants growing along the boundaries of the agricultural fields. Due to destruction of dense forests, the remaining forests comprise scattered trees. With the ever-increasing population pressure, locals were forced to think over the situation, but no joint efforts/decisions were made.

#### A) Industrial minerals:

According to the Directorate General of mines and minerals, the province has about 3 billion ton estimated resource of dimension stones (marble and granite) for basing its mining and processing industries. Buner has a potentially thriving mineral industry. Some of the major minerals include quartz, phosphate, dolomite, bayraite, and granite. Above all the district produced 183961 tonnes of marble in 2006-07.

Type of Minerals	Buner production (in tonnes)		
	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-07
Barytes	8642	323	183
Dolomite	1700	130	-
Feldspar	-	2617	2263
Granite	-	980	228
Lime Stone	-	400	140
Marble	105403	204334	183961
Phosphate	1435	-	-
Quartz	290	278	536
Surpentine	-	16	-

Source: Directorate General Mines & Mineral Govt. of NWFP, Peshawar

## 2.2.5 Macroeconomic Stability

### Employment and unemployment levels and poverty

The total population of Buner above 10 years of age at the time of 1998 census was 326,348 of which 159,993 were males and 166,355 females. The labor force survey for the same year suggested that 98,098 people were available for work of which 96,305 were males and 1793 females. The employed population was 79,976 out of which 78,257 were males and 1719 females. The unemployed population was reported as 18122 with 18048 as men and 74 as women.

The total dependent population in the district at the time of 1998 census was 248695. The dependency ratio<sup>2</sup> in Buner is 109% with a higher side for young population (102.9%) than for the old age.

Age Group			Total Dependency Ratio (%)	Child Dependency Ratio (%)	Old age Dependency Ratio (%)
0-14 Years	15-64 Years	65 and above Years			
248695	241608	15745	109.45	102.93	6.52

Source: Compiled from the 1998 District Census Reports of NWFP by Pop. Census Organization, Islamabad.

Put in percentages, 49.2% of the district population is below 15 years of age while 3.1% above 65. This leaves a 47.7% of working population (15-64 years) thereby suggesting a big dependency ratio of 109.6%. All of the working age population live in rural areas. See table 3-2 for age groups gender wise.

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
Under 15	49.2	51.3	47
15-49	40.8	38.2	43.4
15-64	47.7	45.3	50.2

Source: Extracted from District Buner's Census Report, 1998

### Poverty Correlates and Levels

Review of secondary data and empirical evidence from the field clearly shows that the poverty correlates for the rest of NWFP stands true for Buner district as well. Some of the major correlates are given below;

- The poor are more likely to live in larger households and Buner has higher incidence of large households(9 persons per household as reported by the 1998 census)
- Poverty is associated with lack of asset ownership. The average size of agricultural land owned by poor households is 0.25 hectares in rural NWFP, a case that fits Buner's land distribution;

<sup>2</sup> A measure of the portion of a population which is composed of dependents (people who are too young or too old to work). The dependency ratio is equal to the number of individuals aged below 15 or above 64 divided by the number of individuals aged 15 to 64, expressed as a percentage

- Small and marginal landholders are almost equally poor as those who own no land. Poverty among large landowners is significantly lower. This is particularly true for Buner as no perennial sources of irrigation are present. Tube wells are either costly to install, the aquifer too shallow, or there is no energy to run them;

Poverty is strongly associated with lack of human capital, measured by the education and literacy status of the head of the household and looking at the literacy rates of Buner suggest this to be the case.

The table below presents ranking of districts based on six key indicators: infant mortality, primary school enrollment, adult literacy, water, sanitation, and income per day per capita. The results from MICS show that there is considerable variation within the province in terms of poverty and social indicators. Districts of Kohistan, Upper Dir, Buner, Batagram, Shangla and Tank are among the poorest six districts in NWFP, and ranking extremely low in terms of social indicators.

Out of the 24 districts in the province, Buner ranks 13 on the composite indicators scale. On the non-income dimensions of poverty, the district is far behind the rest of NWFP. For example, it ranks far below other districts on infant mortality (9th), primary education enrollment (20th), usage of safe drinking water, adequate toilet facilities, and urban population (22nd). On income per day per capita, however, it is the 2nd highest ranked district.

**Table 10: NWFP- Summary Results of Districts by Rankings**

District	Combined rank	Infant mortality	Enrolled in primary school	Adult literacy 15+	Use of safe water	Adequate toilet	Average income per day per capita	Urban pop
Haripur	1	1	2	2	14	2	3	12
Abbotabad	2	6	1	1	12	4	4	7
Malakand	3	2	3	7	4	8	8	15
Kohat	4	7	6	3	10	5	1	2
Mansehra	5	5	4	5	17	14	7	19
Peshawar	6	4	13	6	3	3	12	1
Nowshehra	7	8	7	10	7	6	11	3
Mardan	8	12	5	11	6	13	9	5
Karak	9	3	14	4	11	19	15	17
Chitral	10	11	6	8	15	1	18	13
Hangu	11	10	16	14	16	9	5	4
Swabi	12	18	9	13	8	12	10	8
Bunner	13	9	20	22	19	18	2	22
Lower Dir	14	15	10	17	21	22	6	18
Swat	15	21	11	9	9	7	17	11
D I Khan	16	17	17	19	2	10	13	10
Charsadda	17	13	15	16	18	20	14	6
Bannu	18	16	19	12	1	16	20	16
Lakki Marwat	19	14	21	15	5	15	22	14
Tank	20	20	18	18	13	17	21	9
Batgram	21	23	12	21	20	21	16	21
Upper Dir	22	19	22	23	23	23	19	20
Shangla	23	22	23	20	22	11	24	24
Kohistan	24	24	24	24	24	24	23	23

Source: District-based Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (2001)

A study carried out by Care Pakistan on the IDPs in Aug 2009, asked respondents to place their households in different income categories. Of those that responded, 8.4% had household incomes less than Rs. 1000/month, 10.8% from Rs. 1001-2000/month, 16.3% from Rs. 2001-4000, 15.7% from 4001-6000, 12.7% from 6001-8000, 12.3% from 8001-10000, 10.5% from 10,001-15000, 6.9% from 15001-25000, 4.3% above 25000 while 2.2% did not have consistent income.

Grouped together, 41% of the households were found to be earning in the range of Rs.4000-10000 per month. In dollar terms this set of households earns between \$40-\$125 per month.

## 2.2.6 Health Services and Primary Education

### Availability of health services

Health facilities in the district are below par even if compared with other 'backward' districts of the province. Before the conflict there was a total of 36 health facilities for the population of 0.74 million people (table 3-1). Immunization rate<sup>3</sup> as reported in 1998 was 68.5% with a slightly better rate for males against female children.

Health Units	Number	Capacity
District Headquarter hospital (DHQ)	1	200 beds
Rural Health Centers (RHC)	3	25 beds (each)
Civil hospitals (CHS)	3	16 beds (each)
Basic health Units (BHUs)	19	OPD
Community Dispensaries (DS)	8	OPD
Leprosy Centers	2	OPD
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	

Source: EDO health office, Buner

Health map of district Buner, as produced by UNICEF is reproduced on the next page.

<sup>3</sup> Immunization rate here refers to immunization of children below 10 years of age against 6 basic diseases i.e., tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles.

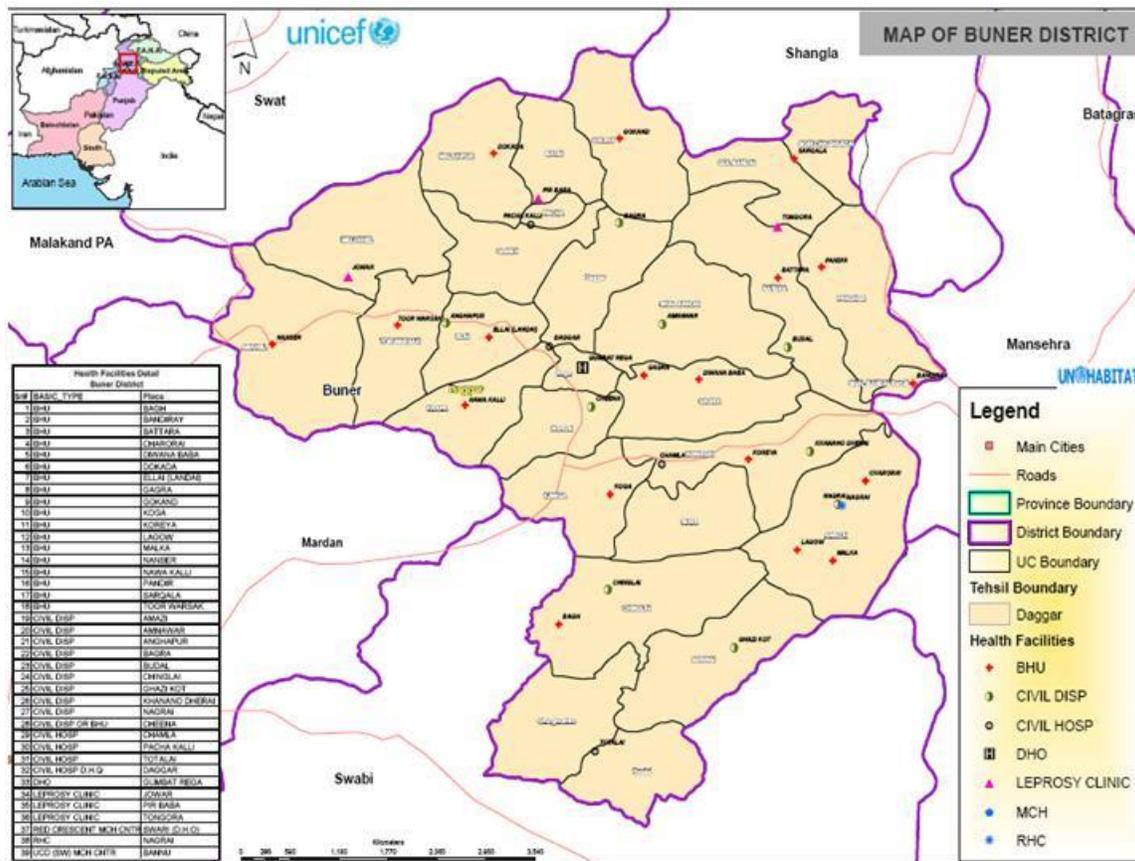


Figure 2: Health map of district Buner

The health care delivery network in the district is managed by the District Health Office which is headed by Executive District Officer (EDO Health). The EDO Health is assisted by the MS of DHQ hospital and THQ hospital, Coordinator National Program for FP & PHC.

All the health units, particularly the BHUs are under-staffed. The locals reported absenteeism in the far-flung health facilities a common practice. Although the district hospital at Daggar seems well equipped, there is a severe dearth of medicines in remote health facilities.

In 2006, there were only 60 doctors, compared to 196 and 107 doctors for Mardan and Swabi respectively as well as four dental surgeons, 45 compounders, 37 nurses, 22 LHVs and 189 paramedic staff.

Table 12: District Wise Number Of Medical & Paramedical Staff Actually Posted In NWFP 2006

District	Doctors	Radiologists *	Dental Surgeons *	Compounders	Nurses	Dias *	LHVs	Other Para Medical staff
Buner	60	-	4	45	37	46	22	189
Mardan	196	2	9	29	64	101	-	532
Shangla	47	-	2	57	13	25	18	149

Swabi	107	1	4	15	32	61	43	341
Swat	206	2	11	134	101	89	57	555

Source: Director General Health Services, NWFP, Peshawar

The population per hospital bed is extremely high at 3432 compared to 1609 for the province.

Buner also has a growing private sector health care as can be seen from the list below of local health care providers. In emergencies, locals resort either to the DHQ Mardan or public hospitals in Peshawar.

No.	Names	Addresses
1.	Sultan General Hospital	Mardan road, Swarai
2.	Seena Medical Center	Deewana Baba Road, Swarai
3.	New Seena Medical Center	Deewana Baba Road, Swarai
4.	Rahat Surgical Center	Near DHQ hospital Daggar
5.	Al-Syed Medical Center	Pir Baba Road, Swarai
6.	Children Care Clinic	Deewana Baba Road, Swarai
7.	Buner Medical Center	Near DHQ hospital Daggar
8.	Buner Children Care Center	Shnai Torwarsak Buner
9.	Bilal Medical Center	Pacha Kalai Pir Baba
10.	Qaumi Shafakhana	Pacha Kalai Pir Baba

Source: Adopted from Paiman's District Health Profile for Buner

## Conflict and Health

The survey team conducted a focused group discussion on the impact of conflict on the district's health infrastructure. In the process the broad themes of availability of health facilities in the district, major ailments, staffing and damage due to ongoing conflict were discussed. Participants included Dr. Maqsood Ahmad, Executive District Officer (EDO) Health Buner, Dr. Sher Muhammad, Medical Specialist DHQ Daggar, Women Medical Officer (WMOs) and Paramedics. Following is a broad analysis of the FGD data.

The doctors' fraternity in Buner is not happy with the available health facilities. Some of the health facilities in the far-flung areas do not attract ready recruits, particularly trained female specialists. During the conflict more women medical practitioners left their stations than males ones. Even the DHQ Daggar, which remained open throughout the conflict period of, more than two months experienced a lack of female staff. In the rural areas the medical staff deserted their respective health facilities therefore the flow of all people requiring healthcare was towards DHQ Daggar.

The participants further said that miscreants targeted health facilities in different parts of Buner by destroying buildings infrastructure, taking away ambulances and government vehicles, equipments and even medicines. Dr. Maqsood's office was completely cleaned and militants took away his office furniture, laptop, computers, and his official jeep etc as shown in the table below.

**Table 14 Health Infrastructure Details of the Edo Health (During the Conflict)**

No	Name of Health Facility	Present Position	Requirement	Remarks
	EDO Health Office		1	Stolen by militants
1	5 KV Generators	Nil		Stolen by militants
2	3 Computers with HP Premiers & 3 Stabilizers	Nil		Stolen by Militants
3	Office Table	Nil	4	Broken by Militants
4	Office Chairs		20	Broken by Militants
5	Multimedia		2	Stolen by Militants
6	Overhead projector		2	Stolen by Militants
7	Laptop		3	Stolen by Militants

Source: EDO health office, Buner

The executive director's office has done a preliminary assessment of immediate requirements for health facilities. These facilities are the only ones where the team could reach for assessment at the time of filing this report.

**Table 15: Requirements of Health Units**

No	Name of Health Facility	Present Position	Requirement	Remarks
1	RHC Jowar	Nil	Ambulance	Stolen by Militants
2	RHC Sarqala	Nil	Ambulance	Stolen by Militants
3	RHC Nagrai	Nil	Ambulance	
4	CH Nawagai	Nil	Ambulance	Stolen by Militants
5	CH Totalai	Nil	Ambulance	
6	CH Pir Baba	Nil	Ambulance	
7	EDO Office		Potohar Jeep	Stolen by Militants

Source: EDO health Office, Buner

The participants discussed at length about the district's requirements post conflict and once 70% of inhabitants starts pouring back who left at the onset of military offensive. ██████████ ██████████ called for unprecedented government and non-government support both in technical and financial aspects of healthcare. He also echoed the EDO's health basic premise that there are potential opportunities hidden in challenges and said that health sector will emerge stronger in post conflict scenario.

### Sanitation facilities

Toilet facilities are a major indicator of a household's socioeconomic status and therefore the level of hygiene, sanitation and comfort available to an expectant or new mother, along with her newborn children. The type of toilet facility a household has access to directly reflect the quality

of sanitation, which has a more direct effect on mortality than socioeconomic status does (Martin, Linda et al, 1983, pp. 425). The MICS survey reported only 26.7% adequate sanitation coverage for Buner.

A study conducted by Paiman (Buner baseline household survey) suggests that 35% of the sampled population do not have access to in- house toilet facility. 24% of the population had access to flush latrines connected to septic tanks while the percentage of people using raised latrines and pits account for 18 and 15 percent respectively.

The government figures suggest that separate kitchen, bathroom and latrine facilities are available in 42.6, 52.9, and 25 percent of the households respectively.

### Availability of Education

Little attention has been paid to the education sector improvement in Buner which manifests itself in lower literacy rates for the district amongst its neighboring districts as well as amongst all the districts in Malakand agency. As per the 1998 census literacy rate in Buner is 22.62 %. The literacy rate for male is 38% and for female only 7.7%.

During the era of Wali of Swat (1949-1969) a number of primary, middle and high schools were founded but later on the government could not carry on with the momentum of providing quality education to the local population. The current statistics on education are as follows:

<b>Table 16: Academic institutions and students enrollment both government and private 2009</b>			
<b>No</b>	<b>Total Number of Educational Institutions</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Govt. Educational Institutions</b>			
Primary Schools	577	422	155
Middle Schools	60	40	20
High Schools	48	37	11
Higher Secondary schools	4	3	2
Degree Colleges	3	2	1
<b>Private Educational Institutions</b>			
Primary Schools	24	Co education	Co-education
Middle Schools	29	Co-education	Co-education
High Schools	20	Co-education	Co-education
Higher Secondary	3	Co-education	Co-education

Source: EDO Education District Buner

There has been little growth in primary education infrastructure in the last 5 years across NWFP. According to government statistics for 2006-07, there were a total 581 primary schools in Buner with 426 catering male and 155 female students. There is a marked gender disparity in favor of boys as only 27% of schools are open to girls. Compare this with neighboring districts of Swabi, Swat and Mardan with 42, 35% and 41% girls' schools respectively.

**Table 17: District wise number of primary schools in NWFP**

District	2004-05			2005-06			2006-07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
N.W.F.P	22,024	14,534	7,490	22,183	14,600	7,583	22,281	14,654	7,627
Buner	575	423	152	576	422	154	581	426	155
Mardan	1,279	745	534	1,286	754	532	1,286	757	529
Shangla	566	405	161	567	405	162	574	410	164
Swabi	1,004	589	415	999	588	411	1,010	591	419
Swat	1,280	834	446	1,291	835	456	1,288	837	451

Source: Education directorate, NWFP

In 2006-07, the total primary enrollment in Buner was 95642 of which 58595 were boys and 37047 were girls. The corresponding teaching staff in primary schools for the period 2006-07 was 1892 with 1413 male teachers and 479 female.

Similarly, if we look at the status of higher education, there are only 4 degree colleges in the whole of Buner with only one catering women population.

**Table 18: District Wise Number Of Government Degree Colleges In NWFP, 2004-05 To 2006-07**

District	2004-05			2005-06			2006-07		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
N.W.F.P	95	63	32	101	69	32	118	77	41
Buner	1	1	-	2	2	-	4	3	1
Mardan	8	7	1	9	8	1	10	8	2
Shangla	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	0
Swabi	8	4	4	8	4	4	10	6	4
Swat	4	2	2	4	2	2	7	3	4

Source: adopted form the Directorate of Higher Education, NWFP, Peshawar

Sensing this service delivery gap in education, the district has witnessed a mushrooming of private education institutions. It is easy to find one to two private primary to high (grade 10) schools in most big villages of the district.

### Education and conflict

During one of the focused group discussion with a mix of teachers from both government and private schools, it was revealed that militants discouraged education particularly higher education of girls. It is manifested in the number of girls' schools damaged during the conflict (see table below)

The following table shows the status of educational institutions during the conflict period.

**Table 19: Education Institutions during the Conflict Period**

No	Name of Educational institution	Tehsil	Present Status	Remarks
1	GGHS Pachakalay	Gadezi	Partially damaged in the conflict	Requires repair, furniture, library books, science lab and stationary
2	GGHS Bagra	Daggar	Partially damaged	Do
3	GGMS Batai	Gadezai	Partially damaged	Requires repair and furniture
4	GGPS Sultanwas	Gadezai	Partially damaged	Requires repair and furniture
5	GGPS Laghara	Daggar	Partially damaged	Requires repair and furniture
6	GGMS Anghapur	Daggar	Furniture, doors and record burnt down by the militants. Lab equipment stolen	Requires repair, furniture, doors, windows
7	GGPS Bazargai	Gadezai	Partially damaged	Requires repair and furniture
8	GHS Gatkala	Gadezai	Furniture and doors burnt down by militants and Lab equipment stolen	Requires repair, furniture, doors, windows, science lab etc.
9	GPS Bazar Gai	Gadezai	Partially damaged	Requires repair and furniture
10	GHS Torwarsak	Gadezai	Completely destroyed in the conflict	Needs to be reconstructed
11	GHS Juwar	Gadezai	Completely destroyed	Do
12	GHS Maradu	Chagharzai	Completely destroyed	Do
13	GPS Torwarsak	Gadezai	Completely destroyed	Do
14	GPS Maradu	Chagharzai	Completely destroyed	Do
15	Degree college for Girls Juwar	Gadezi	Completely destroyed by the militants	Do

Source: EDO Education Office, District Buner

A local teacher informed that the miscreants issued orders that girls above 10 years of age must wear burqa.

In some areas of Gadezi and Daggar Tehsils Taliban occupied schools and used them as bunkers. Few schools were also destroyed when the security forces targeted them to take on the fighters. The militants also looted science laboratories, libraries and burnt down furniture of schools in Gadezi, Daggar, Chamla and Chagharzi tehsils.

On way back the survey team visited govt. High School No.2 at Daggar village. The doors of the school had recently opened; however, there were no students and a few local teachers showed up. In our meeting with the teaching staff it was revealed that the district coordination officer had issued a letter asking teachers in areas cleared by the military, to attend schools. When asked when the schools will be opened, the teachers said that parents are still afraid of sending their children to school.

“Most of the students are still displaced and living with their families in other districts. Secondly, there is still fear and uncertainty and the parents don’t encourage their children to go to schools”, said ██████████, a teacher in the school.

██████████, another senior teacher informed that the teachers were in the school just to justify the claim of the provincial government that the area was cleared of militants and all the educational institutions in the valley had been opened. “Even we are uncertain whether we will be able to teach our students once again”, he further said.

## 2.3 Efficiency Enhancers

### 2.3.1 Higher Education, Vocational and Technical Training

Although there are degree colleges in Buner, none offers any vocational or technical skills. The only exception is the polytechnic college at Daggar. It offers diplomas in various fields of engineering. None of the interview respondents ever mentioned that they have hired someone from the institute. For most part, no one knew if any such institutions exist.

There are a couple of private computer training centers. Most of the time these places function as training centers cum internet cafes.

### 2.3.2 Goods Market Efficiency

Purpose: To understand if the district is producing the right mix of products and services given supply-and-demand conditions, and the effectiveness of trade of these goods.

### 2.3.3 Wage rate, flexibility of wages, strike rates

The wage rate is different across sectors. For the eight sectors identified, the following table presents approximate wages. For owners there earnings are reported as wages.

Sector				
Transport	Drivers			
	Adda owners			
	Car rentals			
	Big buses and vans			
	Trucker drivers			
	Truck cleaners			
Agriculture (food crops)	Land lord	2/3 <sup>rd</sup> of the produce		
	Tenant	1/3 <sup>rd</sup> of the produce		
Agriculture (Tobacco)	Landlord	Per hectare (2009 Kg*80/kg)		

### **2.3.4 Financial Market Sophistication**

#### **Availability and access to banking and non-banking finance**

As of 2007, there were ten banks in Buner. Habib Bank has 6 branches, Muslim Commercial Bank has 2, and one branch of National Bank of Pakistan. The Zari Tarqiati bank limited (ZBTL) also houses a branch in Buner.

There are reportedly some local lenders who loan big and medium amounts on interest. Due to the 'interest' factor considered as a taboo, it was hard to research more these lenders.

None of the firm's interviewed ever accessed banks or other financial institutions for loans.

The need for capital emerged a big factor for sectors such as marble, transportation and retail.

### **2.3.5 Technological Readiness**

The only technological sector in Buner is marble processing and mining. Local manufacturer in the marble sector use rudimentary machinery for processing and extraction. The situation aggravates with massive illiteracy rates in Buner. Owner's awareness is also low.

There is availability of support institutions such as UET, Peshawar, & Geology department, University of Peshawar and other relevant institutions on provincial level.

#### **Internet, landlines, cell phones, TVs per head**

The advent of cellular networks has minimized the significance of land line telephony in the district. The Pakistan telecommunication corporation also has launched its wireless sets which are not in competition with the cellular phones but a good source of fast internet connectivity.

Of those sectors who reported utilization of internet included only marble processing, retailers, and some food processing firms.

Televisions are readily available in the district. Since most of the locals are working abroad and there are no (TV) cable services, it is easy to find dish antennas in the district

### **2.3.6 Market Size**

#### **District population size, income levels**

Buner fares well on the income poverty indicator. One recent survey carried out by Care Pakistan on the IDPs asked respondents to place their households in different income categories. Of those that responded, 8.4% had household incomes less than Rs. 1000/month, 10.8% from Rs. 1001-2000/month, 16.3% from Rs. 2001-4000, 15.7% from 4001-6000, 12.7% from 6001-8000, 12.3% from 8001-10000, 10.5% from 10,001-15000, 6.9% from 15001-25000, 4.3% above 25000 while 2.2% did not have consistent income.

Grouped together, 41% of the households were found to be earning in the range of Rs.4000-10000 per month. The lower end roughly equates to \$50 per month and \$ 1.66 per day. By the dollar one a day definition, they are out of acute poverty.

#### **Access/linkages to other markets in Pakistan, region, international**

The nearest markets and often frequented by locals are that of Mardan and Swat. Peshawar is also easily accessible and is inside a 3 hours ride on private car. With public transport it takes longer to reach these centers. For example, coming from main Daggar bazaar to Peshawar entails:

Getting onto a public Suzuki or local van, waiting in Swari market for the bus/van to get seated, getting off at Mardan station, and getting another van onwards to Peshawar.

## **2.4 Innovation and Sophistication Enhancers**

### **2.4.1 Business Sophistication**

There is none or little business sophistication in all the 8 sectors studied. There are issues with contract enforcement in high both agriculture and mining.

### **2.4.2 Access to market Information**

Due to low literacy and awareness, access to information is not considered as a business strategy. There is, for example, much speculation in times of selling tobacco and other food crops (wheat and maize).

The only exception is the use of cellular phones mostly used by the horticulture producers to find best daily rates in the district and provincial markets.

### **2.4.3 Innovation**

#### **Access to applied research institutions**

There are no research institutions at the district level apart from a malfunctioning agriculture extension department. In essence, it is not the research arm of the agriculture department but it still provides some guidance to local farmers. Even the private big players in tobacco industry, the Pakistan Tobacco Company limited and the Lakson tobacco company, have any guided research programs.

Most of the research stations are housed in Peshawar. Important among them are the University of Engineering and Technology Peshawar and the Geology department at the University of Peshawar.

#### **Access to technical assistance**

There is little access to technical assistance and almost all sectors reported a need for such assistance. Assistance is required in making feasibility studies, business plans, marketing strategies, branding, and above all in the use of modern machinery (See discussion in each sector on the needs of firms).

#### **Gender and Economy**

Women's participation in the commercial activities in the district is almost nonexistent. The primary data collected shows no sectors currently employing women. This discussion is meant to elaborate why women are not part of the regular work force and how their visibility can be enhanced for a balanced development of the district.

Women's participation and contribution to the economic affairs of the district was categorized as minimal by both FGD participants and key informants. The same trend came to the fore from the primary data collection exercise. Traditionally women have not participated in commercial activities for a number of reasons. Unlike other parts of Pakistan the 'purdah compulsion' does not allow the womenfolk of this district to work in agriculture or other commercial ventures. Their economic activity like poultry and livestock rearing has remained confined to indoors. Their role in economic decision-making is less than that of other regions. A large male workforce is working abroad mostly in Malaysia and Gulf States. Absent males usually translates into bigger roles for women and the incidence of women holding on to assets is common.

The FGDs participants discussed which sectors could possibly support more women employment. One distinctly clear sector is livestock. The participants agreed that most of the work related to animal husbandry inside the house is carried out by woman. It includes feed, wash, and milking the animals. Bringing fodder home is, for most part, remains the responsibility of men. In some areas though, people do keep bigger herds and are kept on family's farms for most of the time.

Poultry is found in almost every household. Women and children care for the animals but it is not a commercialized activity.

There is a vast potential of employment creation in the poultry and livestock sector. Bee keeping is also becoming an enterprise in some villages and women's role in such enterprise can be contemplated. Horticulture and kitchen gardens are other examples of activities where women's role can be enhanced. In villages, women can also be accommodated in small retail businesses.

## 3. Sector Assessments

### 3.1 Exhibit 1: Stakeholders' list

The following is a list of district level stakeholders- both public and private- contacted during the primary data collection exercise. A preliminary list was already shared on Aug 20.

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>
1	Yahya Akhunzada	DCO Buner
2	Rashid Khan	DPO Buner
3	Abid Kamal	EDO Agriculture
4	Musharraf Khan	EDO Finance & Planning
5	Syed Bahadur Shah	District Social Welfare Officer
6	Sher Afzal Khan	Executive District Education Officer
7	Muhammad Sahib	District Education Officer
8	Dr. Maqsood	EDO Health
9	Liaqat Ali Khan	TMO Dagger 1 and Secretary District Council
10	Mir Aslam Khan	TMO Swarai
11	Jamshaid Khan	SDO C&W
12	Faza-i-Aeeml	Assistant Distrit Health Officer

S.No	Name	Designation
1	[REDACTED]	Anjuman-i-Dukaandaraan
2	[REDACTED]	President Anjuman-i-Kashtkaraan
3	[REDACTED]	President Ashzai Marble Association
4	[REDACTED]	President Pakistan Tobacco Board
5	[REDACTED]	President Transport Union
6	[REDACTED]	President Swarai Bazaar
7	[REDACTED]	Member Serhad NGO Ittehad
8	[REDACTED]	Central leader Petrol Pump Association
9	[REDACTED]	President Electronics Association
10	[REDACTED]	Member Telecom Traders Association
11	[REDACTED]	Member Buner Travel Agencies Association
12	[REDACTED]	President PCOs Association
13	[REDACTED]	President Marble Association Bajkatta
14	[REDACTED]	ex-GS Buner Marble Association



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