

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: PROPOSED SEQUENCING OF RECOMMENDED POLICY ACTIONS

Policy Actions	Near Term: 1 Year	Medium Term: 3-5 Years
Agriculture and Rural Development		
Agricultural Extension	Develop strategy for restructuring of extension services placing provincial extension functions (i) under the responsibility of local authorities/ farmers organizations (e.g., Farm Service Centers (FSCs)); (ii) in the context of multiple non-state providers of extension services (e.g., NGOs, private sector); and (iii) focus on extension for the marginalized areas.	Implement strategy.
Cost recovery	Seek agreement from Finance Department for service delivery units to retain revenue under own management (with sufficient governance controls).	Pilot cost-sharing and revenue retention among a number of service delivery units (e.g., veterinary facilities).
Export promotion	Establish cold storage facilities at Peshawar Airport on commercial basis. More strategic use of the GoP's Export Promotion Bureau.	Handover cold storage facilities to private operator.
Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) facilities	Initiate system of grades and standards for agricultural products. Establish SPS the laboratory at Tarnab Institute.	Develop international standard testing and verification systems for plant and animal health.
Agriculture research	Resolve institutional uncertainty over responsibility for staff of the Agricultural University.	Review funding mechanism for agricultural research, and introduce system of competitive grants available to public and private research institutes. Establish research agenda for agricultural and livestock diversification which includes private sector participation.
Marketing analysis	Contract private consultancy to generate market analysis for key agricultural products. Establish system for disseminating market intelligence to key stakeholders.	
Community management of natural resources	Mainstream principles of community management into GoNWFP approaches to natural resource management (e.g., expand the role of VDCs).	
Private Sector Development		
Strengthen the government's capacity to execute public-private partnerships (PPP)	Establish a PPP policy framework.	Establish a PPP law that defines the roles of all relevant units (rather than establishing a central unit).

Policy Actions	Near Term: 1 Year	Medium Term: 3-5 Years
Increase business registration	Establish a simple database of registered businesses.	Enable sole proprietorships to be registered at the provincial level; automate registration process.
Provincial tourism strategy and improved governance structure for tourism, building on STC	Convene public-private team and complete baseline assessment, including tourism assets and develop a tourism strategy. Define a mechanism that (a) enables policy coordination across relevant agencies; (b) empowers private sector and local communities; (c) monitors tourism indicators.	Community-level awareness building of tribal leaders to promote understanding of tourism. Implement organizational restructuring to carry out tourism sector reforms
Strengthen property rights for mining	Identify mechanisms to extend legal recognition of the status of mines throughout NWFP, and the extension of provincial policy to mines in PATA.	Make mining land use rights transferable.
Urban Management		
Apex coordination mechanism for policy and strategy formulation, and supporting Secretariat	Establish an Apex Steering Committee (SC) with membership of all stakeholders chaired by the Chief Minister. Develop a comprehensive Vision and Policy for tapping the economic potential of the NWFP cities. Establish an Urban Development unit housed in the provincial Planning and Development department to act as the Secretariat for the SC.	Ensure the development of a Strategic Plan for each major city based on Vision and Policy. Provide implementation oversight so that investments undertaken in each City are aligned to the Plan. Ensure that all development funds to be invested in Cities, starting with Peshawar District, are based on the integrated strategic and action plans.
Develop an appropriate structure and mandate for CDMD, and revise and strengthen institutions responsible for urban development and municipal service provision	Undertake detailed assessment of the mandate and structure of CDMD and the mentioned institutions, and restructure per identified needs. Rationalize mandates, and build technical and management capacity. Revert responsibility of networked municipal service provision, building regulation, and development control at the CDGP level, rather than devolving them to the TMAs.	Require restructured institution to develop a consultative Strategic Plan for Peshawar as an integrated development framework, taking into account means to exploit local economic opportunities and mitigate existing constraints. Develop Action Plans based on it.
Require updating of building byelaws and regulations	Require updating of Building Byelaws and Regulations, starting with Peshawar, to make them at par with international standards, and based on the integrated strategic plan for the city.	Ensure review and revision of new regulations on continuous basis, to respond to the emerging needs of a growing metropolis.
Encourage public private partnerships	Develop enabling environment for private sector participation in municipal service provision.	Identify commercially viable services, & require outsourcing of their delivery & management with LG oversight.
Initiate an IEC campaign	Undertake an Information, Education, and Communication Campaign targeted towards the citizens, government officials, and politicians.	Continue on an on-going basis.

Policy Actions	Near Term: 1 Year	Medium Term: 3-5 Years
Land Markets		
Consolidate title determining responsibility with one department	Update existing land records of CDGP and PDA; computerize Registrar's Department.	Develop & enforce legal framework to provide authority for title award to E&T Department only; move Registration Department from BOR to E&T; remove overlapping mandates.
Compulsory registration of transactions related to properties	Require all future transactions be through registered documents; lower stamp duty to incentivize registration.	
Incentives to improve utilization of urban land	Increase land non-utilization fee; further narrow UIPT differential between rented & owner-occupied properties; revise Rent Restriction Ordinance to remove pro-tenant bias.	
Social Safety Nets		
Social protection and disaster management	Pilot labor intensive public works targeted in seasons of low wages and areas of high poverty. Rely on self-targeting through low wages. Pilot a fund for dealing with emergencies and for small rural works designed to prevent or mitigate disasters. Consider contracting with NGOs to implement both public works and disaster management fund with good fiduciary controls.	Design, implement, and fund a comprehensive social protection strategy. Set up a comprehensive disaster management system with clear roles for public, private, and NGO sectors.
Cash transfers	Cash transfers to the poorest that are contingent on their children attending school.	
Education		
Free textbooks	Streamline delivery of free books to primary school students to prevent delays.	Expand free textbook provision to higher classes.
Stipends in government schools	Pilots in low enrolment districts a stipend program aimed at girls in grades 6-8.	Expansion to the entire province.
Increasing capacity of secondary schools		Provide missing facilities to all existing secondary girls' schools, and increase share of schools upgraded from primary to secondary. Build more new secondary schools.
Incentives for female teachers	Pilot incentive schemes such as subsidized travel, security arrangements, and enhanced pay in remote areas.	Expansion to entire province.

Policy Actions	Near Term: 1 Year	Medium Term: 3-5 Years
Encouraging private sector participation in education delivery	Pilots in low enrolment districts on school vouchers, public financing of private education, NGO management of public schools.	Expansion of successfully piloted schemes to entire province.
Ensuring accountability and capacity of PTAs	Empower PTAs to take disciplinary actions against negligent teachers. Impart Training to PTAs.	Expand monitoring and evaluation capacity of PTAs and of the Education Administration at the Provincial and district levels.
Separation of teacher and management cadre	Implement the planned separation of the two Cadres in Education. Develop a strategy for professional development of each Cadre.	Implement the Professional Development Plans.
Health		
Improve Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities	Initiate a large-scale pilot for contracting in NGOs in management of government financed PHC facility, along the lines of the Rahimyar Khan model.	Implement a program of contracting out PHCs.
Build on public private partnership and participatory approaches	Pilot test participatory approaches for improving health care. For example, working with NGOs and professional organizations to improve TB and ARI cases, fostering an accreditation system for private hospitals and broadly participatory approaches to pharmacy regulation.	Establish participatory approaches based on the results of the pilot.
Expand hospital autonomy	Conduct an independent evaluation of the NWFP hospital autonomy experience.	Initially pilot a hospital autonomy program in 10 DHQ and THQ hospitals. Implement the program based on the results of the pilot.
Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS)		
Improve training for planning	Initiate dissemination and training related to the existing systems and begin preparation of plans to guide short term WSS investments.	Prepare medium and long term plans to guide investment decisions in integrated WSS systems and local small-scale infrastructure.
Improving functional responsibilities of TMAs	Revise the role of PHED to be a service provider to TMAs. Initiate transfer of WSS systems to TMAs under agreements laying down clear rights, obligations, roles and responsibilities for subsequent O&M. Provincial government should assume all pre-devolution liabilities relating to the existing functional rural water supply/ sanitation systems.	Initiate administrative changes and incentives for TMAs to take over O&M and associated funds from the PHED in a phased manner; TMAs to approve O&M arrangements regardless of the funding source.
Improving financing of TMAs	Provide UIPT to TMAs promptly and as per agreed schedule.	Federal and provincial government to assist TMAs to identify and generate own funds as well as provide funds to TMAs to meet the O&M requirements.

Policy Actions	Near Term: 1 Year	Medium Term: 3-5 Years
Administrative Devolution		
Expanding the role of the Public Service Commission (PSC) and build its capacity.	Establish PSC oversight over recruitment of district staff in grades 11-15 to ensure merit and transparency. Establish four satellite PSC offices to cover all districts. Provide small number of staff and transport facilities for meeting the requirement of the expanded role of the PSC.	Involve PSC in oversight of recruitment of key service delivery sectors e.g., school teachers. Build capacity of the PSC to be able to provide oversight of service delivery personnel by providing staff, transport and office automation facilities.
Decentralization of the appointment, promotion and transfer authority	Bestow administrative powers, appointing, promotion, and transfer authority to DDO/DO for grades 1-5; EDO for grades 6-11; and DCO for grades 12-15/16.	Involve PSC in vetting requests of transferring senior staff.
Decentralization of financial powers	Restore financial powers of the key district officers to their pre-devolution levels e.g., EDOs, DOs, and DDOs should be category I, category II, and category III level officers respectively.	
Strengthen the role of the monitoring committees	Formally involve monitoring committees in the budget process; provide them with adequate resources to conduct inspection visits; require EDOs to regularly report to monitoring committees; and include their specific role in the Rules of Business.	
Creation of a Local Government Service (LGS)	Initiate discussion on formation of a LGS.	Create a two-part LGS with responsibility for preparing the salary budget, recruitment, career management and performance management for staff in grades 1-16; staff in grades 17-20 could be part of the provincial LGS.
Fiscal Sustainability		
Increase own revenues/resources	Implement tax policies and tax administrative reforms recommended in policy-based studies. Agree on the consolidation of individual taxes with the private sector. Complete study on own source revenues options for District governments, with specific emphasis on implementation modalities and allow some retention of user fees to Districts/TMAs .	Continue with reforms in tax policy and tax administration. Find innovative ways to raise more resources for growth e.g., by reviewing options for auction/lease of high-value state-owned lands for urban development; privatization of public assets etc. Implement pilots to devolve revenue collection, administration, rate setting (e.g., UIPT) to districts. Consider further devolution of other tax basis (e.g., AIT); deepen/extent local revenue mobilization reforms.

Policy Actions	Near Term: 1 Year	Medium Term: 3-5 Years
Control public consumption expenditures and improve the composition of expenditures	Restrain wage and pension increase to acceptable levels. Contain expansion in sanctioned posts and filled posts.	Continue to maintain strict controls over wage bill and pension costs, and subsidies. Ensure adequate spending on education, health, O&M and new investments while reducing ADP throw-forward.
Debt management	Retire expensive public debt in case there are adequate resources, budget support credits or better than projected Federal transfers.	Continue with debt management policies to create fiscal space and to reduce the debt burden.
Costing of reforms	Detailed costing of sectoral reforms suggested in the Report.	Review and revise the cost estimates aligning it with the sectoral budgets and provincial MDGs as part of the rolling MTBF.
Improve fiscal monitoring	Produce quarterly accounts of both provincial and district revenues, recurrent & development expenditures by economic and functional classification as part of provincial consolidated accounts.	Continue to improve consolidated account and fiscal monitoring.
Management of Public Investment Projects		
Improve alignment of the public investment program with the objectives of the Provincial Reform Program and improve project selection	Raise awareness of the reform program in the provincial line departments and District Governments and involve stakeholders in consultation in project planning. Establish an adequately empowered Concept Clearance Committee (CCC) for selecting projects in line with the objectives of the Provincial Reform Program.	Implement a rolling MTBF. CCC to approve and vet all development projects.
Ensure adequate allocation for O&M	Improve integration of the recurrent and development budget to provide adequate allocations for O&M.	Continue with improving integration and revise the existing yardstick for O&M allocations.
Improve project implementation	Provide adequate funds for approved projects as per release schedule.	Improve planning and budgetary procedures for funding projects in accordance with the phasing in the PC-1.
Improve procurement law and bidding procedures and ensure wider compliance	Improve the procurement rules and push for implementation of the new Procurement Law and Standard Bidding Documents (including terms for Escalation, Arbitration and Payment Schedules) as a provincial standard in all departments to ensure transparency and competitiveness in procurement procedures.	Implement the improved procurement law in all new Government construction contracts. Use open market competition for contracts above a certain level. Regularly revise the Composite Schedule of Rates (CSR) on the basis of market prices. Open the bidding process to all qualified contractors as per the evaluation criteria laid out in the bidding documents. Abolish post-bid negotiations. Reduce the tendency for procurement based on Gallop tenders.

Policy Actions	Near Term: 1 Year	Medium Term: 3-5 Years
Improve M&E of investment project, reforms, and social indicators.	Improving coordination between local stakeholders (academia, private sector) and the government for M&E of public investment projects. Strengthen the M&E functions in key Departments (e.g., P&D, Education, Health) and in District Governments. Define and pilot test a monitoring framework for private contractors.	Build staff capacity for project design, appraisal and M&E in the provincial P&D Department, in Line Departments and in the district governments. Adequately fund M&E activities. Roll out the monitoring framework for contractors for implementation.
Fiscal Decentralization		
Transfers for wages and other recurrent expenditure, electricity charges	Identify components for formula based allocation criteria. Complete Account I to IV transfer for wages and identify effective staffing mechanisms as part of CSR dialogue. Ensure that recurrent transfers are consistent with aggregate district expenditure needs. Work out arrears on local electricity charges, hold districts accountable for non-payment	Institute administrative & fiscal (i.e., formula based allocations) reforms; rationalize district wage allocations and recurrent expenditures on formula basis. Consolidate recurrent transfers in single grant with wages.
Development expenditures	Consolidate transparent and effective guidelines for use and implementation of funds by districts/TMA (including CCBs); evaluate level of PFC allocations, contingent on NFC developments.	Explore possibility of demand driven capital investment assessment & financing window for district projects.
Conditional specific grants	Identify sectors with critical provincial/national priorities for effective deployment of conditional grants	Initiate a program of conditional grants.
Disaster Management Strategy		
Risk Identification	Hazard Assessments to identify extent of seismic risks in built environment.	Retrofitting weaker public and private structures.
Risk Mitigation	Strengthening building codes. Public awareness campaign.	Strengthening local planning departments for monitoring building codes and land-use techniques. Strengthening judicial capacity to ensure adherence to building and land-use laws.
Risk Transfer	Legislative changes and measures to adopt disaster insurance.	Ensuring private sector participation.
Rapid Recovery and Response	Legislative measures and administrative allocation for shadow EOC structures such that in the event of another disaster, the ECO come into automatic existence. Identifying and putting in place alternative communication infrastructure. Storage of non-perishable relief supplies, including medical drugs, along with debris removing/other recovery machinery.	Possible integration with a national disaster management agency. Training volunteers to serve as first responders.

APPENDIX 2: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS⁷⁹

	Short Term	Medium Term
Agriculture and Natural Resource Management		
Improving research and extension services	<p>Provide assistance to GoNWFP to develop a 'vision' for the research and extension service in the Province.</p> <p>Resolve institutional issues that are hampering progress in research and development</p>	<p>TA for developing a sustainable research funding system (e.g., a system of competitive grants, ways to mobilize and generate own financial resources, tapping from federal sources of funding and links to federal research institutes etc).</p> <p>TA to help with implementing the vision, including institutional reform.</p>
Institutional strengthening for agriculture	TA to help refine the role and function of Farm Service Centers (FSCs); develop system for use of facilities such as revolving credit schemes; developing links with input suppliers for efficient delivery to farmers that use FSCs.	TA to work out the details of the development of FSCs and how it can gradually be farmer- managed organization and self-financing; Moving veterinary services to a more commercial footing through cost sharing and revenue retention.
Improving agricultural marketing	Feasibility studies for the establishment of cold storage facilities. Identify options for public-private partnerships in the provision of cold-storage and logistics infrastructure focused on horticultural exports. Introduction of IFC, MIGA and other resources to seek private investment.	<p>TA to establish a system of market intelligence with public finance and private provision, such as a consultancy firm providing the market information and GoNWFP paying for it and taking responsibility for dissemination.</p> <p>TA for preparing specific projects aimed at promoting the production and marketing of high value crops and proposals for infrastructure requirements.</p>
Natural resource management	TA to develop an integrated development strategy and also a study that will address rangelands management issue with a view to strengthen the livestock industry.	Support the forestry sector development and the rangelands development through an investment lending program from the World Bank, based on the studies.
Private Sector Development		
Private sector forum	Establishment and launch of Government-Private Sector Forum, leveraging international experience.	Ongoing technical assistance to working groups in investigating key issues in preparation for discussion at Forum, as well as in coordination, through a secretariat function.

⁷⁹ This set of technical assistance requirements is based on the issues covered and recommendations presented in this report. The areas covered here are a subset of the GoNWFP's broader policy agenda. Hence there are likely technical assistance needs also in other areas.

	Short Term	Medium Term
Construction procurement and management reform	Establishment of a system to monitor performance of private contractors, defined and pilot tested within a sample of contracts and refined for Provincial rollout.	Increased capacity to manage construction and civil works, including (a) adequately staffed, professionalized and properly equipped departments, with hiring, salary and promotion based primarily on performance and merit (b) unified registration; (c) standardization of contracts around PEC model.
Private participation in infrastructure	Building Government capacity to manage public-private partnerships in infrastructure, focusing on hydroelectric power (SHYDO).	Technical assistance in the design and execution of competitive processes for hydroelectric concessions.
Tax administration reform		Further consolidation of provincial tax collection to streamline administration and reduce the number of unique interactions as well as tax forms.
Tourism strategy and institutional reform	The development, consultation and dissemination of a provincial tourism strategy building on cultural heritage of NWFP.	Institutional reform of the Sarhad Tourism Council (STC) to execute strategy, including mechanisms to monitor and publish sector data, incorporate private participation, carry out a promotional strategy, and enhance horizontal coordination across agencies (including transport, environmental and security functions) as well as vertical coordination with District and community levels.
Improving access to finance	TA to conduct a detailed household and enterprise survey in urban and semi-urban areas to better understand the demand side issues related to access to finance.	TA to conduct a detailed household and enterprise survey in rural areas to better understand the demand side issues related to access to finance. Hire consultants/firms to raise awareness about the availability of financial services in urban and rural areas through organized workshops, media, billboards and to encourage financial institutions to expand their small-scale and microfinance programs.
Mining property rights	Identify mechanism to extend legal recognition of the status of mines throughout NWFP, and the extension of provincial policy to those mines in PATA.	Identify mechanisms to guarantee the sanctity of mining lease rights, and ensure the transferability of lease contracts.
Business registration	Enable registration of sole proprietorships at the Provincial level.	Development of a computerized relational database for business registration to enable sharing of registration information with Federal government, eventually scalable to an online registration system.
Urban Issues and Land Markets		
Policy and strategy formulation	Develop a comprehensive Vision and Policy for tapping the economic potential of the NWFP cities.	Development of a Strategic Plan for each major city based on Vision and Policy. Entity to provide implementation oversight so that investments undertaken in each City are aligned to the Plan.

	Short Term	Medium Term
Structure and mandate for CDMD	Undertake detailed assessment of the mandate & structure of CDMD.	Develop a consultative Strategic Plan for Peshawar as an integrated development framework, taking into account local economic opportunities, means to optimally exploit them, existing constraints and how to effectively mitigate them and develop Action Plans based on it.
Capacity building in urban sectors	Initiate capacity-building of appropriate technical and management capacity of institutions responsible for urban development & municipal services.	Build appropriate technical and management capacity of institutions responsible for urban development & municipal service provision at provincial & local levels.
Updating of building byelaws & regulations	TA for updating of Building Byelaws and Regulations, starting with Peshawar, to make them at par with international standards, and based on the integrated strategic plan for the city.	Review and revision of new regulations on continuous basis, to respond to the emerging needs of a growing metropolis.
IEC campaign	Initiate TA to undertake an Information, Education, and Communication Campaign targeted towards the citizens, government officials, & politicians.	Expand Information, Education, and Communication Campaign for citizens, government officials, & politicians.
Land records	TA to update existing land records of CDGP and PDA; computerize Registrar's Department.	Expansion of the TA to develop & enforce legal framework to provide authority for title award to E&T Department only; move Registration Department from BOR to E&T and to remove overlapping mandates.
Transport		
Policy and strategy	Rural Transport Specialist to help define needs and develop draft rural transport policies and strategies (6 man-months).	A consulting firm to develop detailed implementation plans.
Institutional and legal framework	Civil Service Reform Specialist to help align sector legislation with the laws on devolution (12 man-months).	
Capacity Building	Human and Institutional Development Specialist to help build technical capacity of local governments to handle expanded road sector responsibilities (12 man-months).	
Resource Mobilization		Transport Economist help set up a Road Fund financed from road user charges (9 man-months).
Administrative Devolution		
Strengthening of the Public Service Commission	Capacity building of the NWFP Public Service Commission by strengthening automation and streamlining processes to reduce the time taken for new recruitments.	

	Short Term	Medium Term
Creation of a local government service	Technical assistance to develop a design for a local government service, including a detailed review of the current management structure of district and tehsil staff; and the development of the broad structure of the local government service.	Development of a detailed implementation strategy for the local government service for preparation of draft service rules and regulations for the new cadres; and development of transition plan for staff to move from the provincial to the local service. Identification of further work required on compensation within the districts and tehsils
Capacity building of key local government departments	Targeted technical training for key local government officers, such as EDOs, DOs, DDOs in Education, Health, Finance & Planning Officers of the Tehsil and Town Municipal Administration.	Continued targeted technical training for key local government officers.
Education		
Stipends in Govt. Schools	Pilot in low enrolment districts for a stipend program aimed at girls in grades 6-8.	Expand program based on results of the pilot.
Encouraging Private Sector Participation in Education Delivery	Pilot in low enrolment districts schemes for school vouchers.	TA for piloting and implementing public financing of private education, NGO management of public schools in low enrolment districts.
Incentives for Female Teachers	Pilot incentive schemes such as subsidized travel, security arrangements, and enhanced pay for teachers in remote areas.	Develop schemes for subsidized travel, security arrangements, and enhanced pay for teachers in remote areas based on the pilot.
Professional Development of Teachers	TA to develop Professional Development Strategy for Teachers with help of LUMS, IBA, AKU-IED, Donors and other Local Stakeholders.	Expanded TA for implementation of Professional Strategy for Teachers.
Ensuring Accountability with Better M& E	Initiate a program of training of PTAs with a small TA.	Expand the TA to impart training to PTA's for monitoring and evaluation (M&E), including on teacher absenteeism, use of IM&R funds, etc.
Higher Education	Training of college teaching staff. Needs assessment study for the college sector	
Health		
Improving primary health care through public private partnerships	Assistance in developing the pilot design including the technical and financial implications and plans for M&E. The evaluation of the RYK pilot that will be disseminated in July will serve as a useful starting point for designing the NWFP pilots.	Technical assistance to the government for an external M&E of the pilots. The implementing NGOs will also require hands on technical support for strengthening quality of care of services.

	Short Term	Medium Term
Establishing an M&E Unit	Assistance in conceptualizing the functions, ToRs with considerable focus on dissemination and use of information, institutional design and linkages with relevant sectors/agencies, skill requirements, medium term/long term TA requirements, and financial implications	On going technical support as identified in the concept note—this could include expertise in M&E, public health, information/communications
Piloting Autonomy for District and Tehsil hospitals	<p>A comprehensive external assessment of the existing autonomous hospitals.</p> <p>Based on the assessment and lessons from international experience, design of hospital autonomy pilots including the administrative and financial framework, technical aspects of quality of care and M&E plan including hospital MIS and external M&E.</p>	<p>Ongoing assistance on technical, administrative and financial aspects as required.</p> <p>Implementation of external M&E.</p>
Working with private sector to improve quality of care	<p>Assessment of existing i) regulatory mechanisms and ii) informal initiatives by NGOs and/or professional organizations to improve quality of care.</p> <p>Review of international experience, particularly Asian, in the areas identified to improve quality of care and lessons and applications for Pakistan.</p>	TA for development of pilots in all 3 areas: i) hospital accreditation; ii) working with NGOs/professional organizations to improve TB and ARI case management among private providers; iii) participatory approach including NGOs/Govt./academics/pharmacists to pharmacy regulation.
Water Supply and Sanitation		
Capacity Building of TMAs	TMA to be able to contract NGOs (annual cost Rs 60-70 million approx.)	<p>TA to map existing infrastructure & socio-economic information, demographic patterns, lack of services, etc.</p> <p>Training in multi-year planning, corresponding medium-term expenditure frameworks, budgeting, participatory planning & development, financial management, simplified contracting in and out of works and services, etc.</p> <p>TA to strengthen dissemination and training related to existing systems and develop and introduce new systems where required.</p> <p>TA to prepare short, medium and long term training plans as part of the regular activities of all LG tiers.</p> <p>Design and introduce incentives for TMAs to take over O&M of WSS systems constructed by PHED.</p>

	Short Term	Medium Term
Functional responsibilities		TA to revise the role of PHED to provide support to the TMAs. TA to introduce procedures introduced to ensure that TMAs approve all WSS projects/schemes & their O&M arrangements regardless of funding source and management status TA to strengthen coordination between City District Government Peshawar and ToMAs
Financing	Introduce procedures ensuring properly documented and transparent UIPT collection in coordination with TMAs with full amount due to the TMAs provided promptly in accordance with an agreed schedule.	Assist TMAs in identifying and generating own funds. Assist TMAs in evaluating the existing O&M commitments and rationalize them as well as in implement such aspects as water quality monitoring, hygiene promotion, and benchmarking systems.
Fiscal Sustainability		
Contingent liabilities	TA to do a detailed analysis of provincial contingent liabilities, including pension liabilities.	Implement measures to reduce contingent liabilities.
Costing of reforms	Detailed costing of sectoral reforms suggested in the Report.	Review and revise the cost estimates aligning it with the sectoral budgets and provincial MDGs as part of the rolling MTBF.
Medium term budget framework	Raise awareness about the MTBF among provincial stakeholders (e.g., Provincial Line Departments, District and Tehsil Nazims, DCOs, EDOs, etc).	Capacity building and awareness to improve the Medium Term Budget Framework (MTBF).
Raising provincial own revenues	Studies that build on existing work to help provincial and the district governments to raise own revenues.	
Fiscal Devolution		
Transfer of wages through Account IV	TA to ensure that there is a smooth and equitable transfer of wages from account I to account IV.	
Improve fiscal transfers	Integrate the TA activities with the on-going AsDB-funded TA activities to strengthen fiscal devolution.	TA to look into the use of fiscal space in case there is a generous NFC Award. TA to help the province design appropriate condition and incentive grants to reduce fragmentation of funds and to ensure better social and service delivery outcomes.

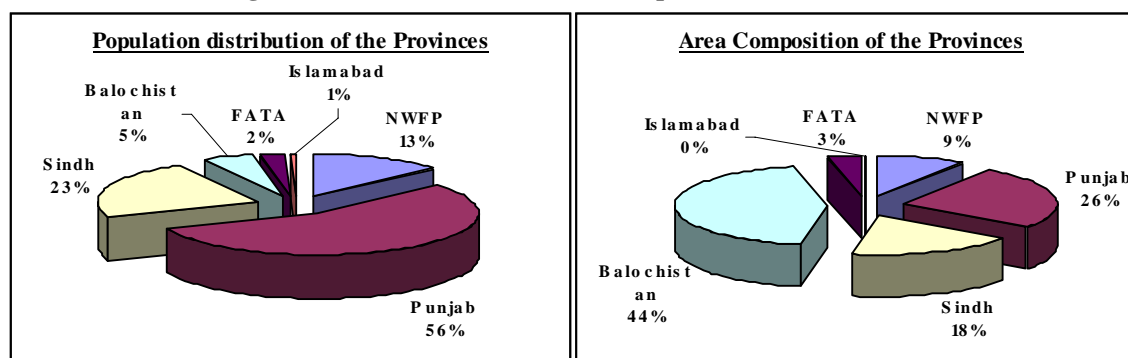
	Short Term	Medium Term
Management of Public Investment Projects		
Improving procurement	TA to remove anomalies in the Procurement Law to ensure wider implementation of the law and the Standard Bidding Documents.	TA for capacity building for full implementation of the new and revised procurement and procedures in provincial line departments and in districts.
Improving project design and planning	Capacity building for project design PC-1 preparation, and appraisal in provincial line departments and in districts.	
Improving project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	TA to raise awareness of M&E activities and for establishing relevant M&E indicators for public projects and programs.	Capacity building for M&E of public investment projects and for evaluating social and economic outcomes in provincial line departments and in districts.
		TA to assess monitoring instruments that the NWFP can develop on its own to monitor progress on social and economic outcomes on a regular basis (e.g., Third Party Validation surveys, social audits, etc).

APPENDIX 3: NOTE ON ESTIMATION OF PROVINCIAL GDP: 1990/91–2004/05

North West Frontier Province

1. The North West Frontier Province (NWFP) is the third largest province of Pakistan, with a population of 17.74 million according to the 1998 Census; i.e., the province contained 13.4 percent of the country's population. In terms of area it is the smallest province with only 74521 square kilometers or 9.36 percent of the total area of Pakistan. The NWFP is perhaps the most strategically located province of the country, as it shares boundaries with Afghanistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, the Punjab, and the Federally Administered Areas. The strategic location offers the province considerable potential for trade and commerce, especially with Afghanistan, Iran, and the Central Asian States. An unknown amount of trade takes place through smuggling across the porous borders; this is not captured in the national income accounts, even though it might make a significant contribution to household incomes.

Figure 1: Pakistan and the NWFP: Population and Area, 1998



2. The province is also endowed with rich mineral resources, but the exploration and development of these resources has been limited because of poor accessibility to the mountainous areas and because of weaknesses in the government departments. The NWFP also has a very varied landscape and climate, which offers considerable potential for supporting diverse agricultural crops and, in the longer term, for tourism.

3. The economic analysis of the province, as that of the other provinces, is seriously compromised by the non-availability of regional accounts. While the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) computes the national accounts of Pakistan, only cursory efforts have been made to estimate regional accounts. Difficulties in obtaining data have made it difficult for independent researchers to construct their own series of provincial accounts (i.e., provincial GDP or value added). This note combines the methodology used by the FBS and that of independent researchers in order to estimate the provincial accounts of the NWFP. It should be made clear that the present effort represents only a first cut at constructing a series and does not carry an official imprimatur. It uses the available data, and makes what we consider to be plausible assumptions where hard data are not available. The purpose of this note is to make transparent the assumptions and the procedures employed in the construction of the provincial accounts used in this report so that subsequent efforts can improve upon the methodology used here.

Methodology

4. The construction of a series for provincial GDP, i.e., value added in the province, is a complex undertaking, requiring disaggregated data for a large number of province-specific variables. The exercise is also extremely time-intensive, as a large volume of data must be analyzed to derive consistent and robust estimates. Given the time constraints on the preparation of the present report and the inadequacies of data for the NWFP, as an interim measure this report relied upon calculating the NWFP's share in the national value added of various economic sectors using some broad "allocators" or national-GDP apportioning factors. Where data were available in a suitably disaggregated form, value added was estimated by a methodology similar to that used by the FBS to estimate national GDP. However, such information at the regional level was not available for all sectors and activities. Even the national data published by the FBS appear with a considerable time lag, while a number of key surveys are not conducted at regular intervals; this leaves significant data gaps in the national series. We must therefore emphasize the approximate nature of our calculations, and stress that the provincial GDP estimates derived in this report should be used as broad indications of trends rather than as precise estimates for a given year.

5. In the present exercise, the provincial GDP has been estimated using a combination of the three traditional approaches — production, expenditure, and income. More specifically, wherever detailed provincial data were available — for example, in agriculture, mining and quarrying, and manufacturing — sectoral value added was estimated using the production approach. The expenditure approach was used to compute value added of the construction, ownership of dwellings, electricity and gas distribution, and public administration and defense sub-sectors. A variant of the income approach was applied to estimate value added in the transport, storage and communications, banking and insurance, and services sub-sectors. In almost all these instances, the direct and indirect methods were combined to compute sectoral value added by apportioning the national income to the province using appropriate allocators. While these allocators were applied only where data at the provincial level were not available, it is clear that the present exercise represents a "second-best" approach to estimating sectoral value added at the provincial level. In what follows below, we provide a brief sector-by-sector description of the methodology and techniques used to estimate the GDP of the NWFP.

6. Revision of the national accounts' base by the Federal Bureau of Statistics from 1980/81 to 1999/00 presents an additional complication for estimating the provincial accounts. As the national accounts series based on the new base is available only for the period 1999/00–2004/05, deriving provincial accounts from the new national accounts series does not provide a long enough time series of provincial accounts to do a meaningful analysis of growth trends. This problem was resolved by assuming that for the period prior to 1999/00, the value added of new economic activities included in national accounts, had the same growth as those of activities included in the old series. In other words, prior to 1999/00, the new series had the same growth as the old series. The provincial accounts were therefore estimated on the bases of both the old and new definition of national accounts. The provincial accounts on the new definition were then extrapolated backwards on the basis of growth rates calculated from old series to get a time series of provincial accounts from 1990/91 to 2004/05.

7. *Agriculture:* Value added in agriculture has been estimated by applying provincial allocators to the estimates of national value added for this sub-sector. Overall, the computation of value added in crop agriculture is based on 12 major crops and 23 minor crops. The crop output data for the NWFP and for Pakistan were obtained from published sources.⁸⁰ Owing to the non-availability of input costs of

⁸⁰ The data are obtained from various issues of the Pakistan Statistical Yearbook, Agriculture Statistics of Pakistan, NWFP Development Statistics, Economic Survey, Agricultural Crops and Livestock Products – Long-Term Trends, and Support Price Policy Issues of Major Crops.

agriculture, production allocators were used to estimate value added for the crop sub-sector. The NWFP's share of total crop production in national output was assumed to remain the same as its share of total national value added of these crops. These output shares (allocators) were used to estimate value added of wheat, rice, cottonseed, sugarcane, maize, gram, barley, jawar, bajra, rapeseed & mustard, sesame seed and tobacco for major crops for the years 1990/91 to 2004/05. The simple addition of the value added of each crop represents the total value added of major crops. Similarly, value added of minor crops was estimated using Onion, garlic, sugar beet, lentils (mash, moong, masoor), and potatoes as they carry the higher aggregate weight among other minor crops.

8. *Livestock:* The livestock sub-sector includes the value added in the production of milk, meat, poultry, and eggs. The consumption of each of these products in the NWFP vis-à-vis national consumption was taken as the allocator to estimate provincial value added. The consumption share was computed on the basis of per capita monthly consumption of each product reported in various issues of the Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES) conducted by the FBS. The data series was extended to non-HIES years using standard interpolating techniques. The share of each product in total consumption was obtained by converting per capita monthly consumption into total annual consumption for Pakistan and the NWFP using estimated population shares. The weight of each product in total value added was derived from national accounts data.⁸¹ The weighted share of consumption for each product was then added up and applied to national value added of livestock to get the NWFP livestock value added.

9. *Fishery:* The provincial value added in the fishery sector was derived from the national value added in the sector by using the share of NWFP in total fish production as the weight.

10. *Forestry:* The major component of forestry is timber production. As the prices of timber were not available, the value added of this sector was assumed to be proportionate to the revenue from sale of timber. In other words, the provincial value added in the forestry sector was derived from the national (sectoral) value added by using the share of revenue earned from the sale of timber in NWFP to the national revenue as allocator.

11. *Manufacturing:* The manufacturing sector is sub-divided into large-scale and small-scale manufacturing. Large-scale manufacturing includes units that employ 20 or more workers on any working day during the year and use power, while the small-scale manufacturing includes those units that employ 10-19 workers in any day of the year.

12. Value added in the NWFP large-scale manufacturing sub-sector is estimated on the pattern of national GDP calculations by FBS based on the Census of Manufacturing Industries data. However, since NWFP Bureau of Statistics did not have estimates for the Quantum Index of Manufacturing (QIM), the missing years could not be interpolated on a QIM basis. Instead, they were calculated on the basis of the share of NWFP in national value added according to the Census of Manufacturing Industries (CMI) data. The Bureau did not have sufficient information on the 1980/81 production weights to calculate the weighted percentage increase in industrial production.

13. The benchmark estimates (1990/91, 1995/96, and 2000/01) of large-scale manufacturing value added were derived on the basis of the NWFP's share of value added from the CMI for the census years. The CMI data have deficiencies of time lag, considerable non-response, under-reporting of output value and over-reporting of input cost (supposedly because of fear of taxation), and under-coverage of non-registered companies. However, despite these shortcomings the CMI data were used on the assumption that data problems in the province were no different from those at the national level. The benchmark data

⁸¹ FBS authorities provided the data.

points obtained from the CMI were then interpolated for the years where the CMI was not conducted using the standard interpolation methods.

14. The small-scale value added was estimated using the Census of Small Household Manufacturing Industries (SHMI). The urban and rural value added breakdown for this sub-sector was only available in the 1996/97 census. The value added in small-scale manufacturing was derived by using the share of the NWFP in national value added in the small-scale industry (SHMI). This share was then applied to the national sectoral value added.⁸² Slaughtering is included in the small-scale manufacturing sector as per the FBS's new methodology based on 1999/00.

15. *Mining:* Like agriculture, livestock, and the manufacturing sub-sectors, the mining sub-sector was also estimated using the production approach. Mining consists of four main sub-sectors, namely, crude oil, natural gas, coal, and other minerals. The last sub-sector includes twelve minerals. The gross value of each of the four sub-sectors was calculated from their respective constant prices in any one year for Pakistan and for the NWFP. Since input costs of all these products were not available at the regional level, the share of the NWFP's total value of mineral production with Pakistan's value of mineral production was used as the allocator to estimate the NWFP's value added for this sector. The various sources used for this sub-sector include the *Energy Yearbooks* of various years for coal, gas, and crude oil production and their respective prices, and other mineral production data from the *Statistical Year Book of Pakistan*.

16. *Construction:* Ideally, value added in the construction sub-sector should be calculated through the expenditure approach, as is done by the FBS at the national level. However, since the provincial expenditure data on construction were not available, the NWFP's share of construction workers was used, instead, to derive estimates for 1990/91 and 2004/05. The missing years were then interpolated to get the full series. The data on percentage distribution of employment in construction industry in Pakistan and the NWFP were obtained from the FBS's *Labor Force Surveys* of various years.

17. *Electricity and Gas:* In the Electricity and Gas sub-sector, value added was estimated on the basis of electricity generation, electricity consumption, and natural gas consumption. The data were taken from various *Energy Yearbooks* (1996/97 to 2004/05) published annually by the Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan. Data were obtained for electricity generation for hydel and thermal electricity; these figures were multiplied with a single year (i.e., constant) price to get constant rupee value of electricity generation. The value of electricity consumption was then taken as a proxy for value of electricity transmission and distribution. Similarly, the value of gas consumption was taken as a proxy for the value of gas distribution. These three constant (i.e., at a single year price) values of the three components were then added for both Pakistan and the NWFP to get constant value generated in the sub-sector at the national and provincial level. Finally, the provincial value added in electricity and gas was derived by applying to the national value added estimate, the derived ratio of the provincial value to national value.

⁸² The Federal Bureau of Statistics has calculated a growth rate of 5.31% based on the small household manufacturing index (SHMI) at the national level.

18. *Transport, Storage, and Communication:* The transport, storage and communication sub-sector consists of six sub-sectors: road transport, water transport, air transport, communications, storage, and railways. The share of value added of the sub-sectors in the total was assumed to be the same as in the total national value added for this sub-sector. Road transport is the biggest component in the NWFP, contributing about 80 percent of the total value added in the recent years, while communications earn about 12-15 percent. Water transport is not applicable in the NWFP while Air Transport, Railway and Storage have negligible contribution to total value added in this sub-sector. In the road transport sector, the NWFP's share was assumed to be equal to the NWFP's share of national consumption of petroleum products. National value added in other sub-sectors was allocated to provinces on the basis of their respective sub-sectoral shares in national value added from National Account of Pakistan 1994/95 and provincial shares by using ratios obtained from the work of Dr. Kaiser Bengali.⁸³ Consumption of Petroleum products for the NWFP and Pakistan were taken from *Energy Yearbooks* of various years.

Table 1: Share of NWFP in the Wholesale and Trade Sector

At constant factor cost of 1999/00

	Aggregate value added of Agriculture and Manufacturing (Million Rs)		Share (%) (Allocator)
	Pakistan	NWFP	
1990/91	984,383	94,047	9.6
1991/92	1,062,198	104,024	9.8
1992/93	1,054,206	100,609	9.5
1993/94	1,106,795	110,073	9.9
1994/95	1,162,807	111,606	9.6
1995/96	1,277,085	112,387	8.8
1996/97	1,285,366	121,650	9.5
1997/98	1,343,731	128,777	9.6
1998/99	1,382,490	132,921	9.6
1999/00	1,446,410	137,229	9.5
2000/01	1,474,856	135,469	9.2
2001/02	1,501,274	144,045	9.6
2002/03	1,579,986	150,746	9.5
2003/04	1,690,260	159,764	9.5
2004/05	1,852,740	169,890	9.2

19. *Wholesale and Retail Trade:* Economic activities in this sub-sector include wholesale and retail trade, including import and export of goods, and the activities of purchase and sale agents and brokers/auctioneering. Since this sub-sector is closely connected with trading of agriculture and manufacturing products, the ratio of provincial to national value added was based upon the aggregated share of these two sub-sectors. In other words, the NWFP's value added was derived from the aggregated value added of agriculture and manufacturing sectors of the NWFP and Pakistan by applying the provincial share (of value added in agriculture and manufacturing) to the national value added in the wholesale and retail trade sub-sector.

⁸³ Regional Accounts of Pakistan, Karachi, February 1997.

**Table 2: Finance and Insurance Value added
at Different Level of Activities in NWFP
(Million Rs)**

Year	Bank			Total
	Deposits	Insurance	State Bank	
1999/00	998	327	8290	9616
2000/01	1185	316	6526	8027
2001/02	1229	353	7840	9422
2002/03	1099	360	7550	9008

20. *Finance and Insurance:* Since wages and salaries account for a significant share, the income approach is probably best for estimating total value added in this sub-sector. However, this approach could not be used, as province-wise data on factor incomes were not available. Instead, we assumed that the value added of the banking sub-sector could be approximated by the rupee amount of deposits held by the banking system. The provincial to national ratio of these deposits was applied to derive provincial value added in this sub-sector. The State Life Insurance Corporation (SLIC) measures insurance activity across Pakistan. The data for zones in the NWFP were compared with the country as a whole. The level of activity in each zone was, however, kept constant. The provincial value added of State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) was derived from the provincial ratios determined by the SBP employees' compensation in all four provinces and the sub-sector's share in the national value added from the National Accounts of Pakistan (1994/95).

Table 3: Estimation of House Rent Expenditures

Years	Expenditures		Share (Allocator)
	Pakistan	NWFP	
	(Million Rs)		(%)
1990/91	56,125	6,016	10.7
1991/92	66,616	6,906	10.4
1992/93	77,427	7,926	10.2
1993/94	91,525	9,093	9.9
1994/95	104,481	10,428	10.0
1995/96	119,010	11,955	10.0
1996/97	156,444	13,701	8.8
1997/98	174,342	14,247	8.2
1998/99	196,323	14,811	7.5
1999/00	200,183	15,391	7.7
2000/01	206,539	15,989	7.7
2001/02	208,347	16,604	8.0
2002/03	212,595	16,971	8.0
2003/04	214,593	17,131	8.0
2004/05	216,610	17,292	8.0

21. *Ownership and Dwellings:* At the national level, the value added in this sub-sector is measured by the rent accruing from ownership and dwellings (rented or self occupied). For the present exercise, the provincial value added of ownership and dwellings was derived from the provincial share of rental expenditures obtained from different published issues of the HIES. The value added for non-survey years was interpolated. The house rent expenditures were estimated from the monthly expenditure per household, house rent shares in total expenditures, and total number of houses as per the HIES data. Table

3 presents some of the key data that were used to calculate the NWFP's value added share of ownership and dwellings.

Table 4: Intermediate Calculations for Estimating Public Administration and Defense

Year	Federal	NWFP	District & Local Govts.	Wages & Salaries	Non- Wage Bill	Net Value Added	Depre- ciation	Gross Value- Added	NWFP's share (Allo- cator)	NWFP		NWFP Gross Value Added (constant)	
										Gross Value Added (Current)	Public Admin (current)		
				Million Rs				%		Million Rs			
1999/00	94006	14054	4820	190728	19073	209801	10490	220291	15.6	34315	220291	220291	34315
2000/01	99455	14128	5324	203497	20350	223847	11192	235039	15.2	35611	235039	225152	34113
2001/02	108975	15379	57117	225145	22514	247659	12383	260042	17.8	46205	260042	240585	42748
2002/03	107881	19616	71140	247493	24749	272242	13612	285854	19.1	54533	285854	259148	49438
2003/04	117788	21418	77673	270221	27022	297243	14862	312105	19.1	59618	312105	269959	51568
2004/05	127394	23165	84008	292260	29226	321486	16074	337560	19.1	64581	337560	267750	51225

22. *Public Administration and Defense:* Value added in the Public Administration and Defense sector chiefly comprises wages and salaries of public sector employees. The FBS computes value added separately for the federal, provincial, and aggregated local governments. The sectoral value added in the NWFP was estimated by attributing the federal and local governments value added to the NWFP on the basis of population share and adding it to the FBS data on valued-added for the NWFP government. However, FBS data were available only for post-1994/95 years. We therefore derived provincial sectoral value added for 1990/91 to 1994/95 derived from national accounts data by using the ratio of current expenditure in NWFP to the aggregate provincial current expenditure as an allocator.

23. *Services:* This sector comprises incomes of private sector persons engaged in private education, medical & health professions, and other household and community services. Provincial data for these categories were not available; the value added of the NWFP in this sector was therefore estimated on the basis of the share of the NWFP's labor force in the overall national labor force. The Labor Force data points were taken from various Labor Force Survey publications, while the data for intermediate years were interpolated to obtain a continuous series of allocators, which were then applied to the national data series.

The Regional Accounts of NWFP

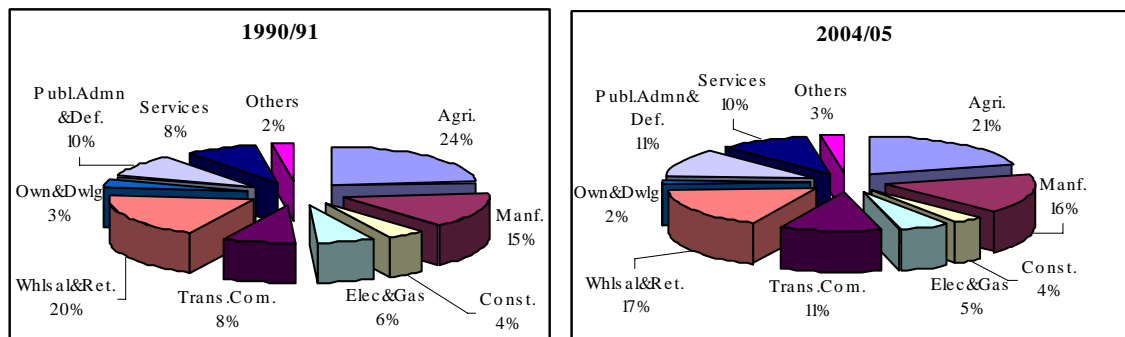
24. The NWFP is one of the poorest provinces in Pakistan as seen in Chapter 1. Over the last 6 years, the NWFP's GDP has on average grown at a somewhat lower rate than that of the rest of the country (annual average 4.4 percent over 1998/99 – 2004/05 as compared with 4.7 percent for the rest of Pakistan) and the unemployment in the province has increased every year, approaching 13 percent of the total working age population. The population growth rate is higher than in the Punjab and Sindh, which further worsens the relative position of the NWFP.

25. The provincial economy contributes about 10 percent to Pakistan's economy — a more or less constant share over the last 14 years (1990/91 to 2004/05). The Electricity and Gas Distribution and Construction sectors contribute about 20 percent and 19 percent each to the respective sectors of the national value added — a higher contribution than the other sectors of the NWFP's economy. This results mainly from the abundant water resources in the province, which prompted the government to locate major hydel power generation plants in the NWFP. The Public Administration and Defense, and Service sectors also make a sizeable contribution, of 19 percent and 11 percent respectively, to the national sectoral value added.

26. Although historically the major economic activity of the province had been commerce and trade with the neighboring lands, agriculture has developed as one of the major economic activities for the people of the NWFP. The agriculture and manufacturing sectors contribute about 20 percent and 16 percent respectively, to the overall value added in the province (i.e., to the provincial GDP). The other sizeable contribution comes from the Transport, Storage and Communications, and Public Administration and Defense sectors having a share of about 10 percent in the provincial economy. Service Sector that includes a significant part of domestic remittances. Contributes about 10 percent to the sectoral value added to the provincial economy. Domestic remittances in the NWFP are believed to be significantly higher than in other provinces, as much of the province's unskilled labor is engaged in the construction sector in the larger cities (especially Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad) of other provinces and areas.

27. Although the share of the value added of the NWFP's Agriculture sector in the national value added is only 9 percent, forestry contributes about 26 percent, and livestock about 12 percent to value added in forestry and livestock at the national level.

Figure 2: NWFP: Sectoral Composition of GDP, 1990/91 and 2004/05 (Percent)

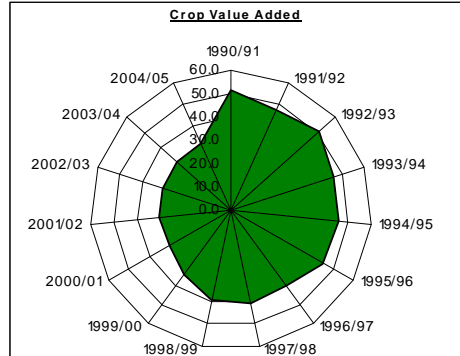


Sectoral Trends

Agriculture

28. The agriculture sector, which contributes 9 percent to the national sectoral value added, is the largest sector of the NWFP economy. It contributes about 21 percent to the total provincial value added and has grown continually from 1990/91 (except for two year). Total agriculture value added declined by 7.8 percent in 1993 mainly because of a decline in the value added of Forestry. The NWFP government imposed a ban on cutting forests, which resulted in a large decline in the revenue from timber production. The revenue collected from timber production was erratic for several years until 1998/99, because of bans imposed on foresting cutting and also because of the drought.

Figure 3: Share of Crop Value Added in the Provincial Economy (1990/91-2004/05)



29. The 3.1 percent decline in 2000/01 is attributed to the country-wide drought that affected the growth of agriculture production of several major crops. However, a significant contribution to the Agriculture sector is made by cash crops, such as wheat, maize, sugarcane, tobacco, and rice, in that order. The maize crop replaced poppy seed cultivation in 1998/99, when the government decided to completely wipe out the cultivation of poppies.

Table 5: Share of Provincial Agriculture Sector in the National Value Added (Percent)

	Major Crops	Minor Crops	Crop Value Added	Livestock	Fishery	Forestry	Agriculture Value Added
1990/91	8.1	10.1	8.6	10.9	0.7	7.1	9.3
1991/92	7.5	9.6	8.0	10.5	0.6	46.3	9.7
1992/93	8.5	10.0	8.9	10.0	0.6	13.4	9.3
1993/94	8.4	9.6	8.7	10.3	0.2	39.7	10.0
1994/95	7.9	8.5	8.1	10.7	0.3	24.1	9.5
1995/96	7.1	8.3	7.4	9.3	0.3	10.0	8.2
1996/97	7.2	8.8	7.7	10.3	0.2	32.0	9.2
1997/98	7.3	8.2	7.6	11.3	0.2	26.5	9.4
1998/99	7.4	7.7	7.5	11.4	0.2	28.5	9.5
1999/00	6.0	7.3	6.4	11.9	0.2	27.2	9.3
2000/01	5.5	6.7	5.8	11.9	0.2	25.4	9.2
2001/02	6.1	6.9	6.3	11.9	0.2	28.0	9.5
2002/03	5.9	6.9	6.1	11.9	0.2	26.2	9.4
2003/04	6.2	6.7	6.3	11.9	0.2	28.5	9.5
2004/05	5.6	6.5	5.8	11.9	0.2	28.4	9.1

Manufacturing

30. Although large-scale manufacturing in the NWFP has grown at 5.2 percent annually, the general perception about the sector working below its capacity may be partly right. The available indications are that the increased demand is being met from existing capacity, with little new investment. Because of data limitations another important component of manufacturing, the informal sector, is not captured in the national economy and is not reflected in the GDP of the NWFP either.

31. Large-scale manufacturing contributes 8 percent to the national economy and adds up 10 percent to the NWFP's value added. The Quantum Index of Manufacturing (QIM) is a sound indicator of the fluctuations between the benchmark years. However, data limitations prevented us from using the QIM for the NWFP; instead, we used a straight-line interpolation to estimate the time series.

Mining

32. Although extremely small, the mining sector has been by far the fastest growing sector of the NWFP economy. As a result, its share in provincial income has increased over time; however, it still constitutes a very small portion of provincial GDP.

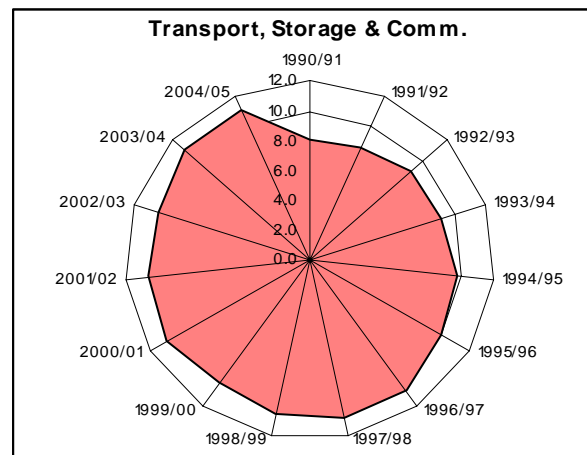
Construction

33. As a result of some large construction projects implemented in the NWFP over the last 14 years, the construction sector's value added in the province has shown wide fluctuations around an average of about 3.7 percent a year.⁸⁴

Electricity and Gas

34. As the share of hydel electricity in total power generation has been declining nation-wide, so is the NWFP's importance in the sector. In 1996/97, the NWFP contributed 21 percent of national income in the sector, which by 2002/03 has declined to 17 percent. This was mainly because of a faster expansion in natural gas distribution and because of more thermal units coming onstream.

Figure 4: NWFP's Share of National Value Added in Transport, Storage and Communication (1990/91-2004/05)



Transport, Storage, and Communication

35. Compared with the national average, the NWFP has a higher percentage of its population in the Transport and Communication sector. The NWFP contributes about 10 percent of national income in the sector. A large proportion of the NWFP's population employed in the sector is employed outside the province and in low-income jobs (e.g. a very large proportion of auto rickshaw drivers in major cities of Pakistan belong to NWFP). NWFP's share in the sectoral value added increased from 8 percent in 1990/91 to 11 percent in 2004/05.

Wholesale and Retail Trade

36. Wholesale and Retail Trade sector is the third largest contributor to the provincial economy. Its share in the provincial GDP and its contribution to the overall sectoral income has remained remarkably stable at about 17 percent and 12 percent, respectively.

⁸⁴ These include, Pehur Canal, Ghazi Baroth Power Project, M1 Motorway, Kohat Tunnel, etc.

Finance and Insurance

37. Finance and Insurance is not a major sector in NWFP, contributing only about 2 percent to the provincial economy.

Ownership and Dwelling

38. While the share of NWFP in overall construction sector increased over time, that of ownership and dwellings declined, despite a sharp increase in rental values in recent years. The provincial value added in the Ownership and Dwelling sector has increased by 2.5 percent.

Public Administration and Defense

39. Despite the recruitment ban in place for almost the entire period of analysis (1991-2005), salary increases for government civilian and military employees led to a 5.8 percent increase in value added of the Public Administration and Defense sector. This caused the sectoral share in provincial GDP to increase from 8.3 percent in 1998/99 to 12 percent in 2004/05.

Services

40. The growth in the services sector in the NWFP has been quite strong (6.2 percent p.a. for 1990/91-2004/05) and matches the national trend. As a consequence, the share of the NWFP in national value added in the services sector has remained more or less constant at about 11 percent.

APPENDIX 4: STATISTICAL TABLES

1. Abstract

Table 1.1: Statistical Abstract

2. Gross Domestic Product

Table 2.1: NWFP: Real GDP Growth Rates, 1991/92 - 2004/05

Table 2.2: NWFP: Composition of Gross Domestic Product by Production Sector, 1990/91 – 2004/05

Table 2.3: NWFP: Gross Domestic Product at Constant 1999/00 Factor Cost, 1990/91 - 2004/05

Table 2.4: NWFP: Gross Domestic Product at Current Factor Cost, 1990/91 - 2004/05

3. Agriculture

Table 3.1: NWFP: Area, Production and Yield/ha of Wheat, 1995/96 - 2002/03

Table 3.2: NWFP: Area, Production and Yield/ha of Sugarcane, 1995/96 - 2002/03

Table 3.3: NWFP: Area, Production and Yield/ha of Tobacco, 1995/96 - 2002/03

Table 3.4 A: NWFP: Area, Production and Yield/ha of Major Crops, 1996/97 - 1998/99

Table 3.4 B: NWFP: Area, Production and Yield/ha of Major Crops, 2000/01 - 2002/03

4. Land Utilization

Table 4.1: Land Utilization of Provinces in Pakistan, 1975/76, 1984/85 - 2002/03

Table 4.2: NWFP: Land Utilization Statistics, 1997/98 – 2002/03

Table 4.3: NWFP: Percentage, Proportion and Variation of Land Utilization, 1997/98 - 2002/03

5. Irrigation

Table 5.1 A: NWFP: Area and Production under Irrigated and Un-irrigated Land for Various Crops, 1997/98 - 1999/00

Table 5.1 B: NWFP: Area and Production under Irrigated and Un-irrigated Land for Various Crops, 2000/01 - 2002/03

Table 5.2: NWFP: Area Irrigated by Different Sources, 1997/98 – 2002/03

Table 5.3: NWFP: District-wise Area Irrigated by Different Sources, 2002/03

6. Fertilizer

Table 6.1: NWFP: District-wise Sale of Fertilizers, 1999/00 – 2002/03

7. Population

Table 7.1: NWFP: Population Estimates, 1951 - 2004

Table 7.2: NWFP: District-wise Area, Size and Density of Population, Growth Rate and Sex Ratio, 1981 and 1998

Table 7.3: NWFP: District-wise Population of Urban and Rural Areas, 1972, 1981 and 1998

8. Electricity and Gas

Table 8.1: Electricity Generation, Consumption and Connections of Pakistan and NWFP, 2000/01 – 2002/03

Table 8.2: NWFP: Gas Consumption, 1999/00 - 2001/02

9. Village Electrification

Table 9.1: NWFP: District-wise Number of Villages Electrified, 2000/01 - 2002/03

10. Employment

Table 10.1: NWFP: District-wise Employed Population (10 Years and Above) by Industry Employment Status, 1998

11. Mineral

Table 11.1: NWFP: Mineral Production, 2001/02-2003/04

12. Industry

Table 12.1: NWFP: Industrial Production of Selected Large-scale Industries, 2000/01 - 2002/03

Table 12.2: NWFP: Number of Running Industrial Units by Industry, 2001/02 - 2003/04

13. Public Finance

Table 13.1: NWFP Fiscal Accounts: Total Resources, 1990/91 - 2002/03

Table 13.2: NWFP Fiscal Accounts: Total (Current & Development) Expenditures, 1990/91 - 2002/03

Table 13.3: NWFP Fiscal Accounts: Current Expenditures, 1990/91 - 2002/03

Table 13.4: NWFP Fiscal Accounts: Development Expenditures, 1990/91 - 2002/03

14. Health

Table 14.1: NWFP: Selected Health Indicators, 1986 - 2001

ABSTRACT

Table 1.1: Statistical Abstract

Item	Year	Unit	Pakistan	N.W.F.P	% Share of N.W.F.P
AREA & POPULATION					
AREA	-	Sq-Kms	796095	74521	9.4
POPULATION					
TOTAL	1998 (Census) (P)	Thousand Persons	130580	17738	13.6
Male	-do-	-do-	67840	9086	13.4
Female	-do-	-do-	62740	8652	13.8
Urban	-do-	-do-	42459	2994	7.1
Rural	-do-	-do-	88121	14744	16.7
Estimated Population	1999/2000	-do-	136010	18666	13.7
Population density	-do-	Persons Per Sq- Kms	171	250	-
ELECTRICITY					
Generation	1999/2000	Million KWH	59353	17242(E)	29
Unit Sold	-do-	-do-	45586	4632	10.2
Per Capita consumption	-do-	K.W.Hs	335	248	-

Source: 1. 1998 Census (Provisional Results) Population Census Organization, Islamabad.

2. Monthly Statistical Bulletin, Federal Bureau Of Statistics, Govt: of Pakistan (March 2001).

3. Chairman Area Electricity Board, (WAPDA), Peshawar.

4. Economic Survey of Pakistan, 2000-01.

P = Provisional

E = Estimated

PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS

Table 2.1: NWFP: Real GDP Growth Rates, 1991/92 - 2004/05 1/

(Annual Percentage Change)

	Average 1991/92 - 1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Average 1991/92- 2004/05	Average 1998/99 - 2004/05	Rest of Pakistan Average 1998/99 - 2004/05
NWFP														
<i>Agriculture</i>	4.3	-1.1	13.2	5.5	2.6	3.9	-3.1	4.0	2.9	3.4	2.9	3.6	2.2	3.0
Crops	1.4	-3.0	0.7	6.5	0.1	-8.4	-15.7	4.5	3.2	4.8	4.7	0.0	2.9	3.0
Major Crops	1.1	-5.2	-2.5	9.7	1.1	-5.8	-17.7	7.1	3.9	7.0	6.7	0.4	4.1	4.7
Minor Crops	2.0	1.9	7.4	0.6	-2.1	-13.7	-11.2	-1.1	1.8	0.0	-0.2	-0.8	0.1	-1.3
Livestock	5.4	9.5	15.0	9.5	4.2	5.7	3.8	3.7	2.6	2.8	2.3	5.7	1.9	2.7
Fishing	-15.4	-11.1	-40.8	4.6	2.0	16.8	4.2	1.2	19.4	2.0	0.0	-5.8	3.5	0.1
Forestry	30.0	-69.0	254.8	-36.3	7.4	103.6	1.7	5.2	4.3	2.9	0.0	12.2	2.0	15.3
<i>Industry</i>	5.8	4.4	0.0	3.8	9.7	-1.1	-5.9	4.8	5.6	12.2	10.2	4.7	5.4	5.9
Mining and quarrying	10.6	20.0	10.2	-2.6	5.2	9.1	8.3	2.8	49.2	6.3	14.0	11.2	10.9	6.0
Manufacturing	4.5	3.4	0.9	6.4	4.2	2.2	1.8	10.0	7.3	9.7	11.1	5.3	6.2	8.2
Large Scale	3.9	2.1	-2.4	7.3	3.3	-0.3	-1.4	14.0	8.6	12.5	14.8	5.2	8.1	9.1
Small Scale	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.2	6.2	5.5	3.9	6.1
Construction	2.6	1.8	6.5	3.4	-2.3	16.9	-2.8	-6.0	19.0	-8.6	17.7	3.7	3.1	0.9
Utilities	10.6	7.4	-4.7	-1.1	28.1	-14.5	-23.5	-1.4	-9.4	40.6	3.2	3.6	4.4	-2.7
<i>Services</i>	6.0	2.6	5.4	2.2	3.1	2.8	1.6	10.3	7.6	5.8	5.7	5.0	4.8	5.0
Transport, storage, and communication	10.5	4.5	13.5	4.9	2.3	-1.9	5.5	4.7	5.3	11.4	5.8	6.9	4.5	4.1
Wholesale and retail trade	4.0	-0.7	4.8	0.1	3.0	-1.8	1.1	7.4	5.4	7.1	8.7	3.6	4.7	5.9
Finance and Insurance	7.6	20.8	11.1	-20.4	24.2	-6.7	-16.5	17.4	-4.4	4.5	21.8	5.0	6.1	3.2
Ownership of dwellings	3.4	6.0	-8.2	-1.8	-2.8	7.3	4.5	2.5	7.5	3.5	3.5	2.5	2.8	3.7
Public administration and defense	3.7	1.6	3.2	6.1	-2.2	17.2	-0.6	25.3	15.7	4.3	-0.7	5.8	7.0	3.9
Other services	8.7	2.2	2.2	8.4	5.4	5.4	4.9	7.3	7.9	0.7	5.4	6.0	3.5	6.2
GDP at factor cost	5.5	2.2	5.7	3.4	4.7	2.0	-1.4	7.5	6.1	6.8	6.2	4.6	4.4	4.7
Rest of Pakistan	4.7	7.8	1.7	2.2	4.4	4.1	2.2	2.6	4.7	6.4	8.6	4.5	4.7	
Pakistan overall	4.8	7.2	2.1	2.4	4.4	3.8	1.8	3.1	4.8	6.4	8.4	4.5	4.7	

Source : World Bank Staff estimates.

1/ GDP at constant 1999/2000 factor cost.

Table 2.2: NWFP: Composition of Gross Domestic Product by Production Sector, 1990/91 – 2004/05

(Percent share)

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Rest of Pakistan
<i>Agriculture</i>	23.1	24.6	22.4	23.7	23.3	20.5	23.4	24.3	24.0	23.8	22.8	22.0	21.5	20.6	19.3	21.8
Crops	12.1	11.8	11.6	10.8	10.9	10.1	9.4	10.1	10.0	8.3	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.7	5.9	11.0
Major Crops	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.5	6.5	6.1	6.8	6.7	5.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.4	8.5
Minor Crops	4.5	3.9	4.0	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.5	2.5
Livestock	10.4	9.9	10.0	10.4	11.0	10.0	12.6	13.3	13.2	13.7	13.9	13.5	13.2	12.2	11.8	10.1
Fishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Forestry	0.6	2.9	0.8	2.4	1.3	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.5
<i>Industry</i>	27.4	26.6	26.4	25.3	25.4	27.0	25.3	25.2	26.3	25.4	24.1	23.5	23.4	25.1	25.9	25.0
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2
Manufacturing	16.3	15.9	15.8	15.1	14.8	15.1	14.6	14.5	14.0	14.3	14.5	14.7	15.1	15.7	16.4	18.5
Large Scale	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.1	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.4	9.0	9.8	13.2
Small Scale	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	5.2
Construction	4.4	4.1	3.7	4.3	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.4	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.3	2.1
Utilities	6.7	6.5	6.8	5.9	6.9	8.2	7.0	6.9	8.9	7.0	5.6	5.4	4.5	5.5	5.1	2.3
<i>Services</i>	49.5	48.8	51.2	51.0	51.4	52.5	51.3	50.4	49.7	50.9	53.1	54.5	55.1	54.3	54.8	53.1
Transport, storage, and communication	6.8	7.3	8.7	8.9	9.3	9.4	10.2	10.3	9.9	10.1	12.3	12.2	12.5	13.2	14.6	14.7
Wholesale and retail trade	19.4	18.8	18.9	18.4	18.3	17.9	17.5	16.6	16.4	16.4	16.7	16.4	16.1	16.4	16.3	18.3
Finance and Insurance	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.2	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.3	3.6
Ownership of dwellings	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.8
Public administration and defense	8.5	8.5	8.7	7.9	8.1	8.7	7.9	7.9	7.7	9.5	9.3	11.0	11.7	11.2	10.3	5.0
Other services	8.2	7.8	8.4	9.3	9.1	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.8	10.1	10.2	10.2	9.4	9.2	8.8
GDP at factor costs	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: World Bank staff estimates

Table 2.3: NWFP: Gross Domestic Product at Constant 1999/00 Factor Cost, 1990/91 - 2004/05

(In million of Pakistani Rupees)

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Agriculture	57,471	65,065	59,980	67,666	68,024	67,307	76,165	80,376	82,498	85,690	82,999	86,343	88,852	91,878	94,502
Crops	29,605	30,715	30,583	31,145	31,268	30,342	30,568	32,555	32,572	29,839	25,149	26,270	27,117	28,432	29,772
Major Crops	20,505	21,842	20,981	20,772	21,405	20,291	19,777	21,699	21,939	20,664	17,000	18,210	18,913	20,231	21,587
Minor Crops	9,100	8,873	9,602	10,374	9,863	10,051	10,791	10,856	10,633	9,175	8,149	8,059	8,205	8,201	8,186
Livestock	26,333	26,743	27,159	29,734	32,553	35,640	40,993	44,879	46,769	49,439	51,329	53,214	54,580	56,086	57,370
Fishing	73	72	70	27	38	33	20	21	21	25	26	26	31	32	32
Forestry	1,460	7,534	2,168	6,760	4,165	1,292	4,585	2,921	3,136	6,387	6,495	6,833	7,124	7,328	7,328
Industry	62,063	65,481	69,359	74,381	77,761	81,169	81,199	84,274	92,449	91,433	86,071	90,187	95,224	106,834	117,726
Mining and quarrying	73	85	99	118	109	130	144	140	147	160	174	179	267	283	323
Manufacturing	36,576	38,959	40,629	42,406	43,582	45,080	45,485	48,401	50,423	51,539	52,470	57,703	61,894	67,886	75,388
Large Scale	21,663	23,257	24,095	24,995	25,248	25,775	25,156	26,995	27,882	27,804	27,425	31,253	33,954	38,209	43,871
Small Scale	14,912	15,702	16,535	17,411	18,334	19,305	20,329	21,406	22,541	23,735	25,045	26,450	27,940	29,677	31,517
Construction	10,306	10,559	9,975	12,719	11,424	11,634	12,390	12,807	12,507	14,616	14,208	13,358	15,894	14,527	17,095
Utilities	15,109	15,879	18,656	19,138	22,646	24,325	23,180	22,926	29,372	25,118	19,219	18,948	17,170	24,137	24,920
Services	124,099	132,225	140,848	151,362	156,484	160,582	169,184	172,891	178,309	183,268	186,278	205,433	221,115	233,893	247,279
Transport, storage, and communication	19,616	21,391	23,745	26,369	29,252	30,579	34,697	36,399	37,229	36,525	38,530	40,337	42,459	47,291	50,033
Wholesale and retail trade	47,964	50,747	53,097	55,078	56,008	55,591	58,250	58,331	60,084	58,997	59,664	64,057	67,518	72,279	78,541
Finance and Insurance	5,792	6,099	6,556	7,209	7,772	9,386	10,427	8,297	10,301	9,616	8,027	9,422	9,008	9,416	11,465
Ownership of dwellings	7,449	7,586	7,885	8,057	8,521	9,029	8,287	8,142	7,913	8,490	8,871	9,096	9,776	10,119	10,475
Public administration and defense	23,231	25,625	26,990	27,224	26,894	27,335	28,220	29,951	29,281	34,315	34,113	42,748	49,438	51,568	51,225
Other services	20,047	20,777	22,574	27,425	28,037	28,662	29,302	31,771	33,501	35,325	37,073	39,773	42,915	43,220	45,541
GDP at factor costs	243,633	262,771	270,187	293,409	302,268	309,058	326,548	337,541	353,256	360,391	355,348	381,963	405,191	432,605	459,507

Source: World Bank Staff estimates.

Table 2.4: NWFP: Gross Domestic Product at Current Factor Cost, 1990/91 - 2004/05

(In million of Pakistani Rupees)

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Agriculture	25,778	32,612	32,981	42,490	48,944	48,007	65,120	75,835	83,177	85,690	86,839	92,439	99,924	109,690	120,848
Crops	13,533	15,649	17,034	19,445	22,908	23,683	26,152	31,315	34,502	29,839	26,859	28,471	30,951	35,666	36,985
Major Crops	8,493	10,479	11,065	13,340	15,763	15,289	16,943	21,207	23,348	20,664	18,053	19,271	21,927	26,761	27,644
Minor Crops	5,040	5,171	5,969	6,105	7,144	8,394	9,209	10,108	11,153	9,175	8,806	9,200	9,024	8,906	9,341
Livestock	11,587	13,085	14,680	18,737	23,190	23,320	35,046	41,308	45,539	49,439	53,194	56,737	61,232	65,069	73,858
Fishing	35	39	48	18	28	28	17	18	23	25	29	33	39	39	40
Forestry	623	3,839	1,219	4,289	2,819	976	3,905	3,194	3,113	6,387	6,757	7,198	7,702	8,915	9,966
Industry	30,573	35,254	38,929	45,490	53,330	63,245	70,575	78,538	91,158	91,433	92,004	99,109	108,624	133,855	161,641
Mining and quarrying	32	41	48	64	64	90	99	119	130	160	216	231	379	498	609
Manufacturing	18,125	21,120	23,262	27,103	31,212	35,381	40,599	45,046	48,361	51,539	55,242	61,905	70,043	83,700	102,394
Large Scale	10,176	11,752	12,764	15,341	17,839	19,915	22,432	24,902	26,834	27,804	29,994	34,084	39,200	48,235	60,924
Small Scale	7,949	9,369	10,498	11,762	13,373	15,467	18,167	20,144	21,526	23,735	25,248	27,821	30,843	35,465	41,470
Construction	4,907	5,444	5,527	7,691	7,549	8,640	10,462	11,728	11,921	14,616	15,312	14,250	17,280	20,258	26,805
Utilities	7,509	8,649	10,092	10,633	14,506	19,134	19,416	21,645	30,746	25,118	21,233	22,724	20,922	29,399	31,833
Services	55,152	64,808	75,502	91,610	108,063	123,041	142,829	157,161	171,927	183,268	202,665	229,488	255,809	289,760	342,288
Transport, storage, and communication	7,599	9,746	12,810	16,065	19,586	22,114	28,333	32,140	34,336	36,525	46,816	51,244	58,124	70,410	90,981
Wholesale and retail trade	21,647	24,991	27,869	33,013	38,500	42,046	48,629	51,829	56,650	58,997	63,549	69,161	74,971	87,211	101,535
Finance and Insurance	3,862	4,434	5,146	6,581	7,961	10,002	12,045	12,133	14,465	9,616	8,351	10,184	10,041	10,975	14,590
Ownership of dwellings	3,461	3,904	4,475	5,020	5,869	6,799	6,874	7,323	7,592	8,490	9,627	9,698	10,788	11,678	13,208
Public administration and defense	9,434	11,332	12,888	14,276	16,975	20,365	22,132	24,725	26,541	34,315	35,611	46,205	54,533	59,618	64,581
Other services	9,148	10,401	12,314	16,655	19,171	21,713	24,818	29,012	32,344	35,325	38,711	42,996	47,353	49,868	57,393
GDP at factor costs	111,503	132,674	147,412	179,590	210,337	234,292	278,525	311,534	346,262	360,391	381,508	421,037	464,357	533,304	624,777

Source : World Bank Staff estimates.

AGRICULTURE

Table 3.1: NWFP: Area, Production and Yield/ha of Wheat, 1995/96 - 2002/03

(Area in '000 ha, Production in '000 Tonnes)

Year	Pakistan				NWFP 1/			
	Area	Production	Yield per hectare in kilogram	% Change over Preceding Year	Area	Production	Yield per hectare in kilogram	% Change over Preceding Year
1995/96	8,376.5	16,907.4	2,018.4	-3.0	866.1	1,202.5	1,388.4	1.6
1996/97	8,109.1	16,650.5	2,053.3	1.7	842.8	1,064.4	1,262.9	-9.0
1997/98	8,354.6	18,694.0	2,237.6	9.0	918.1	1,356.0	1,477.0	16.9
1998/99	8,229.9	17,857.6	2,169.8	-3.0	857.6	2,675.1	3,119.3	111.2
1999/00	8,463.0	21,078.6	2,490.7	14.8	806.5	3,001.3	3,721.4	19.3
2000/01	8,180.9	19,023.7	2,325.4	-6.6	790.3	764.0	966.7	-74.0
2001/02	8,057.5	18,226.5	2,262.1	-2.7	746.9	890.5	1,192.3	23.3
2002/03	8,033.9	19,183.3	2,387.8	5.6	732.1	1,064.4	1,453.9	21.9

1/ Including FATA.

Source: Agriculture Statistics of Pakistan 2002/03 and Bureau of Statistics, NWFP.

Table 3.2: NWFP: Area, Production and Yield/ha of Sugarcane, 1995/96 - 2002/03

(Area in '000 ha, Production in '000 Tonnes)

Year	Pakistan				NWFP 1/			
	Area	Production	Yield per hectare in kilogram	% Change over Preceding Year	Area	Production	Yield per hectare in kilogram	% Change over Preceding Year
1995/96	963.1	45,229.7	46,962.6	-3.0	102.5	4,583.0	44,712.2	1.6
1996/97	964.5	41,998.4	43,544.2	-7.3	108.4	4,841.6	44,664.2	-0.1
1997/98	1,056.2	53,104.2	50,278.5	15.5	108.6	4,956.5	45,640.0	2.2
1998/99	1,155.1	55,191.1	47,780.4	-5.0	103.3	4,719.5	45,687.3	0.1
1999/00	1,009.8	46,332.6	45,882.9	-4.0	106.3	4,917.1	46,256.8	1.2
2000/01	960.8	43,606.3	45,385.4	-1.1	105.9	4,784.4	45,178.5	-2.3
2001/02	999.7	48,041.6	48,056.0	5.9	101.5	4,787.2	47,164.5	4.4
2002/03	1,099.6	52,055.8	47,340.7	-1.5	104.9	5,049.0	48,131.6	2.1

1/ Including FATA

Source: Agriculture Statistics of Pakistan 2002/03 and Bureau of Statistics, NWFP.

Table 3.3: NWFP: Area, Production and Yield/ha of Tobacco, 1995/96 - 2002/03

(Area in '000 ha, Production in '000 Tonnes)

Year	Pakistan				NWFP 1/			
	Area	Production	Yield per hectare in kilogram	% Change over Preceding Year	Area	Production	Yield per hectare in kilogram	% Change over Preceding Year
1995/96	46.1	79.9	1,733.2	-3.0	26.1	53.5	2,049.8	1.6
1996/97	49.0	91.6	1,869.4	7.9	27.9	64.5	2,311.8	12.8
1997/98	53.4	98.6	1,846.4	-1.2	31.5	69.7	2,212.7	-4.3
1998/99	57.3	108.8	1,898.8	2.8	34.5	78.8	2,284.1	3.2
1999/00	56.4	107.7	1,909.6	0.6	35.7	80.3	2,249.3	-1.5
2000/01	45.6	85.1	1,866.2	-2.3	36.5	61.2	1,676.7	-25.5
2001/02	49.4	94.5	1,913.0	2.5	29.8	69.9	2,345.6	39.9
2002/03	46.6	88.2	1,892.7	-1.1	27.2	64.3	2,364.0	0.8

1/ Including FATA.

Source: Agriculture Statistics of Pakistan 2002/03 and Bureau of Statistics, NWFP.

Table 3.4 A: NWFP: Area, Production and Yield/ha of Major Crops, 1996/97 - 1998/99

(Area in '000 ha, Production in '000 Tonnes)

Name of Crops	1996/97				1997/98				1998/99			
	Area	Production	Yield per hectare in kilogram	% Change over preceding year	Area	Production	Yield per hectare in kilogram	% Change over preceding year	Area	Production	Yield per hectare in kilogram	% Change over preceding year
Kharif Crops												
Maize	494.7	737.5	1,494.0	-3.1	496.6	753.0	1,516.3		493.1		1,542.0	
Rice	54.3	107.3	2,009.0	3.1	55.4	113.5	2,048.7	35.1	56.5	116.1	2,055.0	33.3
Jowar	10.6	6.8	642.0	-10.0	12.7	8.0	629.9	-69.3	7.8	4.9	628.0	-69.4
Bajra	7.6	4.0	526.0	-8.5	9.3	5.1	548.4	-12.9	6.4	3.3	516.0	-17.8
Sugarcane	105.3	4,758.9	45,194.0	-0.2	105.3	4,870.9	46,257.4	8,335.2	99.9	4,629.1	46,337.0	8,880.0
Cotton (000 Bales)	0.3	0.6	356.0	33.3	0.5	0.8	1,600.0	-96.5	0.4	0.7	312.0	-99.3
Sesamum	1.1	0.4	364.0	-5.4	1.0	0.4	400.0	-75.0	0.8	0.4	500.0	60.3
Rabi Crops												
Wheat	735.2	926.9	1,261.0	1.8	805.8	1,202.7	1,492.6	273.1	750.8	1,080.2	1,439.0	187.8
Gram	91.1	37.6	413.0	8.5	91.7	36.1	393.7	-73.6	84.8	33.3	393.0	-72.7
Barley	34.9	36.6	1,048.0	4.8	32.5	37.7	1,160.0	194.7	25.7	30.6	1,191.0	203.1
Rape Seed & Mustard	22.3	11.0	493.0	0.4	23.7	12.8	540.1	-53.4	17.9	9.3	520.0	-56.3
Tobacco	27.9	64.5	2,057.0	12.2	31.5	69.7	2,212.7	309.7	N.A	N.A	-	-

Note: Cotton Production in Bales (1 Bale = 0.178 Tonnes).

Table 3.4 B: NWFP: Area, Production and Yield/ha of Major Crops, 2000/01 - 2002/03

(Area in '000 ha, Production in '000 Tonnes)

Name of Crops	2000/01				2001/02				2002/03			
	Area	Production	Yield per hectare in kilogram	% Change over preceding year	Area	Production	Yield per hectare in kilogram	% Change over preceding year	Area	Production	Yield per hectare in kilogram	% Change over preceding year
Kharif Crops												
Maize	489.4	819.4	1,674.3	7.3	493.7	847.5	1,716.6	2.5	459.9	780.1	1,696.4	-1.2
Rice	54.5	113.5	2,082.6	2.3	48.9	10.4	213.4	-89.8	49.6	114.8	2,314.0	984.4
Jowar	7.9	4.9	620.3	-0.8	8.8	5.1	573.2	-7.6	5.5	3.1	573.0	0.0
Bajra	5.4	2.5	463.0	-7.4	6.6	3.5	526.6	13.7	6.1	2.8	466.2	-11.5
Sugarcane	102.9	4,705.1	45,725.0	-2.7	98.7	4,711.8	47,753.2	4.4	102.5	4,986.4	48,647.7	1.9
Cotton	0.2	0.1	300.0	-10.0	1.7	0.7	421.7	40.6	1.9	0.8	419.4	-0.6
Sesamum	0.6	0.3	500.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	500.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	615.4	23.1
Rabi Crops												
Wheat	682.8	703.5	1,030.3	-25.0	640.4	816.3	1,274.7	23.7	628.2	947.6	1,508.4	18.3
Gram	58.0	9.9	170.7	-42.2	60.3	13.5	223.0	30.7	44.9	16.3	363.7	63.1
Barley	21.5	19.1	888.4	-23.9	19.1	20.1	1,054.6	18.7	17.8	10.4	584.2	-44.6
Rape Seed & Mustard	13.3	4.6	345.9	-26.5	13.6	6.6	483.8	39.9	14.1	7.0	493.6	2.0
Tobacco	26.5	61.2	2,309.4	3.9	29.8	69.9	2,350.9	1.8	-	-	-	-

Source : Agriculture Statistics, GoNWFP, Peshawar.

LAND UTILIZATION

Table 4.1: Land Utilization of Provinces in Pakistan, 1975/76, 1984/85 - 2002/03

(Million Hectares)

	Geographical Area	Total Area Reported	Forest Area	Area Not Available for Cultivat.	Cultivable Waste	Cultivated Area	Current Fallow	Net Area Sown	Area Sown More than Once	Total Cropped Area	
1975/76											
	Punjab	20.63	16.97	0.42	3.34	1.89	11.32	1.20	10.12	2.05	12.17
	Sindh	14.09	12.72	0.63	4.59	2.02	5.48	2.29	3.19	0.52	3.71
	NWFP	10.17	5.19	0.72	1.53	1.13	1.81	0.37	1.44	0.38	1.82
	Balochistan	34.72	19.04	1.07	11.17	5.58	1.22	0.91	0.31	0.01	0.32
	Total	79.61	53.92	2.84	20.63	10.62	19.83	4.77	15.06	2.96	18.02
1984/85											
	Punjab	20.63	17.01	0.45	2.95	1.89	11.72	1.06	10.66	2.96	13.62
	Sindh	14.09	13.93	0.66	5.20	2.47	5.60	2.78	2.82	0.90	3.72
	NWFP	10.17	8.10	0.96	3.95	1.36	1.83	0.32	1.51	0.43	1.94
	Balochistan	34.72	19.09	1.09	11.16	5.38	1.46	0.84	0.62	0.02	0.64
	Total	79.61	58.13	3.16	23.26	11.10	20.61	5.00	15.61	4.31	19.92
1985/86											
	Punjab	20.63	17.00	0.43	2.92	1.81	11.84	1.09	10.75	3.15	13.90
	Sindh	14.09	13.93	0.63	6.31	1.52	5.47	2.42	3.05	0.86	3.91
	NWFP	10.17	8.33	0.97	4.13	1.34	1.89	0.48	1.41	0.48	1.89
	Balochistan	34.72	18.53	1.09	11.16	4.80	1.47	0.91	0.56	0.02	0.58
	Total	79.61	57.79	3.12	24.52	9.47	20.67	4.90	15.77	4.51	20.28
1986/87											
	Punjab	20.63	16.98	0.45	2.83	1.85	11.85	1.01	10.84	3.48	14.32
	Sindh	14.09	13.94	0.49	5.41	2.34	5.70	2.58	3.12	0.89	4.01
	NWFP	10.17	8.34	0.89	4.21	1.35	1.89	0.39	1.50	0.45	1.95
	Balochistan	34.72	18.52	1.09	11.16	4.79	1.48	0.88	0.60	0.02	0.62
	Total	79.61	57.78	2.92	23.61	10.33	20.92	4.86	16.06	4.84	20.90
1987/88											
	Punjab	20.63	16.99	0.45	2.87	1.84	11.83	1.49	10.34	3.44	13.78
	Sindh	14.09	13.93	0.65	6.23	1.60	5.45	2.96	2.49	0.87	3.36
	NWFP	10.17	8.34	1.27	4.14	1.05	1.88	0.49	1.39	0.49	1.88
	Balochistan	34.72	18.52	1.09	11.16	4.77	1.50	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
	Total	79.61	57.78	3.46	24.40	9.26	20.66	5.94	14.72	4.80	19.52

Table 4.1: Land Utilization of Provinces in Pakistan, 1975/76, 1984/85 - 2002/03

Cont.

(Million Hectares)

	Geographical Area	Total Area Reported	Forest Area	Area Not Available for Cultivat.	Cultivable Waste	Cultivated Area	Current Fallow	Net Area Sown	Area Sown More than Once	Total Cropped Area
1988/89										
Punjab	20.63	17.01	0.45	2.80	1.75	12.01	0.97	11.04	3.78	14.82
Sindh	14.09	13.95	0.58	5.99	1.82	5.56	2.65	2.91	1.43	4.34
NWFP	10.17	8.34	1.31	4.11	1.05	1.87	0.38	1.49	0.52	2.01
Balochistan	34.72	18.60	1.09	11.16	4.77	1.58	0.93	0.65	0.00	0.65
Total	79.61	57.90	3.43	24.06	9.39	21.02	4.93	16.09	5.73	21.82
1989/90										
Punjab	20.63	17.08	0.46	3.01	1.74	11.87	1.11	10.76	4.22	14.98
Sindh	14.09	13.95	0.57	6.56	1.25	5.57	2.72	2.85	0.90	3.75
NWFP	10.17	8.34	1.26	4.11	1.08	1.89	0.38	1.51	0.52	2.03
Balochistan	34.72	18.60	1.09	11.16	4.74	1.61	0.91	0.70	0.00	0.70
Total	79.61	57.97	3.38	24.84	8.81	20.94	5.12	15.82	5.64	21.46
1990/91										
Punjab	20.63	17.10	0.46	2.99	1.84	11.81	1.01	10.80	4.26	15.06
Sindh	14.09	13.58	0.58	6.12	1.25	5.63	2.57	3.06	0.92	3.98
NWFP	10.17	8.33	1.33	4.07	1.03	1.90	0.35	1.55	0.53	2.08
Balochistan	34.72	18.60	1.09	11.16	4.73	1.62	0.92	0.70	0.00	0.70
Total	79.61	57.61	3.46	24.34	8.85	20.96	4.85	16.11	5.71	21.82
1991/92										
Punjab	20.63	17.51	0.47	3.19	1.86	11.99	1.01	10.98	4.06	15.04
Sindh	14.09	13.54	0.58	6.07	1.25	5.64	2.60	3.04	0.91	3.95
NWFP	10.17	8.35	1.33	4.06	1.04	1.92	0.42	1.50	0.56	2.06
Balochistan	34.72	18.47	1.09	11.16	4.71	1.51	0.84	0.67	0.00	0.67
Total	79.61	57.87	3.47	24.48	8.86	21.06	4.87	16.19	5.53	21.72
1992/93										
Punjab	20.63	17.46	0.47	3.01	1.84	12.14	1.13	11.01	4.54	15.55
Sindh	14.09	13.66	0.59	6.13	1.26	5.68	2.62	3.06	0.91	3.97
NWFP	10.17	8.34	1.33	4.05	1.04	1.92	0.41	1.51	0.54	2.05
Balochistan	34.72	18.60	1.09	11.16	4.69	1.66	0.79	0.87	0.00	0.87
Total	79.61	58.06	3.48	24.35	8.83	21.40	4.95	16.45	5.99	22.44

Table 4.1: Land Utilization of Provinces in Pakistan, 1975/76, 1984/85 - 2002/03

Cont.

(Million Hectares)

	Geographical Area	Total Area Reported	Forest Area	Area Not Available for Cultivat.	Cultivable Waste	Cultivated Area	Current Fallow	Net Area Sown	Area Sown More than Once	Total Cropped Area	
1993/94											
	Punjab	20.63	17.47	0.48	3.06	1.74	12.19	1.18	11.01	4.26	15.27
	Sindh	14.09	13.72	0.59	6.12	1.28	5.73	2.85	2.88	0.86	3.74
	NWFP	10.17	8.34	1.29	4.09	1.04	1.92	0.42	1.50	0.52	2.02
	Balochistan	34.72	18.60	1.09	11.16	4.68	1.67	0.84	0.83	0.01	0.84
	Total	79.61	58.13	3.45	24.43	8.74	21.51	5.29	16.22	5.65	21.87
1994/95											
	Punjab	20.63	17.46	0.50	3.01	1.81	12.14	1.19	10.95	4.68	15.63
	Sindh	14.09	14.09	0.68	6.23	1.39	5.79	3.09	2.70	0.80	3.50
	NWFP	10.17	8.35	1.34	4.03	1.05	1.93	0.36	1.57	0.53	2.10
	Balochistan	34.72	18.60	1.08	11.17	4.66	1.69	0.78	0.91	0.00	0.91
	Total	79.61	58.50	3.60	24.44	8.91	21.55	5.42	16.13	6.01	22.14
1995/96											
	Punjab	20.63	17.47	0.50	2.93	1.76	12.28	1.12	11.16	4.75	15.91
	Sindh	14.09	14.09	0.68	6.23	1.40	5.78	3.05	2.73	0.81	3.54
	NWFP	10.17	8.35	1.34	4.03	1.05	1.93	0.37	1.56	0.54	2.10
	Balochistan	34.72	18.60	1.09	11.16	4.66	1.69	0.65	1.04	0.00	1.04
	Total	79.61	58.51	3.61	24.35	8.87	21.68	5.19	16.49	6.10	22.59
1996/97											
	Punjab	20.63	17.52	0.50	3.01	1.74	12.27	1.15	11.12	4.79	15.91
	Sindh	14.09	14.09	0.69	6.27	1.44	5.69	2.67	3.02	0.90	3.92
	NWFP	10.17	8.35	1.34	4.03	1.05	1.93	0.41	1.52	0.54	2.06
	Balochistan	34.72	19.27	1.05	11.30	4.83	2.09	1.25	0.84	0.00	0.84
	Total	79.61	59.23	3.58	24.61	9.06	21.98	5.48	16.50	6.23	22.73
1997/98											
	Punjab	20.63	17.52	0.51	3.00	1.75	12.26	1.36	10.90	5.06	15.96
	Sindh	14.09	14.08	0.69	6.26	1.45	5.68	2.64	3.04	0.91	3.95
	NWFP	10.17	8.35	1.35	4.01	1.08	1.91	0.34	1.57	0.59	2.16
	Balochistan	34.72	19.37	1.05	11.34	4.87	2.11	1.14	0.97	0.00	0.97
	Total	79.61	59.32	3.60	24.61	9.15	21.96	5.48	16.48	6.56	23.04

Table 4.1: Land Utilization of Provinces in Pakistan, 1975/76, 1984/85 - 2002/03

Concl.

(Million Hectares)

	Geographical Area	Total Area Reported	Forest Area	Area Not Available for Cultivat.	Cultivable Waste	Cultivated Area	Current Fallow	Net Area Sown	Area Sown More than Once	Total Cropped Area
1998/99										
Punjab	20.63	17.52	0.50	3.02	1.69	12.31	1.28	11.03	4.77	15.80
Sindh	14.09	14.05	0.69	6.25	1.46	5.65	2.48	3.17	0.94	4.11
NWFP	10.17	8.34	1.36	3.92	1.22	1.84	0.33	1.51	0.57	2.08
Balochistan	34.72	19.37	1.05	11.33	4.86	2.13	1.26	0.87	0.00	0.87
Total	79.61	59.28	3.60	24.52	9.23	21.93	5.35	16.58	6.28	22.86
1999/00										
Punjab	20.63	17.52	0.54	2.97	1.66	12.35	1.33	11.02	4.99	16.01
Sindh	14.09	14.05	0.75	6.23	1.37	5.70	2.71	2.99	0.89	3.88
NWFP	10.17	8.34	1.36	3.92	1.21	1.85	0.42	1.43	0.57	2.00
Balochistan	34.72	19.37	1.13	11.33	4.85	2.06	1.21	0.85	0.00	0.85
Total	79.61	59.28	3.78	24.45	9.09	21.96	5.67	16.29	6.45	22.74
2000/01										
Punjab	20.63	17.64	0.52	3.00	1.80	12.32	1.56	10.76	5.30	16.06
Sindh	14.09	14.09	0.80	6.13	1.28	5.88	3.49	2.39	0.71	3.10
NWFP	10.17	8.34	1.32	3.91	1.25	1.86	0.44	1.42	0.62	2.04
Balochistan	34.72	19.37	1.13	11.33	4.84	2.07	1.24	0.83	0.01	0.84
Total	79.61	59.44	3.77	24.37	9.17	22.13	6.73	15.40	6.64	22.04
2001/02										
Punjab	20.63	17.52	0.51	2.95	1.63	12.43	1.40	11.03	5.07	16.10
Sindh	14.09	14.09	0.84	6.12	1.27	5.86	3.43	2.43	0.73	3.16
NWFP	10.17	8.34	1.32	3.91	1.22	1.89	0.51	1.38	0.63	2.01
Balochistan	34.72	19.38	1.13	11.30	4.83	2.09	1.26	0.83	0.02	0.85
Total	79.61	59.33	3.80	24.28	8.95	22.27	6.60	15.67	6.45	22.12
2002/03										
Punjab	20.63	17.52	0.51	2.95	1.63	12.43	1.40	11.03	4.93	15.96
Sindh	14.09	14.09	0.84	6.12	1.34	5.79	3.52	2.27	0.79	3.06
NWFP	10.17	8.35	1.33	3.92	1.20	1.90	0.51	1.39	0.53	1.92
Balochistan	34.72	19.51	1.36	11.33	4.83	1.99	1.10	0.89	0.02	0.91
Total	79.61	59.47	4.04	24.32	9.00	22.11	6.53	15.58	6.27	21.85

Source: Director Agriculture Statistics, GoNWFP, Peshawar.

Table 4.2: NWFP: Land Utilization Statistics, 1997/98 - 2002/03

(Hectares)

Item	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Reported Area	5,623,129	5,512,448	5,623,129	5,619,307	5,619,307	5,619,307
Total Cultivated Area	1,720,295	1,543,876	1,659,225	1,665,520	1,693,481	1,696,318
Net Area Sown	1,404,967	1,240,343	1,268,083	1,257,755	1,210,519	1,220,013
Current Fallow	315,328	303,533	391,142	407,765	482,962	476,305
Total Cropped Area	1,924,749	1,737,027	1,763,526	1,803,227	1,773,834	1,686,585
Area sown more than once	519,782	496,684	495,443	545,472	563,315	466,572
Total un-cultivated area	3,902,834	3,968,572	3,963,904	3,953,787	3,925,826	3,922,989
Culturable waste	900,517	1,044,965	1,033,742	1,078,643	1,050,626	1,025,328
Forest Area	1,315,199	1,328,401	1,327,998	1,279,441	1,280,725	1,281,188
Not available for cultivation	1,687,118	1,595,206	1,602,164	1,595,703	1,594,475	1,616,473

Source : Agriculture Statistics, GoNWFP, Peshawar.

Table 4.3: NWFP: Percentage, Proportion and Variation of Land Utilization, 1997/98 - 2002/03

(Percentage)

Item	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
as % of total reported area						
Cultivated Area	30.6	28.0	29.5	29.6	30.1	30.2
Cropped Area	34.2	31.5	31.4	32.1	31.6	30.0
Un-Cultivated Area	69.4	72.0	70.5	70.4	69.9	69.8
as % variation over preceding year						
Reported Area	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cultivated Area	-	-10.3	7.5	0.4	1.7	0.2
Cropped Area	-	-9.8	1.5	2.3	-1.6	-4.9
Un-Cultivated Area	-	1.7	-0.1	-0.3	-0.7	-0.1

Source : Bureau of Statistics, GoNWFP, Peshawar.

IRRIGATION

Table 5.1 A: NWFP: Area and Production under Irrigated and Un-irrigated Land for Various Crops, 1997/98 - 1999/00

(Area in '000 ha, Production in '000 Tonnes)

Name of Crops	1997/98						1998/99						1999/00					
	Total		Irrigated		Un-irrigated		Total		Irrigated		Un-irrigated		Total		Irrigated		Un-irrigated	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
KHARIF CROPS																		
Maize	213.3	409.5	283.3	343.5	496.6	753.0	211.4	415.9	281.7	344.4	493.1	760.3	214.0	424.0	277.0	345.0	491.0	769.0
Rice	55.4	113.5	-	-	55.4	113.5	56.5	116.1	-	-	56.5	116.1	55.0	112.0	-	-	55.0	112.0
Jowar	2.9	2.3	9.7	5.8	12.6	8.1	2.5	2.0	5.3	2.9	7.8	4.9	3.0	2.0	6.0	3.0	9.0	5.0
Bajra	1.2	0.8	8.0	4.2	9.2	5.0	1.0	0.8	5.3	2.5	6.3	3.3	0.8	0.6	5.0	2.0	6.0	3.0
Sugarcane	104.0	4,829.6	1.3	41.4	105.3	4,871.0	99.2	4,609.3	-	19.8	99.9	4,629.1	102.0	4,813.0	0.8	26.0	103.0	4,839.0
Cotton	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Sesamum	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	12.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4
Ground Nuts	0.7	1.5	11.8	18.9	12.5	20.4	0.6	1.0	-	19.7	13.0	20.8	0.8	2.0	12.0	18.0	13.0	20.0
Kharif Fruits	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	30.4	357.3	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	31.0	368.5	32.0	375.0	-	-	32.0	375.0
Kharif Vegetables	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	12.7	131.8	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	13.6	141.8	15.0	152.0	-	-	15.0	152.0
Kharif Pulses	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.6
RABI CROPS																		
Wheat	317.9	678.2	487.9	524.5	805.8	1,202.7	299.3	631.9	451.5	448.3	750.8	1,080.2	283.0	570.0	416.0	385.0	699.0	955.0
Gram	7.3	4.0	84.3	32.0	91.6	36.0	7.3	4.2	77.5	29.0	84.8	53.2	5.0	3.0	56.0	15.0	61.0	18.0
Barley	10.6	15.6	21.9	22.0	32.5	37.6	9.4	13.9	16.3	16.7	25.7	30.6	9.0	13.0	15.0	15.0	24.0	28.0
Potato (Spring)	2.3	24.3	0.7	7.4	3.0	31.7	1.7	18.3	0.6	5.5	2.3	23.8	1.0	15.0	0.6	5.0	2.0	20.0
Onion	4.3	67.8	0.3	1.8	4.6	69.6	6.1	97.6	0.4	2.0	6.5	99.6	8.0	124.0	0.4	2.0	8.0	126.0
Rape Seed & Mustard	2.9	1.9	20.7	10.9	23.6	12.8	2.0	1.2	16.0	8.1	18.0	9.3	2.0	1.0	15.0	7.0	17.0	8.0
Rabi Fruits	-	-	-	-	7.5	66.7	-	-	-	-	7.7	68.1	8.0	68.0	-	-	8.0	68.0
Rabi Vegetables	-	-	-	-	11.5	156.4	-	-	-	-	12.1	161.0	12.0	163.0	-	-	12.0	163.0
Rabi Pulses	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Tobacco	32.0	70.0	-	-	32.0	70.0	35.0	79.0	-	-	35.0	79.0	36.0	80.0	-	-	36.0	80.0

Source : Agriculture Statistics, GoNWFP, Peshawar.

Table 5.1 B: NWFP: Area and Production under Irrigated and Un-irrigated Land for Various Crops, 2000/01 - 2002/03

(Area in '000 ha, Production in '000 Tonnes)

Name of Crops	2000/01						2001/02						2002/03						
	Total		Irrigated		Un-irrigated		Total		Irrigated		Un-irrigated		Total		Irrigated		Un-irrigated		
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	
KHARIF CROPS																			
Bajra	5.4	2.5	1.0	0.7	4.4	1.8	6.6	3.5	1.4	1.0	5.2	2.4	6.1	2.8	1.0	0.7	5.1	2.1	
Cotton	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	-	-	1.7	0.7	1.7	0.7	-	-	1.9	0.8	1.9	0.8	-	-	
Ground Nuts	11.5	17.5	0.4	0.7	11.1	16.8	10.1	15.0	0.5	0.8	9.6	14.2	9.1	13.8	0.4	0.7	8.7	13.1	
Jowar	7.9	4.5	2.7	1.9	5.2	2.6	8.8	5.1	3.6	2.5	5.3	2.5	5.5	3.2	2.9	1.9	2.6	1.3	
Kharif Fruits	25.0	294.4	25.0	294.4	-	-	25.4	295.8	25.4	295.8	-	-	29.7	335.8	29.7	335.8	-	-	
Kharif Pulses	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	
Kharif Vegetables	14.4	151.4	14.4	151.4	-	-	15.3	160.9	15.3	160.9	-	-	15.8	162.4	15.8	162.4	-	-	
Maize	489.4	819.4	212.7	432.0	276.7	387.4	493.7	847.5	213.2	447.9	280.5	399.7	459.9	780.1	203.8	421.0	256.1	359.2	
Rice	54.5	113.5	54.5	113.5	-	-	48.9	104.2	48.7	103.8	0.2	0.4	49.6	114.8	49.6	114.8	-	-	
Sesamum	0.6	11.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	11.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	
Sugarcane	102.9	4,705.1	102.4	4,690.4	0.5	14.7	98.7	4,711.8	98.1	4,695.3	0.6	16.5	102.5	4,986.4	101.6	4,980.7	1.0	5.7	
RABI CROPS																			
Barley	21.5	19.1	8.3	10.6	13.2	8.5	13.7	20.1	1.8	9.1	11.9	11.0	17.8	18.5	7.1	8.2	10.7	10.4	
Gram	58.1	9.9	7.1	3.6	51.0	6.3	60.3	13.5	11.1	6.8	49.3	6.7	44.9	16.3	9.1	6.1	35.8	10.2	
Onion	8.9	180.5	8.7	179.2	0.2	1.3	7.9	162.7	7.6	161.1	0.3	1.6	8.4	173.5	8.1	172.1	0.3	1.4	
Potato (Spring)	2.0	21.1	1.5	16.1	0.5	5.0	1.8	20.0	1.3	15.4	0.5	4.6	1.9	20.7	1.5	17.0	0.4	3.7	
Rabi Fruits	7.9	69.7	7.9	69.7	-	-	7.7	68.3	7.7	68.3	-	-	7.4	68.3	7.4	68.3	-	-	
Rabi Pulses	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rabi Vegetables	12.6	166.3	12.6	166.3	-	-	12.2	173.0	12.2	173.0	-	-	11.5	148.4	11.5	148.4	-	-	
Rape Seed & Mustard	13.3	4.6	1.7	0.9	11.6	3.7	1.7	6.6	1.7	1.1	11.89	5.5	14.1	7.0	2.2	1.4	12.0	5.6	
Tobacco	26.5	61.2	26.5	61.2	-	-	29.8	69.9	29.8	69.9	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	
Wheat	682.4	648.5	278.7	504.0	403.7	144.5	640.4	816.3	275.1	521.4	365.3	294.9	628.2	967.6	269.0	572.6	359.2	394.9	

Source : Agriculture Statistics, GoNWFP, Peshawar.

Table 5.2: NWFP: Area Irrigated by Different Sources, 1997/98 - 2002/03

(Area in hectares)

Years	Total Irrigated Area	Canals		Tanks	Tubewells	Wells	Lift Pump	Others
		Govt	Private					
1997/98	839,356	367,510	346,382	39	39,752	36,278	27,208	22,187
1998/99	837,944	370,602	338,061	290	41,068	36,799	29,209	23,914
1999/00	828,455	375,987	321,877	352	39,619	37,076	29,371	24,173
2000/01	852,313	397,871	311,481	361	45,888	38,633	29,838	28,241
2001/02	854,575	396,103	317,501	361	42,432	40,858	29,161	28,159
2002/03	874,183	400,231	325,908	363	45,182	42,922	30,687	28,890

Source: Agriculture Statistics, GoNWFP, Peshawar.

Table 5.3: NWFP: District-wise Area Irrigated by Different Sources, 2002/03

(Area in hectares)

District	2002/03							
	Total	Canals		Tanks	Tube-wells	Wells	Lift Pump	Others
		Govt	Private					
NWFP	874,183	407,231	318,908	363	45,182	42,922	30,687	28,890
Tank	7,369	-	6,905	-	464	-	-	-
D.I.Khan	145,798	126,705	793	-	17,994	-	306	-
Lakki	36,300	21,724	13,874	-	220	482	-	-
Bannu	47,980	5,270	41,965	-	615	130	-	-
Karak	1,851	-	-	-	-	1,365	-	486
Kohat	16,561	2,495	4,332	-	2,437	1,251	-	6,046
Hangu	5,364	10	-	-	275	725	-	4,354
Peshawar	77,165	27,788	43,067	-	4,005	1,259	-	1,046
Nowshera	24,947	20,568	64	-	2,259	1,703	-	353
Charsadda	80,796	59,332	17,223	-	865	1,176	65	2,135
Mardan	79,534	72,720	-	-	130	3,488	2,290	906
Swabi	34,416	22,286	-	-	92	11,121	119	798
Buner	15,883	3,010	1,120	-	5,775	1,340	2,235	2,403
Shangla	3,085	-	3,085	-	-	-	-	-
Swat	86,089	4,305	36,250	-	5,880	10,900	21,500	7,254
Malakand	35,165	11,113	16,569	7	551	1,879	4,012	1,034
Lower Dir	40,995	910	36,085	178	235	2,307	160	1,120
Upper Dir	22,150	2,250	18,767	178	-	-	-	955
Chitral	20,934	5,309	15,625	-	-	-	-	-
Kohistan	26,475	-	26,475	-	-	-	-	-
Battagram	4,933	-	4,933	-	-	-	-	-
Mansehra	20,557	7,471	13,080	-	6	-	-	-
A/Abad	7,040	7,000	-	-	-	40	-	-
Haripur	32,796	6,965	18,696	-	3,379	3,756	-	-

Source : Agriculture Statistics, GoNWFP, Peshawar.

FERTILIZERS

Table 6.1: NWFP: District-wise Sale of Fertilizers, 1999/00 - 2002/03

(Tonnes)

District	1999/00				2000/01*				2001/02*				2002/03			
	Total	N	P2O5	K	Total	N	P2O5	K	Total	N	P2O5	K	Total	N	P2O5	K
Total	145,828	124,139	21,115	574	159,871	126,285	32,786	800	169,692	138,221	30,371	1,100	157,303	138,511	17,855	937
Tank	295	217	78	-	297	292	5	-	315	310	5	-	292	287	5	-
D.I.Khan	12,365	10,334	2,026	5	11,383	9,968	1,414	1	12,082	10,580	1,501	1	11,200	9,808	1,391	1
Lakki	1,296	1,086	209	1	1,450	1,418	33	-	1,539	1,505	35	-	1,427	1,395	32	-
Bannu	4,360	3,808	552	0	4,823	4,782	42	-	5,120	5,076	44	-	4,746	4,705	41	-
Karak	82	45	37	-	60	60	-	-	64	64	-	-	59	59	-	-
Kohat	3,903	3,551	352	-	2,275	2,240	35	-	2,414	2,378	37	-	2,238	2,204	34	-
Hangu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peshawar	33,420	26,980	5,943	497	36,604	32,370	4,196	38	38,853	34,359	4,454	40	36,016	31,850	4,129	37
Nowshera	5,367	4,647	720	-	3,703	3,469	234	1	3,931	3,682	248	1	3,644	3,413	230	1
Charsadda	8,150	7,027	1,123	-	10,473	9,939	470	65	11,117	10,549	498	69	10,305	9,779	462	64
Mardan	28,474	25,123	3,317	34	40,297	33,506	6,192	599	42,773	35,565	6,573	635	39,650	32,968	6,093	589
Swabi	2,928	2,310	599	19	2,813	1,980	765	68	2,986	2,101	812	72	2,768	1,948	753	67
Buner	726	585	139	2	1,399	1,284	116	-	1,485	1,362	123	-	1,377	1,263	114	-
Shangla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swat	14,786	12,951	1,825	10	9,758	8,023	1,661	74	10,357	8,516	1,763	79	9,601	7,894	1,634	73
Malakand	3,871	3,452	419	-	8,978	7,994	984	-	9,530	8,486	1,044	-	8,834	7,866	968	-
Lower Dir	9,414	7,936	1,478	-	12,139	11,577	557	5	12,885	12,288	591	5	11,944	11,391	548	5
Upper Dir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chitral	669	424	245	-	384	372	12	-	408	395	13	-	378	366	12	-
Kohistan	1,231	1,222	9	-	310	310	-	-	329	329	-	-	305	305	-	-
Battagram	60	60	-	-	210	210	-	-	223	223	-	-	207	207	-	-
Mansehra	2,982	2,694	282	6	4,152	3,294	756	102	4,407	3,496	803	108	4,085	3,241	744	100
Abbottabad	3,027	2,560	467	-	4,899	4,468	431	-	5,200	4,742	457	-	4,820	4,396	424	-
Haripur	8,422	7,127	1,295	-	3,463	3,218	245	-	3,675	3,415	260	-	3,407	3,166	241	-

* The estimates for NWFP have been drawn from the Total Pakistan data (including FATA) on share basis.

Source : 1) Agriculture Development Authority, GoNWFP, Peshawar.
 2) Monthly Statistical Bulletin (March 2004) by FBS.
 3) Fertilizer Review 2002/03, by (NFDC) P&D Division, Islamabad.

POPULATION

Table 7.1: NWFP: Population Estimates, 1951 - 2004

	Area in Sq.Km	Census Years						NIPS Estimates				
		1951	1961	1972	1981	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
(Millions)												
Total Population	796,095	33.8	42.9	65.3	84.3	132.4	136.5	139.5	142.5	145.4	148.3	151.1
NWFP	74,521	4.6	5.7	8.4	11.1	17.7	18.3	18.7	19.2	19.6	20.0	20.5
(Average Annual Percentage)												
Growth in Pakistan Population			2.4	3.9	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9
Growth in NWFP Population			2.3	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2

Sources: 50 Years of Pakistan Volume I, Economic Survey of Pakistan 2004, Development Statistics of NWFP 2003 and National Institute of Population Estimates.

Table 7.2: NWFP: District-wise Area, Size and Density of Population, Growth Rate and Sex Ratio, 1981 and 1998

District	Area in Sq.Kms	Population ('000)		Percent change in 1998 over 1981	Population density per Sq.Km		Annual growth rate 1981-1998 (Percent)	Sex ratio (Males per 100 females)	
		1981 (Census)	1998 (Census)		1981	1998		1981	1998
N.W.F.P	74,521	11,061,328	17,735,912	60.3	148	238	2.8	109	105
Tank	1,679	141,062	238,216	68.9	84	142	3.1	112	109
D.I.Khan	7,326	494,432	852,995	72.5	67	116	3.3	113	111
Lakki	3,164	288,759	490,025	69.7	91	155	3.2	108	104
Bannu	1,227	422,027	675,667	60.1	344	551	2.8	110	107
Karak	3,372	249,681	430,796	72.5	74	128	3.3	101	96
Kohat	2,545	326,617	562,644	72.3	128	221	3.3	106	101
Hangu	1,097	182,474	314,529	72.4	166	287	3.3	98	96
Peshawar	1,257	1,113,303	2,019,118	81.4	886	1606	3.6	112	111
Nowshera	1,748	537,638	874,373	62.6	308	500	2.9	111	109
Charsadda	996	630,811	1,022,364	62.1	633	1026	2.9	108	108
Mardan	1,632	881,465	1,460,100	65.6	540	895	3.0	108	107
Swabi	1,543	625,035	1,026,804	64.3	405	665	3.0	103	101
Buner	1,865	265,517	506,048	90.6	142	271	3.9	105	100
Shangla	1,586	251,546	434,563	72.8	159	274	3.3	109	106
Swat	5,337	715,938	1,257,602	75.7	134	236	3.4	110	106
Malakand	952	257,797	452,291	75.4	271	475	3.4	105	107
Lower Dir	1,583	404,844	717,649	77.3	256	453	3.4	103	98
Upper Dir	3,699	362,565	575,858	58.8	98	156	2.8	103	103
Chitral	14,850	208,560	318,689	52.8	14	21	2.5	107	103
Kohistan	7,492	465,237	472,570	1.6	62	63	0.1	133	124
Battagram	1,301	339,119	307,278	-9.4	261	236	-0.6	135	107
Mansehra	4,579	770,235	1,152,839	49.7	168	252	2.4	103	98
Abbottabad	1,967	647,635	880,666	36.0	329	448	1.8	107	100
Haripur	1,725	479,031	692,228	44.5	278	401	2.2	102	100

Source : District Census Reports 1998, by Population Census Organization, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad

Table 7.3: NWFP: District-wise Population of Urban and Rural Areas, 1972, 1981 and 1998

District	1972 (Census)			1981 (Census)			1998 (Census)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
N.W.F.P	8,388,551	1,195,655	7,192,896	11,061,328	1,665,653	9,395,675	17,735,912	2,994,084	14,741,828
Tank	93,389	14,306	79,083	141,062	25,003	116,059	238,216	35,741	202,475
D.I.Khan	380,229	74,934	305,295	494,432	91,595	402,837	852,995	125,807	727,188
Lakki	216,590	14,359	202,231	276,118	18,755	257,363	490,025	46,878	443,147
Bannu	350,629	43,757	306,872	434,668	43,210	391,458	675,667	47,676	627,991
Karak	191,204	-	191,204	249,681	13,679	236,002	430,796	27,893	402,903
Kohat	264,465	65,202	199,263	326,617	87,819	238,798	562,644	151,913	410,731
Hangu	125,721	27,882	97,839	182,474	34,427	148,047	314,529	64,217	250,312
Peshawar	784,443	272,697	511,746	1,084,347	566,248	518,099	2,019,118	982,816	1,036,302
Nowshera	433,287	102,935	330,352	566,594	150,991	415,603	874,373	227,030	647,343
Charsadda	513,193	105,064	408,129	630,811	131,834	498,977	1,022,364	192,851	829,513
Mardan	696,622	127,263	569,359	881,465	166,302	715,163	1,460,100	295,128	1,164,972
Swabi	507,631	67,418	440,213	625,035	58,301	566,734	1,026,804	179,214	847,590
Buner	187,984	-	187,984	265,517	-	265,517	506,048	-	506,048
Shangla	179,813	-	179,813	251,546	-	251,546	434,563	-	434,563
Swat	520,614	51,117	469,497	715,938	88,078	627,860	1,257,602	173,868	1,083,734
Malakand	185,872	67,012	118,860	257,797	-	257,797	452,291	43,179	409,112
Lower Dir	277,481	-	277,481	404,844	-	404,844	717,649	44,335	673,314
Upper Dir	251,045	-	251,045	362,565	-	362,565	575,858	22,901	552,957
Chitral	159,000	19,437	139,563	208,560	-	208,560	318,689	30,622	288,067
Kohistan	204,521	-	204,521	465,237	-	465,237	472,570	-	472,570
Battagram	174,009	-	174,009	339,119	-	339,119	307,278	-	307,278
Mansehra	713,597	28,380	685,217	727,469	37,436	690,033	1,152,839	61,376	1,091,463
Abbottabad	551,144	68,569	482,575	679,328	96,966	582,362	880,666	157,904	722,762
Hariipur	426,068	45,323	380,745	490,104	55,009	435,095	692,228	82,735	609,493

Sources: 1.1951-1981 Population of Administrative Units by Population Census Organization, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad.

2.1998 Census Report of NWFP, by Population Census Organization, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS

Table 8.1: Electricity Generation, Consumption and Connections of Pakistan and NWFP, 2000/01 - 2002/03

Year	Pakistan			NWFP (Settled)			NWFP as percent share of Pakistan total		
	Generation (Million KWH)	Consumption (Million KWH)	Connections ('000)	Generation (Million KWH)	Consumption (Million KWH)	Connections ('000)	Generation	Consumption	Connections
2000/01	68,117	48,584	12,200	15,370	4,259	1,641	22.56	8.77	13.45
2001/02	73,180	50,622	12,700	16,973	5,511	1,706	23.19	10.89	13.43
2002/03	75,682	52,656	13,300	20,029	4,856	1,774 (E)	26.46	9.22	13.34

(E): Estimated.

Sources: 1) Chief Executive PESCO, Peshawar.
2) Economic Survey of Pakistan 2003-04.
3) Pakistan Statistical Pocket Book 2004.

Table 8.2: NWFP: Gas Consumption, 1999/00 - 2001/02

(HM3)

Year	Total	Household	Commercial	Industrial/Bulk	Others
1999/00	6,164,041	3,169,756	558,485	2,389,247	46,553
2000/01	5,942,056	3,280,712	573,793	2,061,229	26,322
2001/02	6,686,300	3,531,070	571,797	2,554,229	29,204

Sources: 1) Sui Northern Gas Pipe Lines Ltd., Peshawar.
2) Regional Office Sui Northern Gas Pipe Lines Ltd., Abbottabad.

VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION

Table 9.1: NWFP: District-wise Number of Villages Electrified, 2000/01 - 2002/03

District	2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
	During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative
N.W.F.P	572	8,002	494	8,449	95	8,544
Tank	-	-	3	-	-	-
D.I.Khan	8	461	7	471	3	474
Lakki	4	-	48	-	7	-
Bannu	3	632	8	688	2	697
Karak	-	186	3	189	2	191
Kohat	6	402	-	412	2	414
Hangu	2	-	10	-	-	-
Peshawar	30	584	30	614	11	625
Nowshera	14	345	16	361	8	369
Charsadda	14	666	72	738	34	772
Mardan	19	1,006	30	1,037	2	1,039
Swabi	-	-	1	-	-	-
Buner	-	-	25	-	2	-
Shangla	-	-	4	-	-	-
Swat	7	830	37	896	3	901
Malakand Agency	14	210	65	275	7	282
L/Dir .	30	550	47	550	6	556
U/Dir	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chitral	-	36	-	36	-	36
Kohistan.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Battagram	-	-	9	-	-	-
Manshra	26	624	33	666	2	668
A/Abad	21	1,470	18	1,516	3	1,520
Haripur	374	-	28	-	1	-

Note : The cumulative figures of districts Swabi, Haripur, Battagram, Lakki, Tank, Hangu, Buner, Shangla and Upper Dir are included in their respective parent districts.

Source : Chief Executive, PESCO, Peshawar.

EMPLOYMENT

Table 10.1: NWFP: District-wise Employed Population (10 Years and Above) by Industry Employment Status, 1998

District	Total	Activities	Agriculture	Community	Construction	Electricity, Gas and Water	Financing	Manufacturing	Mining and Quarrying	Transport	Whole Sale
NWFP	2,518,368	58,304	1,060,145	547,234	363,986	17,889	19,239	67,626	4,163	143,044	236,738
Tank	28,728	451	14,608	5,027	2,890	220	59	268	-	2,315	2,890
D.I.Khan	141,607	1,573	68,305	30,062	24,892	289	572	2,740	159	4,536	8,479
Lakki	59,715	315	28,820	10,873	8,093	668	196	1,115	90	4,074	5,471
Bannu	97,345	901	40,932	18,532	17,811	335	218	1,710	-	4,238	12,668
Karak	38,784	365	15,279	12,641	3,295	184	176	508	191	3,315	2,830
Kohat	59,731	1,819	15,882	20,082	5,807	298	503	2,127	38	5,085	8,090
Hangu	27,485	221	12,822	6,542	2,104	39	108	493	2	2,019	3,135
Peshawar	322,627	19,794	51,099	134,455	52,024	2,259	8,744	9,670	856	17,621	26,105
Nowshera	139,178	1,587	34,870	35,066	32,715	877	641	4,350	78	10,432	18,562
Charsadda	161,231	775	79,089	23,728	28,459	1,720	442	3,454	55	8,802	14,707
Mardan	237,171	7,363	98,680	52,009	36,828	1,785	2,286	6,272	163	12,179	19,606
Swabi	153,652	1,163	85,805	19,846	22,869	536	533	3,760	24	6,574	12,542
Buner	79,976	88	58,501	7,560	4,657	328	72	1,035	11	2,228	5,496
Shangla	69,422	407	43,601	5,211	7,007	275	96	1,599	2,353	2,801	6,072
Swat	169,549	2,637	84,956	23,320	18,231	768	441	8,563	-	10,451	20,182
Malakand	53,838	193	20,590	10,752	10,190	831	223	1,519	-	3,138	6,402
Lower Dir	86,838	1,017	39,770	15,010	16,619	600	186	1,739	8	3,943	7,946
Upper Dir	62,341	50	41,076	5,780	6,051	104	52	2,021	-	2,437	4,770
Chitral	37,248	1,230	9,909	15,555	1,651	1,076	253	2,083	5	2,170	3,316
Kohistan	81,825	816	67,151	6,231	3,098	1,036	24	388	30	527	2,524
Battagram	40,766	6,768	22,264	5,863	1,632	173	222	509	53	959	2,323
Mansehra	157,985	1,582	74,008	28,699	19,893	1,138	1,099	3,761	21	13,566	14,218
Abbottabad	121,211	4,639	23,205	36,249	20,955	1,659	1,390	3,975	26	12,054	17,059
Hariipur	90,115	2,550	28,923	18,141	16,215	691	703	3,967	-	7,580	11,345

Source: District Census Report, 1998 Census.

MINERALS

Table 11.1: NWFP: Mineral Production, 2000/01 - 2003/04

(Tonnes)

Type of Minerals	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Antimony	-	3	-	-
Barytes	3,847	2,542	2,911	2,570
Basalt	-	-	-	-
Bentonite	1,130	8,010	1,537	8,040
China Clay	33,824	46,389	24,245	19,761
Chromite	168	5,143	25	84
Coal	42,327	58,539	59,768	56,842
Corundum	-	2	-	60
Dolomite	156,718	86,329	165,555	91,825
Emerald	-	-	-	-
Feldspar	42,790	35,079	28,111	33,883
Fire Clay	450	8,936	10,052	11,981
Fuller Earth	214	1,541	2,195	2,180
Garnet	-	59	-	-
Granite	4,101	4,770	2,455	20,539
Gypsum	159,649	196,473	112,634	196,330
Harblendit	188	115	-	50
Iron Ore	210	-	-	2,320
Jade	-	-	-	-
Latrite	13,300	14,476	19,461	31,978
L Stone	-	-	-	1,353,506
Lime Stone	3,838,148	3,881,559	4,596,516	4,619,078
Magnasite	5,590	5,260	2,903	6,846
Magnese	1,940	-	-	-
Marble	391,685	408,699	456,081	447,250
Mica	54	-	-	-
N.Synite	-	-	-	-
Orpiment	-	-	30	-
Pezolan	20	-	-	-
Phosphate	2,385	1,362	1,727	6,484
Quartzite	2,119	1,560	535	445
Quartz	985	585	180	205
Red Ocher	-	-	-	-
Red Oxide	8,500	25,968	15,205	10,201
Rock Salt	115,989	118,463	102,782	103,985
Sand stone	-	-	-	5,772
Shale Clay	663,302	677,712	539,537	943,904
Silica Sand	16,446	19,424	7,888	29,415
Slate Stone	132,791	161,142	231,890	264,127
Soap Stone	57,037	46,753	37,826	47,758
Surpentine	1,000	2,483	1,923	2,908

Source: Directorate General Mines and Mineral GoNWFP, Peshawar.

INDUSTRY

Table 12.1: NWFP: Industrial Production of Selected Large Scale Industries, 2000/01 - 2002/03

S.No.	Industry	Items	Unit	2000/01		2001/02		2002/03	
				Factories covered	Production	Factories covered	Production	Factories covered	Production
1	Beverage	Beverages	Crates	2	4,412,671	2	4,968,896	2	4,379,549
2	Cement	Cement	M.Tonnes	2	1,924,161	4	1,976,109	5	3,228,029
3	Ceramics	Sanitary Ware	Pieces	1	-	1	-	1	-
		Wall Tiles	Sq. Mtr	-	390,818	-	643,829	-	1,146,803
4	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	M.Nos	9	17,519	6	17,366	7	13,864
5	Cotton Textile	Cotton Cloth	'000 Mtrs	9	2,562	8	3,560	11	6,557
		Cotton Yarn	M.Tonnes		60,462		57,138		59,386
6	Electric Bulb	Electric Bulb	'000 Nos	2	44,819	2	43,058	2	51,382
7	Fertilizer	GSSP	M.Tonnes	1	113,340	1	113,340	1	80,007
8	Jute Textile	Hessian	M.Tonnes	1	429	1	743	1	736
		Sacking	M.Tonnes		3,640		3,013		3,137
		Twine	M.Tonnes		656		291		393
9	Matches	Matches	M.Boxes	5	702	4	945	4	1,123
10	Paper & Paper Board	Board	M.Tonnes	1	-	1	-	1	7,493
		Paper	M.Tonnes		7,245		6,320		9,198
11	Sheet Glass	Sheet Glass	Sq. Mtr	1	1,966,575	1	1,613,993	1	1,659,037
12	Paints & Varnish	Paints	Kgs	1	74,976	1	35,337	1	19,858
13	Sugar	Sugar	M.Tonnes	2	53,072	3	129,357	4	104,633
14	Vegetable Ghee	Cooking Oil	M.Tonnes	6	1,999	7	9,172	9	9,641
		Ghee	M.Tonnes		187,487		187,148		200,537
15	Woolen Textile	Blankets	Nos.	1	51,732	1	66,995	1	63,991
		Fabrics	'000 Mtrs		1,485		1,497		1,331

Source: Monthly Survey by Bureau of Statistics, NWFP.

Table 12.2: NWFP: Number of Running Industrial Units by Industry, 2001/02 - 2003/04

Nature of Industry	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Grand Total	1000	1217	1228
Adhesive Tape	3	4	5
Aluminum	8	8	10
Appliances	0	-	0
Arms & Ammunition	2	7	10
Beverages	6	11	7
Biscuit & Sweet	21	27	28
Carpet	7	8	6
Cement	6	6	6
Cement based	56	72	86
Ceramics	6	5	5
Chemical	25	27	22
Cigarettes	19	18	20
Corn	3	1	1
Cosmetics	16	17	19
Cotton	0	3	2
Dall & Rice	30	10	9
Detonators	2	2	2
Elect: Goods	11	13	13
Engineering	16	22	24
Fertilizer	1	1	1
Fiber Glass	3	4	3
Flour Mills	61	67	137
Foam Ind	0	1	1
Food	0	1	1
Formica	0	1	1
Furniture & Wood	30	50	44
Garments	2	2	2
Glasses	6	5	4
Grases	0	3	3
Handicraft	0	-	0
Hosiery	2	3	3
Ice & Cold Storage	80	17	13
Ice Factory	0	101	93
Leather & Footwear	5	15	10
Marble & Chips	154	192	216
Matches	18	21	21
Meet Process	1	2	1
Mel Crock	0	1	1
Metal Work	38	20	20
Milk Based	0	2	0
Mining	1	5	8
Motor Car Battery	1	2	2
Motor Cycle Rickshaw	0	20	7

Cont.

Table 12.2: NWFP: Number of Running Industrial Units by Industry, 2001/02 - 2003/04

Nature of Industry	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Oil Expeller	0	0	1
Packages	23	32	30
Paints	5	3	2
Paper & Board	5	6	6
Pet Lube	0	1	1
Petroleum	0	-	0
Pharmacy	34	43	43
Plastic & Rubber	69	73	75
Poultry Form	0	2	1
Polyester Acrylic	17	14	14
Power Generation	1	-	0
Preservation of Fruits	7	7	7
Printing Press	6	10	9
Rice	0	28	1
Silk	111	104	88
Soap	19	25	22
Spice Grinding	0	2	1
Sugar	5	6	5
Tea Packing	0	1	0
Telecommunication	2	2	2
Textile Loom Sec	10	10	9
Textile Mills Sec	10	11	11
Veg: Ghee & Oil	18	19	15
Vermicilies	4	3	2
Wood	10	14	13
Woolen	4	4	3

Source : Directorate of Industries, Commerce and Labor, GoNWFP, Peshawar.

FISCAL ACCOUNTS

Table 13.1: NWFP Fiscal Accounts: Total Resources, 1990/91 - 2002/03

(Rs Million)

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
TOTAL CURRENT RECEIPTS	11,376	14,171	16,163	16,447	22,131	24,305	25,074	25,245	27,709	30,370	32,302	36,339	37,021
TAX RECEIPTS	4,645	6,874	7,852	9,724	12,092	15,122	17,034	14,416	15,390	17,678	19,909	20,645	24,192
Federal tax assignments	4,301	6,444	7,366	9,189	11,465	14,345	16,134	13,554	14,422	16,392	18,440	18,802	22,440
Income and corporation tax	1,916	2,629	3,448	4,362	5,508	7,396	8,511	4,419	5,008	5,205	5,529	6,532	7,268
Sales tax	2,035	2,212	2,468	3,303	4,425	5,148	5,763	2,542	3,350	5,597	7,303	7,978	9,479
Others	350	1,603	1,451	1,524	1,532	1,801	1,861	6,594	6,063	5,589	5,609	4,293	5,693
Customs	350	209	51	45	0	0	0	3,584	3,003	3,009	3,067	2,387	3,398
Other Federal Excise Duties	0	1,393	1,399	1,479	1,522	1,801	1,861	2,807	2,818	2,580	2,227	1,882	2,044
Gift tax\Wealth\CVT	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	203	242	0	315	23	251
Provincial taxes	344	430	486	535	626	777	900	862	969	1,286	1,469	1,842	1,752
<i>Direct taxes</i>	72	87	82	86	116	221	303	291	305	341	369	458	417
Urban immovable property tax	8	14	15	12	51	21	56	54	62	67	136	160	23
Agriculture income tax	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	42	45	71	23	47	44
Registration fee	7	10	7	5	11	8	5	7	8	11	9	10	55
Land revenue (tax)	55	60	58	65	47	183	228	177	176	172	177	200	250
Taxes on profes, trades and callings	2	3	3	4	7	8	8	11	13	21	25	41	45
<i>Indirect taxes</i>	272	343	403	449	511	556	597	570	664	945	1,099	1,384	1,334
Motor vehicle tax	155	165	171	184	184	221	281	312	357	417	444	448	447
GST on services											218	256	297
Stamp duties	102	103	117	104	204	169	149	116	113	142	139	152	177
Entertainment tax	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	7	18	23	9	8	7
Electricity duties	1	60	100	146	106	140	142	7	6	265	219	441	323
Hotel tax	3	3	3	4	4	8	8	29	18	17	1	0	5
Provincial excises	4	4	5	5	6	9	9	12	17	16	15	21	24
Education cess	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	54	109	24	0.2	0	52
Other	2	2	1	1	1	4	3	34	25	40	52	57	3

Cont.

Table 13.1: NWFP Fiscal Accounts: Total Resources, 1990/91 - 2002/03

(Rs Million)

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
NON-TAX RECEIPTS	6,731	7,297	8,311	6,723	10,039	9,183	8,040	10,829	12,318	12,693	12,393	15,694	12,829
Interest	64	38	45	67	27	57	82	112	98	90	70	43	59
Dividends	5	6	7	13	3	3	13	10	12	2	4	1	23
Royalty on Natural Gas and Oil			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0
Civil Administration Receipts	77	102	121	147	135	154	132	152	149	182	180	187	196
General Administration	27	30	52	71	63	72	47	52	46	32	33	40	45
Law and Order	50	72	70	76	72	82	85	101	102	150	147	147	152
User Charges	559	679	789	754	943	1,044	1,141	1,042	1,107	1,153	946	1,045	997
Community Services	95	107	133	121	137	173	164	197	219	229	151	128	142
Works	75	86	112	93	107	140	114	149	153	175	105	82	96
Public Health	20	21	21	28	30	33	51	48	66	54	45	46	46
Social Services	40	46	65	59	80	118	264	304	246	345	244	252	210
Education	18	21	23	26	47	75	159	217	122	162	147	146	95
Health	22	25	29	29	32	41	104	86	121	180	95	102	112
Others	0	1	13	4	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	4
Economic Services	424	525	591	574	726	753	713	540	642	578	551	665	645
Irrigation (largely water charges)	50	51	53	71	77	123	148	144	146	170	185	160	161
Others	374	474	538	503	649	630	564	396	496	409	366	505	485
Electricity Profits from WAPDA	0	5,150	6,140	5,032	7,347	6,539	6,000	5,442	6,000	5,956	6,044	6,000	4919
Grants, non-development	4,165	414	205	217	12	5	5	3,338	3,801	3,882	3,828	3,915	5,013
Grants, development	1,697	778	833	280	1,321	1,217	374	229	464	995	744	4,008	1,143
Federal Govt. Non Development	4,165	414	205	217	12	5	5	3,338	3,801	3,882	3,828	3,915	5,013
Federal Govt. Development	1,338	766	514	269	1,309	1,205	362	217	372	989	739	3,992	65
Foreign Development	359	12	319	12	12	12	12	12	92	6	5	17	1077
District Govt.Grants												3,136	4791
Others	165	130	170	212	252	165	293	504	687	432	578	330	478

Source : Government of North West Frontier Province, Finance Accounts of various years.

Table 13.2: NWFP Fiscal Accounts: Total (Current & Development) Expenditures, 1990/91 - 2002/03

(Rs Million)

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	13,932	17,683	18,735	19,350	23,824	26,938	25,415	25,644	29,357	33,597	33,452	39,609	44,058
General Administration	904	1,137	1,398	1,428	1,959	2,720	2,346	2,471	2,858	3,007	3,418	3,931	4,078
Law & order	820	1,179	1,248	1,310	1,634	1,705	1,649	1,850	2,060	2,339	2,443	2,648	3,226
Social services	4,124	4,982	5,707	5,958	7,024	7,903	8,190	8,897	9,388	10,951	11,146	11,772	14,316
Education	2,712	3,421	3,982	4,334	5,044	5,738	6,244	6,645	6,905	8,296	8,792	9,016	11,449
Primary	1,210	1,556	1,723	1,738	2,078	2,456	3,172	3,170	3,143	4,030	4,191	4,009	4,982
Secondary	715	907	1,013	1,370	1,736	2,043	2,051	2,360	2,464	2,938	3,249	3,457	4,221
University & College Education	191	235	250	274	326	405	355	389	400	466	469	588	838
Professional & Technical Edu & Teachers Trng	152	190	226	227	266	224	278	313	326	383	419	462	498
Others	445	533	770	725	638	611	389	412	572	478	463	500	911
Health	812	996	1,206	1,328	1,601	1,730	1,601	1,815	2,115	2,283	2,167	2,480	2,475
General Hospitals & Clinics	667	820	959	1,077	1,319	1,482	1,326	1,511	1,774	1,938	1,122	2,157	2,038
Mother & Child	4	5	5	6	7	9	9	10	11	12	12	15	13
Other Facilities & Preventive Measures	45	43	55	59	67	65	64	75	84	83	85	125	99
Other	96	127	187	186	208	174	203	219	247	250	948	183	325
Population	43	49	75	78	96	112	134	152	167	200	4	3	182
Other Social Services 1/	556	516	443	218	282	323	211	285	200	172	183	273	210
Economic Services	1,981	3,130	2,635	2,727	3,388	4,425	4,289	2,515	3,141	3,598	4,913	9,392	7,286
Agriculture	699	911	893	975	1,024	1,144	897	916	917	1,011	1,080	1,122	1,345
Irrigation	753	899	871	900	1,006	1,170	659	1,031	1,151	1,040	831	985	964
Fuel and power	47	50	171	325	660	1,328	2,465	318	415	575	778	1,963	209
Industries and mineral resources	85	102	125	126	82	139	85	103	96	93	94	145	199
Transport and Communication	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	5
Other Economic Services 2/	395	1,166	573	400	614	641	180	145	558	877	2,126	5,173	4,564
Community services	2,234	2,674	3,070	2,754	3,862	3,781	1,984	2,181	2,831	2,702	2,417	1,945	4,174
Works (Administration civil)	173	229	246	271	322	350	343	386	383	422	416	380	488
Highways, Roads & Bridges & Building & Struct.	1,631	1,856	1,942	1,805	2,763	2,305	714	687	1,253	995	899	680	2,504
Water Supply and Sanitation	428	586	883	677	776	1,125	927	1,107	1,195	1,280	1,103	833	1,181
Public Health Engineering	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban Town Planning & Regulator Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-
Other Community Services	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	1
Subsidies	510	250	400	550	940	850	1,200	1,550	2,750	3,250	1,950	1,228	800
Interest payments	2,903	3,597	4,057	4,559	4,799	5,297	5,740	6,155	6,282	7,621	6,878	8,401	7,396
Grants & Investments	455	735	219	64	218	257	11	25	48	129	287	293	2,782
Unallocable	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ Includes Natural Calamities and Religious Affairs.

2/ Includes land reclamation, stationery & printing and rural development.

Source: Government of North West Frontier Province, Finance Accounts of various years.

Table 13.3: NWFP Fiscal Accounts: Current Expenditures, 1990/91 - 2002/03

(Rs Million)

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
CURRENT EXPENDITURES	10,023	12,344	13,880	14,929	18,755	21,634	22,334	22,959	25,792	30,551	29,998	31,708	35,406
General Administration	846	1,108	1,306	1,328	1,868	2,609	2,249	2,403	2,689	2,910	3,297	3,662	3,950
Law & order	812	1,179	1,247	1,310	1,633	1,699	1,644	1,847	2,060	2,315	2,442	2,647	3,142
Social services	3,299	4,148	4,680	5,186	6,222	7,197	7,108	8,063	8,701	10,042	10,436	10,732	13,412
Education	2,500	3,157	3,569	3,932	4,750	5,499	5,505	6,230	6,648	7,729	8,215	8,641	10,883
Primary	1,205	1,551	1,706	1,699	2,068	2,352	2,501	2,840	2,992	3,536	3,712	3,898	4,726
Secondary	692	884	978	1,366	1,634	1,996	2,041	2,347	2,461	2,925	3,208	3,393	4,126
University & College Edu	186	235	248	266	318	388	344	379	386	453	463	533	751
Professional & Technical Edu & Teachers Trng	131	160	177	202	251	184	262	291	303	365	385	414	462
Others	286	328	459	399	479	580	358	373	504	451	447	403	817
Health	721	881	1,008	1,163	1,372	1,590	1,535	1,725	1,956	2,192	2,118	1,984	2,385
General Hospitals & Clinics	636	775	889	1,018	1,212	1,405	1,296	1,465	1,696	1,919	1,090	1,755	1,974
Mother & Child	4	5	5	6	7	9	9	10	11	12	12	10	13
Other Facilities & Preventive Measures	7	8	8	10	9	10	63	69	70	82	83	74	84
Other	74	94	105	129	143	166	167	182	179	180	933	145	314
Population	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Other Social Services 1/	79	109	103	90	99	107	66	106	94	118	99	104	141
Economic Services	1,080	1,260	1,373	1,401	2,205	2,947	3,651	1,906	2,049	3,004	3,467	4,024	3,032
Agriculture	468	569	621	683	771	838	750	813	804	894	887	945	1,214
Irrigation	461	552	597	586	658	709	366	713	810	727	657	710	769
Fuel and power	13	12	10	12	641	1,247	2,403	227	289	515	727	1,874	99
Industries and mineral resources	50	62	83	70	76	89	64	85	80	78	64	74	109
Transport and Communication	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	5
Other Economic Services	87	63	60	48	57	62	65	65	62	787	1,129	418	837
Community services	566	716	736	867	1,004	996	730	1,009	1,213	1,279	1,241	972	1,274
Works (Administration civil)	170	225	241	271	321	347	343	386	383	422	416	357	478
Highways, Roads & Bridges & Building & Struct.	228	262	238	314	343	330	155	156	303	321	238	172	242
Water Supply and Sanitation	166	227	257	281	339	319	232	468	527	530	587	443	554
Public Health Engineering	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Other Community Services	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Subsidies	510	250	400	550	940	850	1,200	1,550	2,750	3,250	1,950	1228	800
Interest payments	2,903	3,597	4,057	4,245	4,799	5,297	5,740	6,155	6,282	7,621	6,878	8,401	7,396
Grants & Investments	6	86	82	44	84	39	11	25	48	129	287	43	2,400

1/ Includes Natural Calamities and Religious Affairs.

Source: Government of North West Frontier Province, Finance Accounts of various years.

Table 13.4: NWFP Fiscal Accounts: Development Expenditures, 1990/91 - 2002/03

(Rs Million)

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES	3,909	5,339	4,855	4,421	5,070	5,304	3,082	2,685	3,565	3,046	3,454	7,901	8,652
General Administration	58	29	93	100	92	110	97	67	169	96	121	269	128
Law & order	8	0	1	0	1	6	5	3	0	24	1	1	84
Social services	825	834	1,027	772	802	706	1,081	834	687	909	710	1,040	904
Education	212	264	413	402	295	239	738	415	258	567	577	375	566
Primary	5	5	17	39	10	103	671	330	151	495	479	111	256
Secondary	23	23	35	4	103	47	10	13	3	13	41	63	95
University & College Edu	5	0	2	8	8	17	11	10	14	14	6	56	87
Professional & Technical Edu & Teachers Trng	21	31	49	25	16	40	16	23	22	18	34	48	35
Others	159	205	311	326	159	31	31	40	68	27	16	97	93
Health	92	114	198	165	228	140	66	90	159	91	49	495	90
General Hospitals & Clinics	32	45	70	59	107	78	29	46	79	19	31	402	65
Mother & Child	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Other Facilities & Preventive Measures	38	36	47	49	57	55	1	7	13	2	2	51	15
Other	22	33	82	57	65	7	36	37	67	70	15	38	10
Population	43	49	75	77	95	112	132	149	164	197	1	0	178
Other Social Services	477	407	340	128	183	216	144	179	106	54	84	169	69
Economic Services	901	1,870	1,262	1,326	1,183	1,478	638	609	1,092	594	1,446	5,368	4,254
Agriculture	231	341	271	292	253	307	147	103	113	116	193	177	131
Irrigation	292	347	275	313	349	461	293	317	341	313	174	276	195
Fuel and power	34	38	161	313	19	81	62	91	126	60	51	89	110
Industries and mineral resources	35	40	42	56	7	50	21	18	16	15	30	71	91
Other Economic Services	309	1,104	513	351	556	579	115	80	495	90	998	4,755	3,727
Community services	1,668	1,958	2,334	1,887	2,858	2,785	1,253	1,171	1,618	1,423	1,176	973	2,899
Works (Administration civil)	3	5	5	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	23	9
Highways, Roads & Bridges & Building & Struct.	1,404	1,594	1,704	1,490	2,420	1,975	558	532	950	673	661	509	2,262
Water Supply and Sanitation	262	359	626	396	437	807	695	640	668	750	516	390	627
Urban Town Planning & Regulator Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0
Other Community Services	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Interest payments	0	0	0	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants & Investments	449	648	137	21	134	218	0	0	0	0	0	249	382
Unallocable	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Government of North West Frontier Province, Finance Accounts of various years.

HEALTH

Table 14.1: NWFP: Selected Health Indicators, 1986 - 2001

	PDHS	PFFPS	PRHPS
	1986-90	1992-96	1997-2001
CPR (any method)	1.8	23.9	27.8
Punjab	13.0	26.8	30.0
Sindh	12.4	23.4	26.8
NWFP	8.6	18.7	23.5
Balochistan	2.0	7.1	15.9
CPR (Modern Method)	9.0	16.9	20.2
Punjab	10.0	18.2	21.0
Sindh	9.0	17.0	22.0
NWFP	8.0	14.8	18.0
Balochistan	2.0	6.7	13.0
Unmet Needs for FP		37.5	33.0
Punjab		38.1	33.0
Sindh		34.2	33.0
NWFP		40.6	35.0
Balochistan		34.8	28.0
TFR	5.4	5.5	4.8
Punjab	5.4	5.3	4.7
Sindh	5.1	5.0	4.7
NWFP	5.5	5.8	5.1
Balochistan	5.8	7.1	5.4
Antenatal care	25.6	33.4	43.3
Punjab	21.5	30.5	40.4
Sindh	45.6	47.4	59.8
NWFP	17.3	31.7	33.6
Balochistan	10.3	17.6	18.2
Place of Delivery	85.0	80.0	77.0
Punjab	88.0	80.3	79.0
Sindh	20.4	68.8	64.0
NWFP	93.0	88.3	88.0
Balochistan	96.0	92.6	79.0
IMR	94.0	92.0	82.0*
Punjab	104.1	97.0	92.0*
SINDH	80.5	91.0	78.0*
NWFP	79.6	69.0	56.0*
Balochistan	72.4	106.0	82.0*

PDHS: Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey.

PFFPS: Pakistan Fertility and Family Planning Survey.

PRHPS: Pakistan Reproductive Health Survey.

* The IMR figures are from the Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS) 2001/02.

APPENDIX 5: PREPARING FOR NATURAL DISASTERS: STRATEGY AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

1. When this report was about to go to the printing press, the NWFP and AJK were struck by a devastating earthquake on October 8. While detailed recovery and reconstruction needs have been assessed and quantified in a recent report,⁸⁵ this Annex outlines a tentative strategy along with recommendations for the government of the NWFP to ensure natural disaster preparedness, risk mitigation and rapid response. The strategy is tailored to local conditions, taking into account financial and capacity constraints of the provincial government.

Backdrop

2. In order to devise a credible strategy, it is important to highlight the most devastating features of the recent earthquake since that gives a sense for where weaknesses existed, and how they contributed to the devastation. Armed with this knowledge, the task of devising a strategy revolves around addressing the highlighted weaknesses as a first step, and then to extrapolate on the basis of this factual information what more needs to be done.

3. According to the Damage and Needs Assessment Report, the earthquake death toll is at least 73,000. Another 70,000 people were injured, 2.8 million require shelter, and 2.3 million persons are without sufficient food. Of the dead, more than 18,000 were children, while the numbers that have lost parents is still indeterminate but is expected to be large. According to the UN, as many as 15,000 villages were destroyed, and many remained inaccessible days after the earthquake.⁸⁶

4. In the affected districts of the NWFP, 36 percent of the housing stock was destroyed, 29 percent of total employment lost, and 31 percent of the total provincial road network has been affected. The earthquake caused landslides which cut-off whole areas to any outside assistance, and inflicted heavy damage to electricity, water and communications infrastructure. Moreover, damage/destruction of more than 7,500 schools, 574 health facilities, 55 provincial government buildings, and 90 percent of local government residential accommodations led to a collapse of the judiciary, police and other public administration/safety agencies. The NWFP government reports on their website that nearly all government buildings were destroyed, and many public employees or their immediate relatives died or were injured themselves. The extent of this incapacitation was such that district administration had to be strengthened by moving officials from unaffected localities.

5. As is clear, the multifaceted impact of the earthquake is such that it permeates the social, economic and infrastructure fabric of affected areas. Reconstruction and relief efforts must go beyond recovery and infrastructure development; securing livelihood for the affected population is not only critical for the local economy to restart, but will also mitigate the additional poverty impact.

6. The earthquake is thus expected to reduce overall economic growth in the province by 3.6 percent in FY06.⁸⁷ Going forward, the core threats for survivors include weather extremities, hunger, lack of child care, disease and crime.

⁸⁵ *Pakistan 2005 Earthquake Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment Report*, Asian Development Bank and the World Bank, Islamabad, Pakistan; November 12, 2005.

⁸⁶ BBC News (03 and 04 November 2005); The Dawn (04 November 2005).

⁸⁷ Please see *Footnote 8* for source.

7. In looking at the response to the earthquake some useful stylized facts can be drawn:
- In the immediate aftermath, given the impact on the communications infrastructure, a lack of credible information led to an underestimation of human and infrastructure losses.
 - This not only had a direct bearing on the scale of immediate relief and rescue operations, but also resulted in coordination failures.⁸⁸
 - This problem was compounded by the lack of an appropriate response framework. If in place, this would delegate emergency operations responsibilities to appropriate government and non-governmental agencies.
 - Government human and infrastructure losses constrained its response capacity, and have led to an overburdening of available resources.
 - While the most immediate issues include treating the injured, winterized shelter for the homeless, and food provision, a longer term response will have to include support for those who have lost their livelihoods (crops and/or livestock), the physically disabled, rebuilding roads, homes, schools, and hospitals, along with communication, water, and electricity infrastructure.
 - The impact on livelihoods deserves a central consideration. While employment losses have been quantified above, the enormous loss of life has debilitated earning capacity at the household level. It should be noted that in poorer areas, primary support is from the extended family/clan and neighbors. However, even this support is not forthcoming when whole villages and neighborhoods are destroyed in natural calamities. This enhanced vulnerability is particularly acute for the disabled, orphans and families who have lost male members; specifically targeted interventions to provide support and training to these groups are therefore critical.⁸⁹
 - And, most importantly, it has emerged that Pakistan retains ‘very substantial’ seismic risk. In fact the earthquake that struck had been long expected. And given expert analysis, the potential for another earthquake in the same region and in Quetta and Karachi, remains.⁹⁰ It is then imperative that a strategy to deal with natural disasters is put into place at the national and sub-national level.⁹¹

Proposed Strategy/Recommendations

8. At the very basic level, any strategy to address natural disasters has two parts, predictive and reactive. Predictive elements focus on enhancing disaster preparedness, including risk mitigation, while reactive measures are the actual rapid recovery and relief operations that follow a natural disaster. These are discussed in greater detail below and, along with the stylized facts, form the basis of our recommendations to the Government of the NWFP.

⁸⁸ On November 1, Pakistani officials put the death toll at 57,000; on November 2 this number was revised to 73,000. A breakdown of the communications infrastructure thus led to a large underestimation.

⁸⁹ In dealing with orphans particularly, the government is well advised to work with civil society organizations, which often have considerable experience in operating centers that cater to these children’s needs.

⁹⁰ *Pakistan 2005 Earthquake Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment Report*, Asian Development Bank and the World Bank, Islamabad, Pakistan; November 12, 2005.

⁹¹ The National Calamities Act (1958) and the Local Government Ordinance (2001) both address government response and preparation nation-wide; a disaster results in the creation of a federal government Emergency Relief Cell. However, little attention has been given to an earthquake strategy since political importance remains centered on drought and flood management. In addition, related sub-national plan/strategies need further development and strengthening.

Predictive Elements: Disaster Preparedness and Risk Mitigation

9. Elaborating on the above, pre-disaster management (predictive) focuses on risk identification, risk reduction and risk transfer. These risks are the result of a combination of hazardousness and vulnerability of the built environment and the people therein that arise from weather/seasonal changes, time/age of the built-environment and the geography of a particular area. Hence, in order to reduce human and infrastructure losses, a credible disaster strategy has at its heart *risk identification*. This is typically carried out through hazard assessments which are able to identify the degree of exposure a particular location and its population has to disasters.⁹²

10. *Risk reduction* focuses on mitigating seismic risks by strengthening building codes/structural designs, land-use policies and disaster warning systems.⁹³ As the Needs Assessment Report indicates, although a seismic monitoring network does exist, it is in need of an upgrade. Furthermore, an updated seismic analysis of the country is urgently needed. Other than earthquakes, risk reduction should also encompass the most frequent disasters that the province tends to face: flash floods, high rain/snow fall, and droughts. Needless to state, each form of disaster requires a tailored risk reduction strategy.

11. Along with this technical and scientific component, risk reduction also requires creating awareness in the target population on disaster preparedness and risk mitigation measures (See Box). In the particular case of NWFP, in urban areas this information can be dispersed through newspapers, radio/television adverts, distributing pamphlets/flyers, and/or special workshops. For rural areas, specific elements of risk mitigation strategy/disaster preparedness can be incorporated in the educational curriculum, while teams of volunteer trainers can go from village to village.

12. An additional facet of the risk mitigation strategy focuses on an appropriate division of responsibilities between the local government and non-governmental/volunteer organizations depending on relevant strengths and weaknesses.⁹⁴ Although there are current legislative provisions in Pakistan that result in the establishment of an Emergency Relief Cell which coordinates the federal

Box A5.1: An Agenda for Public Awareness

The US Federal Government's National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program is a good example of the sort of information that is used to create public awareness. In their pamphlet on understanding earthquakes, some of the notable points include:

- The damage that an earthquake can cause is predictable and preventable.
- The ground shaking itself does directly kill many people. The ground shaking causes building and bridge to collapses; flying/falling glass and other objects; floods, landslides, avalanches, fires and huge waves.
- The public should always expect aftershocks which can occur in the minutes, hours, days, weeks and even months following the initial quake. Also, some earthquakes are foreshocks, indicating a larger earthquake may follow.
- The primer encourages people to learn about building codes, retrofitting programs, hazard hunts, and neighborhood and family emergency plans. And,
- It goes on to state that the best protection during an earthquake is to get under heavy furniture such as a desk, table, or a bench.

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency Earthquake Information.

⁹² Typically, hazard mapping and GIS systems are used for hazard assessments. This is complemented by a detailed understanding of economic, social and financial aspects of a disaster's impact on a particular area.

⁹³ Earthquakes not only test the construction quality of a building, but also the effectiveness of planning and building regulations as well as their implementation.

⁹⁴ It is important to note here that the involvement of private sector insurance agencies will require a much more stringent application of building codes and planning regulations. Without them, it is unlikely that the private sector will begin insurance activities when the potential for enormous losses still exists.

government's response in the event of a natural disaster, the urgent need is for the establishment of emergency operations centers that will house various civil/municipal agencies in responding to disasters. Given the central role of the Pakistan Army in post-disaster relief and recovery operations, it is also important that they are represented at such centers. These emergency operations centers would also help ensure a credible flow of information.

13. *Risk transfer* strategies involve the participation of the private insurance sector in the rebuilding process. Often times in developing countries, much of the burden of reconstruction is borne by the state and the individuals impacted. This results in the diversion of development funds from their original uses, unsettling long-term development activities and undermining the broader reform agenda. However, for the private sector to actively participate in providing insurance, a strengthening of building codes and land use policies, along with better monitoring and enforcement is required; private insurance companies will simply not insure substandard buildings and dwellings, and even if they do, insurance premiums will be very high.

Reactive Elements: Rapid Recovery and Relief Operations

14. Considering the extent of the damage highlighted earlier, it is then self-evident that in the event of a natural disaster, flow of information is the critical first step in ensuring *effective and prioritized* rapid recovery and relief efforts. This is of the essence since post-disaster operations are severely undermined without credible information.

15. To ensure such continuous flow of information, it should be recognized that the lowest tier of government is closest to the situation on the ground, and hence should be made responsible for a quick initial analysis of human and infrastructure damage. The local government will have a faster response time in assessing where operations should be urgently targeted simply because of their knowledge of local areas, and the fact that they are in geographically proximity to the actual damage.⁹⁵ Thus the creation of a potent rapid recovery and response mechanism requires the establishment of alternative communications network to be used in the event that existing infrastructure is unusable. Secondly, there is a need of building/strengthening local capacity to deal with post-disaster situations. Both these measures are elaborated upon in the recommendations section.

16. In the case of the present disaster, public sector human and infrastructure losses were such that it inhibited the full potential of a rapid response. Given this fact, we recommend the establishment of *skeletal* emergency operations centers that become operational automatically following a disaster (more later).

17. More broadly though, the World Bank's involvement in post-disaster relief efforts has important lessons for the Government of the NWFP and the country in general. These are elaborated upon below.

Consultations with the affected communities enhance effective relief, recovery and rebuilding efforts. Community participation results in enhanced local capacity to deal with future disasters, better governance, increased social capital, inclusion of traditionally marginalized groups, local ownership and sustainability. Although such an approach may take time, it ensures that communities are rebuilt better and are more resilient to future disasters. The example of the Indian state of Maharashtra's

⁹⁵ The immediate focus in the aftermath should be rescue and recovery operations, which should be closely followed by risk mitigation procedures. The former focuses on attending to the injured and trapped, while the latter concentrates on preventing and minimizing further damage from weakened infrastructure, aftershocks, and the spread of disease.

Emergency Earthquake Rehabilitation Program is a case in point. Communities were divided into two categories: those that had to be relocated, and those that needed reconstruction. The program institutionalized community participation by creating village level committees that were consulted at each stage of the rebuilding process. These grass-root committees were facilitated by additional consultative committees formed at higher levels of local government (e.g. district level). This community participation resulted in a social greater acceptance of reconstruction activities, and also provided a forum for the community to channel their concerns/grievances to relevant authorities strengthening communication between the two. With the affected involved in the reconstruction process, it also played a pivotal role in addressing the psychological trauma that resulted from natural calamity.

18. There should be strong emphasis on restoring livelihoods by means of direct cash grants, housing grants and local community level grants for debris removal/repair. Community participation here too will serve to address the emotional stress resulting from the disasters since the local population will themselves be physically involved in 'undoing the damage'. Examples have included the provision of housing grants in installments to tsunami victims in Sri Lanka, boats and fishing nets in India, and the community level small-scale reconstruction funds made available at the village level in Indonesia.

19. Experience of the Gujarat earthquake in India can also be used to draw important lessons. The immediate priorities following the disaster were the provision of temporary shelter, restoration of public services, and securing livelihoods. The reconstruction strategy was based on some core principles, which included: first, reviving the disaster-hit economy by employing members of the local community in wage employment to remove debris, construction and restoration. Secondly, empowering local communities and individuals by allowing for ownership of reconstruction efforts. This is important since often in the immediate aftermath there is intense competition for relief goods within the local population which may result in social disharmony. Third, ensuring that reconstruction activities are appropriately accounted for in relevant budgets, the private sector participates (capacity-wise and with financing), and greater assistance is provided to the socially disadvantaged. Fourth, devolution of reconstruction activities to local levels such that decisions to relocate, or reconstruct villages *in situ* are made in consultation with the affected population. And fifth, communication and transparency of all recovery and reconstruction efforts so that the results are harmonious and acceptable to local communities.

20. The experience in Turkey provides another useful example. Following an earthquake in 1999, the government has been working towards building its capacity to respond to such an event. Recently, the Bank has been working on a Seismic Risk Mitigation Project with the Government of Turkey. As expected the components of the project have much relevance for the Government of the NWFP as well. More specifically, there are five key activities that are expected to enhance emergency preparedness and response systems: (1) improving emergency communications systems between key public safety agencies at the local level, and enhancing their linkages to the federal government; (2) establishing an Emergency Management Information System. In the case of Pakistan, the Emergency Relief Cell is created when a natural disaster strikes to coordinate response from the Federal Government; the need is to establish and strengthen such a cell at the local and provincial level; (3) enhancing the capacity of public safety institutions by acquiring relevant equipment and providing pertinent training; (4) strengthening the capacity of (a) specifically created emergency operations center(s) that houses municipal agencies responding to various emergencies/disasters; and, (5) public awareness and training.

Recommendations for the Government of the NWFP

21. Based on the above stylized facts and disaster strategy, recommendations for the Government of the NWFP are presented below:

Rapid Recovery and Response Framework

- The establishment of an emergency operations center (EOC) that houses relevant government agencies and other stakeholders when disasters strike. The EOC may in the longer run become part of a national disaster management agency, but in the interim period the Government of NWFP should ensure that an effective skeletal structure is in place which can be activated immediately if the need arises. In the case of another emergency, the EOC will automatically come into existence with defined hierarchies, staff assigned to specific functions within its structure, meeting points, along with the appropriate resources. The EOC should have support staff/liaison officers at the local government level, who serve as the contact point for tailoring response strategies in line with conditions in each district.⁹⁶ Thus the EOC will not only coordinate and direct relief efforts at a central level, but will also be a critical link in the information chain. The importance of a potent institutional framework that provides disaster information and coordination functions cannot be overemphasized.⁹⁷
- As has been seen in the current disaster, the Pakistan Army is well placed to carry out many of the immediate reconstruction and emergency response needs; hence, coordination with them also needs to be institutionalized at provincial and local levels to ensure effective coordination.
- The establishment of alternative emergency communications infrastructure in the form of satellite or cellular phones and other mechanisms. In case there is extensive damage to existing communications infrastructure in a natural disaster, the EOC would rely on this system to liaise with field units and the provincial/federal government.
- The safe storage of fuel, non-perishable supplies and weather-resistant temporary shelters along with adequate numbers of large debris removing machinery and *sniffer* dogs in preparation for another calamity. In addition, basic medical provisions and equipment should be stocked, centrally or locally, to ensure rapid delivery to the injured and preventing the spread of disease in a post-disaster environment.⁹⁸
- Developing government capacity (at the EOC and its field contacts) to prepare and respond to natural disasters. Nazims in particular should take the lead towards this end by educating people in their constituencies on how to mitigate risks and respond to natural disasters.

⁹⁶ The development of emergency management plans at the district level will be important since each has its unique geographic and climatic risks. However, a degree of centralization is important for some issues such as information management, and larger rescue items (helicopters), especially in the event that a major catastrophe completely shackles the local government.

⁹⁷ A recent example of this emerges from the October 8 earthquake. Recognizing the centrality of information provision in post-disaster activities, an information-sharing web portal has been launched with support from the World Bank in collaboration with several local and international institutions. RisePak provides real time damage and relief information on affected localities and villages by utilizing many sources including volunteers and donors.

⁹⁸ The media had reported that hundreds of earthquake survivors were suffering from acute diarrhea in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake. This highlights the importance of adequate planning against the spread of diseases in a post-disaster situation.

- Given the fact that the first responders were groups of individuals from the general public, there is a need to carry out training of volunteers in disaster preparation and rapid response to supplement the efforts undertaken by the Nazims. These volunteers should in turn educate the rural population in constructing safer homes specifically, and disaster preparedness more generally. In addition, construction contractors must be specifically targeted through courses/workshops so as to impart building practices that are inline with the seismic risks of the area.

Disaster Preparedness and Risk Mitigation Measures

- Hazard assessment of existing infrastructure needs to be carried out either under a provincial framework (local planning departments), or a proposed federal level Emergency Management Agency.
- Building codes needs to be strengthened and enforced, but this must come with a reformed judiciary which is able to respond effectively in dealing with pertinent cases. Needless to state, appropriate capacity at the local and provincial level government must be available to monitor and impart safer construction techniques. Hence, capacity at existing planning and land-use departments needs to be strengthened to ensure that building/construction designs for schools, hospitals, government offices and non-public ventures incorporate seismic risks and the land it is being constructed on. Use of public funds to compensate for parts of the reconstruction cost of private houses could be linked to rebuilding according to the more rigorous building codes.⁹⁹

However, it is to be noted that strengthening building codes is not the only necessary and sufficient condition. Central to the success of strengthened building codes and land-use regulations is the issue of governance. Thus, not only are better regulations required, but it is also critical that enforcement is monitored closely, and that the judiciary is able to respond effectively. This is especially important in the case of public buildings such as schools and hospitals – the only way to convince parents to send their children to schools is to *show* regulation and implementation strength. Otherwise, the earthquake will only serve to further exacerbate intra-provincial social outcomes.

- The government should have a seismic survey carried out to ensure most current analysis is available. In addition, public buildings should be retrofitted after a prioritization is carried out (for example schools, hospitals and police stations first).¹⁰⁰ This is important to not only ensure that government capacity is not lost in a major natural disaster, but will also reduce reconstruction costs in the event of a calamity. It should also be recognized that it is not just a matter of constructing earthquake resistant dwellings etc, but also that urban and rural communities are educated in techniques for building on slopes.
- Disaster preparedness and building rapid recovery/response capacity must be reflected in longer term development goals.

⁹⁹ The government is working on revised building codes. However, as is clear from recent newspaper reports, the unplanned expansion of Pakistani cities along with weak regulations and weaker enforcement implies extreme vulnerability to earthquakes.

¹⁰⁰ An earthquake often results in buildings falling off their foundations due to the back and forth motion. Seismic retrofitting strengthens house-to-foundation connections with specifically designed hardware and engineered construction methods. Thus, it allows the built environment to withstand greater movement.