



Mountain Population and Employment

Discussion Paper Series

OFF-FARM EMPLOYMENT IN THE NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE OF PAKISTAN

A Case Study of Shangla Par/Alpuri Sub-Division in Swat District

Saiyeda Zia Al-Jalay
Mian M. Nazeer

MPE Series No. 20



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The present discussion paper by Saiyeda Zia Al-Jalaly and M.M. Nazeer, entitled "Off-farm Employment in the North West Frontier Province: A Case Study of Shangla Par/Alpuri Sub-division in Swat District", constitutes one of six location-specific case studies of prominent/potential off-farm activities in mountain regions in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas. These case studies include horticulture, livestock, and small-scale enterprises in the townships of Wenchuan County, Sichuan Province (China), tourism and vegetable farming in Mustang and Dhaulagiri districts (Nepal), and natural resource-based activities in Shangla Par Sub-division, Swat District (Pakistan).

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International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
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Foreword

The present discussion paper by Saiyeda Zia Al-Jalaly and M.M. Nazeer, entitled "Off-farm Employment in the North West Frontier Province: A Case Study of Shangla Par/Alpuri Sub-division in Swat District", constitutes one of six location-specific case studies of prominent/potential off-farm activities in mountain regions in the Hindu Kush- Himalayas. These case studies include horticulture, livestock, and small-scale enterprises in the townships of Wenchuan County, Sichuan Province (China), tourism and vegetable farming in Mustang and Dhading districts (Nepal), and natural resource-based activities in Shangla Par Sub-division, Swat District (Pakistan).

A major issue in mountain development is to create conditions that would help enhance the carrying capacity of the mountain resources and open opportunities for sustainable improvements in the living standards of mountain communities without degrading or depleting the resource base. This is where the promotion of off-farm employment based on comparative advantages assumes such crucial significance in strategies for the development of the mountains. The critical issues, interlinkages, and options in off-farm employment in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan (HKH) Region have, therefore, been given primary importance in ICIMOD's programme on Mountain Population and Employment. As part of the programme ICIMOD collaborated with institutions and professionals from China, Nepal, and Pakistan to undertake the regional overview studies on the current state of off-farm employment. This was followed by area-specific case studies on prominent and potential off-farm activities. The regional overview studies are available as part of the Discussion Paper Series of the Mountain Population and Employment Division (MPE Series 12-14).

The case studies analyse and assess the current state of off-farm employment in the respective socioeconomic and resource contexts, identify factors that have inhibited or enhanced off-farm employment and income opportunities, trace the linkages of off-farm activities with the agricultural and other sectors, and present guidelines for the future development of potential off-farm opportunities.

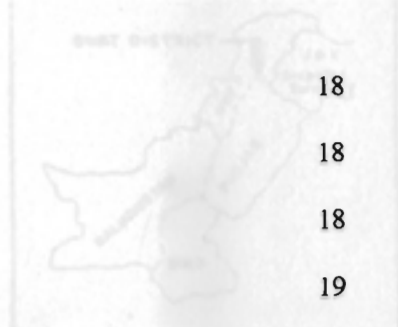
These studies were made possible by a grant from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada, for which I am extremely grateful. ICIMOD was also fortunate to have, working on these studies, professionals from national institutions in China, Nepal, and Pakistan. The methodological framework and the structure of the studies were mutually agreed upon by participating researchers. From ICIMOD's side the programme was coordinated and executed by Dr. Pitamber Sharma and Dr. Deepak Bajracharya (now with UNICEF).

Readers might be interested to know that all of the six case studies (including the present one) are published under the Discussion Paper Series of the Mountain Population and Employment Division. Also, the Report of the International Workshop on Mountain Off-farm Employment, held in Kathmandu in February 1992, in which these case studies were presented, discussed, and synthesised, has also been published by ICIMOD. ICIMOD is hopeful that these studies will contribute to a better understanding of the problems and prospects of off-farm employment in the mountains.

E. F. Tacke
Director General

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SWAT DISTRICT WITH ALPURI SUB-DIVISION

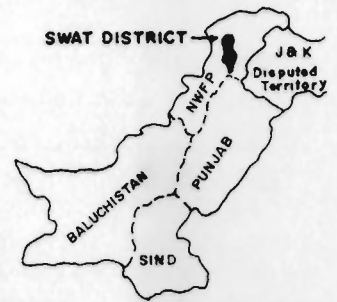
BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA

SCALE

0 5 10 15 20 25 Km

PAKISTAN

SWAT DISTRICT



Shangla Par - An Overview

The project area, which consists of the three villages of Alpuri, Liban, and Chakras, is situated in the Shangla Par sub-division of Swat District (Formerly North-West Frontier Province), which is one of the three sub-divisions of Swat District. The area is situated in the mountainous region of the River Indus, at an altitude of about 1,000 meters above sea level. The climate is of the temperate zone type, with an average annual rainfall of over 1,000 mm. The temperature ranges from about 28°C in the summer, from July to October, to about 2°C in the winter, from January to March. The area is covered by dense forested hills and valleys, and is known for its beautiful scenery. The population of the area is about 10,000, and the majority of the people are engaged in agriculture. The area is also known for its handicrafts, particularly the weaving of shawls and carpets. The area is situated in the mountainous region of the River Indus, at an altitude of about 1,000 meters above sea level. The climate is of the temperate zone type, with an average annual rainfall of over 1,000 mm. The temperature ranges from about 28°C in the summer, from July to October, to about 2°C in the winter, from January to March. The area is covered by dense forested hills and valleys, and is known for its beautiful scenery. The population of the area is about 10,000, and the majority of the people are engaged in agriculture. The area is also known for its handicrafts, particularly the weaving of shawls and carpets.

The actual agricultural income of the area is about 10% of the total income. The population of the area is about 10,000, and the majority of the people are engaged in agriculture. The area is also known for its handicrafts, particularly the weaving of shawls and carpets. The area is situated in the mountainous region of the River Indus, at an altitude of about 1,000 meters above sea level. The climate is of the temperate zone type, with an average annual rainfall of over 1,000 mm. The temperature ranges from about 28°C in the summer, from July to October, to about 2°C in the winter, from January to March. The area is covered by dense forested hills and valleys, and is known for its beautiful scenery. The population of the area is about 10,000, and the majority of the people are engaged in agriculture. The area is also known for its handicrafts, particularly the weaving of shawls and carpets.

The actual participation rate is 15 per cent. The population of the area is about 10,000, and the majority of the people are engaged in agriculture. The area is also known for its handicrafts, particularly the weaving of shawls and carpets. The area is situated in the mountainous region of the River Indus, at an altitude of about 1,000 meters above sea level. The climate is of the temperate zone type, with an average annual rainfall of over 1,000 mm. The temperature ranges from about 28°C in the summer, from July to October, to about 2°C in the winter, from January to March. The area is covered by dense forested hills and valleys, and is known for its beautiful scenery. The population of the area is about 10,000, and the majority of the people are engaged in agriculture. The area is also known for its handicrafts, particularly the weaving of shawls and carpets.

