

Profile of district Haripur

with focus on livelihood related issues



South Asia Partnership-Pakistan

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Haripur
with focus on livelihood related issues

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This publication is a result of a research exercise carried out to understand and document the current status of different ways and means of earning livelihoods in a group of selected districts of Pakistan and other factors that have an impact on people's capacity to utilize available resources and that of creating new ones. The study is a part of South Asia Partnership, Pakistan's (SAP-PK) strategy to realize its mission of creating an engendered, critical society in South Asia based on the universal principles of human dignity, justice, democracy and peaceful coexistence. As member of South Asian civil society movement, SAP-Pk is striving to empower marginalized sections of society and working to influence policies in their favor.

Data for the study is collected through secondary as well as primary sources. The secondary data is mostly quoted from Population Census 1998, Agriculture Census 2000, Agriculture Machinery Census 2004, Industry Census 2004, Animal Census 2006, Punjab Development Statistics 2008 and other government sources. Information from some departmental studies like Multiple Indicator Cluster Study by Planning Commission 2003-04 has also been used. The figures have been projected to the latest year using growth rates. But growth rates for some parameters are either not available or are generalized for the national or provincial level as their district break-ups are not available. This may have resulted in not very accurate projected figures for the district. We however believe that this is unlikely to undermine the broader conclusions drawn from these.



Livelihood has very rarely been a subject for any scientific research despite its utmost importance. The need to initiate such work was absolutely necessary, as the traditional livelihood sources are rapidly depleting. This situation has pushed a large portion of population, especially those who have been associated with agriculture and traditional sources of earning in rural areas. They are left stranded as far as their livelihood sources are concerned. This factor contributes substantial rise in poverty. The situation is particularly affecting the landless and the farmers with small land holdings and rural workers. The women farmers and tillers belonging to religious minorities are the worst affected as they were solely dependent on traditional modes of earning.

In this scenario the work in hand is a commendable task undertaken and completed by the writers. It is a wonderful effort in the right direction. The work definitely provides a basis for further research on livelihood sources. There is not only occasional analysis included in the profile but the facts and figures provided also stimulate the reader to build up different analysis. The book very clearly shows how the nature and availability of livelihood sources can have effects on poverty and poor people.

This research work was conducted in 15 districts of all four provinces. The districts selected include

where the South Asia Partnership has been working since its inception for the betterment of poorer sections of the society through various initiatives. The publication gives a detail description of demographic factors such as population of male and female in the district and how these differences denote to discrimination and bias against women-folk of the country. The research focuses more on female population of the rural areas with stress on maternity health, literacy, enrollment and drop-out ratio among girl students.

The district profile also notes the changes in pattern of livelihood sources. It also deals with the number of issues such as health facilities, transportation and communication, irrigation, pattern of crops, land ownership patterns, livestock and industrial growth in the district. The work includes the politics of international trade agreements and its implications on Pakistan's industrial and agricultural sectors and especially on livelihood sources of the population. All the facts are substantiated by related data which is another quality of this work.

It is in fact a valuable addition in the efforts of South Asia Partnership- Pakistan spanning over the periods of two decades in the field of research especially on the subjects related to poor farmers and rural workers. And of course livelihood stands high in this list.

I want to conclude by removing some misconceptions prevalent in our 'intellectual' brethren about the efficacy and usefulness of written work. They opine that since the South Asia Partnership-Pakistan is working for the peasant and rural workers, the big majority of those are unable to read so the written work will be fruitless. I wonder if one goes with this approach then the publishing and printing of books should be halted at once, for even the big majority of literate population has no tendency towards reading the books especially on serious subjects. The efficacy of the written work cannot be measured by mere number of souls who have actually read it but by the effects the work has generated. To quote an example "DAS CAPITAL" would have been, most probably, read by some thousand people but the effect it produced and still generating is even immeasurable.

This work will definitely be helpful for the policy makers, for the development experts, for non governmental organization in evolving their strategies to coup poverty and deprivation. The research is capable of organizing peasants and workers both rural and industrial around identified issues.

Mohammed Tahseen
Executive Director



Haripur is part of the Hazara region. The tribes of Hazara have been at daggers drawn through out the history. Internecine fight marked the relations between Gakhars, Tareens, Tahirkhelis, Jadoons, Tanolis and many others. History fails to cite even a few peaceful years here. The area formed the outskirts of the Delhi, Lahore and Kabul kingdoms in different periods. None had been interested in formally annexing the area to their empires as it did not value much in terms of revenue. But everyone wanted a battalion of the war hardy Hazara tribesmen in their armies. They would generally offer small grants and local administrative independence to the chieftains for a promised number of recruits.

During Mughal period, the area remained under the so-called administrative control of Attock Governor. Ahmed Shah Durrani snatched Punjab and Kashmir from weakening Mughals in 1752. Hazara was important for him as all routes to affluent Kashmir

state passed through this area. With the weakening of Afghan sultanate, Tareen tribe brought most parts of the region under its control and the erstwhile all powerful tribe of Gakhars was confined to Khanpur. Tareen chieftain Najeebullah Khan's successors continued to influence the politics of the region till the Sikh period.

Sikh Governor of Rawalpindi Makhan Singh occupied the Hazara region in 1818 on the invitation of a tribal chief who had developed differences with Tareen chief. The next year saw the fall of Kashmir to Lahore's Ranjit Singh government. Makhan Singh encouraged by the rising power of Lahore levied tax on the Hazara inhabitants. A jirga of chieftains refused to obey and started planning to expel Sikhs out of Hazara. Makhan Singh was killed by the rebel tribes. Ranjit Singh sent Diwan Ram Dial and Colonel Elahi Bux to control the revolt but they failed and Diwan was killed by the army consisting of Tareen, Syed Khani and Mishwani warriors. Ranjit Singh sent

Amar Singh Majethia, who proved to be a little successful before meeting the fate of the earlier generals. The next turn was of Hari Singh Nalva, who used power and politics in tandem to control the revolt. He constructed a big fort in 1822 and founded a city around the fort, which was named Haripur after him. The present-day city and district derive their names from the same origin.

After defeating the local tribes in field wars, Hari Singh murdered many notables including Tareen chieftain Sardar Muhammad Khan, who was poisoned. It took Sikhs five years of fierce campaigning to establish their writ over Hazara, though this also proved short-lived and smaller revolts continued to arise in following years.

Hari Singh was killed in Jamrud war in 1837. After the death of Ranjit Singh in 1839, Gulab Singh was appointed governor of Kashmir and Hazara. By that time the Sikh rule started weakening and Hazara's tribal chiefs started defying and challenging Lahore. They ransacked Sikh forts and established their rule. Among leading rebel leaders were Ghulam Khan Tareen, Nawab Khan Tanoli and Syed Akbar. They trapped the Sikh forces in Haripur fort and encircled it but failed to defeat the Sikh army. With growing political chaos back in Lahore the disheartened Sikh ruler abandoned Haripur Fort and headed to Lahore. Haripur fell to tribal chiefs who selected Syed Akbar as their 'king' and Ghulam Khan and Nawab Khan became his ministers for a brief period of time. Sikhs once again overpowered the Hazara chiefs, shortly after this incident.

Gulab Singh collected tax from Hazara only once but he convinced Lahore regime to grant him some area

near Jammu in place of Hazara. According to this new accord, Gulab Singh was to be granted the area having a value equaling the half of revenue collection from Hazara. The estimation of total expected revenue from Hazara was assigned to a Lahore-based British officer Captain James Abbott who during the process advanced his own political agenda and earned sympathies of local tribal chiefs. When Sikhs decided to fight a decisive war to check the growing influence of British in Punjab, the Hazara chiefs thought it apt to side with British. The British forces defeated Sikhs in 1849 and the entire area under Sikh rule including Hazara fell to the new rulers. Tanoli chiefs who were known for their cunningness and ability to adjust with new rulers, sided with British rulers. Tanoli chief Jehandad Khan aided British during 1857 uprising. His son Akram Khan was awarded the title of Nawab with a big estate near Haripur. British were more kind to Akram's son Zaman Khan who besides receiving more perks and privileges got his empire declared a recognized state called Amb. Zaman's son Farid Khan went a step ahead and was bestowed the knighthood. Farid Khan was elected in 1946 elections on Muslim League ticket. The entire Amb state was submerged in the lake of Tarbela Dam later in 1970.

Captain James Abbot was appointed first Deputy Commissioner of Hazara district with Haripur town becoming the district headquarters of Hazara in Punjab province. In 1901, NWFP was carved out of Punjab and Hazara district was the only trans-Indus district included in NWFP. The district headquarter was shifted to Abbottabad in 1853 and Haripur became a tehsil of Hazara district. In 1976 Hazara

was made division comprising two districts namely Abbottabad and Mansehra. Haripur became a tehsil of Abbottabad to remain so till July 1991 when it

was made a district.

The district touches Mardan, a center of ancient Gandhara civilization, and Abbottabad in north-east, Mansehra district in north, federal capital Islamabad and two districts of Punjab Rawalpindi and Attock in south-east, Swat valley in north-west and Buner and Swabi districts of NWFP in west.

Haripur's **geography** is divisible into four regions. The first Maidan-e-Hazara consists of plain area of Haripur district surrounded by the mountains of Tanawal in north, Koh-e-Gandgar in the west and Khanpur in the South. Haripur city and the majority of the villages of the district are situated in this region. The second region Tanawal which is mainly mountainous is subdivided into upper and lower Tanawal lying in the north of Maidan-e-Hazara. A major part of lower Tanawal is sandwiched between Maidan-e-Hazara and upper Tanawal. This remote part of the district is linked with Haripur by Chapper road also known as Shahrah-e-Tanawal. The third region is Khanpur Punjkahta, which is a well-watered plain lying in the south-eastern corner of the district. The last and fourth region is Chhach (Maidan-e-Khari) in the west of Haripur city. This entire tract is now submerged under the reservoir of Tarbela Dam.

Haripur comprises of lush green plains surrounded by mountains with a number of water resources. The district occupies an area of 1,725 square kilometer. It falls in the middle in the list of 24 NWFP districts both with respect to area and population. Malakand is the smallest of NWFP districts while Chitral is the biggest in area. Haripur can be called a



Haripur District Population 2007 826,780

2 Towns	354 Villages
12.0%	88.1%

Urban	Rural
98,817	727,963

Towns	Population	
Haripur	57,699	
Khalabat	41,118	
Villages	No	% Share
5000 & above	17	22.3
2,000 to 5,000	82	40.9
1,000 to 2,000	100	24.0
Less than 1,000	155	12.8
All villages	354	100.0

medium sized district of the province. The area of 15 out of 24 NWFP districts does not exceed 2,000 square kilometer. The most populated districts in the province are smaller in area.

The **climate** of the district is mildly hot in summer and very cold in winter. High temperatures recorded in the month of June average 32.4 degree Celsius (maximum) while the lows of January average 1.8 degree (minimum). Annual rainfall is recorded as 1,366 millimeters with July and August being more rainy months in summer and February and March in winter. This is very high rainfall if compared with other parts of the country. The whole country south of central Punjab receives not more than 125 mm rainfall in a year while the central and part of northern Pakistan receives not more than 250 mm of annual rainfall.

Haripur has two **tehsils** namely Haripur and Ghazi. Ghazi is a city-less tehsil while only two urban localities of the district are in Haripur tehsil where 12 per cent of the district's population lives. The larger of the two cities, Haripur, has a population of just over 60 thousand, according to a 2008 estimate. The other urban locality is Khalabat town, which has a population of 41 thousand. The rest 88 per cent of the population resides in 354 rural localities.



Around 17 villages in Haripur district have a population of more than five thousand people that can be categorized as big villages. These big villages host almost a quarter of the entire rural population. As many as 82 villages are inhabited by two to five thousand people considered as medium sized villages. 41 in every 100 villagers live in these medium sized localities. Another quarter of rural population's abodes are 100 villages with a population between one and two thousand. Remaining rural population lives in 155 villages that host less than a thousand souls.

Haripur district, like many others in NWFP is rural in its character and urban portion in the population is very low. On an average, 17 percent of NWFP population lives in cities. Peshawar has highest portion of urban population (49 percent) while there is no urban locality in Shangla, Kohistan, Buner and Batagram districts of the province. Half of the districts of the province have less than 10 per cent por-



tion of urban population.

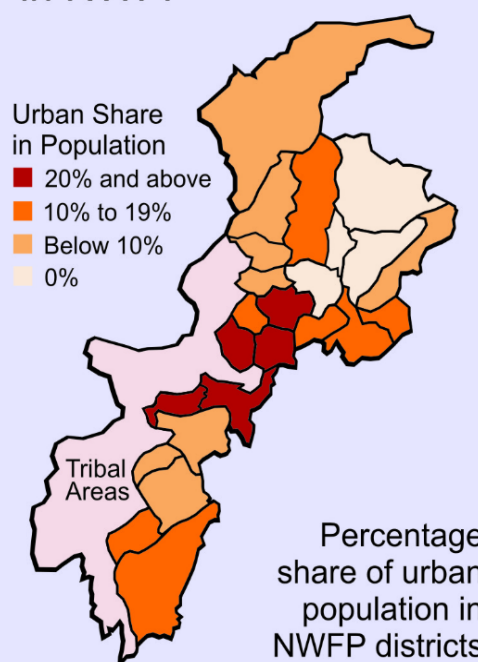
Total **population** of the district according to 1998 census was 692,228 with an inter-censal increase of 44.5 percent since March 1981 when it was 479,031. The average annual growth rate was 2.19 percent during this period. This is a quite low growth rate compared with 2.81 for the province and 2.69 for the whole country. The population growth rate for the neighboring Abbottabad was even lower (1.82). Economic migration from the area may be one reason for low growth figures. But perhaps higher education levels and better economic conditions also have a sobering impact. This is reaffirmed by the household size figures.

Haripur has one of the lowest household sizes in the province. The average household size of NWFP is 8 while the national average is 6.9. The greatest household size in NWFP is of Hangu (10.4) while the lowest is recorded for Abbottabad and Kohistan (6.4). There are 10 districts in NWFP where the household size is lower than provincial average. Districts with low household size are:

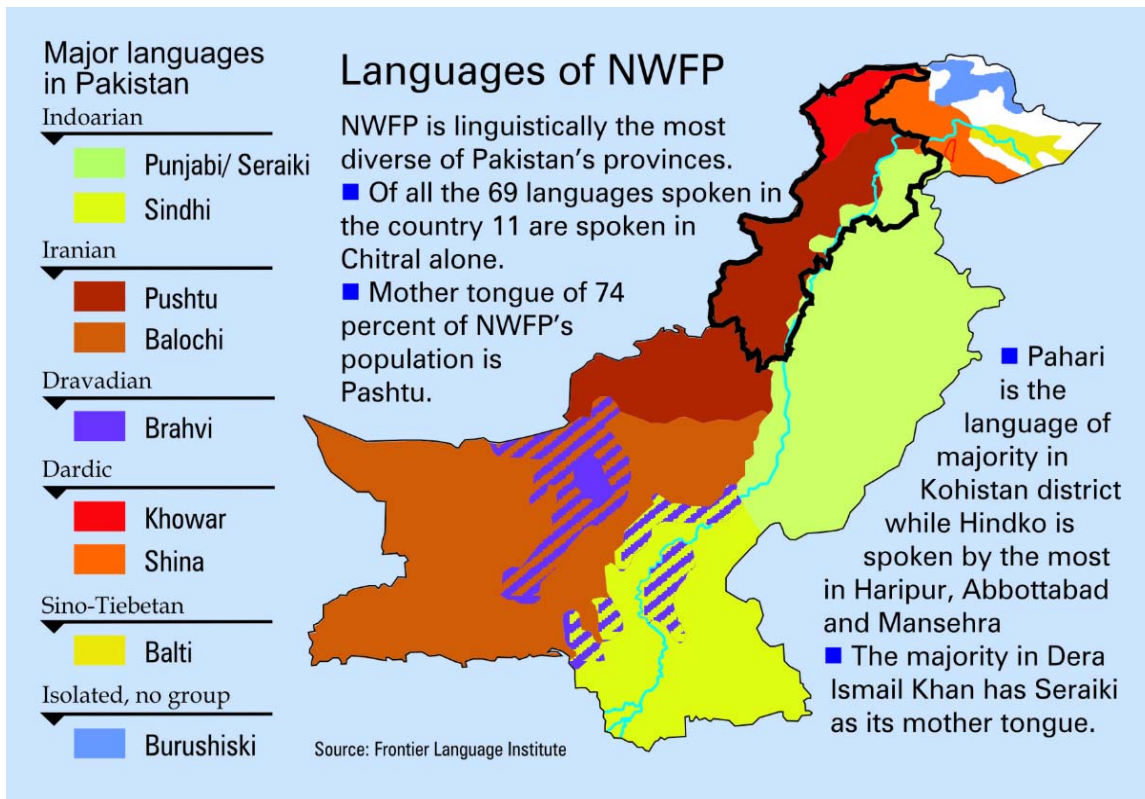
Abbottabad	6.4	Kohat	7.4
Kohistan	6.4	DI Khan	7.5
Haripur	6.6	Swabi	7.7
Batagram	6.6	Nowshera	7.7
Mansehra	6.7	Chitral	7.9

Projected at the national annual growth rate, the population of Haripur district is estimated to be 826,780 in 2007. The population density of the district is 401.3 souls per square kilometer, which is tenth highest among the 24 NWFP districts with

Urban concentration in NWFP



Peshawar	48.7	Peshawar	48.7
Kohat	27.0	Kohat	27.0
Nowshera	26.0	Nowshera	26.0
Hangu	20.4	Hangu	20.4
Mardan	20.0	Mardan	20.0
Charsadda	18.9	Charsadda	18.9
Abbotabad	17.9	Abbotabad	17.9
Swabi	17.5	Swabi	17.5
Tank	15.0	Tank	15.0
D.I. Khan	14.7	D.I. Khan	14.7
Swat	13.8	Swat	13.8
Haripur	12.0	Haripur	12.0
Lakki Marwat	9.6	Lakki Marwat	9.6
Chitral	9.6	Chitral	9.6
Malakand	9.5	Malakand	9.5
Bannu	7.0	Bannu	7.0
Karak	6.5	Karak	6.5
Dir Lower	6.2	Dir Lower	6.2
Mansehra	5.3	Mansehra	5.3
Dir Upper	4.0	Dir Upper	4.0
Buner	0	Buner	0
Shangla	0	Shangla	0
Kohistan	0	Kohistan	0
Battagram	0	Battagram	0



Peshawar leading as the most dense districts (1,606 persons/sq km) and Chitral having the lowest density (21 persons per square kilometer). The average NWFP density is 238 people per square kilometer. As many as 42 percent citizens of the district are below the age of 15 years. This ratio is relatively low as compared to other districts of the province. Similarly the district has greater number of people with 65 or more years of age as they make 3.8 percent of the district's population. Both these facts suggest that average age of the district's inhabitants is higher than that of other areas.

As emerged from the 1998 census the population of district is predominantly Muslim (99.6 per cent). There are very few believers of other faiths in NWFP as a whole as 99.5 per cent inhabitants here are

Muslims. Peshawar hosts the highest number of **religious minorities**, who make 1.3 per cent of its total population. Muslim population in all other districts is more than 99 per cent.

In real numbers only 798 Christians, 425 Ahmedis and 12 Hindus were counted in the 1998 census in the entire district of Haripur. The religion of 1,318 people was not specified. Most of the Christians (77 per cent) live in the rural Ghazi tehsil. Ahmedis are scattered in the rural areas of Haripur and Ghazi tehsils.

73.9 percent of the NWFP population has Pushto as their **mother tongue** while 3.2 per cent speak Seraiki, one per cent Punjabi and under one per cent Urdu. The language of 20.4 per cent people is put into 'others' column since Hindko, Pahari and other less spoken languages are not enumerated

separately in the census. An overwhelming majority of Haripur district speaks Hindko as is evident from the 1981 census data, in which Hindko was counted as a language. In 1981, 90.8 per cent people got Hindko registered as their mother tongue. In 1998 census, the language of 88.5 per cent people was put into 'others' column, which effectively means Hindko while 8.9 per cent people called Pushto their mother tongue. As there is no reason to doubt that 'others' column for Haripur predominantly means Hindko we can say that in rural areas of the district 9 per cent people speak Pushto, one per cent Punjabi, under one percent Urdu against a majority of 89 per cent of Hindko speakers. In the urban areas the ratio of Urdu and Punjabi speaking people enhances to 2 and 4 per cent respectively while Pushto shrinks to 6 per cent and Hindko remains at 88 per cent.

Ghazi tehsil hosts more Pushto speaking people where their ratio is to 34 per cent against 61 per cent presumably Hindko speakers while rural Haripur represents the overall picture of the district in terms of language.

Population of male and female is not and has never been equal in most parts of the globe. Females are naturally more in numbers for a variety of reasons. United Nations figures tell us that there are more females than males in 119 of the total 191 countries



in the world. They are equal in 10 and female population is less than that of males in the rest 62.

In the developed countries like Europe, USA, Australia and Japan, there are 105 women against every 100 men. The figure is 102 in the poor continent of Africa as well as in Latin America. In a sharp contrast, number of females is less than that of males in China, South Asia and Middle East. Pakistan besides falling in the list of countries with lower female to male ratio is also one of the only four countries where life expectancy at birth of females is less than that of males. In Pakistan, female population per hundred male population is 92. Situation is worst in Balochistan where the ratio is 87, while it is 89 in Sindh, 93 in Punjab and 95 in NWFP.

Number of **females per 100 males** in the Haripur district (sex ratio) is 100.3. This is more than the national and provincial averages.

If all the districts of Pakistan are arranged in

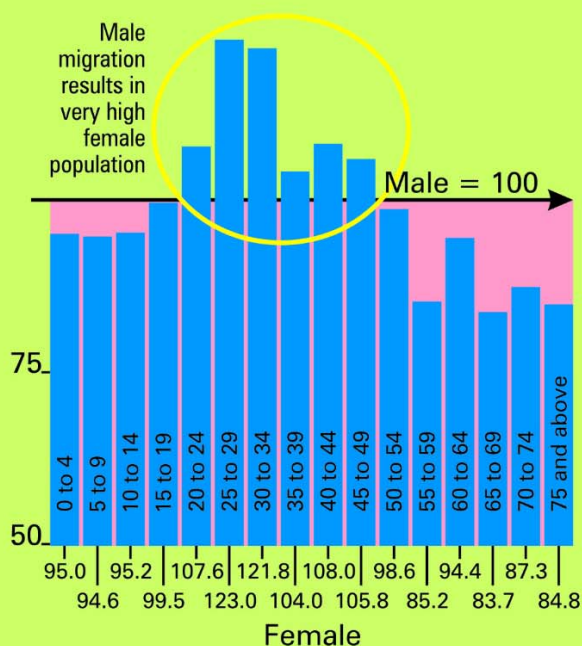
descending order of sex ratio, Haripur stands at number 8 among 106 districts. Highest ratio is in Chakwal (109.1) while the lowest is in District Malir of Karachi (78.9). There are only ten districts where the ratio touches hundred-mark and Haripur is one of them. Haripur tops the province in almost all the health and education related indicators as well. This overall affluence may be a factor behind higher female to male population ratio. But perhaps the more important factor is the **migration of adult males** for economic reasons.

Service in security forces is a major source of livelihood in the area and adult males perform duties in far away places reducing the number of males in their home district.

The age-wise break-up of sex ratio for Haripur does not follow the national trend. At the national level the number of females in comparison to that of males, typically drops three times along the age

line. The first decline starts immediately after birth as the nutritional and health care requirements of the girl child are not taken care of by the families that prefer sons over daughters. The same is not true for Haripur as the ratio keeps hovering around the figure of 95 girls for 100 boys from 0-14 years of age. In contrast the ratio reduces from 95 for 0-4 years to 90 for 10-14 years in neighbouring Mardan district.

Girls and young women play a very important role in subsistence activities. There are numerous house and farm chores that are solely considered the job of women. As they cross puberty, their 'productive value' increases and their numbers improve dramatically. This is the time when their 'reproductive value' also becomes important. As a national trend the number of females (per 100 males) starts improving after the age of 15. The same holds for Haripur. But the district outpaces



Age-wise sex ratio breakup of Haripur is quite unusual and belies the national and provincial trends.

Number of girl child drops elsewhere in the country between 0 to 14 years of age because of son preference. But not in Haripur. Better female literacy rate in the district also suggests that girls are treated better in the district than most other places of the country.

Very high number of females between 20 to 49 years of age is due to male migration for jobs specifically in the security services.

Low number of females of age higher than 55 may be due to returning retired service men. Retired men also enjoy pensions and health cover improving their comparative number.

others in this development by a huge margin. While in other districts the number of young women only comes close to that of males, in Haripur it exceeds to 107 females against 100 males for the age group 20-24 years and jumps further ahead to a staggering 123 for the next age group of 25-29 years of age. This can be attributed, with considerable certainty, to the outflow of male adults from the district that find employment in security agencies and perform duties in other parts of the country.

The ratio starts falling nationally, for the second time, after touching the peak at around 25 years. As the women start bearing children at this age, they face new health risks that are poorly attended. As a result their number starts declining again and continues to do till the age of 45 when they come out of the reproductive cycles. Haripur follows this trend too as the female to male ratio drops by 15 percentage points between 25 to 45 years. This is a big drop though in many other districts it is even bigger. High maternal mortality and middle-aged men returning from services are likely to responsible for this drop.

The number of women rises immediately after the end of their reproductive age, nationally and provincially, only to start falling for the third time.

At around the age of 50, generally the daughters-in-law take over the charge and the old women's



role in the family shrinks to marginal and complementary jobs. They don't have any social security resources to draw upon for their health care. They neither have ownership of any resources like land. In comparison old men are more likely to be enjoying pension or might be in possession of a property which makes them a better candidate for their children's attention when it comes to expenditure on health care and taking care of other old age needs. The number of women in Haripur rises again for the age group 60-64 years which is unlike the national trend and can't be explained.

There are sharp differences in the sex ratio for the rural and the urban populations. For example, the number of females aged 20-24 in rural Haripur is 109 that means more women than men. But in urban areas their number is only 97. Similarly the ratio for rural areas for the age group 25-29 years is 126 while in urban areas it is only 103. The only plausible explanation for this can be that more men



Gender gap in literacy

	Overall	Male	Female	Relative*
Abbottabad	57	75	39	54
Haripur	51	69	34	54
Peshawar	42	56	26	41
Kohat	44	65	23	37
Malakand	40	55	23	39
Mansehra	36	51	23	48
Nowshera	43	61	23	34
Chitral	40	58	22	37
Mardan	36	54	18	32
Swabi	36	54	18	34
Karak	42	68	18	29
D.I. Khan	31	43	18	37
Charsadda	31	47	14	28
Swat	29	43	13	29
Lower Dir	30	49	12	27
Bannu	32	51	12	22
Hangu	31	53	10	20
Laki Marwat	30	50	9	17
Tank	26	42	9	19
Buner	23	38	8	21
Upper Dir	21	36	6	17
Shangla	15	25	4	14
Kohistan	11	17	3	13
Battagram	18	29	6	21
NWFP	35	51	19	35

*Relative: Number of literate women per 100 literate men

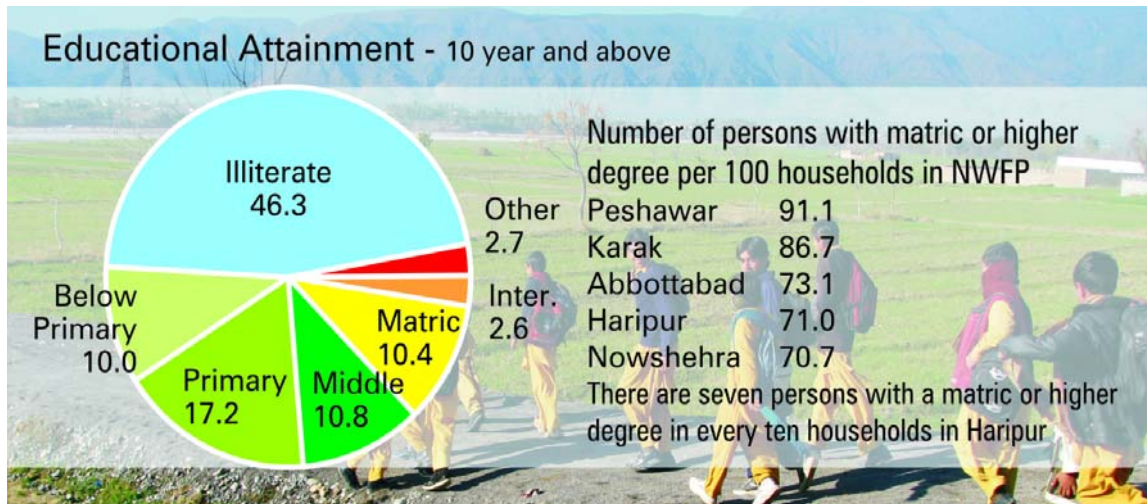
migrate from villages to other areas for jobs compared with those living in cities.

Overall **literacy** rate of the district is 53.7 percent according to 1998 census report. Haripur district is the second most literate district of NWFP. Adjoining district of Abbottabad tops the list with 56.6 per cent literacy. According to 1998 data, the overall literacy rate exceeds 50 percent mark in no other district of NWFP but Haripur and Abbottabad. In fact just seven of the 24 NWFP districts have 40 percent or more literate persons.

In Haripur district literacy among male population is higher, 70 per cent, as compared to females that is just 37 per cent. In urban Haripur tehsil 79 per cent male and 59 per cent female population is literate. In rural Haripur seven in every 10 males are literate while seven in every 20 females are literate. In Ghazi tehsil, which is entirely rural, 64 percent males and 31 percent females know how to read and write.

The entire NWFP province shows an unfortunate trend of low female literacy (just 19 per cent) as compared to male literacy (51 per cent). This huge difference shows that male children are prioritized over girls in matters of education. The male education is attached to jobs and service industries while girl education is considered an additional burden on the family resources and/or affront to social values.

Literacy ratio for males in 14 of the 24 NWFP districts is more than 50 percent while there is no district with the same distinction for female population. The best district in female literacy is Abbottabad where only 39 per cent females are literate. Keeping aside the two Hazara districts of Abbottabad (39) and Haripur (37)



there is only Peshawar (26) where one fourth of female population is literate. Rest is a sorry tale of neglect. There are seven districts in the province where female literacy is under 10 per cent. In Kohistan only 3 per cent while in Batagram only one per cent of female population aged ten years or more is literate.

Haripur is among few districts of NWFP where male-female literacy gap is narrower. It shares the first position with Abbottabad in having the highest female literacy ratio in the province. In comparative figures, there are 54 literate women against 100 literate men in Haripur. Kohistan is at bottom where only 13 women are literate against every 100 literate men. It is important to note that Mianwali is the worst in Punjab in comparative literacy ratio and there are 35 literate women against 100 literate men there. It is worth mentioning here that this analysis counts only the settled districts of the province and if the Frontier Regions and tribal agencies are included the picture gets bleaker. For instance the female literacy rate in FR region of Dera Ismail Khan is just one per cent. A later study, Social and Living Standard

Measurement Survey 2004-05, notes that overall literacy in the district has accrued up to 80 percent. Haripur shares this distinction with its mother district Abbottabad with same figure. The male literacy has soared up to 87 while for female it is claimed to be 73 per cent, which is highest in the province and way above the provincial average of 47.

Haripur also excels in **health** indicators within NWFP, though it is comparative and there is still a lot of room for further improvement. Multiple Indicators Cluster Study of NWFP (Unicef 2001) shows that infant mortality rate for the province is 79 per 1000 live births. (Infant mortality rate or IMR is the number children that die before their first birthday per 1,000 live births.) IMR for Haripur is the lowest, 66, in the province while the highest is in Kohistan, 104. Haripur also has one of the lowest percentages of malnourished children in the province that is 31.6 percent. It is less than the provincial average of 38.3 percent malnourished children yet it falls short of the Millennium Development Goal target for the year set at less than 25 percent.

A typical household

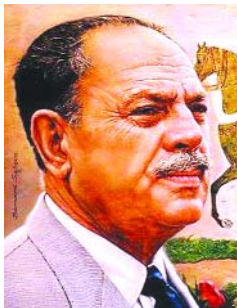
- Average household size in Haripur district is 6.6 persons. Urban household size, 6.9, is a bit higher than rural.
- Households having four or less family members make only 27 percent of the total households in the district while 33.5 percent (one-third) consist of eight or more family members.
- A quarter (24 percent) of the total families lives in one room houses, although their average size is five persons.
- On an average each housing unit has 2.4 rooms and each room houses 2.7 persons.
- Only 5 percent of the houses in rural area were on rent while the figure was 25.6 for the urban areas.
- 8 percent of the houses in the district were aged less than 5 years.
- 84 percent of the houses in villages have walls made of baked bricks while the rest have katcha walls. In towns however 93 percent of the houses are built with baked bricks. Similarly in urban areas 75 percent of the roofs are built with reinforced concrete and 15 percent with wood while in rural areas only 41 percent houses have RCC roofs and the 43 percent are made of wooden planks.



- 0.3 percent of the rural households have a hand pump and 44 percent have tap water within the house while in urban areas 91 percent depend on tap water and 0.4 percent use hand pump for daily use water.
- In towns 94 percent have electricity connections while in villages 74 percent have this facility and the rest burn oil for light.
- 68 percent use natural gas as cooking fuel in urban areas with the rest using wood or kerosene oil while in rural areas only 7 percent use natural gas and 86.5 percent use fuel wood.
- In rural area 59 percent of the houses do not have a latrine while in urban area only 8 percent houses lack this facility.
- 27 percent of the rural households have access to television while the ratio for urban areas is 58 percent.

The first native army chief of Pakistan and the first martial-law administrator Ayub Khan hailed from Haripur. The family of Ayub Khan was in **politics** even before he dreamt of taking over the reins of this newborn republic. Sardar Bahadur Khan, a brother of Ayub Khan was elected to the NWFP legislative assembly in 1938 on Muslim League platform and became speaker of the assembly. He was re-elected in 1946 elections and was one of three members from NWFP to become part of the first constituent assembly of Pakistan. He served as minister for communication in the cabinets of Liaquat Ali Khan, Khawaja Nazimuddin and Muhammad Ali Bogra before becoming the chief commissioner (governor) of Balochistan. He remained Chief Minister of NWFP for a brief period of time in 1955.

He returned to the assembly in 1962 and opted to stand against his brother. He became



Farid Khan was elected from the district and became deputy speaker of NWFP assembly in 1952. He

opposition leader of the assembly during the government of his brother. He joined Council Muslim League, which was in fact a group of politicians, who did not join the Ayub-propped Convention Muslim League. He was defeated by Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan, the chief of his own faction of Muslim League on Hazara constituency in 1970 elections with a margin of 16 thousand votes. This was the last time Sardar Bahadur Khan contested an election. His constituency has since been a stronghold of his nephew Gohar Ayub Khan

and his family.

Besides Sardar Bahadur Khan, another powerful political figure in the west of Haripur was Khan Farid Khan, the chief of Amb state who was elected in the 1946 elections on Muslim League ticket and remained active in the politics till 1950s.

The first elections in NWFP after the creation of Pakistan were held in 1951 in which Surkhposh Tehreek, the biggest political power of the province at that time, was not allowed to contest. Ruling Muslim League emerged as a big winner amid the loud allegations of rigging by Jinnah Awami League and independent candidates. In the 88-member house, Muslim League got 67, Jinnah League 4, non-Muslims 4 and independents 13. Muslim League was the major winner in Hazara too. Khan

fell out of favor with the then NWFP chief minister Khan Qayyum Khan and his political career soon came to a virtual end. The submerging of the entire Amb state in Tarbela Dam Lake in late 1960s was the last blow for the Tanolis that left Ayub's family as the lone power of the area.

Ayub Khan had introduced a new system of indirect elections. Sardar Bahdur Khan won the first elections under this system in 1962 but was replaced by Ayub's son, Gohar Ayub Khan in 1965 elections. Gohar won the Haripur seat with the

biggest margin of victory in the entire country. He got 510 votes of the Basic Democrats (or BD members) against his rival candidate Mehdi Zaman Khan who got just 75 votes.

Gohar Ayub Khan did not contest the 1970 elections and an anti-Ayub politician, Khan Abdul Qayum Khan was elected from Haripur seat. In 1977 elections Gohar Ayub was fielded as a candidate by Pakistan National Alliance from Haripur. He defeated the PPP candidate Akhtar Nawaz Khan with a margin of seven thousand votes. Haripur was part of the district Abbottabad till then and one national seat was allotted to its Haripur tehsil. The 1977 assembly never sworn in as General Ziaul Haq imposed martial law.

In the non-party elections of 1985, Gohar Ayub Khan did not have to face PPP as the party boycotted the elections, resulting in a contest between two independent candidates. Ayub defeated his rival Raja Sikandar Zaman Khan with a margin of over 4,000 votes. Raja Sikandar Zaman (died in 2007) was a descendent of erstwhile rulers of Hazara, the mighty Gakhars of Khanpur. In 1988 elections, PPP was once again out in the field and all its political foes were united under Islami Jamhoori Ittehad (IJI). Gohar Ayub Khan withdrew his nomination in favor of the IJI candidate, his old rival Raja Sikandar Zaman Khan. This unique alliance resulted in a huge defeat for the lady candidate of PPP Balqis Nasrumminallah, who conceded a lead about 35,000 votes.

In the next three elections Gohar Ayub Khan won consecutively from the platform of PML-N. In 1990 elections PPP fielded Omer Asghar Khan, a new

entrant in Haripur's politics who faced defeat by around 22,000 votes. By 1993 elections Haripur was separated from Abbottabad as an independent district and the new district was allotted one full and parts of two constituencies that it shared with Abbottabad. On Abbottabad-dominated shared seats, Mian Nawaz Sharif defeated Sardar Haider Zaman of PML-J while Sardar Mehtab Ahmed Khan defeated Amanullah Jadoon of PML-J. On the exclusive Haripur seat Gohar Ayub Khan defeated Jamat-e-Islami's Abdulhaq. Nawaz and Gohar had a victory margin of over 40,000 while Raja Mehtab enjoyed a margin of over 20,000. There was no PPP candidate on any of the three constituencies. This shows that PPP had conceded defeat in the area before the elections.

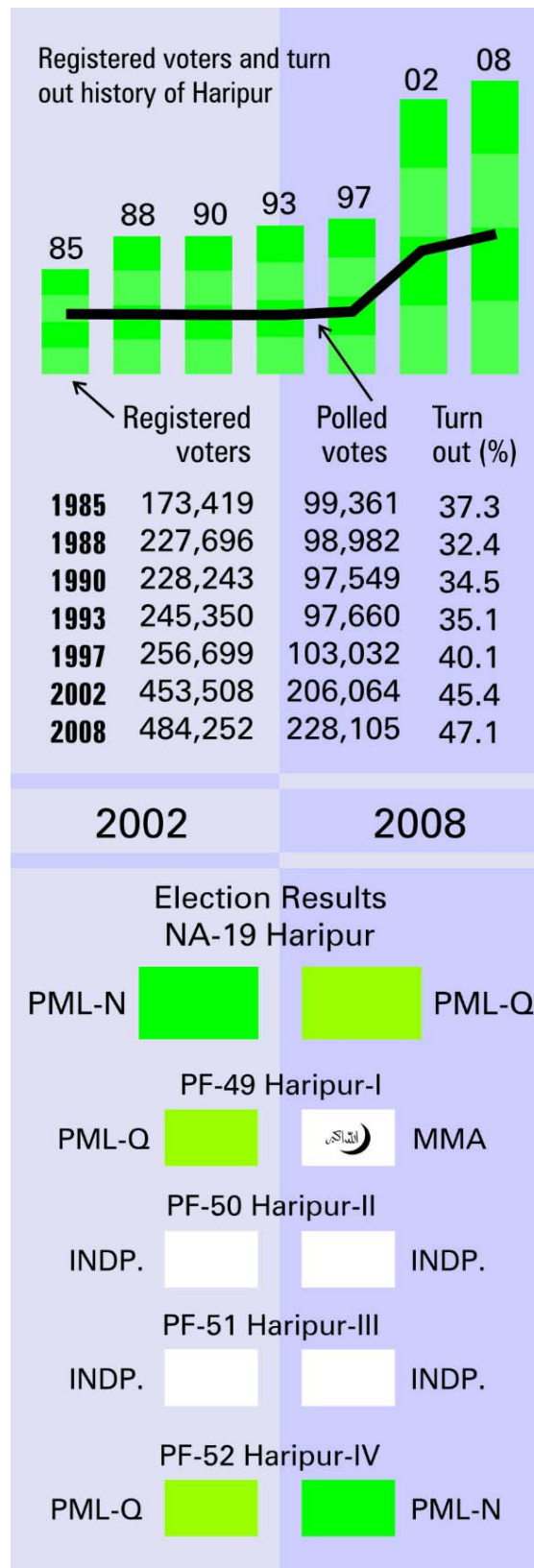
In 1997 elections, Hazara region again proved to be a stronghold of PML-N. On Haripur seats the same PML-N candidates were fielded and results were the same. The only changes were in the runner-ups and vote margins. This time PPP dared to bring candidates, only to face humiliating defeats. Sardar Mehtab bagged over 55 thousand votes while the PPP runner up managed just 2,500 votes. Similar was the case on Nawaz Sharif constituency where he got over 62 thousand votes against his 'close' PPP rival Latif Abbasi who managed to get just 1,900 votes. Tahir Qureshi of PPP on the exclusive Haripur seat, however, performed relatively well against Gohar Ayub and managed to win over 6,000 votes against 73 thousands bagged by Gohar. Gohar Ayub was made Foreign Minister in the new Nawaz Sharif government.

When the constituencies were re-demarcated in

2002, Haripur district was allotted only one NA seat. By then, Gohar Ayub family had changed its loyalties from PML-N to the newly formed military backed king's party called PML-Q. In 2002 elections Gohar Ayub could not contest elections due to the condition of graduation for candidates. He fielded his son Umer Ayub Khan instead. Dismayed by the betrayal of the Ayub family, PML-N fielded Pir Sabir Shah to save its stronghold but Umer Ayub Khan defeated Sabir Shah with a margin of over 20 thousand votes. Umer grabbed over 81 thousand and Sabir won the approval of over 61 thousand votes. The defeat notwithstanding, PML-N performed well in this constituency. MMA and PPP got over 30,500 and 17,000 votes respectively. Umer Ayub was made state minister for finance in PML-Q's government. Gohar Ayub's wife Zeb Gohar became an MNA on special seats for women. However, Yousaf Khan, a cousin of Umer did not succeed to win a provincial seat in 2002, which he had earlier won thrice. Yousaf 'compensated' this defeat by becoming district Nazim in 2005.

In provincial elections, two seats were won by PML-Q while the other two were bagged by independents. The runner-ups on all the four constituencies were from PML-N.

The 2008 elections were a nightmare for Ayub family in Haripur as their decades-long rule over the area came to an end with the humiliating defeat of Umer Ayub Khan at the hands of a rather unknown PML-N candidate Sardar Mushtaq, who returned to national assembly for the first time. Umer could not even win the slot of runner-up. Sardar Mushtaq got over 90 thousand votes against his independent runner-up



Raja Amir Zaman who got over 71 thousand votes. Umer Ayub ended up third despite getting over 50 thousand votes. PML-N reclaimed its stronghold. Umer managed approval of just 23 per cent of voters. PML-N candidate got 44 per cent votes while runner-up bagged 32 per cent votes. There was no MMA or PPP candidate on the seat this time. The winner Sardar Mushtaq was defeated on a provincial constituency in 2002 elections by an independent candidate Akhtar Nawaz Khan. However, earlier he was elected successfully twice for the NWFP assembly in 1990's.

On provincial front, Pir Sabir Shah of PML-N was elected after a close contest with PML-Q candidate Faisal Zaman. Two independent candidates Akhtar Nawaz Khan and Qazi Muhammad Asad Khan were elected while an MMA candidate Raja Faisal Zaman also reached the assembly from a Haripur seat. Umer's brother Arshad Ayub's run for provincial seat also failed.

Who is who?



Ayub Khan was born in Rehana village of Haripur. His father was a non-commissioned officer in British Army. Graduated from Aligarh University, Ayub was in the first group of native cadets who reached

Sandhurst's Military Academy. He was made colonel for his services during World War II and was appointed first native chief of Pakistan forces in 1951. He continued with his firsts to become the first martial-law administrator of the country by imposing military rule in October 1958. He also pioneered the strategy to distort democracy to prolong his rule. He invented 'basic democracy' under which 80,000 councilors were elected through popular votes that then formed the electoral college for members of assemblies and the president. Ayub was elected twice through this flawed method. He shifted the capital from Karachi to Islamabad, adjacent to his home district Haripur and the military headquarters in Rawalpindi. Tarbela dam was built during his regime and the selection of Haripur as a site for the dam is also seen by many as a personal decision of Ayub Khan. He left the office in 1969 after handing over to another military dictator Yahya Khan.

Ayub Khan's brother, son, daughter-in-law, grandson and nephews have been contesting and winning elections from Haripur district for more than half a century.

Another important political family of the district is of **Raja Sikandar Zaman**, who was a Gakhar of Khanpur. He was elected MNA in 1988 on IJI ticket. Later on he shifted to provincial seat and was elected as MPA a number of times. He served as acting Chief Minister of NWFP in 1996. His son Raja Aamir Zaman remained District Nazim of Haripur and another son Raja Faisal Zaman served as NWFP minister in last term.



Pir Sabir Shah is a formidable force in the district's provincial politics. He was elected member of NWFP assembly five times in a row from 1985 to 1997. He lost in 2002 but won in 2008 again. He served as Chief Minister of NWFP during second PPP term in the centre; however, his government was removed by a no confidence move within months. Unlike most of his comrades he did not switch loyalties after the 1999 coup and remained ardent supporter of PML-N. He now heads the party in NWFP. He is also the parliamentary leader of the handful of PML-N members in provincial assembly.



Omer Asghar Khan was another player in Haripur politics, who in his brief career rose to eminence. Omer, an educated and enlightened person, was son of veteran politician Asghar Khan. He started his political career by contesting elections

on Pakistan Democratic Alliance (PDA) ticket in 1993 getting 31 thousand votes to become runner-up. After this defeat, he shunned electoral politics and formed Sungi Development Foundation, an NGO, which earned fame in a short span with its development work in Hazara region. When General Musharraf toppled Nawaz government and announced to follow his proclaimed liberal agenda, Omer Asghar Khan joined his cabinet as federal minister. He played active role in introducing the local government system. He resigned in 2001 and founded a new political party. But before the party could take off, Omer was found dead in mysterious circumstances. Omer's death was suicide for authorities while it was a murder for his friends. Sungi Development Foundation is still actively engaged in development work in Hazara and other areas.

Akhtar Nawaz Khan is another political figure of the district who after two failed attempts to contest PML-N as an independent candidate on a provincial seat decided to start it from grass root. He was elected a Union Council Nazim in 2001 and contested election on provincial constituency in 2002 as an independent candidate. He later joined Jamiat Ulema Pakistan - Noorani group and won a slot in Durrani cabinet. He was polled over 40,000 votes in the 2008 elections and won the seat with a margin of over 26,000 votes to join ANP this time. However, he was assassinated in September 2008, just few months after his election. His brother Gohar Nawaz Khan filled his vacant seat in by-elections on ANP ticket.



Haripur has a fertile plain with heavy rainfall along with some man-made irrigation systems offering good livelihood opportunities based on **agriculture** and livestock for a considerable portion of its population. The agricultural potential of the district, however, is under exploited. Only 59 percent of the total cultivable area is under plough. This may be due to the fact that a good number of male adults leave their villages to join security services as is evident from the sex ratio statistics discussed above. Absence of local males has not given rise to tenancy in the district as tenants form only four cent of the farming community. Very small size of landholding is the likely barrier in this regard. The farm land of the district is fragmented into tiny pieces of land. Average farm size is 3.3 acres of which 2 acres are cultivated. Four in every five farms are small with an average size of just 1.5 acres. The district grows everything from the main food crops to citrus to turmeric and sesame

seeds. But this only represents the fertility of land and the suitability of the climate as in real quantities the district contributes little to the provincial agricultural through put. The limited human resource resident in rural Haripur is utilized by the families to achieve basic food security by growing wheat and maize and they find little motivation for growing minor cash crops. The shortage of human resource in rural Haripur is further confirmed by the fact that it is probably the only, or at best one of the few, districts of the country that has fewer herd keeping families than the farming families. Milch animal rearing is more labor intensive than farming.

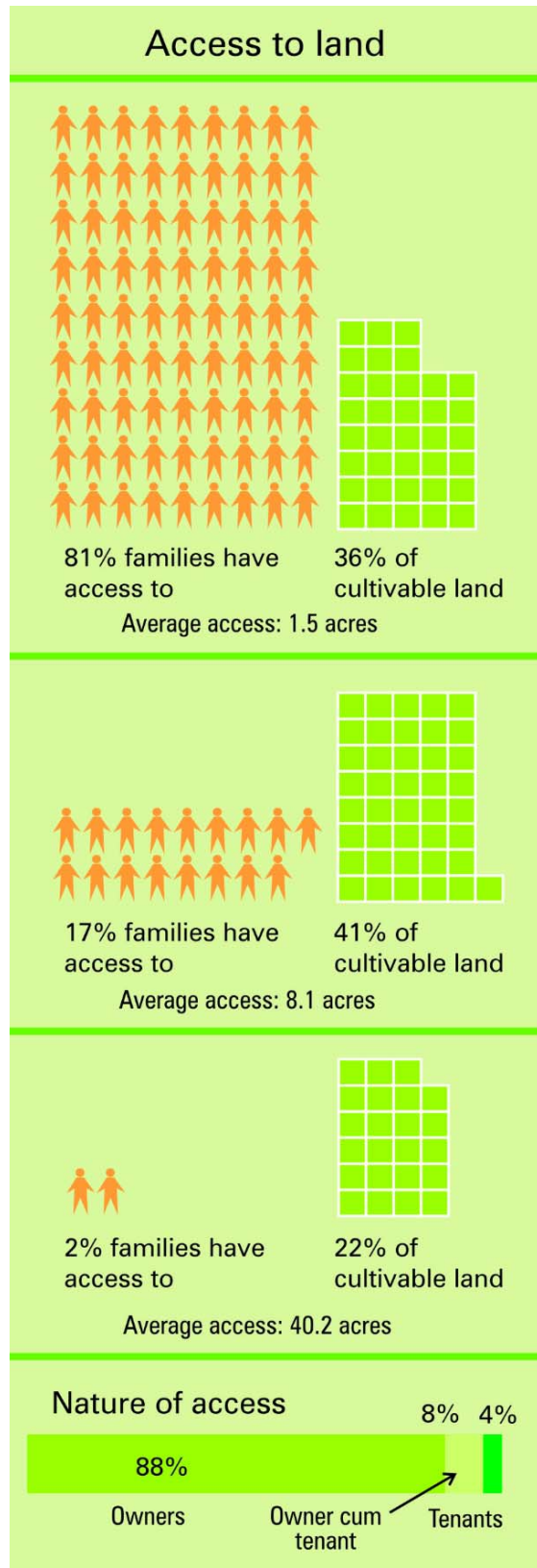
According to an estimate, as many as 110,297 families live in the rural areas of the district and 3 out of every 5 families have access to some piece of agriculture land. This means that remaining 40 per cent families have no access to the farm land. These more than 43,000 landless and non-farming

families rely on employment in government, trade, industrial labor, rural service industry, livestock or simply agricultural labor for their livelihood.

The land **ownership pattern** in the 60 percent of the total farming families is also quite unequal. 88 percent of the farming community is land owner while 8 per cent are owner-cum-tenants. It means that more than 5,000 families' ownership of land is limited and they supplement it by getting an additional piece of land on rent. Around 2,600 families are purely tenants, which makes 4 per cent of the farming community.

Agriculture in Haripur is characterized by the dominance of very small farmers. Four in every five farmers of the district are very small farmers with an average access to just 1.5 acres. They make an overwhelming part of the farming community (81 percent) but have access to just 36 per cent of the total cultivable land of the district. On the other hand the medium farmers with an average access to 8 acres make 17 per cent of the community while they have access to 41 per cent of cultivable land. The large farmers are just 4 per cent of the community but they enjoy big land holdings with an average access of 40 acres and control over almost one fourth of the cultivable land of the district.

According to 2004 Agriculture Machinery Census, there is one tractor and its implements available per 46 farming families of the district. The machinery use in the district is not encouraging especially when compared with other agrarian districts of NWFP like Mardan, Swabi, Dera Ismail Khan and



Malakand. It is worth mentioning here that in Punjab on an average there is one tractor and its implements per 12 farming families but this ratio in NWFP is very pathetic at one tractor for 56 farming families. The best district in NWFP is Malakand where one tractor is available for 12 farming families while the worst is Batagram where there are only 56 tractors in the entire district.

Siran River irrigates substantial area in Haripur district through direct **irrigation** from the river. River Daour also irrigates some parts of the district. River Haro has ample water but little plain land near its banks. It irrigates smaller area near Khanpur. A number of canals have also been built for the purpose of irrigation.

Ichhar canal takes off from Ichhar nullah. The canal is perennial and its length is about eight kilometers. The head regulator of the canal is located in village Serai Saleh. This canal irrigates a number of villages through different water channels.

River Daour passes by Haripur city and is the main source of irrigation for the farms in the city suburbs. This irrigation system was developed during the Sikh regime. Water from River Daour is accumulated in a reservoir known as Rangeela situated between Gujar Mohra and village Shah

Mohammed. Water of this reservoir is distributed through 9 brooks for irrigation of land in the villages around the city. There is another canal separated from Daour main canal, which irrigates land of villages adjoining Haripur city on the other side of GT Road and the industrial area. Punjkatha canal takes off from the Haro River near Khanpur.

Khanpur Dam was constructed for irrigation purpose on Haro River. The lake covers an area of 14 sq km. There are two canals known as Khanpur Right Bank Canal and Khanpur Left Bank Canal originating from Khanpur dam. Apart from Tarbela and Khanpur dams there are three other small dams in the district namely Khal Dam, Mang Dam, Bhutry Dam built for irrigation purpose.

Tube-well use is not common due to easy availability of running water in the district. According to Machinery Census 2004, there were only 520 tube-wells. Haripur stands at eighth rank on bottom in terms of tube-well use among the settled districts of NWFP in this regard.

Given below is a snapshot of different modes of irrigation and the area irrigated through.

Total cultivable area: 222,243 acres

Total cultivated area: 192,429 acres

Total irrigated area: 80,982 (42 % of cultivated area and 36 % of total cultivable area)

Exclusively canal-fed area: 63,384 (79 % of the irrigated area)

Exclusively tubewell-fed area: 17,598 (21 % of the irrigated area)

The total irrigated area is less than half of the total cultivated land, the rest is entirely fed on rain, which is not scarce in the district.

The low access to land of the overwhelming majority of the farmers in Haripur coupled with the easy availability of water makes minor **cash crops** quite viable in the district. While wheat and maize occupy prominent places in the crop pattern, vegetables, pulses, fruits and tobacco are increasingly



Hattar Industrial State

Sarhad Development Authority was founded in 1973 with the sole aim of promoting industrial activities in the province. In order to make the province investor-friendly, the authority established three industrial states in Peshawar, Gadoon Amazai and Haripur. These industrial estates successfully wooed many industrialists through provision of many facilities.

The Haripur's 5-phased estate, named as Hattar was established on 1000-acre tract near Kot Najibullah village on Haripur-Taxila road. A total of 330 industrial units were established here out of which 145 are functional. The rest of the projects are either abandoned or under construction.

Hattar is the biggest industrial center in NWFP province. It attracted more investors due to proximity with GT Road, motorway and the federal capital. There are 26 textile, 13 chemical, 15 pharmaceutical, 14 packages, 11 paper and chip-board, 14 marble, cement and concrete, 9 steel and 6 ghee units in the estate. The well-known Hattar units include Pepsi Cola, Bestway Cement,



Tri-pack, Ghani Glass, Murree Glass, Qarshi Industries, Pak Agro, Wah Nobel and Deewan Fiber.

Little less than one third of the economically active population of the district is attached to farming and related occupations. Second largest sector employing the Haripur people is services, which accommodates one fifth of the employed population.

Human Development Index

UNDP Human Development Index is internationally recognized as a measure of the level of quality of human resource of a country. It is developed by mixing a number of health, education and livelihood related indicators. The HDI figures are generally available for countries. A district wise breakup of the indicator for Pakistan was however worked out in 2003. Haripur was the third most developed district of the country. It topped the list in NWFP province. Its human development index was 0.629 against the provincial index of 0.480 and national 0.537.



becoming common. Haripur's specialty is peas (mutter), in pulses the Kharif pulses like mash and lentils while in fruits it hosts arguably the best citrus variety of the country called malta of Khanpur as well as lokat.

Haripur is 4th largest district with respect to area under wheat while eighth with respect to wheat yield in the province. The two third cultivated area of the district is dedicated to wheat in Rabi.

Haripur is the third largest district of the province to dedicate more area to maize, however production wise its rank in the province is 8th. Swat tops the list both in area and production of the maize crop in NWFP. Almost half of the cultivated area is dedicated to maize in Haripur district. The acreage and production of jowar and sorghum, the fodder crops in the district is nominal and so is the case with sugarcane, bajra and sunhemp, keep aside the cotton and rice which are not grown at all in the district.

Interestingly, chickpeas are grown in Haripur on a tract of 250 acres with same number tones of production. Only three other districts of NWFP produce grams namely Tank, Dera Ismail Khan and Karak, all in south. Mung is cultivated on a bigger tract (1,552 acres) making the district the third biggest producer of mungbeans in the province. Haripur is fourth largest producer of mash pulses though

acreage and production is considerably low with respect to top three districts namely Lower Dir, Chitral and Upper Dir. Haripur also produces lentils but the production is very low as compared to Mansehra, Chitral and Upper Dir districts.

In mattar crop, Haripur is the star producer contributing 40 per cent to the total NWFP production of this vegetable. Haripur enjoys similar ranks in the production of sesame, 38 per cent of the provincial production though in real quantity it is not considerable. In onion and garlic production, Haripur is far behind Swat, Peshawar and Charsadda but in green chilies it stands second only to Mohmand agency and contributes 10 per cent to the total provincial production. Bannu is the only district in NWFP to produce turmeric (95 per cent of total provincial production). The rest five percent comes from Haripur. The district also produces some potatoes and tomatoes. Other vegetables are grown on almost 2,800 acres of the land

in the district and is ranked 10th biggest producer of other vegetables in the province, Swat being on top. Haripur also has a number of citrus orchards. Their production is negligible at national scale yet they are quite popular for their good quality in northern parts of the country. Guava, apricot, peach and pear are other fruits that are grown in the district. Similar is the case with plums and



pomegranates. Loquat, the exclusive specialty of Haripur is grown on an area of 300 acres. This fruits is not grown in other parts of the country. The variety of minor crops grown in Haripur show the district's potential which is not being presently utilized at satisfactory levels.

In most of the rural Pakistan livestock is a bigger economic activity than farming as **livestock** holding families are always more in number than farming families. But Haripur does not follow this pattern. There are almost 68 thousand farming families in the district while the livestock holding families are a little more than 56 thousand according to the Livestock Census 2006. This may be because of very small size of farms. Haripur's agriculture is predominantly dependent on very small farmers who grow alternate crops on small pieces of land and probably find not enough land for fodder. The other major reason, as discussed above, is

the shortage of labor in the district.

Contrary to extremely uneven access to land, the access to livestock is balanced. The small herd owners make 98 per cent of community and own 87 per cent of the district's livestock population. The large herd owners are just 0.1 per cent of the community and have access to 3 per cent of the livestock. This implies that livestock, like farming, is the business of very small entrepreneurs and the animal rearing on large commercial scale is rare in the district.

Animal ownership pattern

	Families (as percent of total)	Animals	Herd size (average)
Small	98	87	2
Medium	2	10	9
Large	0.1	3	48

Telephone **Industries** of Pakistan, which employed thousands of local people has fallen prey



to the negligence of the government. Products like telephone sets and exchanges, which were manufactured here earlier, are no more bought from this huge facility by PTCL and other operators as they prefer imports or supplies from private sector. Though the unit could not be privatized yet practically it has become defunct.

Haripur is the centre of mega irrigation and **hydel-power projects** of the country and obviously also of the human and livelihood issues related to these mega projects. The first army dictator of the country Ayub Khan selected his native district for the largest water project of the country, Tarbela dam. It is the largest earth and rock filled dam of the world. It was constructed as part of the Indus Basin Settlement Plan. The primary function of the Tarbela project was to regulate the Indus River flows for irrigation purposes. A secondary function was the generation of electric power. Incidental benefits include limited flood con-

trol of the Indus River, a substantial contribution to tourism, commercial fishing possibilities and added employment opportunities during and after construction. Another incidental 'benefit' of the dam for Ayub Khan was that the entire estate of his traditional political rivals, the Khans of Amb was submerged in the lake effectively ending their politics. Tarbela Dam project initially estimated that 100 villages would be submerged in its vast lake and the inhabitants will have to be displaced, but in fact 120 villages were submerged, affecting 96,000 people. Two-thirds of the affectees were provided replacement land and the rest were given cash compensation depending on the size of their land holding (submerged in the lake) and type of irrigation practiced. However, according to a survey conducted in 1996, there were 1,953 families still waiting for possession of allotted land. The compensation process was not transparent. It is commonly believed that the people who were politically strong got good lands while the weaker communities were given barren compensa-

tory lands, which were of no or little use for them.

Tarbela dam affectees were relocated in newly built Khalabat Township, Kangra colony, Ghazi Hamlet and New Darband. The infrastructure of those settlements was built in 1974 never to be upgraded or cared for in the years to come. In 1998, a commission established by the government to ascertain the



authenticity of the complaints of the Tarbela affectees declared that two thousand claims of the affectees were valid enough to be considered seriously. When World Bank made the grant of money for another water project Ghazi Barotha conditional to the resolution of problems faced by Tarbela affectees, the government again resumed its efforts but again not to the satisfaction of the affected communities.

The issue of Tarbela affectees still leads the political and livelihood problems of the district and is alive as a bad yet inevitable outcome of the mega water projects.

The second big hydel power project in Haripur is Ghazi Barotha project which provides 1,450MW electricity to the country. Haripur people demand of the government to pay them the royalty and also electricity from the project at cheaper rates.

The third water project Khanpur dam displaced at least five thousand farmers. Its two canals are a

major source of irrigation for nearby villages. But water in these canals is getting scarce by each passing day as it is being diverted to the fast growing capital city of Islamabad. This is done without any formal agreement, setting of price or anything else between the two local governments. Water requirements of Hattar industrial estate is also a strain on this rather small water resource.

The proposed diversion of Daur River to water Abbottabad city is another water-related problem for Haripur people, who are in no mood to let Abbottabad implement this project, which will surely deprive 55 of their villages of irrigation facilities.

In the absence of effluent treatment plants at most of the Hattar industrial units, the industrial waste and chemical pollution is resulting into contamination of nullahs, the water of which was used for irrigation and drinking purposes by the locals. The issue is time and again raised by the local people and the environment department but to no avail.

Land of small farms

Haripur is the land of small farms. The average size of a farm in the district is just 3.3 acres of which only two are cultivated. The vast majority of farmers (81 percent) actually owns just over an acre of land. No doubt the local measure of land in the district is kanal which is an eighth of an acre.

Small land holdings and easy availability of water makes the district an ideal area for growing minor crops especially the vegetables. Haripur is at a stone's throw from the flourishing markets of Rawalpindi and the capital Islamabad. The twin cities host more than 2.6 million people and that is close to the population of Pakistan's third largest city Faisalabad. Haripur also has a good roads network. Proximity of a big urban hub spurs Haripur farmers to cultivate vegetables. The local agriculture department puts the area under vegetables in the district at 17 per cent against 81 per cent for cereals and 2 per cent for other crops. Anecdotal evidence also supports this claim as low production of wheat and maize (not more than 25 maunds an acre) is attracting more farmers to vegetable cultivation. Yet the official statistics provided by the federal ministry show that vegetables are grown on only 2 percent of the cultivated area in the district. If area under peas, which is a quite popular crop in the district, is also included with mixed vegetables, the overall area under vegetables becomes 3 per cent of the total cultivated area. By that standard, Haripur is the sixth biggest vegetable producer of NWFP.

Haripur hosts peas crop, which other districts normally don't. 40 per cent of the total peas production of the province comes from Haripur. Besides Mansehra no other district grows considerable quantity of peas. In onion and garlic production,

Haripur is far behind Swat, Peshawar and Charsadda but it contributes 10 per cent to the provincial production of chilies standing second after Mohmand Agency, which produces almost half of NWFP chilies. Bannu is the only district in NWFP to produce turmeric (95 per cent of total provincial production). The rest of 5 percent comes from Haripur. Haripur also produces some potatoes and tomatoes. Peas, yam, garlic, spinach, tomato and coriander are the vegetables, which Haripur produces for other markets of the country. Jhari Kas, Bhindian, Dingi, Havelian, Kali Tarar, Sarai Saleh and Mohra Mandian are some centers of vegetable cultivation in the district. Roughly, the villages surrounding Haripur city and around the Karakoram Highway from Havelian to Jhari Kas and South Eastern part of the district as well as some mountainous villages grow vegetables.

Vegetable cultivation is a profitable activity for many farmers in Haripur due to a climatic edge. Vegetables in Haripur ripe a few weeks before the markets are glutted by the massive Punjab production. For example, Haripur tomato reaches market in April while Punjab production starts coming to the market somewhere in May. Vegetable prices slump sharply when the supply overruns demand but the same fetch far better prices when the supply is short at the beginning or the end of the season for a vegetable variety. Haripur almost always enjoys 'the early bird' advantage. Haripur's cauliflower is brought in the market in November and December while the cauliflower glut starts somewhere in January. Narrowly escaping the market glut Haripur farmers get good prices for their produce. Similar is the case with the biggest veg-

Betrayed by the market



A sparse lane of fruit vendors stretching from Haripur to Sarai Saleh on main Karakoram Highway attracts the motorists and passers-by. In winter, their best selling item is citrus. Muhammad Saeed 44, is one of the vendors who decorate these stalls beautifully with eye-catching round maltas of Khanpur and kinnows of Bhalwal. Saeed was not a shop employee a year ago. He was a vegetable cultivator. Illiterate and a father of five, Saeed owns no agricultural land. He used to get a 5-kanal piece of land on rent at a rate of Rs 500 per kanals at the bank of Daur River. The land on the banks of River Daur, is cheaper as it is almost routinely flooded by the river. He has been a vegetable grower for almost 25 years surviving frequent river and market attacks. He used to cultivate coriander and spinach with the finances of a vegetable dealer in Haripur market. "One year the entire crop was flooded. On the following year the market offered almost no rate and the next year rains destroyed the entire coriander crop raising the debt burden and leaving me with no option but to abandon my ancestral profession," he says. "You won't believe that I had to request herd owners to bring their sheep to my field and enjoy spinach feast as the rate I was offered in the market was not enough to even meet the transportation cost," continues Saeed. "The rate of spinach even this year was Rs 200 per

40 kg. With the total production of 20 maunds, it gives you a maximum of Rs 4,000 while per kanal input cost is Rs 3,500. What would you do with this Rs 500?" Saeed, though not content with his current profession as well thinks that the vegetable cultivators of carrot, radish, spinach, coriander and garlic also have no bright future.

Azam Khan, 40 is the owner of a 40 kanal piece of land in Talawan village, some 8 kilometers north-east of Haripur. Guardian of a family of eight, Azam Khan is a medium sized vegetable farmer who used to grow garlic, tomato, cauliflower and bitter gourd. He does grow all these vegetables even now but has abandoned garlic as he no more finds it a profitable option. Very much content with cauliflower, which gives three crops a year and bitter gourd, the arrival of which in June is welcomed by a good market rate Azam complains about high fluctuation in the rates of tomato and garlic. "Previously only tomatoes were the risk vegetable for us and we used to prepare ourselves for some unexpected rate but since past three years, garlic rate fluctuation has become worse than the tomato," he says. "We used to take our garlic to Gujranwala and Rawalpindi markets and its average rate remained well above Rs 1,000 for many years and the deals were sealed well before the harvest time," he explains and adds, "but with the arrival of new Chinese variety of garlic, the market fell sharply". The high yield Chinese variety has glutted the market and prices have stabilized much below the earlier ones. It is less input intensive and can be easily cultivated in a variety of conditions. Haripur farmers have lost the market that they had enjoyed for a long time.



etable of the district, peas which is marketed between September and December getting good rates. Peas from Punjab start reaching markets somewhere in December. Haripur farmers sold peas at Rs 1,200 per pack of 35 kg at the beginning of 2007-08 season. The rate dropped to Rs 500 towards the end of the Haripur season. This low rate served as the highest for the Punjab farmers from December onwards. Lady fingers and turnip are also grown off-season in the district. The same climatic edge is enjoyed by the vegetable farmers of even more higher regions like Mansehra and Kaghan. Yet most of these off season vegetables that get good rates are developed and hybrid varieties and are necessarily cost-intensive. Moreover the scale of operation of farmers is too small as most have access to a few kanals of lands. Most of them depend upon money lenders for costly cash inputs. Since the money lenders are actually the vegetable wholesale dealers, the farmers are deprived of the

freedom to choose the market for their produce. The money lenders though share the boon with the farmers, definitely enjoying a bigger portion; they do not cover the risks faced by the farmers in growing a highly perishable commodity. Growing vegetables that have to be sold fresh is a high risk business. The risk factors are many. Most are unforeseen and beyond the very small farmers' capacity to even understand them. This makes storable vegetables like onion and

garlic as the darling of the very small local farmers. Only the adventurous ones dare to opt for green vegetables. Farmers' choice of a vegetable is influenced mainly by their ability to secure finances for the inputs. The average cost on a kanal of cauliflower reaches Rs 19,000 and it can yield up to Rs 46,000. While growing turnips on the same piece of land will cost just Rs 1,000 and income from it may reach Rs 10,000 at best. Vegetable growers of Haripur seem to be divided into two groups. The resourceful farmers normally cultivate peas, cauliflower, and spinach while the cash strapped small farmers prefer to cultivate vegetables like carrot, radish, turnip and coriander leaves. However tomato cultivation is equally favorite with both the groups. The risks attached to tomato cultivation probably are over weighed by the lure of a good price even in the case of least resourceful farmers. Garlic has been a grace for these cultivators till the invasion of a new variety 'Chinese' garlic.

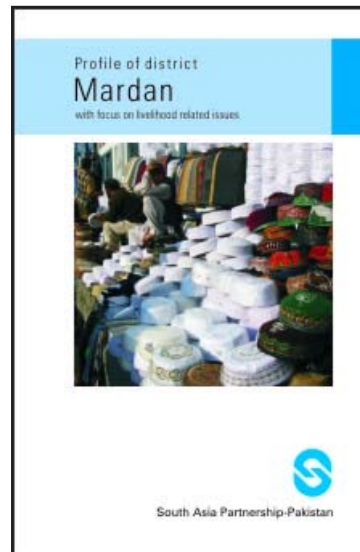
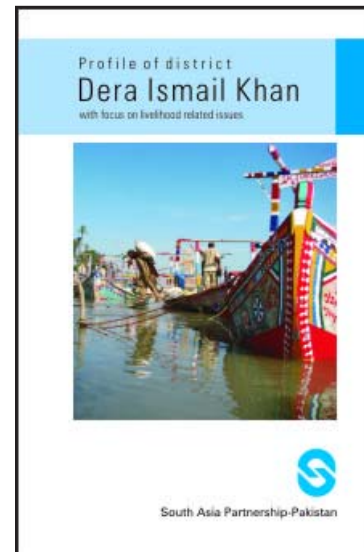
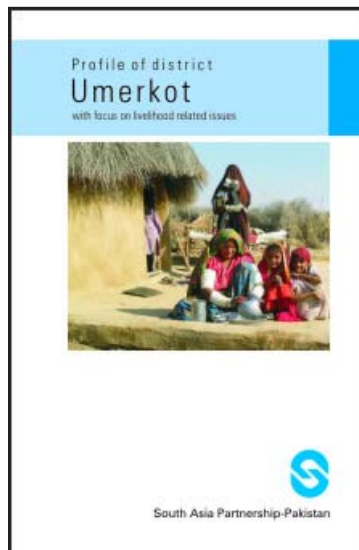
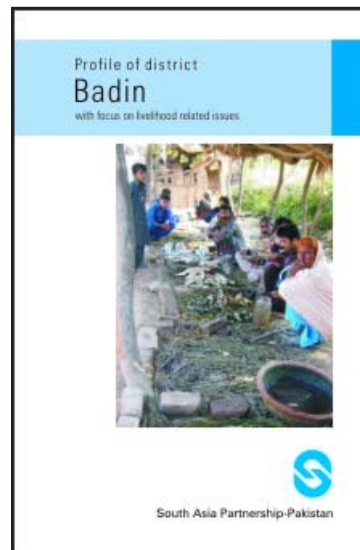
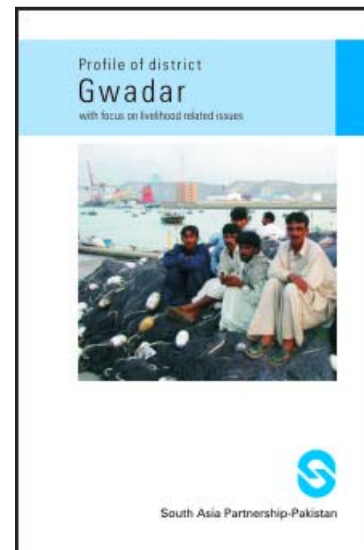
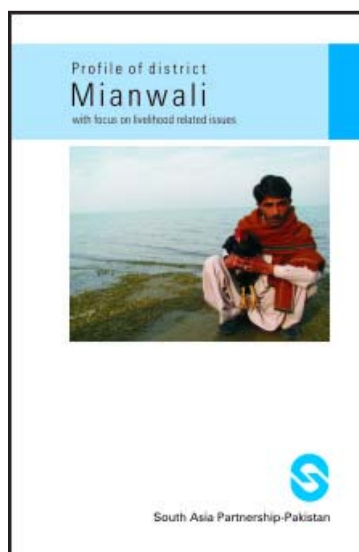
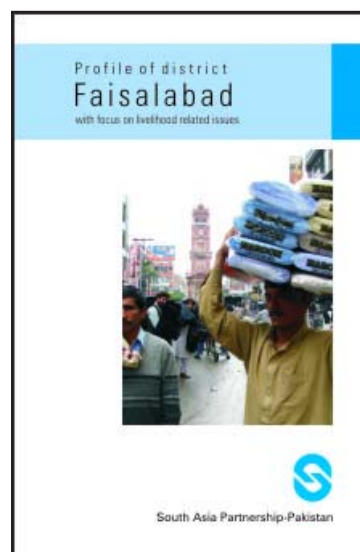
SAP-Pk partner in district

Sustainable Development Vision (SDV)

Haripur district is in the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan, some 65 km north of Islamabad and 35 km south of Abbottabad. It is a hilly plain area along the Karakoram highway. It was named after a Sikh general, Hari Singh Nalwa in 1822. Haripur is rich in fruits and vegetables. It serves as the base market for the mountainous cities of Abbottabad and Mansehra and rest of Hazara Division. Major language of Haripur is Hindko, which is combination of multi languages like Punjabi, Potohari, Gojri and Urdu as well.

Sustainable Development Vision (SDV) appeared on the social landscape of Haripur in 1999 given to the social plight of the vulnerable sections especially women, peasants and workers. The fundamental purpose of its setting up was to 'uplift the deprived local communities'. Later, the organization broadened its programmatic landscape to address issues of social, political and economic rights. Today, the organization believes that dream of socio-economic well being of the masses will only turn into the reality when inclusive process of planning, decision making and implementation is conceived and realized by the entire concerned stakeholders without any kind of discrimination. SDV is partner of SAP-PK in Strengthening Democratic Governance in Pakistan (SDGP) program. In the recent past, in 2008, the organization also worked with SAP-PK in the observation of elections, on the platform of Pakistan Coalition for Free, Fair and Democratic Elections (PACFREL). Other than SDGP, the organization is currently running Worker & Peasant Councilors Network (WPCN), TB Awareness Campaign and computer literacy center. Besides these, the organization has the history of undertaking several key initiatives like non-formal schools, voters' education program, NGOs' Coalition for Child Rights (NCCR), Gender Equality in Legal Justice System, etc. The organization is based at Haripur.

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