7th Population and Housing Census-2023

"FIRST-EVER DIGITAL CENSUS"

PROVINCIAL CENSUS REPORT

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

7th Population and Housing Census-2023

(First-ever Digital Census of Pakistan)

PROVINCIAL CENSUS REPORT

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
Mauve Area, G-9/1, Islamabad, Pakistan

www.pbs.gov.pk

Foreword

Professor Ahsan Iqbal
Minister for Planning, Development
and Special Initiatives

The 7th Population and Housing Census-2023, in pursuance of the decisions made in 49th meeting of Council of Common Interests (CCI), was conducted digitally in the country during March to May, 2023. The exercise was accomplished by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics with the assistance of national agencies, NADRA, NTC and SUPARCO, and cooperation of provincial and district administration in providing all kind of administrative and human support and Armed Forced for providing security during the whole census process including the Pilot Census and Post Enumeration Survey of the Digital Census. I extend my sincere gratitude to the officers and staff of Provincial Government Departments, as well as the personnel of the Armed Forces, who played a pivotal role in the success of this operation. Their

dedication and involvement were truly commendable.

I would also like to extend my congratulations to the entire staff of PBS for their untiring efforts. Their motivation and efforts are truly praiseworthy as they worked passionately to accomplish this challenging task.

PBS has done a commendable job by conducting the huge exercise in a transparent way, which has led to approval of this Census in CCI by Consensus. Thus, this Census has helped in strengthening the Federation. This Census gets us the population count and status of access the basics. Now it is uptown relevant stakeholders to use this information for inclusive development of population by using this granular data. I urge upon PBS to continue working with Federal and Provincial stakeholders for informing public policy and programs for inclusive development.

Lastly, I am grateful to the officers and staff of the Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives for their exceptional cooperation with the PBS staff. Together, they worked tirelessly to efficiently finalize the results of Census-2023 in a remarkably short period of time, thus enabling us to reach this significant milestone.

Preface

Dr. Naeem uz Zafar
Chief Statistician
ستارۂ امتیاز

Population and Housing Census is a crucial national undertaking which serves as a comprehensive data collection exercise to gather information on various aspects of the population and housing conditions. It provides essential demographic information such as population size, age distribution, gender ratio, and other demographic indicators, as well as data on various socioeconomic factors such as education, employment, disability/ functional limitation, and household amenities. This information is crucial for policymakers to formulate development plans and policies that address the specific needs of different segments of the population. The census data is also used for electoral representation. It is a major source for resource allocation, both at the national and local levels, and helps in determining distribution of funds for development projects, social welfare programs, and infrastructure development based on the population's needs.

PBS was asked to do very complex huge task of digital census in early 2022 in very challenging timelines. At the outset the journey was unvarying, and milestone looked unachievable but thanks to already embarked upon journey of digital transformation for data collection and dissemination. PBS conceived, designed, planned, processed, tested and implemented the system to do census in a transparent and inclusive way, thus paving the way for acceptance of results. Successful achievement of these milestones has significantly boosted management and technical capabilities of PBS officials both at headquarter and in field offices.

I would like to thank and congratulate Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Support Services/RM) (Project Lead Digital Census), Mr. Ayazuddin, Member (Census & Surveys), Ms. Rabia Awan, Deputy Director General (Census Planning and Coordination/ CPMU) and their whole team for their tireless dedication and efforts for successful completion of the census operation under challenging circumstances. I would also like to render my thanks to the provincial and district administrations for their active participation in providing administrative and human support; the agencies, NADRA, NTC and SUPARCO for timely arrangements of all the necessary hardware and software, and other stakeholders for their active and valuable support. I also thanks to Armed Forces for their untiring efforts without which success of this task was not possible. And finally, I would also like to thank the enumerators without dedicated field work this would not have been possible, for which I express my deep appreciation and admiration.

Digital Census - A Success Story

Muhammad Sarwar Gondal
Member (Support Services/ RM)
Project Lead Digital Census
ستارۂ امتیاز

In 49th meeting of the Council of Common Interests (CCI), held on January 13, 2022, where conduct of the 7th Population & Housing Census in a digital format was approved. The CCI also approved the Census Work Plan, Census Questionnaire, and Census Monitoring Committee (CMC) in the meeting along with the recommendation of Census Advisory Committee (CAC).

PBS accordingly started work for 7th Population and Housing Census by digitizing the whole census process starting from HR and Task Assignment Web Portal Inventory Management, Communication Application, Complaint Management System, CATI Support Module and provision of Dashboards at provincial and census district level for monitoring and complete coverage. For census data collection, tablet devices equipped with various software applications, including house/structure listing and household enumeration software, were utilized. Many of the Modules envisioned for the Digital Census were thoroughly checked and their performance and output were verified during the pilot census conducted in 33 administrative districts across Pakistan during 20th July, 2022 to 3rd August, 2022.

The main aim of the pilot census was testing of validity and suitability of the entire census plan and its organization.

Despite many impediments and challenging timelines, PBS completed main census related activities on time including training of 300 Master Trainers at Islamabad, training of 3460 Trainers at Divisional level and training of 120,000 Enumerators at Census District level on both subject matter and IT related aspects of the Digital Census. Similarly, PBS and its stakeholders achieved major milestones, including, digitally updating of census blocks; acquisition of 126,000 tablets and their hardening; development of ERP system and acquisition of latest imagery of Pakistan prior to start of the main census field operation. The Digital Census also implemented a distinctive feature of self-enumeration through a web portal, thus enabling 2.6 million households to conveniently submit their census related information online.

The Digital Census project has proven to be are sounding success, and I would like to extend my heartfelt appreciation and congratulations to Mr. Ayazuddin, Member (Census & Surveys), Dr. Amjad Javaid Sandhu, Director General Administration, Ms. Rabia Awan, Deputy Director General (Census Project Management Unit/Census Planning and Coordination) and the whole team of Support Services, GIS, Field Services/Operations and the Subject matter for their untiring efforts and dedication throughout the entire census operations. Their devotion and commitment were truly commendable, especially considering the challenging circumstances.

Core Team of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Dr. Naeem uz Zafar, Chief Statistician/Chief Census Commissioner

Names	Designation	Area of Work
Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal	Member (Support Services / Resource Management)	Team lead/Focal person for Digital Census
Mr. Ayazuddin	Member (Census & Surveys)	Coordination/ PES and finalization of preliminary results
Dr. Amjad Javed Sandhu	Director General Administration	Coordination/Admin & Logistics Support
Ms. Rabia Awan	DDG(CPMU/CP&C)	Procurement, Coordination, Reporting, documentation, Analysis & Report writing

CPMU/CP&C

Project Lead: Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal Member (SS/RM)
Section Incharge: Ms. Rabia Awan DDG (CPMU/CP&C)

Names	Designation
Dr. Naveed Iqbal	Joint Agriculture Census Commissioner
Ms. Rumana Sadaf	Chief Statistical Officer
Ms. Ayesha Sajid	Instructor
Mr. Saeed Ahmed	Assistant Census Commissioner
Mr. Saqib Sultan Khawar	Statistical Officer
Ms. Sana Habib Chaudhry	Statistical Officer
Ms. Hina Kanwal	Statistical Officer
Mr. Javed Ahmed	Assistant Census Commissioner
Mr. Zubair Ahmed	Data Processing Officer
Mr. Asif Khawaja	Data Processing Officer
Syed Farhan Ali	Data Processing Officer
Mr. Sabahat Nadeem	Data Processing Officer
Mr. Zameer Ahmed	System Analyst
Ms. Momina Babar	System Analyst
Ms. Tayyaba Rehman	System Analyst
Mr. Ali Raza	System Analyst
Mr. Umair Saeed	System Analyst
Mr. Fakher Hashmi	Librarian/TW

Provincial Incharges Team

Names	Designation
Mr. Shaukat Ali Khan	Deputy Director General (Incharge KP)
Mr. Munawar Ali Ghanghro	Director (Incharge Punjab)
Mr. Muhammad Suhaib	Director (Incharge Balochistan)
Dr. Syed Waseem Abbas	Director (Incharge Punjab)
Syed Rahat Ali	CSO (Incharge GB)
Mr. Muhammad Waseem	CSO (Incharge AJK)

DP/Support Services Section Core Team

Names	Designation
Mr. Muhammad Ehtesham	Director
Ms. Sobia Munawar	Director
Mr. Muhammad Yasir Ishfaq	Director
Mr. Mudassir Akhtar	Chief System Analyst
Mr. Tahir Mahmood	Chief System Analyst
Mr. Asif Usman Khattak	Chief System Analyst
Mr. Arsalan Bashir	Data Processing Officer
Mr. Muhammad Zubair	Data Processing Officer
Mr. Ghulam Kibria	Data Processing Officer
Ms. Sumaira Yasmeen	System Analyst
Ms. Asma Hamza	System Analyst
Ms. Samra Iqbal	System Analyst
Mr. Waqar Ahmad Khan	Data Processing Assistant
Mr. Saddam Hussain	Data Processing Assistant
Mr. Usman Ali	Data Processing Assistant
Ms. Mehreen Syed	Data Processing Assistant
Ms. Aleena Qadeer	Data Processing Assistant

CP&C Section Core Team

Names	Designation
Dr. Arshad Mehmood	Chief Statistical Officer
Mr. Hazrat Khan	Deputy Census Commissioner
Mr. Muhammad Awais	Statistical Assistant
Mr. Arsalan Anwar Bajwa	Statistical Assistant
Mr. Muhammad Babar Usman	Statistical Assistant

FS Section Core Team

Names	Designation
Mr. Rafiq Hussain Talpur	Director
Mr. Farukh Jalees	Director
Mr. Sayyad Anwar	Chief Statistical Officer
Ms. Kanwal Murtaza	Chief Statistical Officer

GIS Section Core Team

Names	Designation
Qazi Ismatullah	Joint Census Commissioner(G)
Mr. Muhammad Nadeem Baig	Geographical Assistant
Syed Akbar Ali	Geographical Assistant
Mr. Rafaqat Mehmood	Geographical Assistant
Mr. Kanwar Ikram	Geographical Assistant

Administration Section Core Team

Names	Designation
Dr. Amjad Javed Sandhu	Director General Admn
Qazi Saeed ul Hassan	Deputy Director (Admn)
Mr. Dildar Hussain	Deputy Agricultural Census Commissioner
Mr. Muhammad Zareef	Librarian
Mr. Tajammul Hussain	Supervisor Printing

Budget Matters / Field Operation Core Team

Names	Designation
Dr. Amjad Javed Sandhu	DG Admn
Ms. Rabia Awan	DDG(CPMU/CP&C)
Mr. Tahir Khattak	Director (Budget)
Mr. Muhammad Saleem	Assistant Census Commissioner
Mr. Tariq Mustafa Awan	Statistical Officer
Mr. Shahbaz Ashraf	Statistical Officer

Sample Design Section Core Team

Names	Designation
Ms. Rumana Sadaf	Chief Statistical Officer
Ms. Madiha Amjad	Statistical Officer

Coordination Core Team

Names	Designation
Mr. Imran Saleem	Director
Mr. Muhammad Sarfaraz	Chief Statistical Officer

Training Management Core Team

Names	Designation
Ms. Rabia Awan	DDG(CPMU/CP&C)
Dr. Naveed Iqbal	JACC
Ms. Ayesha Sajid	Instructor
Mr. Mudassir Akhtar	Chief System Analyst
Mr. Asif Usman Khattak	Chief System Analyst
Ms. Kanwal Murtaza	Chief Statistical Officer
Mr. Muhammad Saleem	Assistant Census Commissioner
Mr. Saeed Ahmed	Assistant Census Commissioner
Ms. Hina Kanwal	Statistical Officer
Ms. Sana Habib	Statistical Officer
Mr. Saqib Sultan Khawar	Statistical Officer
Ms. Ehsana Anum Syed	Statistical Officer
Ms. Sumaira Yasmin	System Analyst
Mr. Ziaullah	System Analyst
Mr. Zubair Ahmad	Data Processing Officer
Mr. Irfan Bajwa	Data Processing Assistant

Trend Analysis and Report Writing Core Team

Names	Designation
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Dr. Arshad Mehmood	Chief Statistical Officer
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Mr. Saeed Ahmed	Assistant Census Commissioner
Ms. Sana Habib	Statistical Officer
Mr. Saqib Sultan Khawar	Statistical Officer
Ms. Hina Kanwal	Statistical Officer
Mr. Najeeb ullah	Statistical Officer
Ms. Madiha Amjad	Statistical Officer
Mr. Zubair Ahmed	Data Processing Officer
Ms. Tayyaba Rehman	System Analyst
Ms. Ehsana Anum Syed	Statistical Officer
Mr. Haseeb ur Rehman	Statistical Officer
Mr. Waqar Ahmad Khan	Data Processing Assistant
Mr. Saddam Hussain	Data Processing Assistant
Mr. Usman Ali	Data Processing Assistant
Mr. Abdul Manan Butt	Statistical Assistant
Mr. Muhammad Awais	Statistical Assistant

Data Quality Assurance Team

Names	Designation
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Mr. Mudassir Akhtar	Chief System Analyst
Mr. Saeed Ahmed	Assistant Census Commissioner
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Ms. Hina Kanwal (Education)	Statistical Officer
Mr. Najeeb ullah (Employment)	Statistical Officer
Mr. Saqib Sultan Khawar	Statistical Officer
Ms. Madiha Amjad	Statistical Officer
Mr. Waqar Ahmad Khan	Data Processing Assistant
Mr. Saddam Hussain	Data Processing Assistant
Mr. Usman Ali	Data Processing Assistant

Media Group Core Team

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Mr. Umair Saeed	System Analyst
Ms. Sumaira Yasmin	System Analyst
Ms. Bushra Warsi	Statistical Assistant
Ms. Nobeed Sohail	Statistical Assistant
Ms. Sana Naz	Statistical Assistant
Ms. Bilqees Nazir	Statistical Assistant
Ms. Sadia Maryam	Statistical Assistant
Ms. Irum Sultana	Statistical Assistant

Core Team for Conduct of PES and Finalization of Preliminarily Results

Names	Designation
Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal	Member (SS/RM)
Mr. Ayazuddin	Member (C&S)
Dr. Amjad Javed Sandhu	DG Admn
Ms. Rabia Awan	DDG (CPMU/CP&C)
Mr. Muhammad Ehtesham Abbassi	Director
Ms. Sobia Munawar	Director
Mr. Yasir Ishfaq	Director
Dr. Syed Waseem Abbas	Director (R/O Lahore)
Mr. Rafique Hussain Talpur	Director
Mr. Farrukh Jalees	Director
Ms. Rumana Sadaf	Chief Statistical Officer
Mr. Mudassir Akhtar	Chief System Analyst
Mr. Tahir Mahmood	Chief System Analyst
Ms. Hina Kanwal	Statistical Officer
Mr. Saqib Sultan Khawar	Statistical Officer
Ms. Sana Habib	Statistical Officer
Ms. Madiha Amjad	Statistical Officer
Mr. Arsalan Bashir	Data Processing Officer

Report Writing Team for Provincial Census Report, KP

Names	Designation
Ms. Rabia Awan	DDG (CPMU/CP&C)
Ms. Zartashia Hussain	Chief Statistical Officer
Ms. Ruqiya Bano	Statistical Assistant
Ms. Shumaila Akram	Statistical Assistant
Ms. Bilqees Nazir	Statistical Assistant
Ms. Ruqiya Bano	Statistical Assistant

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ECONOMIC ACTIVE POPULATION

DISABLED POPULATION

MIGRATION

HOUSING CENSUS

ACRONYMS

ASC	Annual School Census
AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
BHU	Basic Health
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)
CCI	Council of Common Interests
DHQ	District Head Quarters
FP&PHC	Family Planning and Primary Health Care
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICR	Intelligent Character Recognizer
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
LHW	Lady Health Worker
LFO	Legal Framework Order
MCH	Mother and Child Health (Center)
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NLC	National Logistics Cell
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PCO	Population Census Organization
RHC	Rural Health Center
THQ	Taluka/Tehsil Head Quarter
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
AP	Airport
T.B	Tuberculosis
MCHC	Mother Care Health Centre

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In its 45th meeting on 12th April, 2021, the Council of Common Interests (CCI) approved the final results of the 6th Population and Housing Census-2017 and decided to initiate the next census as early as possible using the latest technology. In pursuance of the decision, the Government of Pakistan formed a Census Advisory Committee comprising of renowned demographers and experts to recommend a framework for the 7th Population and Housing Census. The committee recommended conducting the census digitally with real-time monitoring for transparency, which, along with the census work plan, census questionnaire, and Census Monitoring Committee, was approved by the CCI in its 49th meeting held on 13th January, 2022.

In the light of the recommendations of Census Advisory Committee, PBS initiated a consultative process with provinces and regions and organized sensitization workshops for stakeholders and government functionaries, including Divisional Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, to plan and prepare for the digital execution of the 7th Population and Housing Census.

To ensure smooth execution, Census Support Centers were set up at the district level, equipped with necessary IT infrastructure. A technical committee finalized the census questionnaire, incorporating new elements on economic activity, demographics, and disability. Training was conducted in three tiers, ensuring enumerators were well trained and thoroughly prepared. Given the technological advancements and associated risks, PBS conducted a pilot census from 20th July to 3rd August, 2022, across 33 districts to test methodologies, logistics, and security arrangements. The pilot revealed issues such as weather disruptions, delays in tablet distribution, and mapping errors, leading to adjustments before the main census rollout.

Following deliberations on enumeration methodologies, the Census Advisory Committee recommended the dejure method of enumeration for the 7th Population and Housing Census, counting individuals based on their usual residence, with some adjustments for temporary absences and the homeless population. This decision considered the practical realities on the ground, the effectiveness of the dejure method, and the significant financial and human resource requirements of the defacto method.

The data collection process for the 7th Population and Housing Census began with the launch of a web portal for self-enumeration on 20th February 2023. By its closure on 10th March 2023, approximately 2.6 million individuals had submitted their data through the portal. For the main census field operation, house and structure listing was carried out from 1st to 10th March 2023, followed by field enumeration starting on 12th March 2023, with an initial completion date of 4th April 2023. However, at the request of provincial governments to ensure complete enumeration, the Census Monitoring Committee extended the census field operation multiple times, ultimately concluding on 30th April 2023. In some districts, the filed operation continued until 21st May 2023 due to under-enumeration.

In order to ensure security of the census field staff, enumerators were accompanied by provincial police, while the Civil Armed Forces and Pakistan Army provided additional support as second- and third-tier responders. To assess accuracy and coverage of the census, Post Enumeration Survey was conducted

from 8th – 19th July, 2023, following the decisions made in the 49th meeting of the CCI and the 15th-16th meetings of the Census Monitoring Committee.

Census Results

According to the Census-2023 results, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's population is 40.85 million increasing from 30.50 million reported in Census-2017, with an average annual growth rate of 2.38%. The total population living in urban areas is recorded as 6.13 million with a share of 15.01% against 34.72 million in rural areas with a share of 84.99%. The male population constitutes 51.02% of the total population, whereas females con- stitute 48.97%, and transgenders population recorded as 1,117 barely makes up 0.003.

The total number of housing units according to Census-2023 results are 5.86 million, compared to 4.36million recorded in the previous census held in 2017. The average household size has increased from 7.83 persons in Census-2017 to 6.95 persons in Census-2023.
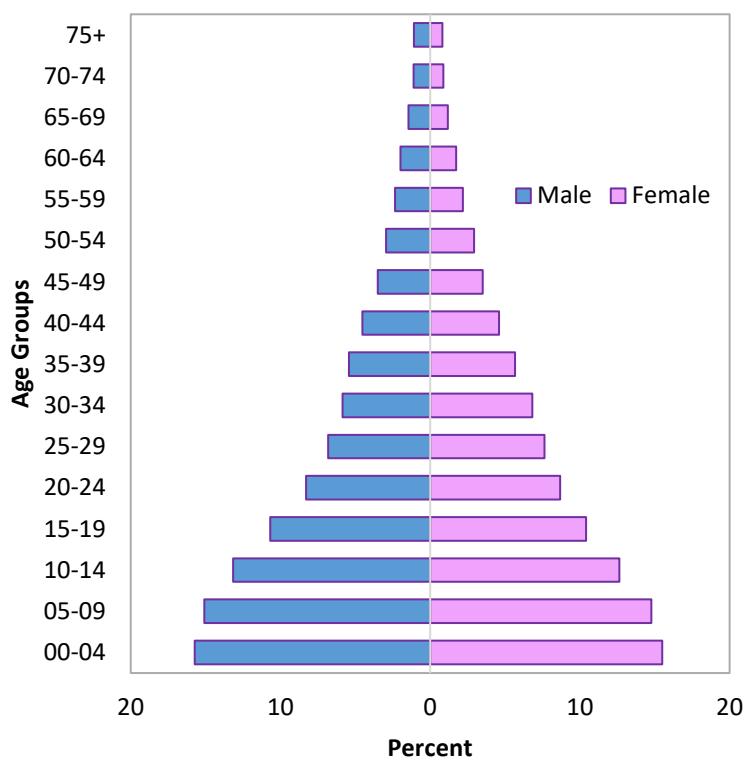
The Division-wise distribution of population shows that Peshawar Division has the highest proportion with 24.56%, followed by Malakand and Hazara with 24.38% and 15.15%, respectively.

Total Population data by age and sex reveals that the 43.45% are under 15 years and 19.04% are between 15 to 24 years indicating a young population with high dependency ratio. Other socio-demographic indicators such as population density, sex ratio, literacy and educational attainment, marital status and disability indicate some changes from the previous census which are presented in detail in Part-II of this report.

Structure of Provincial Census Report (PCR)

The Census Report on Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province consists of six parts.

Part I is History and methodology of Census 2023

Part II is the profile of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province covering facts about its physical features and topography, water resources, climate, flora and fauna, history, administration, culture, economy, agriculture, transport and communication, along with health and education.

Part III of the report presents the broad analysis of demographic characteristics of population including information on indicators such as population growth, population density, sex ratio, age structure, marital status, nationality literacy ratio, out of school children (5-16 years) educational attainment, disability, employment and migration

Part IV provides an analysis of Housing Characteristics pertaining to information about housing units, persons per room, nature of tenure, period of construction and construction mate- rial used for construction in walls and roofs, source of drinking water, source of lighting and source of fuel used for cooking in the house.

Part V contains 30 statistical tables, out of which 19 tables relate to population data while 6 tables pertain to housing data and 5 pertains to listing information.

Part VI has annexures including Census Forms and maps of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. Concepts and definitions are also given to facilitate the reader's understanding.

Part I: History and Methodology of Census 2023

Part-II: Province Profile

Part-III: Demographic characteristics

Part-IV: Housing Characteristics

Part-V: Statistical Tables

Part-VI: Annexures
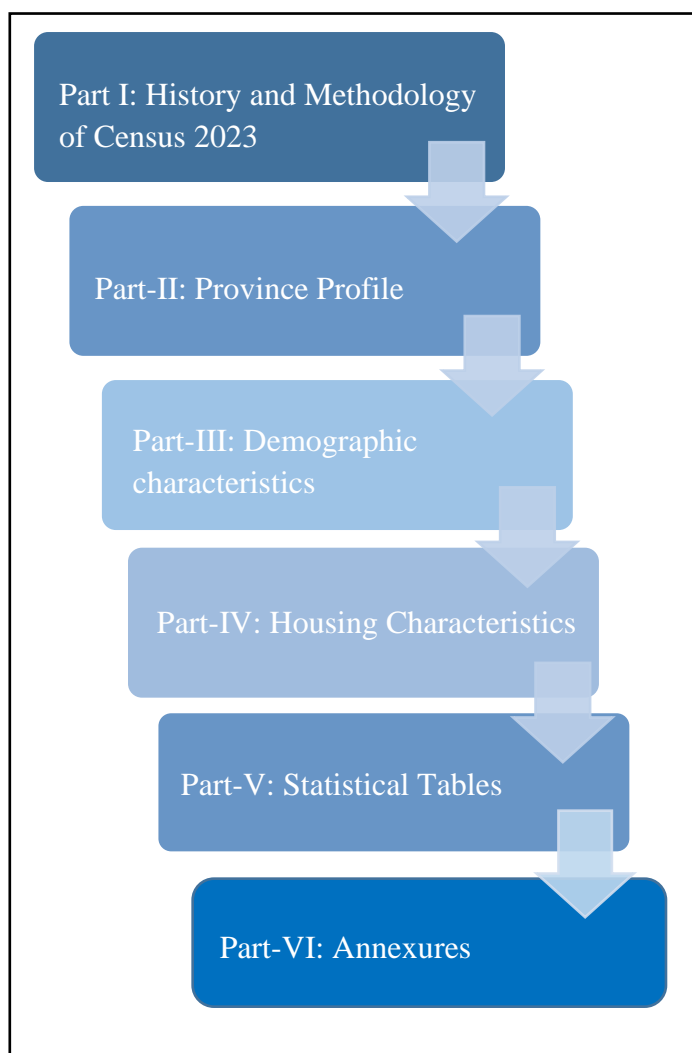
Structure of PCR

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS-2023 AT A GLANCE

S. No.	Key Indicators	Population and Housing Census-2017	Population and Housing Census-2023
1	Population		
	KP	35,501,964	40,856,097
	Male	17,996,196	20,845,747
	Female	17,503,443	20,009,233
	Transgender	2,325	1,117
2	Rural		
	Total	29,626,670	34,724,801
	Male	14,948,647	17,685,692
	Female	14,676,628	17,038,648
	Transgender	1395	461
3	Urban		
	Total	5,875,294	6,131,296
	Male	3,047,549	3,160,055
	Female	2,826,815	2,970,585
	Transgender	930	656
4	Administrative Units / Divisions		
	Bannu Division	2,652,867	3,092,078
	Dera Ismail Khan Division	2,795,853	3,188,779
	Hazara Division	5,323,155	6,188,736
	Kohat Division	3,205,114	3,752,436
	Malakand Division	8,603,594	9,959,399
	Mardan Division	3,998,876	4,639,498
	Peshawar Division	8,922,505	10,035,171
5	Average Annual Growth Rate	2.82	2.38
6	Population Density	348.94	401.57
7	Sex Ratio	102.54	104.18
8	Population by Religion (%)		
	Muslim	99.79	99.62
	Christian	0.14	0.33
	Hindu	0.02	0.01
	Qadiani/Ahmadi	0.02	0.00
	Scheduled Castes	0.00	0.00
	Others	0.03	0.02
9	Marital Status (%) (15 years and above)		
	Never Married	29.81	29.04
	Married	66.46	67.75
	Widowed	3.59	3.02
	Divorced	0.14	0.12
	Separation	-	0.07sex
10	Mother Tongue		
	Urdu	0.84	0.64

	Punjabi	0.50	0.24
	Sindhi	0.09	0.02
	Pushto	79.89	81.00
	Balochi	0.08	0.08
	Kashmiri	0.13	0.02
	Saraiki	3.21	3.17
	Hindko	9.87	9.39
	Brahvi	0.20	0.00
	Others	5.19	2.80
11	Nationality		
	Total	35,501,964	40,641,120
	Pakistani	34,945,033	39,668,974
	Non Pakistani	556,931	972,146
12	Literacy 10 Years & Above (%)		
	Total	51.67	51.09
	Male	67.49	64.57
	Female	35.73	37.15
	Transgender	34.32	44.67
13	Out of School (5-16) Years (%)		
	Total	-	29.66
	Male	-	31.90
	Female	-	28.31
	Transgender	-	-
14	Disability (%)		
	Total	-	3.16
	Male	-	3.38
	Female	-	2.94
15	Economic Activity		
	Total	-	29.91
	Rural	-	29.50
	Urban	-	32.03
16	Migration		
	Total	-	3.01
	Rural	-	2.37
	Urban	-	6.64
17	Households		
	Total	4360013	5861457
	Rural	3610677	4948708
	Urban	749336	912749
18	Household Size		
	Total	7.93	6.9
	Rural	8.01	6.9
	Urban	7.54	6.7
19	Source of Drinking Water (%)		
	Inside	78.40	64.91

	Outside	21.60	35.09
20	Source of Lighting (%)		
	Electricity	84.68	79.90
	Solar Panel	-	13.06
	Kerosene Oil	1.66	0.45
	Gas Lamp	0.35	0.01
	Generator	-	0.73
	Bio Gas	-	0.04
	Others	13.32	5.80
21	Fuel Used for Cooking (%)		
	Wood	75.58	71.38
	Sui Gas	22.55	22.56
	LPG/LNG (Cylinder)	-	2.90
	Kerosene Oil	0.10	0.06
	Electricity	-	0.15
	Bio Gas	-	0.06
	Dung Cake	-	1.91
	Others	1.77	0.99
22	Availability of Kitchen, Bathroom and Latrine Facility (%)		
	Kitchen		
	Separate	61.03	62.12
	Shared	24.77	23.79
	None	14.20	14.09
23	Bathroom		
	Separate	66.40	66.52
	Shared	24.26	21.79
	None	9.34	11.69
24	Latrine/Toilet		
	Separate	87.85	64.82
	Shared	-	25.10
	None	12.15	10.08

HISTORY AND METHODOLOGY OF CENSUS

1.1 Background

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), in accordance with the General Statistics (Reorganization) Act 2011, is responsible for conducting population and housing censuses in the country. Alongside its other data collection activities, PBS conducted censuses in the years 1951, 1961,1972, 1981, and 1998. Following the 1998 census, the 6th Population and Housing Census, which was originally scheduled for the year 2008, was delayed and eventually conducted from March to May in 2017. The provisional summary results of Census-2017 were released after the requisite approval from the Council of Common Interests (CCI) in its meeting held on August 25, 2017. These results were made available to government officials, academia, researchers, and the general public through press releases and the PBS website.

There was reservation on Census-2017 results for Punjab. As a result, census which was completed in 2017 got approved by the CCI in its 45th meeting held on 12th April, 2021. The CCI also directed PBS to start the process of the next census as early as possible according to the international best practices by using latest technology.

In compliance to the CCI decision, PBS initiated preparatory work to conduct the 7th Population and Housing Census in Pakistan. To achieve this end, the Government of Pakistan established Census Advisory Committee consisting of distinguished demographers and experts with the aim of formulating recommendations to implement the latest technology and adopt international best practices, as well as to devise strategy to build confidence among all the stakeholders, guarantee smooth completion of census operation and improve credibility and reliability of the census results. The Committee conducted several meetings and after detailed deliberations finalized the recommendations to carry out the census "digitally" with real-time monitoring for transparency and broader acceptability.

Figure 1.1: Glimpses from Meetings of Census Advisory Committee

The main recommendations of Census Advisory Committee are given as under.

- Census must be conducted Digitally with real-time online monitoring & geo-tagging of all structures

- Ensure Universality: Counting of whole population residing in country at the time of the census irrespective of its Status/ Holder of CNIC or not.

- De-jure Method of enumeration is recommended (person is enumerated at usual place of residence). This method is the widely used method internationally and used in all previous Censuses in Pakistan.

- Single Census questionnaire may be administered which should be strictly in relevance to the Objectives of Census.

- Law enforcement agencies may be used for security but not for enumeration / verification.

- Field Data collection / Monitoring may be carried out by Provincial Government staff. Comprehensive trainings and involvement of graduate students in the enumeration process is recommended.

- Involvement of Stakeholders (especially provinces / political parties) from start to end (Planning to Finalization of results)

- Establishment of National Census Coordination Center (N3C) with representation of Provincial Governments for effective monitoring, coordination and policy decisions.

- Effective publicity campaign with effective use of social media for clarity regarding the primary objective of Census which may begin early and extend right up to the release of the first initial results

- Conduct of Pilot Census for checking the whole process and conduct of Post Enumeration Survey for assessing reliability of data and coverage

The Federal Cabinet in its meeting held on 5th October, 2021 approved the recommendations of the Census Advisory Committee for forwarding to the CCI. The CCI in its 49th meeting held on 13th January, 2022 approved the recommendations of Census Advisory Committee for the conduct of 7th Population and Housing Census, along with census work plan with timelines, census questionnaire, Census Monitoring Committee (CMC) and its TORs. The CMC was constituted with representation of all Chief Secretaries, relevant Provincial Secretaries (Education, Health, Local Government etc.), Senior Members of Board of Revenue, Secretary IPC, DG Military Operation and others for prompt decision making and coordinated efforts for the successful conduct of the census.

1.2 Requirements of Digital Census

Technological developments and subsequent access to modern technology has largely eased the way in which the business of a population census is undertaken. Modern technology permits end-to-end embedding of processes in the census value chain. This possibility ranges from planning, monitoring and implementation to evaluating outcomes. Many facets of census activities can benefit from the use of technology.[1]

However, it is of utmost importance to comprehend the significance of technology and carefully choose the most appropriate option. Introducing technology can be an expensive and risky endeavor if not aligned with the unique circumstances of the country. Hence, in order to guarantee successful implementation of electronic data collection technology in the census process, it was imperative to precisely identify all the essential requirements and formulate comprehensive plans for integrating this technology at an early stage of the census life cycle. Figure 1.2 gives a schematic representation of the hardware and IT-related requirements envisaged for DigitalCensus-2023.

Figure 1.2: Hardware and IT Related Requirements of Digital Census

The 7th Population and Housing Census marked a significant milestone in Pakistan as it became the first-ever digital census in the country. The implementation of this census posed unique challenges that required careful planning and preparation from the very beginning. These challenges included development of step-by-step procedures for the entire process, creation of high-resolution digital maps, acquisition of tablet devices, development of specialized census software to perform various tasks such as structure listing, enumeration, real-time monitoring, and field coordination, as well as establishment

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[1] "Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses" (Revision 3), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, United Nations, New York, 2017. (Emphasis added)

of data infrastructure and storage facilities. Additionally, extensive efforts were made to ensure transparency and reliability of the census by addressing key processes, some of which will be discussed in the subsequent sections. It is important to highlight that the recommendations of the Census Advisory Committee for the Digital Census were thoroughly taken into account during both the planning and execution stages of these processes.

1.2.1 Consultative and Sensitization Process

One of the main recommendations of Census Advisory Committee approved by the CCI in its 49th meeting was involvement of stakeholders through the entire census process. To accomplish this objective, PBS conducted various rounds of engagement sessions with provincial administrations, civil society organizations, and academia. In this regard, five meetings were conducted with provinces from 6th September, 2021 to 16th September, 2021, whereas six sensitization workshops were held at provincial capitals from 24th December, 2021 to 10th January, 2022. Additionally, another round of sensitization process was commenced on 23rd May, 2022, with workshops conducted by the PBS team at all the provincial and regional headquarters.

The purpose of these sessions was to inform about the transparent data collection of census digitally and role and responsibilities of all federal and provincial stakeholders. Additionally, stakeholders were made aware of their access to GIS-enabled monitoring, which facilitated tracking progress of the census. It is worth noting here that the representatives of the provincial governments remained actively engaged from the planning phase of the census until its completion in the field.

Figure 1.3: Glimpses from Workshops Held at Provincial Capital

1.2.2 Role of Consulting Agencies

After approval of the recommendations of Census Advisory Committee and work plan of 18 months to conduct 7th Population and Housing Census-2023 by the CCI in its 49th meeting, PBS, keeping in view the challenging timelines, engaged for the Government to Government (G2G) solution National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO) and National Telecom Corporation (NTC) for provision of software, hardware, latest high resolution imagery and allied services required for successful completion of the digital census field operation.

The following Table 1.1 summarizes the role of consulting agencies, NADRA, SUPARCO and NTC regarding provision of hardware and software during the conduct of 7th Population and Housing Census-2023.

Table 1.1: Role of Consulting Agencies during the Digital Census-2023.

Task	Description	Responsibility
Tablet device and allied accessories	Provision of 126000 tablet devices and allied accessories Provision of 126000 secure data SIMs Hardening and preparation of tablet devices Dispatching and retrieval of tablet device	NADRA
Datacenter and Infrastructure	Compute storage and network resources Two sites, one primary site at NTC Islamabad and one disaster recovery site at NTC Lahore Intranet and internet connectivity of sites Software licenses required for the datacenter	NTC
Census Support Centers	IT support to field staff Provision of internet devices	NADRA NTC
Call center	Establishment of call center at PBS HQ Operationalization of call center for 6 months Technology transfer to PBS	NTC
Census Software	Provision of complete turnkey solution Hosting of census software solutions at infrastructure provided by NTC Syncing of data and data security	NADRA
GIS imagery	Provision of GIS imagery	SUPARCO

1.2.3 Census Software

For the Digital Census-2023, initially eighteen software modules were considered to facilitate various tasks in a digital format. However, upon careful internal discussions and considerations, it was determined that some of these modules shared similar features. As a result, the Supervisor Dashboard and Data Synchronization modules were combined with the Indicator and Trend Analysis and Android House Listing and Enumeration Data Collection modules, respectively. The final list of modules, comprising sixteen in total, can be seen Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Software Modules Finalized for Digital Census-2023

S. No.	Software Modules	S. No.	Software Modules
1	Self-enumeration web portal	9	GIS based Dashboard Monitoring System
2	HR & Task Assignment Web Portal	10	Dashboard for Trend Analysis
3	Training Web portal	11	Data Cleaning Module
4	Inventory Management	12	Complaint Management System
5	Android House listing App	13	Reporting Module
6	Android Enumerator Data Collection app	14	Public Data Dissemination Portal
7	Communication application	15	CATI support module
8	Area Frame Updation Application	16	MDM

1.2.4 Census Hardware and IT Infrastructure

The digital infrastructure, PBS already have, was not reliable enough to support the extensive census operation. As a result, it was necessary to upgrade the entire datacenter to meet the necessary standards for power backups, precision cooling, network and server security, environmental monitoring and control, fire suppression systems, and access control systems. Additionally, a secondary site with disaster recovery capabilities had to be introduced. However, given the tight schedule for the census, procuring and completing the necessary upgrades for the datacenter was not feasible. Therefore, the well-established tier-III Datacenter Infrastructure of National Telecom Corporation (NTC) suitable for this exercise was utilized to provide round-the-clock support, with multiple active sites including a dedicated disaster recovery site.

The hardware and IT related requirements chalked out for the Digital Census-2023 included 126000 tablet devices with allied accessories, hardening and preparation of tablet devices, internet SIMs from Telco's, compute storage and network resources, two sites one primary site and one disaster recovery site, intranet and internet connectivity of sites, data security, IT support to field staff from Census Support Centers, and establishment of call centers. PBS accordingly engaged National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) for provision of 126000 tablets with allied accessories (secured, hardened devices), Census Software Solution (Enterprise Resource Planning - ERP), Data SIMs and secure data connectivity, and census field support services.

Figure 1.4: The Digital Architecture Used in Census-2023
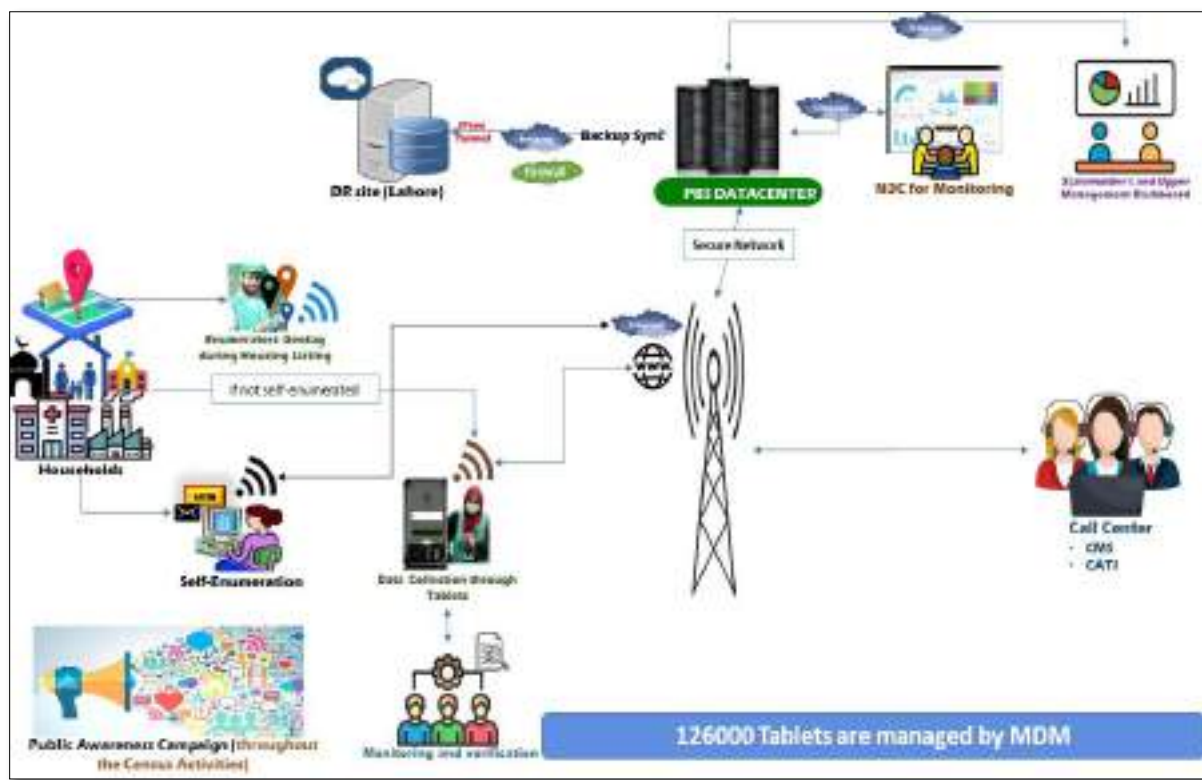
1.2.5 Acquisition of High Resolution Imagery

Digital maps of area frame are at the crux of digital enumeration. PBS had already digitized its area frame, which consisted of approximately 182,000 blocks and conducting surveys through tablets using the digitized block boundaries. However, due to the sensitivity and magnitude of the census project, PBS decided to acquire the latest satellite imagery accurate to a level that does not affect the accuracy of geo-tagging of structures. For this purpose, PBS held several meetings with SUPARCO, the National Space Agency of Pakistan specializing in GIS and Space Science research, to discuss and determine the imagery and GIS requirements. After extensive discussions between the technical experts from both sides, the following services were decided to be acquired from the SUPARCO.

- High resolution digital satellite imagery of 0.3-meter resolution for 18 districts and 0.98-meter resolution for remaining areas for reconciliation and ground reference (not more than 6 months old).

- Support in terms of infrastructure and human development for hosting of Digital Enumeration Area Maps on PBS server.

1.2.6 Provision of Call Center Services

A call center by the NTC was established at the PBS headquarters to facilitate smooth communication between the public and the Census administration during and after the census exercise. This call center served as a central hub of information, handling not only general complaints but also inquiries from the public regarding the census process, on-field activities, and frequently asked questions about the census. Additionally, it was utilized for Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) approach after the census field operation.

A call center was set up by the NTC within the premises of PBS headquarter to serve as an information hub for a seamless interface between Public and Census administration, during and after the census exercise. It was used not only for general complaint resolution, but also for enquiries generated by the public for PBS about the census process, on-field activities and other census frequently asked questions. It was also used for Computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) approach after the census field operation.

1.2.7 Deployment of Census Field Staff

As per the previous practices, the field operation of 7th Population and Housing Census was conducted and supervised through the respective provincial government's machinery. The Provincial Chief Secretaries being the administrative heads of the provinces implemented the census plan prepared by the Federal Government, and all the orders and instructions in this respect were issued from their offices down to the level of Divisional Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners.

Similarly, from administrative and organizational point of view, Census Districts were established all over the country, including Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir, for effective coordination and implementation of Digital Census activities. Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, tehsils

were declared as Census Districts, whereas in the rest of the country including Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Admn. districts were declared as Census Districts. The respective administrative heads of the admn. districts and tehsils were notified as Census District Officers (CDOs). These Census Districts were divided into Census Charges, Census Circles, and Census Blocks.

PBS ensured effective coordination with provincial and regional administration by deploying its own staff members, including Statistical and Geographical assistants, to work alongside Census District Officers at 495 Census Districts. These staff members acted as a crucial link between PBS administrations, provincial and regional administration, and local field staff. They facilitated timely and efficient communication regarding census instructions, complaints and suggestions, as well as logistic support.

1.2.8 Establishment of Census Support Centers

Since the Digital Census was being carried out first time in the country, therefore, to keep the process smooth and ensure availability of system alive 24/7, dedicated Census Support Centers on the recommendation of Census Advisory Committee were established at the Tehsil/Census District level. These centers played a vital role in facilitating the census field operation. They were responsible for a range of tasks, including the distribution and collection of tablet devices, as well as installation and configuration of census applications. Moreover, they performed as Control Room and Complaint Inquiry Office in each Census District. These centers were equipped with all the necessary IT equipment, furniture, fixtures, and technical staff. The technical staff, mostly from PBS, were assigned to provide support to the technical field staff, enumerators, and supervisors.

1.2.9 Training of Census Staff

In order to provide comprehensive training both on the subject matter and IT related aspects of the Digital Census to the census field staff, supervisors and enumerators, a three-tiered plan was devised. The first tier involved training Master Trainers in Islamabad; the second tier consisted of training Trainers at the Divisional level; and finally, the third tier involved training supervisors and enumerators at the Tehsil level. The training for 328 Master Trainers took place at NIBAF in 5 batches during 5th - 15th December, 2022. These Master Trainers then imparted training to 3460 Trainers in 94 batches during 18th - 23rd December, 2022. Subsequently, the Trainers trained a total of 121,000 census field staff in 2000 batches during 7th - 20th January, 2023. To provide a glimpse of the master training sessions, a selection of photos is shown in Figure 1.5.

Figure 1.5: Training of Master Trainers for the Digital Census Field Activities

1.3 Pilot Census of Digital Census-2023

Pilot census serves as a thorough assessment of all the census procedures. Its primary objective is to evaluate effectiveness and suitability of the complete census plan and its organizational framework by conducting a trial run. This entails ensuring comprehensive coverage of both geographic areas and population segments. More specifically, pilot census aims to test the accuracy of cartography, methodology, data collection methods, questionnaires, logistical planning, as well as the interaction and coordination among all the resources involved in the census.

The pilot census of Digital Census-2023 encompassed twelve specific objectives aimed at rigorously testing the following aspects.

i. Effectiveness and comprehensibility of training materials and procedures to impart trainings to the master trainers and enumerators.

ii. Capabilities of enumerators to comprehend the census concepts within a short span of time and implement in the field with maximum efficiency and accuracy.

iii. Applicability and suitability of census questionnaire, clarity of its wording, sequence of questions, and response biases.

iv. The enumeration workload and time required to carry out the enumeration.

v. Suitability of coordination mechanism for logistic support in the field and necessary communication to and from PBS representatives in the field and other field staff such as enumerators/ supervisors etc. to devise effective strategy to deal with day to day issues.

vi. Census tablets and other hardware for their suitability in the field, especially durability of tablet battery and charge banks to keep tablets alive during the whole enumeration time of a day.

vii. Census software and GIS for their reliability, accuracy, efficiency and security.

viii. Digital block maps with high-resolution imagery and capability to properly identify to the enumerators their assigned blocks and to help recognize block overlapping/ non-coverage etc.

ix. Compatibility between the hardware and different census software and to sort out issues prior to start of full scale census enumeration.

x. Network availability and proper and easy log-in capability of the devices.

xi. Proper, effective and secure data synchronization and transmission to the central database.

xii. Real-time monitoring in the field and at PBS headquarter to deal with block identification/ overlapping, non-coverage and other issues requiring regular and immediate action from the concerned in the field and at PBS headquarter.

In light of the objectives of the pilot census, which was to thoroughly test all the new technologies adopted for the Digital Census, the PBS Technical Committee decided that instead of utilizing a representative sample, the main focus should be on evaluating the entire process of the Digital Census under diverse conditions. In order to accomplish this, a study was conducted on the block-wise information and after detailed deliberation it was decided to select a sample of around 500 blocks from clusters of districts keeping in view factors such as density, accessibility, and topography of the area. Consequently, a total of 417 blocks were selected from 33 administrative districts for the pilot census. The selected administrative districts for Pilot Census can be seen in Figure 1.6, whereas breakdown of the selected blocks, both by province/district and rural-urban areas, is given in Table 1.3 and Figure 1.7, respectively.

Field operation of the pilot census was carried out from July 20, 2022 to August 3, 2022 in 33 selected Administrative Districts across Pakistan, including Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. For the pilot census field operation, a three-day training session for the Master Trainers was held at the PBS headquarters from July 5 to July 7, 2022. The Master Trainers then imparted training to the enumerators in the field at the selected 27 stations from July 13 to July 17, 2022. The district

administration of each province/district provided the enumeration and supervisory staff. The enumerators were selected from various provincial departments, and the enumeration was conducted under the supervision of the tehsil and district administration in their respective jurisdictions. As the pilot census was digital, tablet devices were used, and two software modules were developed and utilized for this purpose.

Several key issues were identified during the pilot census. Firstly, the tablets used during the process experienced fast battery drainage, resulting in frequent interruptions. The SIM cards provided did not always match the local network, causing connectivity problems. Another challenge was the technical deficiency of the staff deputed at the Census Support Centers in each census district. This hindered smooth execution of the data collection process. Moreover, the enumeration blocks in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were situated far away from the Census Support Centers, leading to delays and logistic difficulties. Furthermore, there were delays in resolving technical problems that arose during the enumeration. Adverse weather conditions also posed a challenge in conducting the field operation effectively. Lastly, there were compatibility issues between the SUPARCO satellite imagery and PBS maps, which impacted accuracy of the data collection process.

The issues identified during the pilot census were assessed thoroughly and appropriate corrective measures were taken prior to commencement of the main census activities and field operation for the census data collection.

Figure 1.6: Map Showing Admn. Districts Selected for the Pilot Census

Table 1.3: Province/ District-wise Blocks Selection for the Pilot Census

Province/ Region	Selected Districts	No. of Blocks	Visual Presentation of No. of Blocks Selected from each District
Islamabad	Islamabad	20	
Punjab	Bahawalnagar	16	
	Rahim Yar Khan	36	
	Jhang	16	
	Multan	20	
	Jhelum	12	
	Rawalpindi	26	
	Khushab	12	
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Dera Ismail Khan	24	
	Abbottabad	4	
	Mansehra	4	
	Lower Kohistan	8	
	Upper Kohistan	12	
	Kohistan	8	
	Kohat	4	
	Nowshera	4	
Sindh	Dadu	12	
	Jamshoro	18	
	Karachi Central	16	
	Karachi East	21	
	Tharparkar	14	
	Sanghar	16	
	Sukkur	4	
Balochistan	Kalat	10	
	Mastung	8	
	Khuzdar	14	
	Washuk	4	
	Gwadar	12	
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	Jhelum Valley	8	
	Mirpur	16	
Gilgit-Baltistan	Baltistan	4	
	Gilgit	8	
	Nagar	6	
Total		**417**	

	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	GB	AJK	Islamabad
■ Urban Blocks	59	61	12	18	6	8	12
■ Rural Blocks	79	40	56	30	12	16	8
■ Total Blocks	138	101	68	48	18	24	20

1.4 Enumeration Method and Field Operation

The 6th Population and Housing Census-2017 of Pakistan, similar to earlier censuses, was conducted using a mixed approach, defecto cum dejure. The census mainly followed the dejure concept, which considers the usual place of residence for counting the population. However, only the "homeless" population was counted using a defacto basis. This mixed approach is also commonly used in other countries of the sub-continent.

The Census Advisory Committee after detailed deliberations on the advantages and disadvantages of both defacto and de-jure methodologies, taking into account the practical realities on the ground, evaluating effectiveness of the de-jure method, as well as considering the significant financial and human resource requirements of the defacto method, recommended the de-jure method of enumeration for the 7th Population and Housing Census-2023. The de-jure method of enumeration involves counting individuals based on their usual residence, which was defined as the place where they have continuously lived for at least six months (excluding temporary absences for holidays or work). Additionally, the intention to live in a particular place for at least six months was also considered when determining usual place of residence. Individuals who were temporarily residing in a place were not counted, as they were enumerated at their usual places of residence. Likewise, individuals who were temporarily out of the country or city to attend religious events, weddings, or trainings for less than six months were counted at their usual places of residence.

The data collection process of the Digital Census-2023 began with the deployment of a web portal for self-enumeration on 20th February, 2023. This marked a significant milestone, as only a few countries worldwide have attempted and achieved such an endeavor for their population. Around

2,600,000 individuals submitted their data through the self-enumeration portal till its closing date on 10th March, 2023. The process of listing houses and structures took place between 1st – 10th March, 2023, while the census field enumeration began on 12th March, 2023, with an initial completion date of 4th April, 2023. However, based on the requests from provincial governments for complete enumeration, the field operation was extended four times by the Census Monitoring Committee until 30th April, 2023. In certain districts, the census field operation was further extended until 21st May, 2023, mainly due to under-enumeration.

1.5   Post Enumeration Survey

One of the main recommendations made by the Census Advisory Committee was to conduct Post Enumeration Survey (PES) of the 7th Population and Housing Census-2023. The recommendation was approved by the CCI during its 49th meeting held on 13th January, 2022. Moreover, during the census field operation, PBS constituted two Committees: *Technical/ Expert Committee on Census-2023* for periodic review with provincial and district stakeholders to ensure credible census field operation and committee on *Trend Analysis of Census Data for 7th Population and Housing Census (Digital Census)* to analyze trends and determine suitability of the census data prior to placing it before the competent forum for approval. The Committee held several meetings and after detailed review of the census data recommended to conduct Post Enumeration Survey to address the issues of over- or under-enumeration identified through demographic techniques in certain areas of the county.

Therefore, during the 15th meeting of the Census Monitoring Committee chaired by the Minister for PD&SI on 7th June, 2023, it was decided that Post Enumeration Survey may be conducted in order to assess accuracy and the coverage extent of the Digital Census-2023. The methodology for conducting the PES and incorporating its findings into the final Digital Census-2023 results was approved in the subsequent 16th meeting of the Census Monitoring Committee held on 27th June, 2023. Accordingly, the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) of Digital Census-2023 was conducted from 8th to 19th July, 2023, in accordance with the decision made in the 49th meeting of CCI and 15th-16th meetings of Census Monitoring Committee.

For the PES, a sample of 2500 Enumeration Blocks was selected from 48 administrative districts (overall level) with relative margin of error (RMOE) of 1.1%. The sample was selected using stratified random sampling where strata within provinces were made on the basis of similar characteristics like growth rates, population etc. Each stratum represented distinct districts. The 48 selected districts represented their respective stratum from which the sample was selected. The sample size was further proportionally allocated to urban and rural part of each district. Provincial and rural/urban breakdown of the PES sample is given in Table 1.4.

Table 1.4: PES Sample Allocation with Provincial and Rural/Urban Breakdown

Province	Rural	Urban	Total
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	287	93	380
Punjab	471	586	1057
Sindh	313	538	851
Balochistan	124	43	167
Islamabad	23	22	45
Total	1218	1282	2500

The PES enumerators and supervisors who were selected from the Digital Census-2023 staff, were assigned new blocks during the PES field activities in order to ensure independence of the survey. To further ensure that the PES field staff was well-prepared, they underwent a refresher course and were equipped with the training materials, including a comprehensive manual. The manual was designed with the PES objectives in mind and provided clear guidelines on understanding the objectives, methodology, and techniques of the survey.

Figure 1.8: Training of Enumerators for the PES Field Activities

The PES field operation lasted for a total of 12 days. On the 8th of July 2023, the PES field operation was commenced with clear instructions to the enumerators to conduct listing and enumeration as separate activities. The initial three days of the PES field operation were dedicated to listing, while the remaining nine days were allocated for enumeration. To ensure comprehensive and accurate coverage, SUPARCO maps of the blocks were provided to the enumerators in both electronic form on their Tablets and in hard copy. Enumerators were instructed to assign a unique PES number to each structure within the selected block, regardless of the numbering used in the census. For example, structures were labeled as PES 001, PES 002, and so forth. Each enumerator was required to enumerate only one PES block.

During the PES field activities, it was crucial to ensure safety and trust of the enumerators, as they faced resistance from respondents who were skeptical due to isolated incidents reported in the media. To address this, man-to-man security was provided to the enumerators, not only for their protection but also to encourage better response rates. The main census field operation had previously suffered from non-response and less coverage, largely attributed to the lack of security measures. Recognizing this, it was imperative to prioritize the provision of man-to-man security for the field staff during the PES, in order to achieve more accurate and reliable results.

1.6   Finalization and Approval of Final Results

Census is the 9th subject of the Federal Legislative List Part-II and according to the Article 154 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Council of Common Interests (CCI) is entrusted with the responsibility of formulating and regulating policies pertaining to matters in Part-II of the Federal Legislative List. Additionally, the CCI is also responsible for exercising supervision and control over the relevant institutions.

Accordingly, the final summary results of the 7th Population and Housing Census-2023 were compiled by factoring in the findings of the Post Enumeration Survey and submitted for the approval of CCI on 2nd August, 2023. In its 50th meeting held on 5th August, 2023, the CCI considered the final summary results and unanimously approved the results of 7th Population and Housing Census-2023, as follows:

"The CCI considered the Summary titled "Results of 7th Population and Housing Census-2023 (The Digital Census)" dated 2nd August, 2023, submitted by Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives and unanimously approved the results of 7th Population and Housing Census-2023 (The Digital Census), as mentioned in Annex-V of the Summary and reproduced at para-7 above, for publication and for use / information of general public."

Figure 1.9: Glimpses from 50th Meeting of CCI Held on 5th August, 2023

The official announcement for the final results of the Digital Census-2023 was made on 7th August, 2023 through the gazette notification. Table 1.5 below provides a breakdown of the population and average annual growth rates for each province, as well as a comparison of Digital Census-2023 with the previous censuses conducted during 1998 and 2017. Similarly, for a further comparison purpose, Figure 1.10 depicts the average annual growth rates observed for Pakistan, the four provinces and Islamabad Capital Territory *(excluding FATA)* during the last six censuses held in the country.[2]

Table 1.5: Population and Annual Growth Rates for Census-1998, 2017 and 2023

Region/ Province	Population (Million Nos.)			Annual Growth Rate (%)		
	1998	2017	2023	1998	2017	2023
Pakistan	132.35	207.68	241.49	2.69	2.40	2.55
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	20.92	35.50	40.85	2.72	2.82	2.38
Punjab	73.62	109.98	127.68	2.64	2.13	2.53
Sindh	30.44	47.85	55.69	2.80	2.41	2.57
Balochistan	6.57	12.34	14.89	2.47	3.37	3.20
Islamabad	0.81	2.01	2.36	5.19	4.91	2.81

Figure 1.10: Average Annual Growth Rates Observed During the Last Six Censuses

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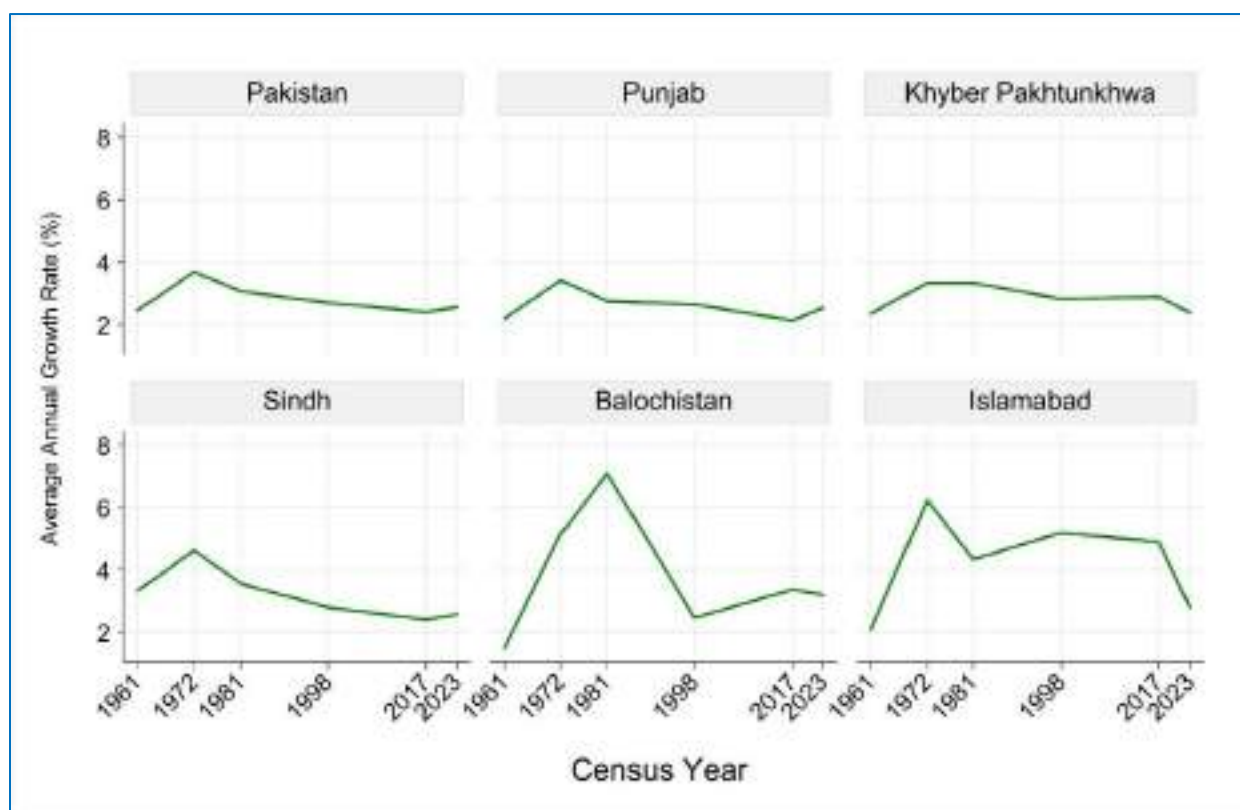
[2] In Pakistan, since the country gained independence in 1947, six population and housing censuses have prior been conducted at various intervals. These censuses took place in 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981, 1998, and 2017.

It is pertinent to mention here that in this census there due to access issues in the sensitive restricted areas and some collective residences only head counts were provided, therefore the detailed tables except gender, urban/ rural will for 240,458,089 as detailed characteristics were not provided for 1,041,342.

Figure 1.11 portrays the population share trends at the provincial level and for Islamabad Capital Territory during all the Population and Housing censuses conducted in the country. It is evident that the share of Punjab has consistently declined over the years. For instance, in the 1951 census, Punjab accounted for 60.9% of the population, but this figure decreased to 52.9% during the Digital Census-2023. The decline in Punjab's share can be attributed towards the historic relatively higher population growth observed in Sindh and Balochistan provinces. During this period, the population share of Sindh increased from 17.9% to 23.1%, while Balochistan's share grew from 3.5% to 6.2%. On the other hand, Islamabad Capital Territory experienced a moderate increase in its share, approximately 0.7% during the same period.

Figure 1.11: Trends Observed in Provincial Shares
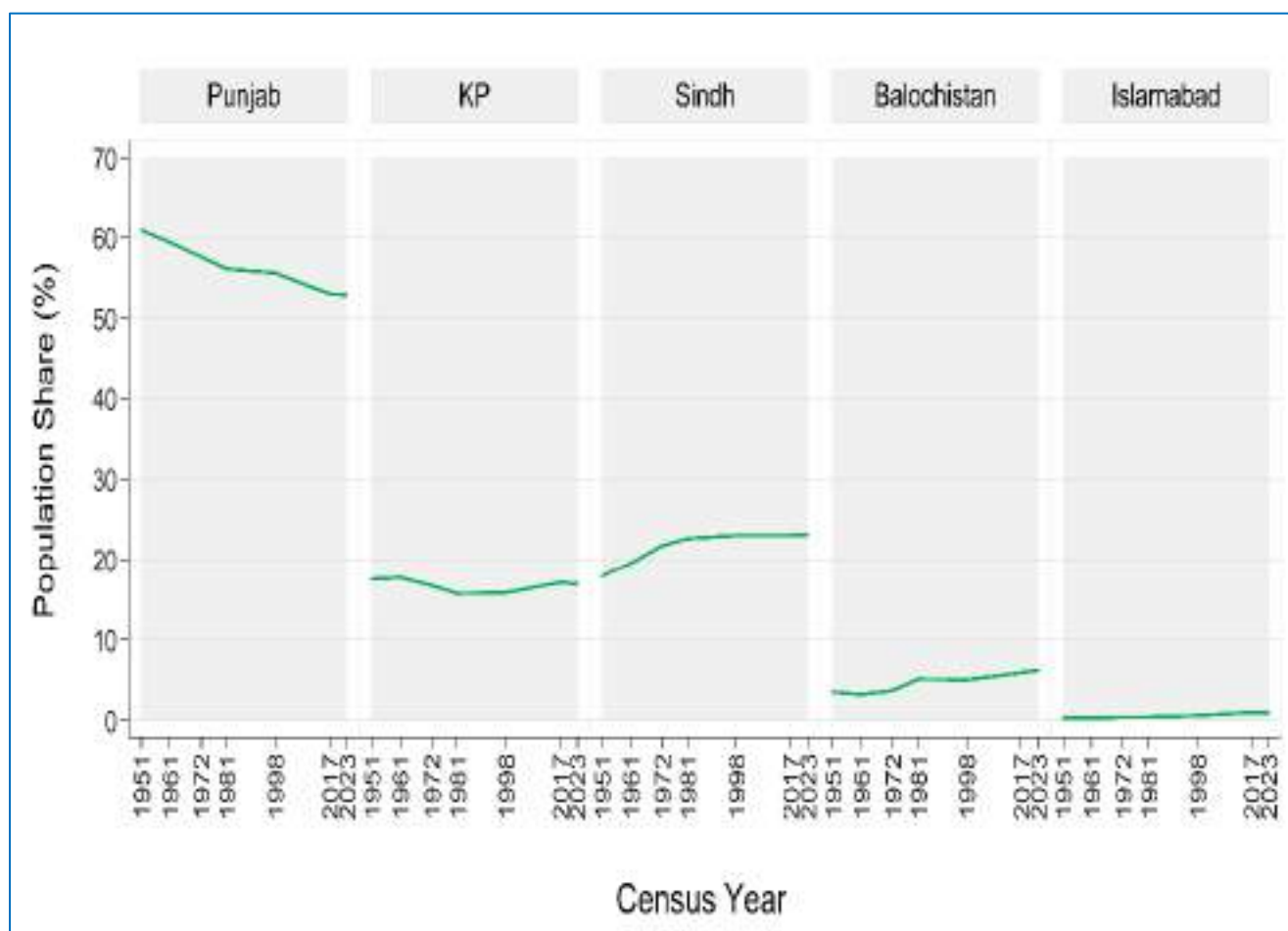
1.7   Engagement of Media

In regards to communication strategy for 7th Population and Housing Census-2023, the Census Advisory Committee reviewed previous practices in Pakistan, as well as other developed and developing countries. Based on their findings, they recommended initiation of an early and impactful awareness campaign during the census implementation process. This campaign was to be designed to ensure clear communication regarding the importance of the census, comprehensive description of the entire census process, duration of the census field enumeration, and to address any lingering ambiguity, particularly among groups who had not agreed with the previous census results. The ultimate goal was to foster cooperation and seek their participation in the census.

Furthermore, over the past decade or so, the rise of popular social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, Instagram, and YouTube has paved the way for a new era of global digital interaction. These platforms have revolutionized the way people connect and communicate, breaking down geographical barriers. They have become instrumental in the rapid dissemination of information, enabling widespread sharing of news, trends, and ideas on an unprecedented scale. Additionally, the social media is also providing platform for individuals to express their opinions, share experiences, and engage in discussions, thereby fostering a sense of community and inclusivity.

Figure 1.12: PBS's Social Media Platforms

PBS, in conjunction with a comprehensive print and electronic media campaign, engaged based on their impressive presentation and creative work expertise of a social media advertising firm. Since the beginning of the Digital Census activities, the firm has successfully handled PBS's online presence across six prominent social media platforms, including Facebook and X (previously known as Twitter), and consistently excelled in effective spreading of census-related news and information to a wider audience.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

2.1 Introduction

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, formerly known as North-West Frontier Province, is located in the north-west of Pakistan having a total area of 101,741 square km.

It is bounded on the north and north-west by Afghanistan, on the north-east by the Northern Areas, on the east by the Azad State of Jammu and Kashmir and the Punjab Province, on the south by Dera Ghazi Khan District of the Punjab Province and in the west by Afghanistan. The provincial capital and the largest city is Peshawar. The major ethnic groups in the province are the Pashtun or Pathan, Hindko and Saraiki people.
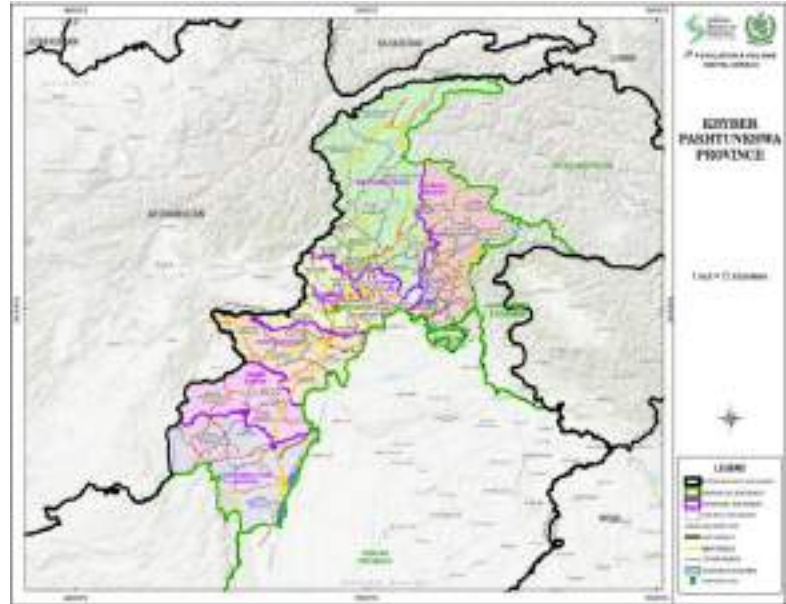
North Latitudes	*31° 13' 0.53'' N*	*36° 54' 56.26'' N*
East Langitude	*69° 14' 31.22'' E*	*74° 7' 10.16'' E*

The dominant language of the Province is Pashto, which belongs to the Irani branch of the Aryan family of languages. It has two main dialects: Pakhto and Pashto. Pakhto is the hard or north-eastern version of the language that is spoken in Bajaur, Swat, and Buner by the Yousufzai, Bangash, Orakzai, Afridi, and Momand tribes whereas Pashto is the soft or south-western version spoken by the Khattaks, Wazirs, Marwats, and other tribes in the south.

Hindko, a Punjabi dialect, is spoken in the majority in Hazara Division and also in the central old city areas of Nowshera, Kohat, and Peshawar city. Whereas, Saraiki, a Punjabi dialect, is in majority in the Southern Districts of D.I Khan and Tank. Khowar language is spoken by people in the north especially in the majority in district Chitral. Punjabi is spoken by minorities living in the major cities and all cantonment areas.

Kohistani is spoken, by a majority in Kohistan district and north half of Swat district and Gojri, by a minority throughout the northern half of the province. Dari/Hazaragi/Farsi/Tajik, varieties of Persian spoken by Afghan refugees whereas other languages include Kashmiri, Shina, Romani, Burushaski, Wakhi, Balti, Balochi, Brahui, Sindhi, and English (official and used in tourism)3.Nature has gifted Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with rich cultural and tourism friendly environment. It has the potential of becoming a big tourist attraction in the world due to its scenic beauty, geographical location, climate

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[3] https://kp.gov.pk/page/languages

and natural resources. The essence of this attraction is visible from the remarkable natural picturesque comprising beautiful rivers, splendid waterfalls, and spellbound lakes mostly in the mountainous region and green valleys in most parts of the province. Due to its geographical location, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa had been a confluence of different civilizations which flourished and vanished with the passage of time. The quasi contiguity of the province with the Central Asian states and with Xiangyang province of China attracted many migrants, businessmen, warriors and fortune seekers in different times for settlement. The interaction among different races and their co-existence led to a rich cultural heritage in this province which is evident from the Ghandhara archaeological sites at Gur Khattree Peshawar, Takh-Bahi (Mardan), Seri Behlol (Mardan) and Shabaz Gari (Mardan). Nimo Gram Buddhist Stupa (Swat) and collection of Ghandhara art preserved at Swat Museum, Chakdara museum (Dir Lower) and Peshawar Museum.

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2.1.1 Change In Geographical Position Of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province With Merger Of Fata

Since 2001, Pakistan has gained geo-political importance in international politics because of terrorism stemming from the volatile Federally Administered Tribal Areas (the FATA). The FATA is a semi-autonomous region of the country that was governed under the Frontier Crime Regulation (FCR) 1901, which was inherited from the British. After partition, it remained a grey area where the government had scant control. Pakistan suffered enormous losses during the War on Terror. Subsequently, most political parties and the military establishment of Pakistan agreed to implement reforms in the legal, socio-economic, political and security systems there. Thereafter, the proposal to merge the FATA into the mainstream remained under discussion between different stakeholders for several years. In May 2018, the parliament of Pakistan under the 31st Constitutional Amendment approved the merger of the FATA with Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa. Following the merger, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa abolished the posts of Political Agent and Assistant Political Agents after 116 years of their existence. They were introduced in 1897 by British Government. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa issued another notification on 19 July 2018, through this notification all the agencies and frontier regions of Former FATA Region were incorporated into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and renamed as districts and subdivisions respectively.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

2.2 Topography

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa consists of the two natural geographic regions: mountainous areas to the north and Trans-Indus plains and minor mountain ranges to the south.

Geographically, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is divided into the following major parts:

1. Mountainous and hilly areas
2. Plains
3. Passes
4. Lakes and Rivers

2.2.1 Mountainous and Hilly Area

The mountainous areas comprise of the Hindu Kush Mountains, the Himalayas, the Swat, Dir and Kohistan Ranges. The Hindu Kush Range to the north begins in Gilgit-Baltistan and moves west into Chitral District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and continues into Afghanistan. Tirich Mir, located in Chitral District, is the highest mountain of the Hindu Kush in Pakistan at a height of 7,690 meters. To the south, the Hindu Kush Mountains are roughly bounded by the Ghizer River, a tributary of the Indus.

In south of the Hindu Kush, lies three subparallel ranges: Kohistan, Swat and Dir Ranges which run in a north-south direction and are separated from each other by rivers. The most easterly is the Kohistan Range and is bounded by the Indus River in the east and Swat River in the west. In the middle, lies the Swat Range which is bounded on the east by Swat River and on the west by Panjkora River. The westerly range is the Dir Range and is bounded on the east by Panjkora River and on the west or which by Kunar River. These ranges vary greatly in altitude as they move north to south. To the north, their elevation can reach 5,000- 6,000 meter and to the south, the elevation can be as low as 200 meters. These three subparallel ranges are found mostly in Malakand Division, Mardan Division, and Kohistan District.

Part of the Himalaya Mountains is also found in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The Himalayas are generally divided into 3 subparallel ranges: Great or High Himalayas, Lesser Himalayas, and Sub-Himalayas. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, the Great Himalayas are found in Kohistan District and on the eastern end of Mansehra District, while the Lesser Himalayas are found in Battagram, Mansehra, and Abbotabad Districts. The Sub- Himalayas are present in Pakistan but are not found in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.

2.2.2 Trans-Indus Plains

The Trans-Indus plains, also known as intermontane valleys, include the valleys of Peshawer, Bannu, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan. These valleys open up to the Indus River in the east, while the other three sides are enclosed by hills and mountains. The Kabul River is considered to be the rough boundary between the mountainous areas and the Trans-Indus plains.

Safed Koh means White Mountains because these mountains are often covered with snow. This range is located between the Kabul River and Kurram Pass. In the east, these mountains merge with the Kohat Hills of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The Khyber Pass is the most important pass located in this range and it lies immediately south of Kabul River. This pass connects Kabul to the Peshawar valley which is the most northerly and largest of the intermontane valleys of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It is drained by the Kabul and Swat Rivers and is situated 300 meters high. It is bounded by the Khyber hills on the north and northwest, the Attock-Cherat hills to the south, and by the Swat Range in the north and north east. Peshawar Valley is located in Peshawar Division.

The Kurram Pass is also located in Safed Koh Range and the intermontane valley of Kohat lies on its eastern end. Kohat Valley is the smallest and highest of the intermontane valleys and is located in Kohat Division. It is drained by the Kohat River and is situated 460 meters high. It is separated from Peshawar Valley in the north by the Jowaki Range.

The Waziristan Hills are located between the Safed Koh and Gomal River. These hills are crossed by the Kurram River and Tochi River. The Tochi Pass is located in these hills and connects Ghazni in Afghanistan with Bannu Valley in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Bannu Valley, situated 150 meters high, is a low basin of the Kurram and Tochi Rivers and is located in Bannu Division. Immediately south of Bannu lies the valley of Dera Ismail Khan. The Pezu Gap between the Marwat and Bhittani Hills connects these two valleys. Dera Ismail Khan is a vast barren plain drained by the Gomal River and is located in Dera Ismail Khan Division. The Gomal Pass connects this valley to Afghanistan.

2.2.3 Passes

The four worth mentioning passes in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province are:

I. Khyber Pass

The Khyber Pass with an elevation of 1,070 m (3,510 ft) is a mountain pass connecting Afghanistan and Pakistan, cutting through the northeastern part of the Spin Ghar Mountain. It is one of the oldest known passes in the world and is an integral part of the ancient Silk Road. Throughout history, it has been an important trade route between Central Asia and South Asia and a strategic military location. The summit of the pass is 5 kilometres (3.1 miles) inside Pakistan at Landi Kotal (Khyber Pass 2018).

II. Lowari Pass

Lowari Pass is a high mountain pass at an elevation of 3.118 m (10,230 ft) above the sea level, located in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The road over the pass, called N45, is one of the famous hair pinned roads in the world. The road over the pass links Dir and Chitral, and winds its way through the tribal regions bordering Afghanistan. The pass, also known as Lawari, Lawarai or Lowari Top is a relatively low pass, by far the lowest pass to enter Chitral, the rest all being 12,000 to 15,000 feet. The road is winding, and in some places only wide enough for one vehicle, and in many places bordered by a drop of hundreds of meters unprotected by guardrails. Nevertheless, Lowari Top remains popular because it is the short- est route from Chitral to Peshawar.

III.   Malakand Pass

The Malakand Pass which connects Mardan to Swat and Dir is located near Dargai, a site where the local Pushtun tribes fought two fierce battles with the Imperial British Army in 1895 and 1897.

IV.   Shangla Pass

Shangla Pass connects Swat District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan with Shangla District, with further connections to Gilgit Baltistan.

2.2.4   Water Resource

River

The Kabul River is a 700-kilometre (430 miles) long river that emerges in the Sanglakh Range of the Hindu Kush Mountains in Afghanistan and empties into the Indus River near Attock, Pakistan. It is the main river in eastern Afghanistan and is separated from the watershed of the Helmand by the Unai Pass. It is one of the most important right tributaries of Indus River.

I.   Bara River

Bara River originates in the Tirah Valley of Bara Tehsiland joins the Kabul River Canal from the Warsak Dam and re-enters Peshawar. Then, it flows in the North - easterly direction to the Nowshera District, eventually joining the Kabul River near Camp Koruna, Akbarpura. Due to its higher elevation, very limited areas flow through gravity into Bara River.

Bara River

II.   Kurram River

Kurram River flows in Paktia and Khost provinces of Afghanistan and Kurram Agency, North Waziristan District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. It drains the southern flanks of the Spin Ghar mountain range and is a right bank tributary of the Indus River.

Kurram River

III.   Gomal River

Gomal River is a 400 km long river in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Within Pakistan, the Gomal River surrounds the South Waziristan District and forms the boundary between Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. From South Waziristan, the river enters the Gomal Valley in the district of Tank, Pakistan at a place known as Girdavi Murtuza which is inhabited by the Miani tribe. The water of Gomal is used to cultivate the lands in Gomal Valley through Zam System (Rod Kohi). The river then passes through the Damaan plain in Kulachi Tehsil and later on through Dera Ismail Khan Tehsil. It then joins the Indus River 20 miles south of Dera Ismail Khan.

IV. Gambila River

The Gambila River also called the Tochi River is located in Khost Province, Afghanistan and North Waziristan and Bannu District, northwestern Pakistan. The source of the river lies in the hills six miles south of the Spīn Ghar range, the source of the Kurram River, to which it runs parallel and finally joins. It borders North Waziristan while the Gomal River borders South Waziristan. The Gambila is an important river for the inhabitants of the Dawar valley as it serves to irrigate a large area of land that it runs through, particularly belonging to the Takhti Khel Marwats, Bakkakhel Wazirs, and Miri and Barakzai Bannuchis.

Gambila River

V. Swat River

The Swat River is a perennial river in the northern region of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Province, Pakistan. The river commences in Swat Kohistan region of Kalam with the confluence of two main tributaries Ushu and Gabral and runs downstream in a narrow gorge up to Baghdheri.

VI. Chitral River

The Chitral River also called the Kunar River or the Kama River is about 480 km long, located in northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and eastern Afghanistan. The river system is fed by melting glaciers and snow of the Hindu Kush Mountains. It is also part of the Indus water- shed basin.

VII. Panjkora River

The Panjkora River's headwaters are high in the glaciers of Hindu Kush Mountains. It flows south through the Upper Dir District and the Lower Dir District. Its confluence with the Swat River is in the Malakand District near Chakdara. The Swat River is a tributary of the Kabul River, part of the Indus River basin.

VIII. Siran River

The Siran River flows through the Siran Valley that is situated in Mansehra District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The Siran River originates from the Mandagucha Glacier and merges into the Indus River. The Siran originates from Panjool and flows through the western plain of Pakhli. Two canals have been taken out from the Siran River, the upper Siran canal at Dharial and lower Siran canal at Shinkiari. From Pakhli the Siran runs into the Tanawal hills and joins the Indus at Tarbela in the North West. Its total course is between 70 and 80 miles, and it irrigates 6,273 acres of land.

IX. Kunhar River

The Kunhar River located primarily in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, belongs to the Indus River watershed basin. Also known as Nain Sukh, 166 kilometres long Kunhar River originates from Lulusar

Lake, nearly 48 kilometres upstream from Naran Valley. Waters of Dudipatsar Lake and Saif ul Malook Lakes feed the river besides glacial waters from Malika Parbat and other high peaks in the valley. The Kunhar flows through the entire Kaghan Valley, Naran Valley till Balakot along with road and different levels.

2.2.5   Lake

I.   Aanso Lake

Ansoo Lake is a high-altitude lake having elevation 13,927 feet in the Kaghan Valley. The Lake is situated near Malika Parbat in the Himalayan range. The name "Ansoo" comes from its tear-like shape (the Urdu word Ansoo means teardrop). The lake also resembles a human eye with a central ice island resembling the iris and a ridge resembling an eyebrow, which becomes even more prominent when ice melts on the "eyebrow" during the summer.

Ansoo Lake

II.   Saif ul Muluk Lake

Saiful Muluk is a mountainous lake located at the north- ern end of the Kaghan Valley, near the town of Naran in the Saiful Muluk National Park. The lake is a source of the Kunhar River. At an elevation of 3,224 m (10,578 feet) above sea level, the lake is located above the tree line, and is one of the highest lakes in Pakistan. Saiful Muluk is located in the Mansehra District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, about eight kilometers north of Naran, in the northern part of Kaghan Valley. Saiful Muluk was formed by glacial moraines that blocked the water of the stream passing through the valley.

Saiful Muluk

III.   Mahodand Lake

Mahodand Lake is a lake located in the upper Usho Valley at a distance of about 40 km from Kalam, Swat District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. The Mahodand Lake lies at the foothills of Hindu Kush mountains at an elevation of (9,603 ft), surrounded by the meadows, mountains and dense forests. Similarly, the banks of Mahodand Lake are covered by pines and pastures that serve as a camping site during the summer. The Mahodand Lake is fed by melting gla- ciers and springs of the Hindu Kush Mountain and gives rise to Ushu Khwar, the major left tributary of the Swat River.

Mahodand Lake

IV.   Dudipatsar Lake

Dudipatsar Lake, also known as Dudipat Lake, is a lake encircled by snow clad peaks in the extreme north of the Kaghan Valley, in the Mansehra District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. In summer, the water of the lake reflects like a mirror. The lake's water is greenish blue and very cold, at an elevation of 3,800 meters (12,500 ft). The surrounding mountains, with snow patches in the shady dales, average around 4,800 meters (15,700 ft) in elevation. Their natural habitat is in the Western Himalayan alpine shrub and meadows ecoregion.

Dudipatsar Lake

V.   Lulusar Lake

Lulusar Lake, at 3,410 m (11,190 ft), is the primary headwaters of the Kunhar River. It flows southwest through the entire length of Kaghan Valley passing Jalkhand, Naran, Kaghan, Jared, Paras and Balakot until its confluence with the Jhelum River.

Lulusar Lake

VI.   Daral Lake

Daral Danda also known as Daral Lake is an alpine scenic lake in the hill top of Bahrain region of Swat valley in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Daral Dand is situated in the foothills of Spinsar Mountain and to the north- east of Saidgai Dand at an elevation of 3,505.2 m (11,500 ft). The lake is fed by melting glaciers of the surrounding mountains and gives rise to Daral Khwar which is the main left tributary of Swat River. The lake appears as giant amoeba like in shape and is stretched over a huge area.

Daral Lake

VII.   Jabba Zomalu Lake

Jabba Zomalu Lake is an alpine glacial lake located in the Ushu valley of Kalam Upper Swat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The lake is fed by the melting glaciers of the surrounding mountains and springs. The surface elevation of the lake is 14040 ft.

Jabba Zomalu Lake

2.3   Climate

The climate of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa varies immensely for a region of its size. The province stretching southwards from the Baroghil Pass in the Hindu Kush covers almost six degrees of latitude. Dera Ismail Khan is one of the hottest places in South Asia while in the mountains to the north the weather is temperate in the summer and intensely cold in winter. The air is generally very dry; consequently, the daily and annual range of temperature is quite high.

I.   North Region (Chitral District)

The north, comprising Chitral District, has a typically continental steppe climate, with average annual precipitation ranging from 100 mm per year in the far north to 23 inches in Drosh in the south. Most of this precipitation from frontal cloud bands during the winter has heavy thunderstorms in the spring. Chitral has an average of 16.5 inches of rainfall per year, 350 mm falls from December to May. At high elevations in the Hindukush, snowfall can be much heavier than this and consequently large glaciers are a prominent feature of the landscape. Snow also cuts off even Chitral town from the outside world for most of the year. Temperature in the valleys vary from 30 °C (86 °F) in July to as low as 0 °C (32 °F) in January.

II.   South Region (Dir, Swat and Hazara)

Dir and Hazara districts are some of the wet places in Pakistan: annual rainfall at Dir averages 58 inches, of which 400 mm falls during the summer monsoon from July to September and twice that amount during the winter rainy season from December to April. At Abbottabad further east, the annual rainfall averages about 47 inches, but as much as 25 inches falls during the south-west monsoon. In Swat, rather more sheltered, the annual rainfall averages around 33 inches, with about 17 inches expected between June and September.

III.   Southern North-West Frontier Province

This region, south of the Himalaya/Hindukush foothills, has typically hot and dry climate of much of Pakistan. Temperatures in summer are quite oppressively hot, and in the south around Mardan temperatures of 45°C (113°F) are not uncommon, whilst in Peshawar 40°C (104°F) is par for the course in summer. In winter, however, this region is both warmer and generally drier than the rest of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, with temperatures being around 17°C (62°F) in Peshawar and over 20°C (68°F) in the extreme south of the province. Nights, however, can still be quite cold during the winter.

Table 2.1: Monthly Mean Temperatures and Rainfall at Selected Stations of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Station	BALAKOT			BANNU			CHITRAL			DROSH			D.I.KHAN			DIR			KAKUL			SWAT (SAIDU SHARIF)		
	Mean Temperature °c			Mean Temperature °c			Mean Temperature °c			Mean Temperature °c			Mean Temperature °c			Mean Temperature °c			Mean Temperature °c			Mean Temperature °c		
	max:	min:	Total rainfall in M.M	max:	min:	Total rainfall in M.M	max:	min:	Total rainfall in M.M	max:	min:	Total rainfall in M.M	max:	min:	Total rainfall in M.M	max:	min:	Total rainfall in M.M	max:	min:	Total rainfall in M.M	max:	min:	Total rainfall in M.M
Jan	14.1	2.7	138	17.1	4.7	59	9.5	0.3	36.7	9.6	-1.1	76.8	18.9	7.4	48.5	11.5	-1.8	161	11.9	1.2	153.9	12.9	2.9	134.5
Feb	17.6	4.1	61	21.1	6	9.4	12.9	1.7	12.3	12.5	0.8	14.4	23.4	9.1	-	14.3	-1.2	67	14.5	1.2	31.5	16.4	4.4	52
Mar	26.6	10.3	72.2	30	13.1	1	21.1	7.8	41.2	21.3	8	41.8	32.6	17.1	16	23.4	6.3	73	23.5	8.2	127.3	26	10.8	35.2
Apr	32.5	15.3	39	37.3	18.4	-	27.2	10.6	62.7	28.5	13	55.6	40.2	22.5	-	29.7	9.8	42	30.2	13.4	67	32.3	16.8	12.3
May	34.7	19.3	52	40.1	22.8	16	30.3	13.7	43.3	32.3	16.1	65.8	42.3	26.1	24	31.5	12.4	80	31.7	16.4	18.5	34.6	18.8	49
Jun	35.9	21.3	63	40.8	23.5	64	33.1	15.7	16.1	33.6	18.3	31.2	41.7	26.1	79	32.9	14.4	81.4	33	17.8	81	36.3	21.7	61.8
Jul	31	22.2	352.4	36.6	24.8	91	36.7	22.4	15.4	37.7	23.6	11.8	37.6	28	66.9	32.1	20.4	130	28.6	20.7	303.8	32.8	22.6	149.3
A	31.5	21.1	159	35.7	24.3	113.5	30.3	18.5	110	31.5	18.8	142.4	35.6	26.7	223	29	18.3	361	28.3	19.4	297	31	21	178
Aug	31.7	18.3	103	36.9	23.4	20	31.9	15.1	-	33.2	18.3	1.4	37.6	25.9	31	30.4	15.6	27.5	28	16.4	229	31.7	18.5	43.5
Oct	28.8	11	21	33.8	16.2	-	26.5	7.6	8.4	27.7	11.3	7.8	34.6	19.8	-	26	7.2	60	25.5	10.4	50	28.1	11.3	21
Nov	21.5	6.7	100	26.9	9.5	26	17.2	5.2	28.8	17.2	5.5	38.6	27.7	13.4	17	18.5	2.8	91	18.5	4.9	73	21.6	4.9	39.5
Dec	19.5	2.7	19	23.1	4.3	2	14.9	0.6	-	14.8	2.1	1.4	22.7	8	-	16.7	-0.9	9	17.3	2.4	24	18.9	1	5
Total	325.3	155	1,179.60	379.5	191	401.9	292	119	374.9	299.8	135	489	394.8	230	505.4	296	103	1,182.90	291	132	1,456.00	322.6	155	781.1
Mean	27.1	12.9		31.6	15.9		24.3	9.9		25	11.2		32.9	19.2		24.7	8.6		24.3	11		26.9	12.9	

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-2023

2.4 Flora and Fauna

Flora refers to the plant life found in a particular region. It is the naturally occurring or the indigenous native plant life whereas Fauna is all of the animal life present in a particular region or time.

2.4.1 Flora

Around 20-25% of the province is forested with trees of varying density and age, as well as nine major vegetation types. The iconic tree species of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa include:

➢ Silver fir / partal (Abies pindrow)
➢ Himalayan spruce / kachal (Picea smithiana)
➢ Cedar / deodar (Cedrus deodara), pine nut / chilghoza (Pinus gerardiana)
➢ Chir pine / chir (Pinus roxburghii)
➢ bhoj patra / birch (Betula utilis)
➢ Maple / trekhan (Acer caesium)
➢ Horse chestnut / bankhor (Aesculus indica)
➢ Himalayan poplar / palach (Populus ciliata)
➢ Ash / sum (Fraxinus hookeri)
➢ Walnut / akhrot (Juglans regia)

- ➢ Himalayan pistachio / kangar (Pistacia integerrima)
- ➢ Oak / rein (Quercus spp. / Q. incana)
- ➢ Gum acacia / phulai (Acacia modesta)
- ➢ Babul acacia / Kikar (Acacia nilotica)
- ➢ Indian olive / zaytoon / kahu (Olea ferruginea)
- ➢ Indian rosewood / shisham (Dalbergia sissoo)
- ➢ Mulberry / tut (Morus alba),
- ➢ Black locust / walaiti kikar (Robinia pseudoacacia)
- ➢ Ber (Zizyphus mauritiana)
- ➢ Black siris (Albizzia lebbek)
- ➢ Bakain

Deodar (Cedrus Deodara)

Walnut - (Juglans regia)

Shahtoot

The districts of Swat, Upper Dir, Lower Dir, Malakand, Mansehra and Abbottabad in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are the main areas covered with coniferous forests. Pindrow fir (Abies pindrow) and Morinda spruce (Picea smithiana) occupy the highest altitudes, deodar (Cedrus deodara) and blue pine (Pinus wallichiana), the intermediate heights, and chir pine (Pinus roxburghii), occupy the lower

heights/areas.

The Western Himalayan Temperate Forests in Palas Valley of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa contain numerous plant species found nowhere else on Earth. The Palas Valley is the most floristically rich area in Pakistan. These represent some of the world's richest temperate montane plant communities, including the best example of south temperate montane forests in Southern Asia. Due to the continental climate and a Mediterranean influence to temper the effects of the south Asian monsoon, this region is floristically quite distinct from the eastern Himalayas. The characteristics of plant species include:

➢ Conifers blue pine (Pinus wallichiana)

➢ Spruce (Picea smithiana)

➢ Yew (Taxus wallichiana)

➢ Fir (Abies pindrow)

➢ Subalpine broadleaved species such as birch (Betula utilis), and rhododendron (Rhododendron campanulatum)

➢ Endangered endemic plant species include the shrubs Lactuca undulata and Berberis lambertii. Some, such as Dipcadi reidii, are already extinct

2.4.2 Fauna

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is one the most diverse landscapes in the country that possess every component of the natural environment, snow covered peaks, green mountains, painted landscape, a variety of agro-ecological zones, rivers and streams, and a variety of cultures closely knitted with the available natural elements. All ecological zones, from temperate to arid and sandy, are full of resources to host a number of wildlife species. Despite anthropogenic and habitat loss pressures on wildlife, and resultant decrease of population in some species, still a few species have recovered marvelously because of interminable preservation endeavors. Mammalian species like markhor (Capra falconeri) and Himalayan ibex (Capra ibex sibirica) share their high elevation habitats with snow leopard (Panthera uncia). This high altitude habitat, though harmonious to many species' survival, is also home to some of the endangered species such as Himalayan black bear (Selenarctos thibetanus laniger), and brown bear (Ursus arctos). Among birds, snow partridge (Lerwa lerwa), and Hima- layan snowcock (Tetraogallus himalayensis) also share the same Alpine and Sub-Alpine habitats.

Markhor   **Snow leopard**   **Hima- layan snowcock**

The Alpine and sub-Alpine meadows and dry temperate forests in Chitral, Dir, Swat, Kohistan and Hazara in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, provide habitats to ungulates such as markhor (Capra falconeri), and Himalayan ibex (Capra ibex sibirica), and birds including several species of pheasants, notably the monal pheasant (Lophophorus impejanus) and western horned tragopan (Tragopan melanocephalus). The moist and dry temperate forests of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa mostly concentrated in the districts of Chitral, Dir, Swat, Mansehra, and Abbottabad, which provide habitats to species such as Himalayan black bear (Selenarctos thibetanus laniger), common leopard (Panthera pardus), grey goral (Nemorhaedus goral) and birds includ- ing koklass pheasant (Pucrasia macrolopha), and kalij pheasant (Lophura leucomelanos).

The sub-Tropical scrub forests at the lower reaches of Himalaya and Hindu Kush are home to common leopard (Panthera pardus), rhesus macaque (Macaca mulatta), urial (Ovis aries vignei), and birds like chir pheasant (Catreus wallichii) and partridges including see-see partridge (Ammoperdix griseogularis), chukar partridge (Alectoris chukar), black partridge (Francolinus francolinus), and grey partridge (Francolinus pondicerianus). The human-wildlife conflict over habitat, food, and fodder has been there since centuries. However, this conflict becomes more evident in areas where resources are limited, such as deserts and thorn forests of central plains of the country. These areas are roamed by the species including chinkara (Gazella bennettii), cape hare (Lepus capensis), Afghan urial (Ovis orientalis cycloceros), and grey wolf (Canis lupus). Among birds noticeable are see-see partridge (Ammoperdix griseogularis), sandgrouse (Pteroclididae spp.), and houbara bustard (Chlamydotis undulata).

The wetlands in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are host to enormous biodiversity of migratory birds and some indigenous fauna. Each year, hundreds of thousands of birds including cranes, geese, ducks, swans, and waders migrate between their breeding grounds in the north and wintering grounds in the south. These birds include some of the magnificent species such as demoiselle crane (Anthropoides Virgo) and Eurasian cranes (Grus grus). Among them, central population of Siberian crane migrated until its extinction in 2002. Its western population, migrating between Iran and Russia, is at the brink of extinction, while its eastern population migrating between China and Russia is threatened with alterations in its habitat, which may further degrade due to newly planned dams. The people of Lakki Marwat, Bannu, and Karak districts especially target cranes in Pakistan, as they traditionally keep these birds as pets as well as for trade. Each year, about 4000 to 5000 cranes are trapped in these districts.

Other important migratory bird species that pass through, or winter in Pakistan, include the houbara bustard (Chlamydotis undulata), saker falcon (Falco cherrug), peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus), demoi- selle crane (Anthropoides virgo), Eurasian cranes (Grus grus), bar-headed goose (Anser indicus), red- crested pochard (Netta rufina).

ETHNOGROPHY

2.5   History

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, formerly known as the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), was formally inaugurated as a province in 1902. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was home to the ancient civilization of Gandhara, which lasted from 1000 B.C. to the 11th century A.D. and it has a long history of conquests by successive invaders.

The province history is greatly influenced by its location as it was the gateway to the subcontinent and has a long, turbulent history of invasions by those who sought the riches of India.

The Aryans began their migration into India around 2000 B.C. coming from the west, these semi-nomadic conquerors entered through Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and initially settled along the Swat, Gomal, Kurram and Kabul Rivers. Over the course of several hundred years, more and more Aryans entered the sub- continent and migrated eastwards into modern day India. The Persians conquered Gandhara in the 6th century B.C. and made it one of the provinces of the Achaemenid Empire. As a conquered nation, Gandhara gave tribute to the Persian kings.

In 327 B.C, Alexander's army invaded the Indian subcontinent. Though Alexander did not stay long in the subcontinent and died shortly afterwards but his reign had a significant impact. Greek culture influenced the culture of this region for a thousand years after. A prominent example of this is the combination of Indian and Greek art elements that became known as Gandhara art style.

2.5.1   Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Embraces Muslim Rulers

Even though the Arabs had been in contact with the Pathans since the middle of the 7th century, it was in 1001 A.D. when Mahmud of Ghazni defeated Jayapala, the last Hindu Shahi King of Gandhara. His successive campaigns weakened Hindu rule not only in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa but also in the subcontinent and allowed for the spread of Islam. A few Pathan tribes opposed the forces of Mahmud of Ghazni in the beginning, but they eventually became his allies, voluntarily embraced Islam and helped him in a number of wars. The Muslims who came to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa assimilated with the Pathans. The Ghaznavid Empire marked the beginning of a long Muslim rule in the region. It was followed by the Ghaurid Dynasty and the Delhi Sultanate, which consisted of several dynasties.

2.5.2   Mughal Regime

The Emperor Babar, founder of the Mughal Empire, first entered the subcontinent via the Khyber Pass in 1505 and conquered Kohat and Bannu before returning to Kabul. His fifth and final march into the continent began in 1525 and a year later he defeated the last Lodhi king before declaring himself the new Emperor of Delhi. Babar united many tribes in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, including the Yusufzais, under his banner and won the hearts of Pathans over a short span of time. He paved the way for Mughal rule over this area till the 18th century, with the exception of brief rule under Sher Shah Suri.

After Babar's death, Humayun succeeded him. But a Pathan named Sher Shah Suri took control

of the region from him. Humayun regained the throne fifteen years later and his son Akbar succeeded him. However, Akbar could not conquer all parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The tribes of the Yusufzais and Khattaks were engaged in a century long feud. Khushhal Khan Khattak formed an alliance with the Mughals during the reign of Emperor Shah Jahan. But the Yusufzais were opposed to the Mughal rule in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Shah Jahan appointed Khushhal Khan Khattak the guardian of the king's highway to Peshawar and confirmed his position as the tribal chief. He even went to the Delhi court and joined them in many campaigns. The Khattaks broke ties with the Mughal Empire during Aurangzeb's rule due to a conflict with a Mughal Governor over toll collection.

In the wake of Aurangzeb's death in 1707, the empire split into competing kingdoms and Nadir Shah, a Persian ruler, gained control over the province with support from the Pathans. One of his renowned successors, Ahmad Shah Abdali, launched several campaigns from the Peshawar Valley into many places across India. Abdali's reign (1747 - 1772) was temporarily interrupted when the Marathas invaded in the early 1750s, but he succeeded in regaining control over Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 1761. The province remained a part of Afghanistan, which had been established as the first Pathan state byAhmad Shah Abdali, till its conquest by the Sikhs in 1818.

2.5.3   Sikh Rule

The Sikhs invaded Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 1818 under the command of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. They first occupied Dera Ismail Khan and then went on to become masters of the entire province. In 1923 the Sikhs took hold of Peshawar, plundered the city and burned the Bala Hissar Fortress. They razed down numerous architectural monuments, including the Mahabat Khan Mosque. Tribes in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were repeatedly assaulted by Sikh armies. This brought the Pathans together to fight against the Sikhs. Sayyid Ahmad Shah emerged as the leader of this movement against the Sikhs. He launched many attacks and even managed to snatch Peshawar from the Sikhs for a few months. But unity of the Pathan tribes did not survive for very long and he was defeated in a battle at Balakot.

The Sikhs did make some contributions such as building Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's first planned city known as Haripur. Following Maharaja Ranjit Singh's death in 1839, the Sikhs fought amongst themselves. Ultimately, the British East India Company took hold of both the province and the Sikh Durbar, which they called Company Bahadur.

2.5.4   British Regime

In 1849, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa came under the British rule. The British East India Company led many campaigns into areas controlled by the Pathan tribes and secured their confidence. The early British officers played a pivotal role in winning the hearts of the Pathans. The relationship between the British and the Pathans was so strong that during the Indian Rebellion of 1857, many people in Peshawar and surrounding areas supported the British, while the rest of India was mutinous.

Till the late 19th century, there was no formal border between Afghanistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which was then part of British India. In 1893, after two wars, Sir Mortimer Durand and

Abdur Rahman Khan, the Amir of Afghanistan, agreed upon an international border that came to be known as the Durand Line. It now separates the Pakistani regions of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and FATA from Afghanistan.

The Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Lord Curzon, inaugurated the province at Shahi Bagh in 1902, and in 1931 it was elevated to the status of a governor-ruled province. Mirza Ali Khan, a wazir from Waziristan, spearheaded a civil disobedience movement against the British in 1936. The Khilafat and Hijrat movements also took place in the region but were not successful. Another popular freedom movement was launched by Abdul Ghaffar Khan, also known as Bacha Khan, and his brother Dr. Khan Sahib. It was a nonviolent movement and their followers were known as KhudaiKhidmatgar or Servants of God. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was granted self-government in 1937.

2.5.5   Post - Independence

After the independence of Pakistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa decided to join this country with a view to develop a stronger relationship with Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

Following independence, Afghanistan was in favor of the Pakhtunistan movement, which proposed the creation of a sovereign state for the Pathans. It did not gain much support from the tribes since a growing number of Pathans were becoming part of the Pakistani Government. Political ties between Pakistan and Afghanistan have grown increasingly tense ever since. Events in Afghanistan have often affected Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. During the Afghan-Soviet war, many mujahideen went from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to take part in the fight and afterwards millions of refugees took shelter in the province. Many regions in and around the Durand Line have come under the fold of the War on Terror.

Abdul Ghaffar Khan urged the Government to give the province a name that reflects the Pathan identity. It had been known as North West Frontier Province (NWFP) now renamed as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa since its inauguration by the British. Pashtunistan was one of the proposed names but it did not get political support as this name had become too controversial. Eventually, in 2010 the province was renamed Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In May 2018, the parliament of Pakistan, under the 31st Constitutional Amendment, approved the merger of the FATA with Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa.

2.6   Ethnicity and Tribes

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is populated by a large variety of tribes, sub-tribes and clans, each with its own network of ties but unified by the collective of being called Pathan or Pashtuns, imbued with the characteristics of bravery and shrewdness. Over the years, however, the larger towns have become a mix of various other people from Afghanistan, Kashmir and the rest of Pakistan, just as many Pathans have migrated to, or work in the larger towns of Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan.

The Pathan's way of life still maintains the age-old, time-tested code of behavior known as Pukhtun Wali. Honor, revenge and hospitality are the cardinal principles while the Jirga, or tribal assembly, plays a potent part in the resolution of issues according to Riwaj or tradition. The practices of

"Nikkat", "Lungj" and "Moajjab" are still strong, binding and regulatory.

The population contains several ethnological sections representing the deposits formed by different streams of immigration or invasion. Most numerous and important are the Pathans (Pukhtana), the majority of the agricultural population in Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu, while beyond the administrative border they are in exclusive possession from Chitral to the Gomal. In Hazara, Gujars and other tribes of Indian origin dominate, while Dera Ismail Khan is inhabited mainly by Jats.

Pathan is not now a racial term, whatever its original significance may have been. It now denotes status and is described in Swat and Dir as the one who possesses a share in the tribal estate and who has, therefore a voice in the village and tribal councils. The Pathan tribes are mainly of Uranian origin, but many of their sections are affiliated clans of Hindki of indigenous descent, others of Syed (Arabian), and a few possibly of Turkish origin.

Next in orders are the Awans or Vassals mainly in Hazara and the Peshawar valley. The Gujjars also live in Hazara. They are also numerous in Dir, Swat, and Bajaur where they speak Pashtu, though on the borders of Dir and Asmar, they retain their Indian speech. Other less numerous tribes are the Jats, mostly in Dera Ismail Khan, Syeds, Tanaolis, Malliars, Dhunds, Balochs, Rajputsm Sheikhs, Kharrals, Mughals, Qureshis, Baghbans, Parachas, Kassabs, and Gakhars. Of Hindu castes, the Aroras Khattris, and Brahmans are important. In Jandol and Maidan are various other tribes of Jafir descent converted to Islam, and now reckoned as Pathans.

Of the artisan classes, the most numerous are the Tarkhans or carpenters, some of them raised under British rule to the status of a professional class as trained engineers while next to them in numerical strength are the Julahas (weavers), Lohars (black-smiths), Mochis (leather-workers and shoemakers), Kumhars (potters and brick-burners), Sonars (goldsmiths) and Teelis (oil-pressers).

2.7   Food

Pashtun cuisines are strongly influenced by the rich cultural surroundings of the region. Traditionally, Northwestern Pakistan's region, population of individual's value importance of good food. Pashtun foods are delicious and cooked with traditional methods and ingredients. Some of the common favourite dishes of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are listed below:

1.   Sohbat/ Painda The popular traditional cuisine Painda/ Sohbat is practiced in southern parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, commonly practiced in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions. It is traditionally prepared in domestic chicken and beef meat with some dry powdered spices as well as desi ghee.

2. **Chapli Kabab** is considered a speciality of Pashtun Cuisine and most consumed it as local dish in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The ingredients for the kababs are simple and typical as well as prepared by minced beef with some dry ground spices and deep fried in animal's fats to make it delicious, juicy meat patty. Though in some places, it is also prepared with minced chicken or lambs.

3. **Ghatay Rujay** literally big rice, is a rice dish, famous as a Charsadda Cuisine. The main ingredients of Ghatay Rujay includes Mota Chawal (special Peshawari rice), beef and ground dry red chilies, coriander, ghee and salt. The Charsada community served it on wedding ceremony, Mela and other religious festivals.

4. **Shinwari Karhai** Every area has its own specialty of cuisine. Peshawar, Namak Mandi is well-known for delicious and fiery Shinwari Karahi (chicken, mutton and beef).It belongs to Shinwari Tribe and has a very unique flavor and is served with hot tandoori roti, fresh salad, and yogurt.

5. **Peshtary Saag and Jawar Rotty** This dish is a unique, common and popular throughout all Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The traditional preparation of the Peshtary Saag is frying on Tawa (Hot Plated) adding red chilies, turmeric powder, coriander and Salt. Now-a-days people add meat, vegetable and beans to enhance its savory and delicious taste. It is served with Jawar Rotty which is prepared from maize flour. This food Shinwari Kharahi represents the village culture of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

6. **Qawah** is the exclusive hard green drink exclusively available in Peshawar Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It is also called green tea. It is normally used as digestive enzymes. It is very typical in Momanad huts or expert in preparing. Afghan and central Asians traders used to come to Peshawar sitting in Mommand huts sipping Qahwa and narrating different stories. Since then, this area named as Qissa Khowani. Its major ingredients are carda- mom,

sugar, green tea leaves and water. At the present time, people are served Qawah with lemon after dinner and lunch.

7.   Kabuli Pulao Khyber Pakhtunkhwa cuisine is influenced by Middle Eastern and Central Asian foods. Kabuli Pulao is considered as an ancestor of the Yakhni Pulao. It is composed of steamed Basmati rice, meats such as lamb or beef, as well as with vegetables or beans. It is a delicious combination of savory, sweet, the delicate sweetness and crunchiness of fried carrots and served with fresh salad and yogurt.

2.8   Dress

The style of dressing among the Pashtoon is very similar to Afghan culture. Pathan men usually wear a Partoog-Korteh in Pashto (Shalwar Kameez in Urdu) with a Pakul (Pashtun Hat). Men usually wear Kufi, kandhari cap and Pakol as traditional headgear. The famous footwear is Peshawari chappal and well-known from its name. The traditional dress of the woman consists of embroidered Kameez with traditional Jewellery which makes her unique form other culture.

2.9   Religion & Language

The population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is predominantly Muslim declaring Islam as their faith. The Pashto is dominant language of the province that belongs to the Irani branch of the Aryan family of languages. It has two main dialects: Pakhto and Pashto. Pakhto is the hard or north-eastern version spoken in Bajaur, Swat and Buner by the Yusufzai, Bangash, Orakzai, Afridi and Momand tribes while Pashto is the soft or south-western version spoken by the Khattaks, Wazirs, Marwats and other tribes in the south. The earliest Pashto was composed in the Yusufzai dialect which is considered classical, purest and clearest form of the language. It is mainly spoken and understood in the central districts of the province.

Apart from Pakhto/Pashto as a major language, Hindko, a Punjabi dialect is spoken mostly in Hazara Division and also in the central old parts of Nowshera, Kohat and Peshawar cities. Saraiki, another Punjabi dialect is present in the southern Districts of Dera Ismail Khan and Tank. Khowar mostly spoken by the people of Chitral District, Punjabi and Gojri minority living in the major cities and all cantonment areas, Kohistani in Kohistan District and North District of Swat and Dari/ Hazaragi/ Farsi/Tajik, varieties of Persian by Afghan refugees.

Other languages commonly spoken in the province include Urdu, Punajbi, Sindhi, Balochi, Kashmiri, Brahvi, Shina, Balti, Mewati, Kalasha, and Kohistani.

2.10   Tradition and Customs

i.   Pashtunwali

Pashtunwali refers to the traditional lifestyle of the Pashtun people which is also regarded as an ancient honor code or a non-written law for its people. Though Pashtunwali is believed to date back to pre-Islamic period, its usage or practice does not contravene basic Islamic principles.

Pashtunwali is literally translated as "the way of the Pashtun". It has no meaning in the West or in most other parts of the globe, but in the villages and clans along the border it defines them from birth. It also has meaning to the foreign soldiers that have entered to tame and control this region for generations before they were pushed out of the Pashtuns homelands. Pushtunwali is a legal and moral code that determines social order and responsibilities. It contains sets of values pertaining to honor (namuz), solidarity (nang), hospitality, mutual support, shame and revenge which determine social order and individual responsibility. The defense of namuz, even unto death, is obligatory for every Pashtun. Elements in this code of behavior are often in opposition to the Shariah law, but it is their code that sets precedent over any other law. The Pashtun are an ethnic group with an estimated 15 million people located in Southeastern Afghanistan and Northwestern Pakistan.They have a complex organization of over 60 tribes broken down into clans and even into sub-clans.

Pakhtunwali manages all social and internal affairs of the Pakhtun society manifest in Melmastia (hospitality), Nanawatai (sanctuary), nang (Honour), ghairat (self- respect), panahwarkawal (providing shel- ter), azizwaeei/ khpelwulee (regard for relationships), kher-khegara (welfare), gwanditob (regard for neighbour), ashar (collective, cooperative work), ooga-warkawal (helping persons in need), and saree-tob (Manhood/chivalry), etc. It also represents a democratic structure through jirga (council of elders), sialy (competition) and brabaree (equality). It is dense system in terms of serrishta, lashka, badragga (tribal escort), chalweshti (tribal force), mlatar (patrons), chagha (call for action), soolah (concilaition), rogha (reconciliation), and others. It is legal system in terms of jirga, nerkh (precedent, customary law), riwaj (body of traditional law), teega (truce), nagha (tribal fine), etc.

It governs guides and balances the form, character, and discipline of the Pathan's way of life. It is an all-embracing social code which encompasses the laws, customs, traditions and ethos of the Pakhtun society.

2.11   Marriage Customs

Pashtun's wedding has many colorful pre-wedding ceremonies to mark the celebration. Arranged marriages are usually the only choice for the rural people but also very common among those living in urban areas.

Wadah, ('marriage) is culturally arranged by parents in Pashtun society and boy and girl do not take part in negotiations. This is the fact that Pashtuns are conservative by nature.

Walwar or head-money, which forms part of the negotiations, is also determined at the time of engagement. In accordance with the Jirga's decision, the suitor's parents agree to pay in cash the stipulated amount to the girl's parents on the day of marriage. A part of the payment is made on the spot. The rest of the money is paid on the marriage day. The dowry is usually meagre.

Marriage ceremonies usually take place on Thursdays and Fridays. Marriage festivities commence three days before the scheduled date of the actual marriage. At night, village maidens assemble in the bridegroom's house and sing epithalamia called Sandaras to the beat of drums and tambourine. Three or four respectable but elderly women visit the house of the bride a night before the marriage for dying her hands and feet with henna and for braiding her hair into three or more plaits. The braiding of hair is generally entrusted to a woman with several male children. The bride's Jora or special bridal dress and ornaments, etc. are normally sent a day before the marriage. The bridegroom serves two meals to his own guests as well as the bride's villagers. Usually the feast is given on the wedding day. The bridal procession is called Janj.

At the time of Nikah, friends and relatives of the bridegroom contribute money to lighten his financial burden called Naindra. It can be linked to a debt of honour or some sort of financial help repayable to the donors on a similar occasion. A proper record of the subscriptions is maintained and the names of the subscribers are entered into a note book for future reference.

2.12 Death

The Pashtuns are very social, humane and friendly. They share each other's joys and sorrows. Their sympathetic behavior can be judged from the fact that they give more importance to participation in funeral processions than festive occasions like marriages etc.

At the time of someone's death, the elders of the surrounding villages come to the village Hujra to express their sense of grief and sympathy with the bereaved family and the youngsters hasten to the graveyard for digging a grave and making necessary funeral arrangements. The women of the neighborhood also go to the house of the bereaved family carrying articles of daily use such as sugar, gur, wheat, rice etc and to offer condolences.

After burial, some food is served in charity to the poor called Khairat. The third day of the death is called Draima in Pashto or Qul in Urdu. Again, community people assembled in the deceased house for Fatha Khawani and Khatm-e-Quran. Food was also served to relatives and community.

The 40th day of the death is called Salwekhti in Pashto. The day is rounded off with Khatm-e-Quran, Khairat and distribution of alms. It is observed on a Thursday, five or seven weeks after the day of death.

2.13   Melmastia (Hospitality)

The Pashtuns are taught to show a great degree of respect to their parents and elders. Parents are properly looked after in old age and every effort is made to provide with all possible comforts.

2.14   Art and Craft

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa main crafts created in the highlands and other rural areas are Nazar Band, Amel, Kalla Dozi, Lungi Bafi, Rosary, Karoshia Work, Kasheeda, Gota Kinari, Azar Band, Gumanz Sazi, Wood Work, Tilla Kari, Woollen Carpet Weaving, Shama Sazi, Kinari, Kalosha Sazi, Patou, Chapali and Brass Work.

2.15   Music and Dance

The Hindko and Pashto folk music are popular in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and has a very rich tradition from hundreds of years. The main instruments are Rubab, Mangey and Harmonium. Khowar folk music is popular in Chitral and Northern Swat. The tunes of Khowar music are very different from those of Pashto and the main instrument is the Chitrali Sitar. A form of band music composed of clarinets (surnai) and drums is popular in Chitral. It is played at polo matches and dances. The same form of band music is played in the neighbouring Northern Areas.

Traditional Pashto music is mostly classic ghazals, using or sitar, tabla, portable harmonium, flute and several other musical instruments. Today's modern Pashto music is influenced by neighboring music such as Bollywood film as well as western or European.

Famous dances in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are Chitrali, Gumhar and Gatka (Popular dances of Hazara Division), Attan, Khattak, Mahsud and Waziri is performed by both the genders involving 2-5 steps, ending with a clap given while facing the center, after which the process is repeated again. This dance is typically performed with the musician dictating the duration and speed.

2.16 Places of Interest

The following is a list of a few prominent places of interest in KP.

1. **Khyber Pass** Khyber Pass situated in Spin Ghar Range, 53 kilometers stretched pass connecting Pakistan and Afghanistan at Torkham Border. History dates from 326 B.C with the elevation of 1512 feet. Originate from two Arched pilled gate called Bab e Khyber. Many invaders crossed this pass such as Alexander, Ranjit Singh, Mehmood Ghaznavi, Ahmed Shah Abdali and Sikhs etc.

2. **kissa Khwani Bazar** Kissa Khwani Bazar is situated in Peshawar. Kanishka Merchants Were used this bazar for trade purposes and at night they used to tell stories, which later on names as Kissa Khwani bazara (Bazar of story tellers) Peshawar Museum.
The Peshawar Museum founded in 1907 in the memory of Queen Victoria, famous for collection of Gandhara Art. It also has Mughal Islamic, Hind and Buddhist Architectural styles.

3. **Takht-e-Bahi** is situated in Mardan and originates from 1st century. Takht means "Capital" and Bahi means "spring". Small fortified city which represents Buddhist Architecture.

4. **Bala Hisar Fort** first built in 1526 after capturing Peshawar. It was a royal residence for the Afghan Durrani dynasty before being captured, trashed, and in 1834, rebuilt by the Sikhs. It's now the headquarters of the Frontier Corps.

5. **Mohabbat Khan Mosque** is a 17th century Mosque in Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. Mahabat Khan Masjid the largest mosque of Peshawar is located in the old city of Peshawar. It is named after Mahabat Khan Mirza Lerharsib who twice governed Peshawar under Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb time period.

2.17 Administration

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is sub-divided into 35 districts for the purpose of administration. Peshawar is the Provincial Capital and largest City of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. On 28th May, 2018, Parliament of Pakistan passed the 31st amendment and merged all Seven (07) Agencies of FATA along with Frontier Regions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. After the merger, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has added the newly merged FATA Agencies into the nearby divisions[4].

The districts are clustered in 7 Divisions namely Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Hazara, Kohat, Malakand, Mardan and Peshawar. Each Division is headed by a commissioner, an officer of Federal or Provincial Civil Service equivalent to the status of provincial secretary. The Commissioner functions under direct supervision of the Chief Secretary Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and is mainly responsible for coordinating the functions of various departments and districts in his jurisdiction, including the law & order. The administrative units of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are given in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Administrative Units of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Administrative Area	Divisions	Districts	Tehsils	Villages/Mouzas	Urban Areas
Pakistan	37	156	649	48,918	651
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	7	35	148	9,821	67

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics-2024

2.17.1 Provincial Setup

The Government of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa functions under the provisions of the Constitution of Pakistan (1973), whereby a Governor is appointed in each province by the president of Pakistan as her representative. The Provincial Assembly elects the Chief Minister of the province, who forms a Cabinet of Ministers to look after various Departments

The Chief Minister is the Chief Executive of the Province. The Federal Government appoints a Governor as head of the Provincial Government.

The Provincial Ministers assisted by the respective Secretaries (civil servants) are responsible for the formulation and implementation of the government policies in accordance with the Constitution of Pakistan under the leadership of the Chief Minister. The secretaries function under the leadership of the Chief Secretary. The department is managed through the Rules of Business-1985, which is updated from time to time.

2.17.2 Executive Branch

The Federal Government appoints a Governor as head of the Provincial Government. The Chief Minister is the Chief Executive of the Province and forms a Cabinet of Ministers to oversee various Departments. The Chief Secretary is the administrative boss of the province as the CS heads the provincial

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[4] https://kpboit.gov.pk/digital-mapping-of-kp-districts/

bureaucracy. The appointment of the provincial Chief Secretary is made by the Prime Minister of Pakistan.Each district has a Zilla Nazim assisted by a District Coordination Officer. In a district, the functions are devolved further to the Tehsil, Town and Union Council Governments. Each District has an elected Zilla Council, elected Tehsil, Town and Union Councils who look after various activities at their respective levels. At district level, a District Police Officer looks after matters of Law and Order and he/she reports to the Zilla Nazim. Each District has a Public Safety Commission which addresses public complaints against the Police. There is a Provincial Police Officer who is Incharge of the Police system at the provincial level.

2.17.3 Legislative Branch

The Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has the power to initiate, pass and amend bills of law. However, a Bill that aims to amend the Constitution cannot be presented to the President of Pakistan for assent unless it is passed by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Assembly and voted on by not less than two thirds of its total membership. Constitutional power for introduction and passing of money bills including the annual budget statement has been provided to the Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.The Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has the power to initiate and pass a motion for passing the vote of no- confidence against the Chief Minister of the province (only if the majority of the members voting are in favor of the vote of no confidence).

2.17.4 Provincial Assembly

The seat's allocation for the Provincial Assembly is on the basis of population. Speaker of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly is responsible to run Assembly with the assistance of 37 standing committees like Finance, Public Accounts, Housing, etc. The 145 seats of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly consist of 115 general seats, whose members are elected by the first-past-the-post voting system through single-member constituencies. 26 seats are reserved for women and 8 seats are reserved for non-Muslims. The members on these seats are elected through proportional representation based on the total number of general seats secured by each political party.

Figure 2.1: Distribution of Seats in KP Assembly
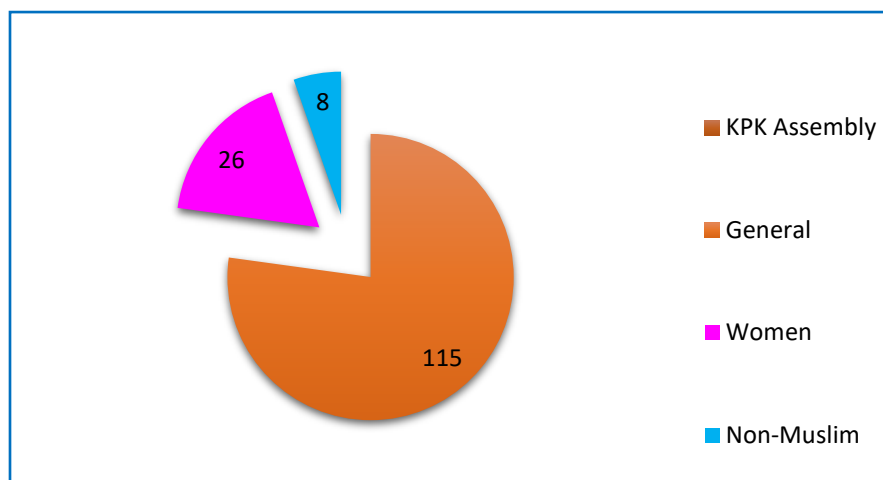
2.18 Judiciary

Pakistan's judicial system stems directly from the model used in British India as on independence in 1947, the Government of India Act 1935 was retained as a provisional Constitution. As a consequence, the legal and judicial system of the British period continued with due adaptations and modifications, necessary to suit the requirements.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's judicial system includes a Provincial High Court, District and Session Courts, Civil Magistrate, Family Courts and other Special Courts and Tribunals.

2.18.1 High Court

Every province has a High Court consisting of a Chief Justice and other judges. The Chief Justice is appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice Supreme Court of Pakistan. Other judge's appointment in consultation with the Chief Justice of Pakistan, Governor of the Province and the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court.

The Court exercises original jurisdiction in the enforcement of Fundamental Rights and appellate jurisdiction in judgments/orders of the subordinate courts in civil and criminal matters. A High Court has the power to withdraw any civil or criminal case from a trial court and try it itself. A High Court has the power to make rules regulating its practice and procedure and of Courts subordinate to it. Each High Court supervises and controls all Courts subordinate to it and any decision of a High Court binds all courts subordinate to it.

2.18.2 District and Session Courts

For the administration of justice, several Courts of law are established in the district. Every Court has its own jurisdiction, exercises its powers laid down by the law for the provision of the justice to the litigants.

The appellate Court of the orders of Civil Judge in civil matters is called District Court. The Sessions Court is the appellate court of the orders passed in criminal matters by Magistrates. The District and Sessions Court is presided over by the District and Sessions Judge function- ing in every district of the province. Depending on the number of cases in a district, then as per cases pendency, the number of Additional District and Sessions Judges are deputed in such a district for the help of the District & Sessions Judge. The judicial powers of District & Sessions Judge and Additional District & Sessions Judges are equal, however, District and Sessions Judge is the administrative head of the District Judiciary. Apart from the appellant jurisdiction, the courts of District and Sessions Judge/Additional District and Sessions Judge have also powers of original jurisdiction in civil matters such as in the defamation cases, in the encroachment cases, and in criminal matters such as murder, rape, and robbery.

2.18.3 Civil Courts/Civil Judges Courts

A senior Civil Judge or Civil Judge presides the civil Courts responsible to decide dispute between parties over land, money, ownership. The Civil Courts decision can be challenged in an appellate court e.g. District Court in case where the value of disputed matter is less than one million or to High court, if the value of disputed matter exceeds one million. All the civil cases instituted in Senior Civil Judge

Court, further distributed to other courts, keeping in view their pendency.

2.18.4 Criminal Courts/ Magistrate Courts

Every Magistrate Court is allocated a local jurisdiction, usually consisting of one or more Police Stations in the area. All criminal matters, which are not of heinous nature, try by the Magistrate. Some Magistrates especially senior Civil Judges have special powers of trial particular cases with the powers of section-30 under the Criminal Procedure court (Cr.P.C.) to hear all criminal nature of cases other than those carry the death penalty such as attempted to murder cases, robbery, dacoity and extortion etc. They may only pass sentence up to seven years imprisonment.

2.18.5 Family Court

The Family Court is usually presided over by a female Civil Judge. However, in case of non-presence of female civil judge, Court may be presided over by the male Civil Judge. Each of the district has family court depending upon number of cases. The West Pakistan family courts Act 1964 governs the jurisdiction of family Courts. These courts have exclusive jurisdiction over matters related to personal and marital status. Appeals against the decisions of the family Courts are made at the District/ Additional District Judge Courts.

2.18.6 Rent Controller

The Court of Rent Controller is presided over by a Civil Judge who deals with cases related to property rent including houses and shops. Apart from these courts, there are other special Courts such as National Accountability Courts, Anti-Narcotics Court, Service Tribunal, Labor Court, Anti-Corruption provincial courts and Anti-Terrorist Courts.

2.19 Police

The police administrative structure and functions were laid down in the Police Act of 1861 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. 'Frontier Police' is under Police Service of Pakistan. The Police derive its powers of arrest, investigation, and search from the CrPC of 1898. Furthermore, the Pakistani authorities under the Government of India Act, 1935 adopted pre-independence laws. Crimes are reported to the police, who then register a First Information Report [FIR]. Police authorities are responsible for maintaining public order, investigating crimes, and arresting offenders.

2.19.1 Police Establishment for the Province

The Headquarter of the Police is at Peshawar and known as Central Police Office (CPO) which is headed by the Provincial Police Officer. The CPO comprises of Branches namely Establishment, Administration, Operation, Investigation, Finance & Procurement, Internal Accountability, Welfare, Legal, Public Relations, Information Technology, Infrastructure Development and Training Branches. Besides, there is Public Complaint Section which deals with complaints received from public through different available channels. Post of Assistant Inspector General of Police, Newly Merged Districts (NMDs), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has also been created in CPO to resolve issues pertaining to Service Structure and Welfare of personnel of Ex-Levies and Khasadars. Moreover, Provincial Police Officer, within existing resources may constitute any other Branch, Bureau, Section and Unit at the Provincial

Headquarters as deemed appropriate.

2.19.2 Staffing of Central Police Office

At CPO, Peshawar each Branch is headed either by Additional Inspector General of Police or by Deputy Inspector General of Police alongwith required supporting staff i.e. Police Officers and ministerial staff.

2.19.3 Organization

The Provincial Police Officer (PPO/IGP) is the Head of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police who acts as ex-officio Secretary to the Provincial Government and exercises administrative and financial powers as envisaged under Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police Act, 2017. The Provincial Police Officer is assisted by the Additional Inspectors General of Police, Deputy Inspectors General of Police and other senior ranking police officers at CPO, Units and Regional levels, in the effective administration and performance of his duties. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police is divided into seven (07) Regions namely Peshawar, Malakand, Mardan, Hazara, Bannu, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan. Each Region is headed by a Regional Police Officer (RPO) and Capital City; Peshawar is headed by Capital City Police Officer (CCPO). Thirty-Five (35) Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa including Newly Merged Districts are divided among these seven (07) Regions vis-à-vis their administration and criminal jurisdiction. Similarly, each district is headed by a District Police Officer (DPO). Besides, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police maintains Units namely Special Branch, Elite Police Force, Counter Terrorism Department, Investigation, Frontier Reserve Police, Traffic, Transport & Telecommunication, Special Security Unit (SSU) and Coordination Unit for implementation of Law & Order situations to augment and assist policing at district level.[5]

The number of Police Stations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are given in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Number of Police Stations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Year	Number of Police Stations
2020	307
2021	328
2022	337
2023	377

Source: Provincial Inspector General Police.

2.20 Administrative Changes

Province is divided into divisions, division in to districts, districts in to sub-division and tehsils, tehsil into Qanungo Halqas to Patwar Circles to Mauzas/villages. Some changes in district boundries are taken place between the two Census which are shown in Table 2.4.

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[5] https://www.kppolice.gov.pk/viewer.php?pid=112

Table 2.4: Changes in the Administrative Units After 1998 Census-Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

S.No	Name Of Area	Localities Added To (+) / Taken Out (-)			Description As In 1998 Census Report * Admn. Unit Created Or ** Reconstituted After 1998 Census	2017 Census Figures		2017 Adjusted Figures As In 2023	
						Area	Population	Area	Population
1	2				3	4	5	6	7
	Bannu District				1227	1167071	1972	1210183	
1	Bannu Tehsil	**	(-)	(I)	Daud Shah, Mohd Khel Wazir, Mamash Khel, Bakka Khel Wazir, Takhti Khel Wazir, Hindi Khel And Jani Khel Mushtarika Pcs of Gharbi Qh of Bannu Tehsil	802	958103	228	563374
		**	(-)	(Ii)	Kakki Qh of Bannu Tehsil				
		**	(-)	(Iii)	Khoaja Mad Qh and Mandev ,Barakzai ,Nurar ,Mita Khel S of Gharbi Qh of Bannu Tehsil				
	Bakka Khel Tehsil	*			Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No. 1(I)			367	168300
	Kakki Tehsil	*			Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No. 1(Ii)			66	82265
	Meryan Tehsil	*			Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No. 1(Iii)			141	144164
	Wazir Sub-Division	*			Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No. 28(I)	745	43112	745	43112
	Lakkimarwat District					3164	875744	3296	902138
	Lakkimarwat Tehsil	**	(-)	(I)	Easak Khel Qh,Tattar Khel Goli Jan Qh And Tajori Qh of Lakkimarwat Tehsil	2541	578874	1388	282890
	Ghazni Khel Tehsil	*			Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.2(I)			1153	295984
	Bettani Sub-Division	*			Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.26(Iv)	132	26394	132	26394
	Dera Ismail Khan District					7326	1625088	9334	1693594
3	Paharpur Tehsil	**	(-)	(I)	Rakh Mangan & Rakh Mandrah Mauzas of Rakhokh Janubi Pc of Shorkot Qh	1657	381086	1638	362606
	Dera Ismail Khan Tehsil	**	(-)	(I)	Malana Pc of Chahkan Qh	1167	725449	1139	730678
	Paroa Tehsil	*	(+)		Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.4(I)	1733	292343	1780	305594
4	Dera Ismail Khan Tehsil	*	(+)		Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.3(I)	1167	725449	1139	730678
	Drazanda Sub-Division	*	(+)		Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.28(Ii)	2008	68506	2008	68506
	South Waziristan District					6620	675215	6620	675215

S.No	Name Of Area	Localities Added To (+) / Taken Out (-)				2017 Census Figures		2017 Adjusted Figures As In 2023	
		Description As In 1998 Census Report							
		* Admn. Unit Created Or ** Reconstituted After 1998 Census				Area	Population	Area	Population
1	2	3				4	5	6	7
5	Ladha Tehsil	**	(-)	(I)	Abba Khel Section, Abdulai/Ashangi Section, Shagga,Pamanah & Spina Mela Mauzas of Bromi Khel Section, Imar Khel Section, Khadar Khel Section, Khon Khel Section, Kikarai Section, Manda Khel Kikarai Section, Tangai (Patonai) Mauza of Patonai Section, Shabi Khel Section Except Bazai (Shabi Khel) & Titkai Mauzas,Shaman Khel/Galishi Section, Latakka (Shabi Khel) Mauza of Sultani Section, Umar Khel Section	466	110842	289	77883
6	Shaktoi Tehsil	*	(+)		Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.5(I)			177	32959
	Tank District						390626		427044
	Jandola Sub-Division	*	(+)		Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.26(Vi)	1679		1679	
	Abbottabad District					1967	1333089	1967	1333089
7	Havelian Tehsil	**	(-)	(I)	Gorini, Danah, Ghamir & Rahi Pcs of Havelian Qh, Lora, Seer Gharbi, Nagri Totial, Seer Sharqi Pcs of Lora Qh	529	350252	342	235725
8	Abbottabad Tehsil	**	(-)	(I)	Sherwan ,Pind Kargoo Khan ,Seri Sher Shah, Chamhati, Kakot, Lakhala, Kothiala And Jarral Pcs of Sherwan Qh	1438	982837	1285	939576
	Lora Tehsil	*		(I)	Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.7(I)			187	97876
	Lower Tanawal Tehsil	*		(I)	Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.8(I)			153	59912
	Haripur District					1725	1001515	1725	1001515
9	Haripur Tehsil	**	(-)	(I)	Gandhian & Chajian Except Khanpur Qh	1130	856598	834	683411
	Khanpur Tehsil	*		(I)	Formed Of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.9(I)			296	173187
10	Kohistan District	**	(-)	(I)	Dassu Sub-Division,Kandia Sub-Division	7492	774878		
		**	(-)	(Ii)	Pattan Sub-Division				
		**	(-)	(Iii)	Palas Sub-Division				
11	Dassu Sub-Division	**	(-)	(I)	Sazeen ,Harban Ucs of Dassu Sub-Division	3514	227300	1958	112032
		**	(-)	(Ii)	Komila ,Seo ,Siglo & Kuz Parwa Ucs Of Dassu-Division				
12	Pattan Sub-Division	**	(-)	(I)	Jijal, Dobair Payan, Dobair Khas, Dobair Bala, Ranalia & Ban Khad U.Cs.	642	200835	311	84878

S.No	Name Of Area	Localities Added To (+) / Taken Out (-)				2017 Census Figures		2017 Adjusted Figures As In 2023	
		Description As In 1998 Census Report							
		* Admn. Unit Created Or ** Reconstituted After 1998 Census				Area	Population	Area	Population
1	2	3				4	5	6	7
13	Palas Sub-Division	**	(-)	(I)	Kolai Uc, Mada Khel U.C-I (Part) & Batera U.C	1410	271255	1240	217579
	Upper Kohistan District	*	(+)	(I)	Consist of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.10(I)			5440	302788
	Harban Bhasha Tehsil	*	(+)	(I)	Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.11(I)			1298	36584
	Seo Sub-Division	*	(+)	(I)	Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.11(Ii)			258	78684
	Lower Kohistan District	*	(+)	(I)	Consist of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.10(Ii)			642	200835
	Bankand Ranolia Tehsil	*	(+)	(I)	Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.12(I)			331	115997
	Kolai Palas Kohistan District	*	(+)	(I)	Consist of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.10(Iii)			1410	271255
	Battaira Sub-Division	*	(+)	(I)	Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.13(I)			170	53676
	Mansehra District					4125	1555742	4125	1555742
14	Mansehra Tehsil	**	(-)	(I)	Ichherian Qh,Baffa Qh & Baffa T.C.	1340	1017521	700	661338
15	Oghi Tehsil	**	(-)	(I)	Niakka Pani ,Kajla ,Choyan ,Dar Band ,Shanaya And Sokal Pcs of Sher Garh Qh	409	264964	307	215461
	Baffa Pakhal Tehsil	*		(I)	Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.14(I)			640	406183
	Darband Tehsil	*		(I)	Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.15(I)			102	49503
	Torghar District					454	171349	454	171349
16	Khander Tehsil	**	(-)	(I)	Soral & Tabara Mauzas af Bassi Khail Section of Malazai Tribe	305	74461	297	73278
17	Judba Tehsil	**	(-)	(I)	Sado Khan,Daur,Daur Maira,Haleema Dada,Banda Dada,Chamb Kalagai,Kand Daur,Zizari,Kamasar,Mangri,Bartooni I,Dhari Bartooni Ii,Shingal Dar Bala,Shingal Dar Paeen And Kalash Mauzas of Bassi Khail Section of Malazai Tribe	149	96888	63	56410
		**	(-)	(Ii)	Ghari Zareen Sar Ghari Mauza of Mada Khel Section Of Essazai Tribe				
	Daur Mera Tehsil	*		(I)	Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.16(I),17(I)			94	41661
	Khander Tehsil	*		(I)	Addition of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.17(Ii)				
	Kohat District					2545	992427	2991	1111266

S.No	Name Of Area	Localities Added To (+) / Taken Out (-)			Description As In 1998 Census Report	2017 Census Figures		2017 Adjusted Figures As In 2023	
		* Admn. Unit Created Or ** Reconstituted After 1998 Census				Area	Population	Area	Population
1	2	3				4	5	6	7
18	Kohat Tehsil	**	(-)	(I)	Bili Tang ,Shadi Pur ,Ziarat Sheikh Alladad ,Chor Laki ,Par Shai ,Gumbat And Khushal Garh S of Sharqi Qh	1414	848997	911	736657
	Gumbat Tehsil	*		(I)	Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.18(I)			503	112340
	Darra Adam Khel Sub-Division	*		(I)	Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No 28(Iii)	446	118839	446	118839
	Buner District					1865	895460	1865	895460
19	Gagra Tehsil	**	(-)	(I)	Chagharzai Qh	435	269971	217	160680
20	Daggar Tehsil	**	(-)	(I)	Gadezai Qh	762	354809	290	176049
	Gadezai Tehsil	*		(I)	Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.20(I)			472	178760
	Shangla District					1586	759609	1586	759609
21	Alpuri Tehsil	**	(-)	(I)	Chakisar Qh	1105	508361	582	307333
		**	(-)	(Ii)	Puran/Martoong Qh				
	Chakisar Tehsil	*		(I)	Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.21(I)			335	110785
	Martung Tehsil	*		(Ii)	Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.21(Ii)			188	90243
22	Chitral District	**	(-)	(I)	Mastuj Sub-Division	14850	447625	14850	447625
		**	(-)	(Ii)	Chitral Sub-Division				
	Upper Chitral District	*		(I)	Consist of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.22(I)	8392	169297	8392	169297
	Lower Chitral District	*		(Ii)	Consist of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.22(Ii)	6458	278328	6458	278328
23	Chitral Sub-Division	**	(-)	(I)	Arandu ,Asherat , Drosh-I ,Drosh-Ii & Atani Lasht,Ashkoon Lasht,Barwh,Birir Payeen,Barir Bala & Batrik Mauzas of Chitral Ayun	6458	278328	6127	183178
	Drosh Sub-Division	*		(I)	Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.23(I)			331	95150
	Upper Dir District					3699	947401	3699	947401
24	Dir Sub-Division	**	(-)	(I)	Bibiour Uc, Tarpatar Uc, Gandigar Payeen, Gandigar Bala, Kattan Payeen, Kass (Darora)(Kass Dara) Mouza of Darora Uc And Jabbar, Tangai, Lawi Kandaw, Singaram, Nishan Banda ,Kattan Bala, Sia Jabbar, Legor Kor Muaza of Jabbar Uc & Barkand (Barkara), Samkoot ,Batal Namlai, Shumai (Shumai Darail), Nashanmal, Amriat Mauza of Palam Uc of Dir Tehsil.	2051	439525	1012	335029

S.No	Name Of Area	Localities Added To (+) / Taken Out (-) / Description As In 1998 Census Report / * Admn. Unit Created Or ** Reconstituted After 1998 Census				2017 Census Figures		2017 Adjusted Figures As In 2023	
						Area	Population	Area	Population
1	2	3				4	5	6	7
	Larjum Sub-Division	*		(I)	Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.24(I)			1039	104496
	Mardan District					1632	2373399	1632	2373399
25	Mardan Tehsil	**	(-)	(I)	Sodhom Qh,Gujrat & Garyala of Kamal Zai (Mardan) Shumali Qh	857	1403002	358	921581
		**	(-)	(Ii)	Kamal Zai (Mardan) Shumali Qh Except Gujrat & Garyala And Chak Shahbaz Garhi ,Mayar ,Khandar & Gumbat S of Kamal Zai (Hoti) Janubi Qh				
26	Katlang Tehsil	**	(-)	(I)	Sawal Dher Mauza of Sawal Dher Pc of Katlang Qh	422	343225	399	316506
	Rustam Tehsil	*		(I)	Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.25(I)			379	241850
	Ghari Kapoora Tehsil	*		(I)	Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.25(Ii)			143	266290
	Mardan Tehsil	*	(+)	(I)	Addition of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.26(I)			358	921581
	Peshawar District					1257	4267198	1518	4331959
27	Peshawar Tehsil	**	(-)	(I)	Maryam Zai, Khuli Zai, Uli Zai, Sori Zai Payan, Badh-Ber Maryam Zai, Sori Zai Bala, Badh Ber Huri Zai, Mattani, Bagh Mian Khel, Ade Zai Sher Kera & Aza Khel of Badhber Qh And Urmur Mera Mazua of Urmur Miana of Khalsa Qh	1257	4267198	176	2183787
		**	(-)	(Ii)	Rashida, Cham Kani, Maira Kachori, Musa Zai, Pakha Ghulam, Phandu, Wad Pagga, Sardar Garhi, Cham Kani, Budhni, Sardar Garhi, Dalazak, Urmur Payan, Tarnab, Urmur Bala, Garhi Baluch Abad Mauza of Laram & Urmur Miana Mauza of Urmur Miana of Khalsa Qh And Gari Chandan of Badbher Qh				
		**	(-)	(Iii)	Pushti Khara Bala, Pushti Khara Payan, Sarband, Landi Akhun Ahmed, Sangu & Achini Bala of Qasba Qh, Bazid Khel, Ahmad Khel, Utman Zai, Sheikh Mohammadi, Sheikhan, Mashukhel , Suleman Khel & Mashu Gaggar of Badbher Qh				

S.No	Name Of Area	Localities Added To (+) / Taken Out (-)				2017 Census Figures		2017 Adjusted Figures As In 2023	
		Description As In 1998 Census Report				Area	Population	Area	Population
		* Admn. Unit Created Or ** Reconstituted After 1998 Census							
1	*2*	*3*				*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*
		**	(-)	(Iv)	Mian Gujar, Daman Afghani, Gul Bela, Landi Daud Zai, Nahaqqi, Khazana, Babu Zai, Bunyadi, Daman Hindki, Kankola ,Khazana, Pajaggi, Haryana Payan , Isa Khel Hamid & Laram (Jalarian) Mauza of Laram of Khalsa Qh & Takhat Abad Awal of Mathra Qh				
		**	(-)	(V)	Qila Shah Beg, Shaghali Bala, Sarkhana, Garhi Chandan, Mamun/Khatki, Shiggi Bala, Naimi, Chaghar Matti, Garhi Sher Dad, Garah Tajak, Mathra, Barbar, Kaniza, Ali Zai, Haryana Bala, Dag, Mula Zai, Panam Dheri, Lakri Kaniza, Shahi Bala, Kafoor Dheri Pcs & Mula Zai of Mathra Qh				
	Badhber Tehsil	*			Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.27(I)			357	384916
	Cham Kani Tehsil	*			Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.27(Ii)			226	461177
	Pishta Khara Tehsil	*			Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.27(Iii)			135	406984
	Shah Alam Tehsil	*			Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.27(Iv)			145	422144
	Mathra Tehsil	*			Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.27(V)			218	408190
	Hassan Khel Sub-Division	*			Formed of Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.28(Vi)	261	64761	261	64761
28	Fata	**					4993044		
			(-)	(I)	Fr Bannu		43112		
			(-)	(Ii)	Fr D.I.Khan		68506		
			(-)	(Iii)	Fr Kohat		118839		
			(-)	(Iv)	Fr Lakki Marwat		26394		
			(-)	(V)	Fr Peshawar		64761		
			(-)	(Vi)	Fr Tank		36418		
			(-)	(Vii)	Bajaur Agency, North Waziristan Agency ,South Waziristan Agency, Kurram Agency, Orakzai Agency, Khyber Agency & Mohmand Agency		4635014		
29	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	**	(+)		Areas Mentioned at Sl.No.28(I) To (Vii)			101741	35492131

2.21 Economy

The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is located in northwestern Pakistan. Geographically the smallest of the country's four provinces. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's economy is dominated by forestry. Wheat, maize, tobacco and sugarcane are the main cash crops of the province along with wide range of fruits and vegetables, whereas a huge quantity of mineral resources, scenic valleys and hydel potential is being utilized for the economic uplift of the province. Other than small scale set up like marble/granite processing units, match manufacturing, wood working and particle board projects, there are some large scale manufacturing concerns like cement, sugar and tobacco/cigarette units that are playing a vital role in the job creation for the skilled/unskilled workforce in the province.

Some manufacturing and high-tech investments in Peshawar have helped to improve job prospects for many locals, while trade in the province involves nearly every product one can think of. The markets in the province are renowned throughout Pakistan.

2.22 Agriculture

Agriculture constitutes the largest sector of our economy. Majority of the population is directly or indirectly dependent on this sector. According to Pakistan Economic Survey 2022-23, it contributes about 22.91 percent to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and accounts for significant employed labour force[6].

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is gifted with natural ecology and its land is fit to grow a variety of quality crops, fruits and vegetables. Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is focused to exploit the potential in the agriculture sector and take steps to promote production and export of fruits and vegetables along with major and minor crops of the Province. This province has been bestowed with five major Agro climatic zones, having an edge over the rest of the country. The land is extremely fertile, producing different fruits, vegetables and crops.

According to Labor Force Survey 2020-21, almost 32 percent of the labor force is engaged directly and indirectly in the agriculture sector in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The agriculture sector plays a vital role in food security and poverty reduction. The provincial government is focused on increasing the yield of agricultural commodities through advanced techniques and technologies and major infrastructure investments, including reliable transport networks and other building blocks for improved supply chains. The provincial government is trying to modernize the agriculture sector through improved technologies to increase production, which in turn will help in achieving more sustainable agriculture. This sector has sustained satisfactory growth to ensure food security for the growing population. The emphasis is on improving productivity and moving from traditional to market-oriented modern farming to meet the domestic demand and surplus for export in the country. In the fiscal year 2021-22, this sector grew at 4.87 percent as compared to 3.84 percent in the fiscal year 2020-21[7].Out of the cultivable area, only 1.82 million hectares is cultivated, whereas 1.39 million hectares is cultivable waste, signifying the need to bring more area under

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[6] Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-2023
[7] Economic Review of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2021-22

cultivation so as to address the issue of food security and rural livelihood in the long- term.

A variety of crops, including maize, wheat, rice, sugarcane, gram and barley are produced in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The land utilization statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as per Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-2023 is given in Table 2.5 whereas detail of area and production of different crops in Table 2.6 and detail of irrigated area by different sources in Table 2.7, respectively.

Table 2.5: Land Utilization (2021-22), (Million Hectares)

Sr. No.	Items	Pakistan	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	% Share of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
i.	Geographical Area	79.6	10.17	12.78
ii.	Reported Area	58	8.37	14.43
iii.	Cultivated Area	22.5	1.82	8.09
iv.	Net Area Sown	15.5	1.18	7.61
v.	Current Fallow	6.8	0.64	9.41
vi.	Cropped Area	23.9	1.78	7.45
vii.	Area sown More than once	8.3	0.6	7.23
viii.	Un-Cultivated Area	35.5	6.55	18.45
ix.	Forest Area	3.9	1.17	30
x.	Culturable Waste	8.2	1.39	16.95
xi.	Not available for cultivation	23.4	3.98	17.01
	Total Irrigated Area	20.18	0.97	4.81

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-2023

Table 2.6: Area and Production of Different Crops Season-Wise for Irrigated and Unirrigated Area, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (2022-23), (Area In 000 Hec:) (Production In 000 Tonnes)

Name of Crops	Area	Production	Yield per Hectare in Kg	% Variation of Yield over preceding year
Kharif Crops				
Bajra	2.68	1.73	646	-24.75
Cotton	0.17	0.51	3,000	478.57
Jowar	6.98	4.59	658	-1.09
Maize	458	886.52	1,934	-0.02
Rice	64.2	157.55	2,453	0.43
Sugarcane	95.1	4,909.95	51,629	-1.43
Rabi Crops				
Barley	19.2	16.49	857	-4.03
Gram	17.9	8.57	478	-4.16
Rapeseed& Mustard	10.6	5.38	510	0.97
Tobacco	24	67.54	2,815	1.8
Wheat	761	1,362.84	1,792	0.25

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-2023

Table 2.7: Area irrigated by different sources of irrigation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Years	Total Irrigated Area	Canals Government	Private	Tanks	Tube wells	Wells	Others
2019-20	0.94	0.44	0.26	0.02	0.1	0.05	0.07
2020-21	1.03	0.46	0.29	-	0.1	0.08	0.1
2021-22	0.97	0.46	0.28	-	0.1	0.04	0.09

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-2023

2.23 Forestry

Pakistan is the 5th most populous country of the world with very low forest cover. The total forest area of Pakistan is 4.11 million ha which constitute 4.7 % of the total geographic area of the country. The forests are mostly concentrated in the northern mountainous part of the country i.e. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir which together contain 63% of the total forest cover of the country. These are mostly coniferous forests which have valuable timber species. These forests are crucial for protecting the upland watersheds which regulate water supply in the Indus River System for hydropower generation and irrigation in the downstream areas making them of vital importance for ensuring energy security and food security in the country. These forests also supply valuable timber, fuelwood and numerous NTFPs; and are crucial for biodiversity conservation, carbon sequestration, nature-based tourism and rural livelihoods of the local communities. The province-wise forest land distribution is illustrated in Table 2.8 whereas types of forests in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in Table 2.9 and forest area by enactment in Table 2.10 respectively:

Table 2.8: Province-Wise Land Uses in Pakistan, (million hectares

Category	Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Balochistan	GB	AJK	ICT	Total
Forestland	0.554	0.66	2	0.499	0	0.4	0	4.55

Source: National Action Plan for Forest & Landscape Restoration in Pakistan, Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan, 2023

Table 2.9: Forest Types in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Forest Type	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Total
Subalpine	19,562	106,509
Dry Temperate	841,999	1,329,365
Moist Temperate	303,634	556,525
Sub-Tropical Pine	314,575	639,486
Sub-Tropical broad leaved (Scrub)	162,692	1,025,130
Dry Tropical Thorn	1,843	116,017
Riverine	-	112,878
Irrigated Plantations	-	66,774
Mangrove	-	157,357
Total	**1,644,298**	**4,110,041**

Source: National Action Plan for Forest & Landscape Restoration in Pakistan, Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan, 2023

Table 2.10: Forest Area by Enactment in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Year	Total Forest	Reserved Forest	Protected Land	Resumed	Unclassed Forest*	Section 38	Mazri Land	Guzara Forest
2019-20	2,478,960	226,429	1,496,847	90,422	14,718	349	60,000	590,195
2020-21	2,246,980	226,429	1,264,867	90,422	14,718	349	60,000	590,195
2021-22	2,597,219	189,405	1,163,414	90,351	569,969	28,182	60,000	495,898

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-2023
*Unclassed Forests are those Forests which are owned by Govt.

The following is a list of a few prominent fruits grown in KP.

1. **Apple: The Sweet Gold of Pakistan**: Pakistan is the world's 10th largest apple producing country while Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the major apple producer in the country. High quality apples are produced in areas including Swat, Dir, Mansehra, Parachinar and Chitral.

2. **Plum:** Pakistan ranks seventeenth in production of Plums. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has a share of 47% in total country's production.

3. **Citrus:** Khanpur (Haripur) is the leading citrus producing area in the province, followed by Malakand and Dir and are famous for producing Red Blood Oranges.

4. **Peach:** It is a traditional crop in Northern region of the Province. Swat and Kohistan are the main growing areas.

5. **Guava:** Pakistan ranks second in Guava production. Kohat, Banu and Haripur are famous areas in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for Guava cultivation.

6. **Other Fruits:** Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is also producing high quality Apricots, Cherries, Strawberries, Berries and Dates.

2.24 Livestock

Like the other provinces, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is an agriculture-based economy where a majority of the population depends on agriculture for their livelihood. Livestock is a prominent sub-sector of agriculture that satisfies farmers 'needs in terms of dairy products, income generation, poverty alleviation and improving their socio-economic condition. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, livestock consists of cattle, goats, buffalo, camels, sheep, horses and mules. This sector has a unique position in the community and is considered a supplementary source of income generation in rural areas. The total value of milk products is

higher than the crops based on the provincial estimates. The regulatory measures are aimed at improving per unit animal productivity by improving health coverage, management practices, animal breeding practices, artificial insemination services, use of balanced ration for animal feeding, and controlling livestock diseases.

Livestock sector has a huge export potential as the International Halal Food Market generates a large demand. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has the added advantage of having Afghanistan and Central Asian States in the neighborhood, which have a large market for Halal Food items of livestock origin. These countries include Malaysia, Iran, Indonesia, and Gulf countries.

Total number of livestock in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is 47,911,692 as per Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-2023. Out of total, 8,837,227 are Cattle, 3,402,135 are Buffaloes, 4,219,238 are sheep, 10,041,678 are Goats, 19,100,442 are Poultry, 124,663 are Camel, 268,953 are Horse, 502,821 are Donkey and 302,210 are Mules (Table2.11 and Figure2.2).

Table 2.11: Livestock Population by Type of Animals and Poultry Birds During Livestock Census 2021 Forest Area by Enactment in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Province	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Poultry	Camel	Horse	Donkey	Mules	Other	Total
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	8,837,227	3,402,135	4,219,238	10,041,678	19,100,442	124,663	268,953	502,821	302,210	1,112,325	47,911,692

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-2023

Figure 2.2: Livestock population in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
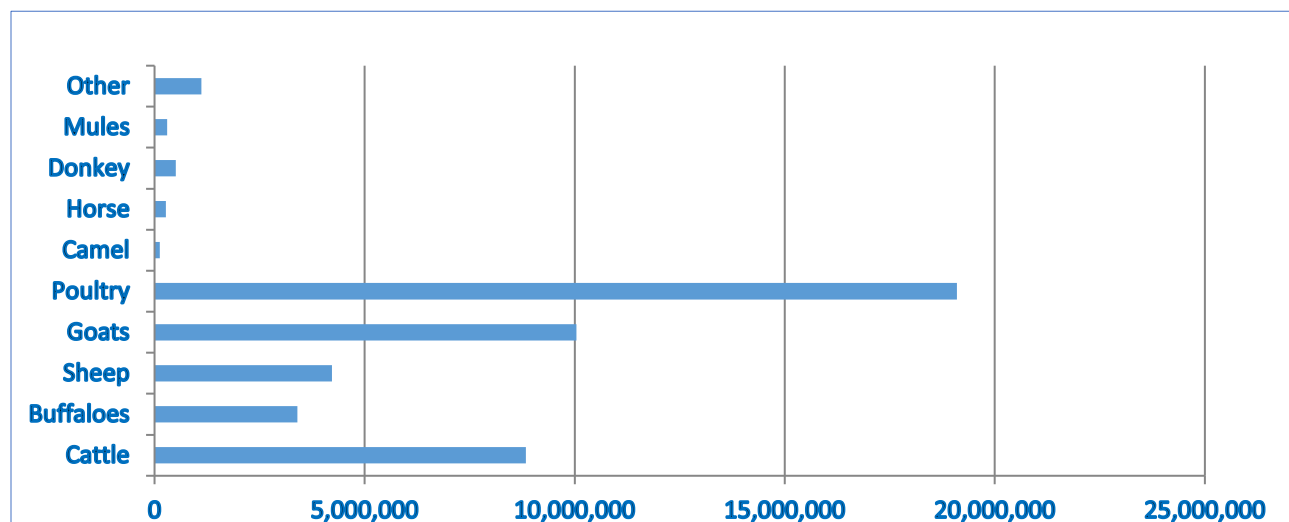
2.25   Fisheries

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province is blessed with both cold and warm water resources and thus carries immense opportunities for its exploitation for fish farming. Fisheries resources of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are immense which include cold, semi cold and warm water fisheries. Pakistan's major buyers of fisheries are China, Thailand, Malaysia, Middle East, Sri Lanka and Japan etc.

Fisheries contribute directly to food supplies, a source of livelihood for the coastal inhabitants, export earnings, and boost the economy. Fishery products are one of the most traded foods and feed commodities. Table 2.12 shows fish production in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province for the year 2020-21 and 2021-22.

Table 2.12: Fish production in in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in (M. Ton)

Description	2020-21	2021-22
Trout	450	520
Non-Trout	4050	4600

Source: Economic Review of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2021-22

2.26 Tourism

Tourism is an organized, regular and multi-dimensional business activity, which has grown to the level of industry of world-wide importance. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is home to several forts, archaeological sites and historic passes; also, it is a perfect destination for adventure, religious and many other kinds of Tourism. The government has developed tourism policy, wherein the importance is given to roads, accommodation, landscape attractions, provide different facilities services and promote public private partnership. The Tourism department data shows information on the national and international tourist's visits to these Museums. Most of the International & National visitors visited Saidu Sharif museum, Swat. Its share in the national visitors is 41% and in international is 49%. After Covid-19 Pandemic the foreign tourists showed high decrease in number of visitors to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa heritage sites, in 2019 total was 1768 visitors visited Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, while in 2020 and 2021 this number showed decline to 632 and 890 respectively. In respect of National tourist, the total number is encouraging as it shows an increase as compared to the previous years.[8]

2.27 Mines and Mineral

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province is blessed with various varieties of metallic and non-metallic minerals, precious and semi-precious stones and several industrial raw materials. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has created the Directorate General of Mines and Minerals (DGMM), whose aim is to provide one- window facilities to attract as well as to facilitate national and overseas investment in the mineral sector of the province.

The province has extensive potential of rock salt, gypsum, coal, limestone, silica sand and clay minerals, magnesite, feldspar, dolomite and soapstone etc. Cheap Labor and Mineral Testing Laboratories are available in the province.

2.27.1 Marble and Granite Resource

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province has large deposits of good quality and varieties of Marble and Granite. Classical Carbonate Marble, mainly in white, gray and other shades are found in Chitral, Buner and Swabi. While other colors of marble are black, pink and green.

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[8] Economic Review of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2021-22

Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, in collaboration with Pakistan Stone Development Company (PASDEC), is also taking steps for the development of Marble Cities in the Province. In addition to Marble, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province also has some very good quality of granite, which exhibit magnificent combination of blue and green shades. The main minerals and their production are as follow:

Table 2.13: Mineral production in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

S. No.	Description	Unit	Pakistan	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	% age Share of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
1	Barytes	000 Tonnes	128	3	2.3
2	Chromite	-do-	195	31	15.9
3	Coal	-do-	9,677	650	6.7
4	Soap Stone	-do-	301	301	100
5	Fire Clay	-do-	675	30	4.4
6	Gypsum	-do-	2,325	907	39
7	Lime Stone	-do-	58,362	18,678	32
8	Magnesite	-do-	6	2	25.3
9	Marble	-do-	6,626	2,372	35.8
10	Rock Salt	-do-	2,716	207	7.6
11	Silica Sand	-do-	637	60	9.4

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-2023

2.27.2 Gemstone

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is bestowed with variety of gem- stones. The known geological belt having exploration potential include Chitral, Timergarah, Swat, Shangla, Mardan, Naran and Kohistan.

The province is offering investment opportunities for major mineral sources, which include: Swat Emerald, Pink Topaz of Katlang and Peridot Ruby and Sapphire in Kaghan-Naran Valleys.

2.27.3 Cement Grade Limestone

Extensive belts of limestone are available at various locations, including districts of Haripur, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan. The resources are in billions of tons.

2.27.4 Coal

Energy minerals, particularly coal, are extensively available in the Southern part of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with major deposits over an area of about 1600 acres in Karak, Hangu and Nowshera districts along the geological horizons.

2.27.5 Phosphate

Phosphate resources are available in Abbottabad (Hazara), located about 260 km from Peshawar and deposits are estimated to be around 22 million tons.

2.27.6 Silica Sand

Deposits of good to fine quality Silica Sand are available in Mansehra, Karak and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. The deposits are estimated at 155 million tons in the Village Munda Gucha in Mansehra District alone.

2.27.7 Rock Salt and Gypsum

Southern part of the province has extensive resources of rock salt and gypsum, particularly in the District of Karak. These mines are easily accessible with good infrastructure.

2.27.8 Soapstone

Soapstone is found in Haripur, Abbottabad, Thakot, Shangla, Swat, Jamrud, Kurram Agency and Landikotal. The material is mainly known for its heat resistant capacity.

2.27.9 Magnesite and Barite

Resources of Magnesite are available in Haripur, Abbottabad and in a few scattered places in Mardan Districts. Further, Barite is also found in Battagram District.

2.27.10 Chromite

Presence of over 1-million-ton chromite at location in Malakand Agency offers opportunities for setting up of chromite beneficiation plant.

2.27.11 Other Industrial Minerals

Presence of other industrial minerals including feldspar, dolomite, graphite, glass and ceramic grade nepheline syenite, associated granitoids, iron ore, copper and gold etc. offers potential to set up various industrial units.

2.28 Industry

Manufacturing is the second largest sector of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, having forward and backward linkages with the other sectors of the economy. This sector is mainly divided into three sub-sectors, namely Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM), Small & Household Manufacturing (SHM) and Slaughtering. Manufacturing generates employment, and the employment share in the total labour force is 11.11 percent, according to Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2020-21. The growth of the manufacturing sector depends on better availability of utility services, a friendly environment, credit to the private sector, capital market gain etc. This sector is suffered in the past due to the non-availability of the desired inputs for its growth. The major hurdle in the growth of this sector was power shortage which the government somehow manages for industrial purposes.

OVERVIEW OF MAJOR INDUSTRIES

2.28.1 Cement Industry

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, raw material for cement production is abundantly available such as gypsum and

limestone, which benefit not only current producers but also attract new investors to the market. Several cement industries are operating in the province, including lucky Cement, Best way Cement, Cherat Cement and Kohat Cement.

2.28.2   Textile Industry

Textile spinning units and integrated plants with weaving and upward integration is another virgin sector in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, offering a great investment. Special allocation of gas connections for captive and industrial use is being solicited by the Provincial Government from the Federal Government.

2.28.3   Pharmaceutical Industry

Like domestic markets, sales of the pharmaceutical industry have doubled in the international market as well, making it a lucrative sector for investment. The success of the pharmaceutical industry located in Peshawar, Nowshera and Hattar areas is a role model and further supports the development of new units and expansion of existing ones in the province.

2.28.4   Furniture Industry

Pakistan's furniture industry is exporting annually around Rs.1200 million. There are a total of 71 furniture factories in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and most of them export furniture to international markets. Different types of wood are easily available in the province, including Rose Wood, to cater for raw material for various industries, including match manufacturing, particle board and furniture industry, which are benefitting in terms of both cost and quality, with high export potential.

2.29   Transport

Economic development depends on improvement/modernization of transportation. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the growing population and trading activities has resulted an increase in demand for efficient and effective transportation. To ensure effective transportation, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's focus is to enhance the transport systems both within and between the cities of the Province and integrate the key transport service delivery units as well as business development units and devise an efficient mechanism for parking in the traffic congested areas.

2.29.1   Developed Projects

➢ **Development Projects/ADP (Completed and Implemented) Automation of Transport Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Computerization of Route Permits)**

For establishing an efficient and effective Department for public services, Transport Department initiated a scheme in ADP "Automation of Transport Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Computerization of Route Permits)". The main objective of the scheme is to computerize route permits, in its first phase for Peshawar, with the aim to improve overall governance, management and regulation of core transport functions like route permits, bus stands and goods forwarding agency licensing, and progressively to include drivers licenses, fitness certificates and so on. The scheme has been approved and starts functioning since 5th January, 2012 in capital city Peshawar.

➢ **Establishment of Business Development Unit in Transport Department:**

In order to attain international standards for transport and allied businesses and to tab the economic potential of transport sector and to facilitate transport businesses and planning process the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has approved a Business Development Unit to be housed in Transport Department, which has recently started its functioning. The B.D.U is working as the Planning Wing of the Department. The Unit imitates and monitors the Transport Sectors developmental schemes and caters for the development programs portfolio of the Department.

➢ **Strengthening of Vehicular Emission Testing Station (VETS) Peshawar & Replication of VETS in D.I Khan, Mardan & Abbottabad:**

The VETS Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been a pioneer effort in vehicular emission control in Pakistan. It aims to facilitate control of vehicular emission in a manner that is practical, sustainable and replicable in other parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with active participation of transport owner/community. The process addresses the problem of harmful emissions through better fuel and engine efficiency, reduces maintenance requirements and to test and identify vehicles which are violating the environmental laws. VETS was established in the province in 1997 on self-sustainable basis and latter on in the year 2005 its functions and network was enhanced to district Swat. VETS is a distinct entity of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province as similar institutions do not exist in other Provinces.

After successful replication of VETS in Peshawar and Swat and for growth of concept to strengthen ambient inspection, checking and monitoring system in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, additional VETS in Mardan, D.I.Khan and Abbottabad are being launched through the subject scheme. It will not only generate revenue to sustain operations but will enforce compliance to environmental and transport regulations to improve quality of environment and public health.

2.29.2   Ongoing Projects

➢ **SCHEME ESTABLISHMENT OF TRANSPORT INSPECTION STATIONS IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (TIS)**

Keeping in view significance of transport sector development and access to public service, a strategic decision has been taken to replace old system with computerization of public services across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. A wide mandate is entrusted to the Transport Department including issuance of route permits, bus stand license, goods forwarding agency license, motor vehicle fitness certificates, Vehicular emission testing stations and issuance of driving licenses (LTV, HTV, PSV, international driving license, etc) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The purpose of establishing mobile Transport Inspection Stations is to conduct systematic safety inspections, regulate affairs relevant for discouraging fraudulent practices of invalid vehicles, increase road safety while simultaneously improving road worthiness of vehicles.

The scope of the project consists of two main components which fall under the ambit of Motor Vehicle Ordinance i.e mobile vehicle fitness stations & mobile weighing stations in 05 districts (Peshawar, Abbottabad, Malakand, Bannu, Mardan). Inspection stations in the remaining 02 districts (Kohat & D.I.

Khan) at divisional headquarters and automation/modernization of driving licenses system have been included within the existing scope in the revised PC-I.

> ## SCHEME ESTABLISHMENT OF TRANSPORT FACILITATION CENTERS IN 7-NO DISTRICTS OF MERGED AREAS

Transport sector has remained neglected in the province due to traditionally low priority attention given to it. In a paradigm shift, the present Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has realized the importance of transport sector development and access to public service, and has taken a strategic decision to replace old system with computerization of public services across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. A wide mandate is entrusted to the Transport Department including issuance of computerized driving license (LTV, HTV, PSV, international driving license, etc), issuance of route permit, motor vehicle fitness certificate and vehicular emission testing stations (VETS) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The Transport Department has already implemented computerized driving license system, computerized route permit, computerized vehicle fitness certificates in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Keeping in view the new era of digitization of resources and day to day challenges of new technology, Transport Department is underway for modernization and migration of the existing system of driving license to a state of the art web based secured online information system with access to all districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa along with issuance of smart card technology and laser engraver machine which is more secure & efficient.

In the existing scenario, state of the art 'one window operation' facility for issuance of computerized driving license, issuance of motor vehicle fitness certificate and issuance of vets stickers & certificate are necessarily required in the newly merged area districts in order to facilitate the public under one roof through efficient modernized systematic approach using advanced technology & automated system.

For the newly merged districts, Transport Department proposes Establishment of transport facilitation centers in 7-No districts of newly merged area which will strengthen the Transport & Mass Transit Department infrastructure in Tribal Area districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. District transport offices will be the office of the Assistant director from where he will look after all the activities related to transport such as issuance of driving license, driving test, motor vehicle fitness, VETS and management of bus terminals etc. This office will also be responsible to coordinate with RTA/PTA/Directorate of transport and all other stakeholders in the respective districts. Furthermore, the main purpose of the project is to provide transport related services under one roof in 7-Nos districts of merged areas and to conduct systematic safety inspections, regulate affairs relevant for discouraging fraudulent practices of invalid vehicles documents retaining by owners for running them on roads, increase road safety while simultaneously improving road worthiness of vehicles. The project aims to improve the overall safety, operational efficiency and capacity of the transportation system in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It will also reduce the energy, environmental costs associated with traffic congestion, enhance personal mobility and improve convenience.[9]

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[9] Source:- https://directorate_of_transport.kp.gov.pk/page/developed_projects.

2.30   Road

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's dependence on road transport is even higher. In addition, this province contains Pakistan's main transit corridor to Afghanistan across the Khyber Pass. Provincial highways connect district centers with the national highway network, and play a vital role in the province's economic development. Provincial highways also connect provincial administrative and commercial centers with district headquarters and market towns. They are vital for facilitating intra-provincial trade and commerce; providing access to health, education, and other public services; and reducing poverty by creating jobs and business opportunities.

Topography of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa consists of hilly mountain areas, far-flung agriculture lands and the productive resources scattered all over the province. Roads provide easy and efficient means of transportation. The geographical location of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa landlocked and being furthest from the seaport - makes the role of transport critical in its economic progress. The North-South corridor has been of continued importance especially since the FTA agreement with China. Infrastructure investments, in particular the road networks connecting Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with the rest of the country, reflects the relative importance of this corridor. Despite the historical significance of transport and connectivity in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa economy, the growth of the road networks and related infrastructure is under progress. The detail regarding road network in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (2021-22) is given in Table 2.14.

Table 2.14: Roads in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (2021-22)

S. No.	Description	Unit	Pakistan	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	% Share of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
	Total Roads	Km	500,750	58,929	11.77
1	Expressway	Km	428	149	34.89
2	Highway	Km	32,097	4,587	14.29
3	Local Roads	Km	373,425	40,860	10.94
4	Metro Roads	Km	76	-	-
5	Motorways	Km	2,471	200	8.11
6	Primary Roads	Km	4,388	217	4.95
7	Secondary Roads	Km	87,765	12,914	14.71
8	Roads per Sq: Km of Area	Km	0.63	0.58	-

Source: Socio Economic Indicators of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa -2023
Note: National Highways, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Highways & Motorway roads included in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Roads.

2.31   Railway

An effective railway system of the country facilitates commerce and trade, reduces transportation costs, and promotes rural development and national integration. In the city millions of mini buses, taxis, rickshaws and pickups are plying from bus terminal Peshawar to Industrial estate for the purpose of public transport.

2.32   Airport

There are several airports in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, including Saidu Sharif, Dera Ismail Khan, Chitral, Kohat, Bannu and Bacha Khan International Airport Peshawar, which is the main airport of the province. The detail

- **Parachinar Airport** is an airport located in Parachinar, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. Located at about a 25-minute drive from the center of Parachinar, it used to be the only airport in the former FATA region that was served by any passenger airline, namely Pakistan International Airlines.

- **Bacha Khan International Airport** previously called Peshawar International Airport, is an international airport located in the city of Peshawar of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. Located about a 10-minute drive from the center of Peshawar, it is the fourth busiest airport in Pakistan. One unusual feature is that one end of the main runway is crossed by a railway line – the seldom-used by Khyber safari train for Landi Kotal in the Khyber Pass. The airport was renamed on 27 January 2012 after Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (also known as Bacha Khan), a Pashtun nationalist political leader.

- **Saidu Sharif Airport** is an airport in Pakistan. It is situated near the Swat River and between the villages of Dherai and Kanju in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa. Many visitors that come to the valley of Swat and to the Malam Jabba ski resort in summers fly to Swat through this airport.

- **Dera Ismail Khan Airport or D. I. Khan Airport** is situated 10 km away from the city centre of Dera Ismail Khan, a city in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. This is the only airport besides Bannu Airport that connects the southern districts of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa with other parts of the country. Dera Ismail Khan airport is not as large as most of the other airports in Pakistan, as it caters mainly to the population of Dera Ismail Khan. The airport runway is only suitable for smaller aircraft such as Fokker and ATR. The airport is currently not able to handle larger aircraft such as Boeing and Airbus. There is currently one runway denoted 12 and 30. It is near Chashma Road. Chashma road starts from Sheikh Yousif Chowk towards Kokar, Paharpur, Bilot Sharif and approximately 80 kilometers to Chashma Atomic Plant near Mianwali.

- **Chitral Airport** is a small domestic airport situated 2 NM (3.7 km) north of the city center of Chitral, in the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan.

- **PAF Base Kohat** is an airbase of the Pakistan Air Force (PAF) located in Kohat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. While it currently serves as a training base for PAF airmen, the facility was also used as a major operational base of the Royal Air Force during British colonial rule.

- **Bannu Airport** is a domestic airport located 6 nm (11 km) west of the city center of Bannu, in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. It was constructed to provide services to Bannu's population and neighbouring communities.

2.33 Communication

Postal service is of great significance in the social sector as it provides personal as well as commercial service to the members of the society. Pakistan Postal Services Corporation is rendering the best services in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa throughout its length and breadth. The number of Post Offices operating in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa stood at 1791 (17.57 %) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa share while Telephone services operating in

the province are 241 (9.49%) of Total Pakistan share in 2021-22. [10] The detail is given in Table 2.15.

Table 2.15: Number of Post Offices and Telephone Services In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

S. No.	Description	Unit	Pakistan	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	% Share of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
1	Post Offices	No	10,191	1,791	17.57
2	Telephones	No	2,540	241	9.49

Source: Socio- Economic Indicators of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa -2023

2.34   Health

Health makes a vital and foremost contribution to economic growth as healthy population live longer and are more creative and productive. Efficient public health systems are crucial for providing care to the sick population, and for instituting procedures that endorse wellness and prevent disease.

The health sector of Pakistan is managed jointly by the Federal Ministry of Health and Provincial Health Department of respective province. Health is a devolved subject under the Constitution of Pakistan in the Eighteenth (18th) Amendment Act, 2010 promulgated on April 19, 2010. Under these legislative amendments, provinces have the right to run their health sector independent of the Federal Government. The Ministry of National Health Services Regulation and Coordination (NHSRC) is a government agency responsible for managing Pakistan's health system. Besides, the Federal Health Department, each of the four provinces of Pakistan has its respective Health Department and Secretariat, headed by the Health Minister. The respective Ministries are responsible for controlling, managing, and administering medical services matters along with framing and enforcing health policies in line with that promulgated by the federal Health department.

2.34.1   Health Policy Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (2018-2025)

Optimal health is key to sustainable wellbeing, development and prosperity of a nation. Department of Health, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa constituted a Health Policy Advisory Council (HPAC) comprising health representatives of international donors, UN Agencies, Public and Private Health Sectors for provision of advice and technical backstopping for devising a comprehensive health policy.

This provincial Health Policy has been developed taking into account health and healthcare delivery related current and emerging issues, challenges and needs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, achieving SDGs and fluffing international commitments. The primary aim of this policy is to reform health systems in all dimensions of health services organization including prevention of diseases, promotion of good health, delivery of effective curative services through addressing issues in healthcare financing, developing human resource, access to medical technologies and supplies, improving health information and knowledge base for evidence-based decision making, strengthening regulation and governance.

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[10] Socio Economic Indicators of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa -2023

The Policy Outcomes

- Enhanced coverage and access of essential health services especially for the poor and vulnerable

- Measurable reduction in the burden of disease especially among vulnerable segments of the population

- Improved human resource management

- Improved governance, regulation and accountability

- Enhanced health financing for efficient service delivery & financial risk protection for people of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.[11]

2.35 District Level Assessment In Terms Of Primary Care Services

In terms of primary care services, the Ministry of National Health Services, Government of Pakistan carried out a district level assessment and ranked districts across Pakistan. Districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa ranked from no. 2 (Peshawar) in the country to no. 153 (Kohistan), showing the disparity in services across the province.

The services measured included primary care services like ANC visits, RMNCH, TB effective treatment, HIV, Malaria Prevention, Infectious diseases score, basic sanitation, Normal Blood Pressure, Normal Blood Sugar, Tobacco use, Non communicable diseases, hospitals beds per 10,000 populations, Physician density against threshold, availability of essential medicines, etc.

This exhaustive exercise was carried across every district in Pakistan and this report, released in April 2021, gives the Health Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa the right platform to measure the impact of the interventions proposed in this document.[12]

2.36 Health Care Delivery System

The health sector of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has an extensive network of public and privately managed health infrastructure throughout the province. The Government is by far the major provider of hospital services in rural areas, and it is also the main provider of preventive care throughout the province. The public sector health delivery system is composed of three tiers.

2.36.1 Primary Healthcare

This is the first level of healthcare, where patients have their initial interaction with system that provides both curative and preventive healthcare services. Health Department, Government of Khyber

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11 Source: Department of Health, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
12 Source: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Health Reform, Health Foundation Policy document, August 2021

Pakhtunkhwa is committed to improve the health status of the people of the province, with a renewed focus on provision of Primary Health Care (PHC). The first outcome of Health Policy 2019 is "Enhancing coverage and access to essential health services especially for the poor and vulnerable".13

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the PHC services are delivered through a network of facilities with various levels of functions in each one of them. These include the following (Table 2.16):

Table 2.16: Distribution of PHC Facilities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Sr. No.	PHC Facilities/Type
1	RHCs
2	BHUs
3	CDs
4	MCH
5	LHVs
6	CMWs
7	T.B, Leprosy, Sub-Health Centers etc.

Source: Minimum Health Services delivery package for Primary Health Care facilities, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Health Department, 2022

2.36.2   Secondary Healthcare

This is an intermediate level of healthcare that is concerned with the provision of technical, therapeutic and diagnostic services. It is the first referral level serving at the district and tehsil levels. Specialist consultation and hospital admissions fall into this category.

The Tehsil Head Quarters (THQs) and District Head Quarters (DHQs) serve a population of 0.5 to 3 million people. Both these health facilities provide basic and comprehensive emergency, obstetrics, preventive, curative, diagnostics, and in-patient services along with referral services to patients referred by BHUs, RHCs and Lady Health Workers Programme. The Provincial Health Department aims to provide efficient delivery of key health services to the people of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through hospitals in each district headquarter.

The government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has a renewed focus on the intermediate level of health care to ensure accessibility and affordability of specialized care, therapeutic and emergency services for people.

2.36.3   Tertiary Healthcare

The Tertiary Healthcare hospitals are for more specialized in-patient care. These hospitals provide specialized healthcare services usually to inpatients and on referrals from primary or secondary health professionals. The detail of healthcare facilities and medical staff in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province is given in Table 2.17 and Table 2.18 respectively.

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13 www.healthkp.gov.pk

Table 2.17: Number of Government Health Institutions and Bed Strength in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-2022

District	Hospitals		Dispensaries		RHCs		TB Clinics		MCH Centres	Sub Health Centres	BHUs	Leprosy Clinics
	Nos	Beds	Nos	Beds	Nos	Beds	Nos	Beds				
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	204	21,377	956	0	118	1,684	71	52	152	22	936	22

Source: Development Statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa -2023

Table 2.18: Number of Medical & Paramedical Staff Posted in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-2022

District	Doctors	Radiologists	Dental Surgeons	Nurses	Nurse Dais	Dais	Primary Health Technician (LHVs)	Other Para Medical Staff
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	6,382	34	366	3,885	0	2,263	1,347	14,205

Source: Development Statistics of KP-2023

2.37   Private Sector Engagement

Public Private Partnerships in health sector are becoming a useful instrument to advance healthcare provision while improving service delivery across the landscape of the health sector. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government is keen to engage with the private sector in healthcare and has already executed some interventions in this regard. Currently, the government is engaging with the private sector through various models. Some of the key partnerships include:

(a) Outsourcing management, health facilities;
(b) Outsourcing provision of non- clinical services;
(c) Health insurance through Private sector; and
(d) Representation on boards.

2.38 Education

Education lays the foundation of a developed and progressive society. It empowers and creates ability among the individuals and the societies to utilize their human capabilities and builds a strong correlation with socio-economic development. In this regard, the development of a widely accessible quality and equitable education system is a critical requirement. A National Framework has been devised for localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at district level to improve public social service delivery for implementation of the global agenda. Goal 4 of SDGs covers the education related framework to improve the education system; the federal government has decided to enhance working relationship with the provinces by providing all possible support to ensure successful implementation of all SDGs including those related to education.

The Federal Ministry of Education was devolved in 2010, following the 18th Amendment, making education a provincial subject. Article 25-A of the Constitution clearly reinforces the government's responsibility towards ensuring provision of education as a basic right and obliges the state to provide free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of five and sixteen as education is the reason behind rise and fall of any nation.

2.39 Education System

The formal schooling in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province like the rest of Pakistan can be divided into several stages i.e. Primary Education, Middle Education, Secondary/High Education, Higher Secondary Education, Degree College & Technical and Vocational Institute. Table 2.19 indicates the data related to number of Primary, Middle, High Schools and degree colleges:

Table 2.19: Numbers of Schools and Degree Colleges in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

S. No.	Description	Pakistan	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	% Share of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Educational Institutions (000) Number				
1	Primary Schools Both Sexes	182.6	27.24	14.92
	Male	92.6	16.3	17.6
	Female	90	10.94	12.16
2	Middle Schools Both Sexes	46.8	3.38	7.22
	Male	20.6	1.85	8.98
	Female	26.2	1.53	5.84
3	High Schools Both Sexes	34.8	2.69	7.73
	Male	19.6	1.75	8.93
	Female	15.2	0.94	6.18
4	Degree Colleges Both Sexes (Number)	3692	270	7.31
	Male	1146	147	12.83
	Female	2546	123	4.83

Source: Socio - Economic Indicators of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa -2023

2.39.1 University Education

University education is more than the next level in the learning process; it is a critical component of human development worldwide. It provides not only the high-level skills necessary for every labor market but also the training essential for teachers, doctors, nurses, civil servants, engineers, humanists, entrepreneurs, scientists, social scientists, and a myriad of other personnel. It is these trained individuals who develop the capacity and analytical skills that drive local economies, support civil society, teach children, lead effective governments, and make important decisions which affect entire societies.

Universities in Public Sector of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The famous Public Sector universities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are as under:[14]
➢ Abbottabad University of Science & Technology
➢ Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan,
➢ Bacha Khan University, Charsadda
➢ FATA University Dara Adam Khel Kohat
➢ Gomal University, D.I. Khan

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[14] Socio - Economic Indicators of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa -2023

- Hazara University, Dhodial, Mansehra
- Institute of Management Sciences Peshawar
- Islamia College University Peshawar
- Khyber Medical University Peshawar
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Agriculture University, Peshawar.
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, University of Engineering and Technology, Peshawar
- Kohat University of Science & Technology
- Kushal Khan Khattak University, Karak
- Malakand University, Chakdara, Malakand
- Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University Shiringal Dir Upper
- Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University Peshawar
- University of Buner
- University of Chitral (R)
- University of Haripur, Haripur
- University of Lakki Marwat
- University of Peshawar
- University of Science & Technology Bannu
- University of Swabi
- University of Swat, Swat
- University of Engineering & Technology Mardan
- University of Agriculture D.I. Khan
- Women University Swabi

Universities in Private Sector of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The famous universities in Private Sector at Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are as under:[15] [16]
- Sarhad University of Science and Information Technology Hayatabad
- IQRA National University (INU) Peshawar
- Abasyn University Peshawar
- CECOS University of Information Technology & Emerging
- City University of Science & Information Technology
- Gandhara University Peshawar
- Northern University Nowshera
- Qurtaba University of Sciences & Information Technology Peshawar
- Preston University Kohat

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[15] https://herakp.gov.pk/institutes/report-universities
[16] https://governor.kp.gov.pk/private-universities

2.40 International, National & Provincial Policy Frameworks Guiding the ESP (2020-25)

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa ESP 2020-25 builds on the transformational agenda outlined in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Blueprint as well as previous reform efforts, with a view of fulfilling the mandate of Article 25A of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa ESP 2020-25 is also aligned to various international, national and provincial commitments:

i. Global level: Pakistan has committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and in particular Goal 4. The focus and commitment of Government of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in achieving its education goals is an essential contributor to the overall progress of Pakistan in raising levels of human development and building a well-educated and skilled population.

ii. National level: Article 25-A of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan requires the State to provide access to twelve years of free and compulsory education to all children between 5-16 years old. In addition, Article 37-B requires the State to address illiteracy and provide free compulsory Secondary Education. The 18th Constitutional Amendment decentralized education to the provincial level. Provincial governments are responsible for providing education from pre-school to higher secondary level, formulate education policy, curriculum, planning and standards setting.

iii. Provincial level: The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Free Compulsory Primary and Secondary Education Act 2017 – which institutes the right to compulsory education for all children in the province from the ages of 5-16 years.

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Blueprint (2018-2023) aims to create a fairer and more equitable society in the Province by tackling issues of marginalization (gender, poverty and disability-related) and creating opportunities for all children to benefit from a quality education. The Blueprint provides a focus for achieving its objectives through the reform of early childhood and primary education, enhancing retention in secondary education, improving management and governance throughout the system, enhancing the role of communities, partnerships with the private sector and NGOs to support education service delivery, and a special focus on the NMDs.

The Tribal Decade Strategy 2020-30 and the Accelerated Implementation Programme recognize the lag in development in the NMDs and aim at redressing imbalances in education (as well as other sectors) in order to bring the NMDs at par with the rest of the Province. The socioeconomic indicators of the NMDs suggest that it is one of the poorest areas in Pakistan, and the education indicators also make clear how far it is behind the rest of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The key reasons for this are attributed to resource and capacity constraints, scarce economic activities, socio-cultural barriers and recent years of conflict and crisis. The ESP not only recognizes this province-wide initiative but is also fully aligned with the strategy.[17]

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[17] Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Sector Plan 2020-25

PART - III

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

7th Population & Housing Census 2023
"FIRST EVER DIGITAL CENSUS"

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHA

TOTAL POPULATION
40.85 MILLION

URBAN 15.01%   **RURAL 84.99%**

MALE 51.02%   **FEMALE 48.97%**

MARRIED 67.75%   **NEVER MARRIED 29.04%**

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)
2.38%

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE
6.95

MOTHER TONGUE

URDU 0.64%	PUNJABI 0.24%
PUSHTO 81.00%	SINDHI 0.02%
BALOCHI 0.08%	SARAIKI 3.17%

POPULATION WITH AGE GROUPS

UNDER 5	05 - 16	15 - 29
15.62%	32.32%	26.26%
BELOW 18	BELOW 40	65 & ABOVE
50.00%	81.59%	3.26%

LITERACY 55%

OUT OF SCHOOL 5-16 YEAR
4.92 MILLION (37.49%)

65%   37%   29%   46%

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Population Size, Growth and its Distribution

3.1.1   Population Size and its Growth

The population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province according to the Census-2023 has been recorded as 40.85 million, showing an increase of 5.35 million (15.08%) since Census-2017. Figure 3.1 illustrates that the population has increased from 4.56 million in Census-1951 to 40.86 million in Census-2023, showing an addition of 36 million in the last six decades or so. It is evident from Figure3.1 that Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's population shows a steep rise in numbers since the year 1981 due to high growth of rates experienced in the past with high population momentum. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the third largest province in terms of population, therefore it making large contribution to growth of Pakistan's total population and its projected change in the future.

Figure 3.1: Population Size Since Census-1951.
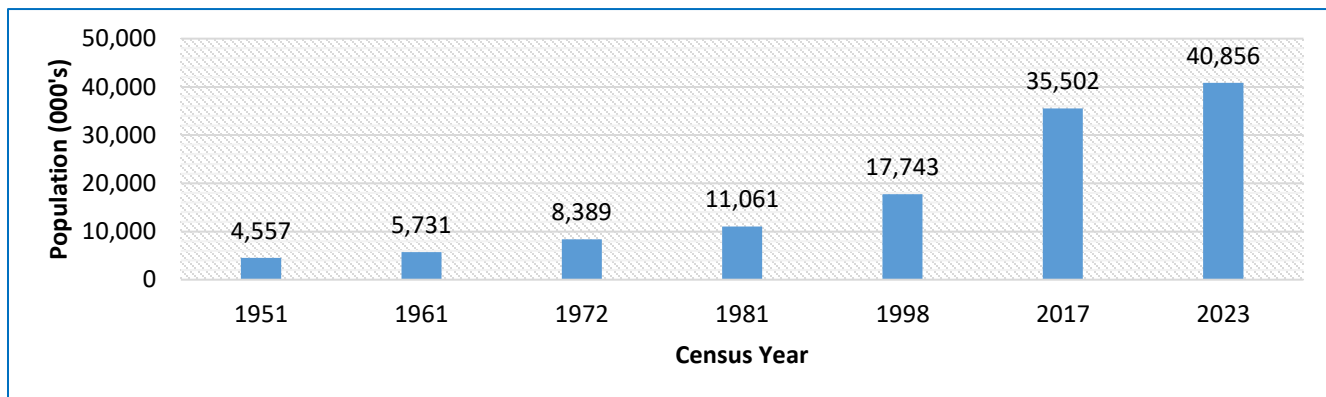
Looking at the trends in population growth rate since the first Census 1951, Table 3.1 shows that the intercensal increase in population has been the highest at 100.09% during 1998-2017 followed by 60.41% during 1981-98, and 46.38% during 1961-72 period. The overall cumulative increase in population has been observed to be 796.55% since 1951. This indicates that Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been experiencing a rapid increase in population during the last 3-4 decades showing an overall cumulative increase in population in percentage terms as 796.55% since 1951.

Table 3.1:Population and Intercensal Increase Since Census-1951

Description	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998	2017	2023
Population (in 000's)	4,557	5,731	8,389	11,061	17,743	35,502	40,856
Intercensal Increase (%)	-	25.76	46.38	31.85	60.41	100.09	15.08
Cumulative Increase (%)	-	25.76	84.09	142.73	289.36	679.07	796.55
Intercensal Average Annual Growth Rate (%)	-	2.30	3.30	3.30	2.80	2.82	2.38

The average annual growth rate has been observed as 2.38% during the intercensal period of 2017 to 2023, compared to 2.82% recorded between Censuses held in 1998 to 2017. Figures 3.2 and 3.3 portray the average annual intercensal growth rates and cumulative increase since 1951, respectively.

Figure 3.2: Average Annual Growth Rate Since Census-1951
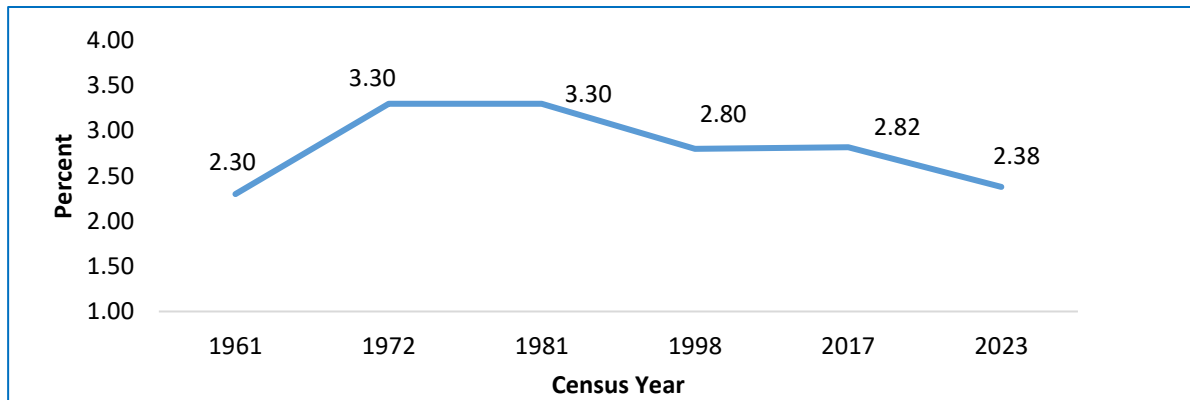
Figure 3.3: Average Per Year Increase
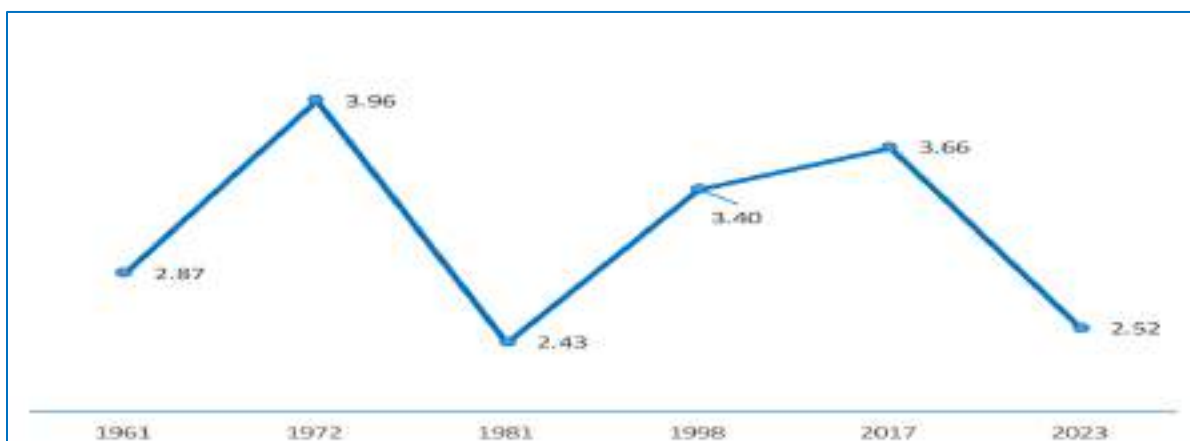
3.1.2   Population Distribution by Administrative Units

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province is comprised of seven Divisions, which are further divided into 35 Admin Districts. Peshawar Division, which includes five Districts namely Charsadda, Khyber, Mohmand, Nowshera and Peshawar, has the highest share by Population i.e. 24.56% of the total population of province. Malakand Division, which includes nine Districts namely Bajaur, Buner, Lower Chitral, Lower Dir, Malakand Protected Area, Shangla, Swat, Upper Chitral and Upper Dir Districts, has the second highest share of total population of the province i.e. 24.38%. Whereas, Bannu Division is the smallest Division by population size with 7.57% share of the total population of the province. Table 3.2 provides a detailed breakdown on the distribution of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's population by Divisions and Districts.

The average annual growth rate observed in the past two Censuses i.e. 2017 and 2023 varies for each administrative division of the province, with Peshawar Division having the lowest growth rate 1.98% whereas Kohat Division having the highest growth rate as 2.67%.

Table 3.2: Area, Population, Density, Urban Proportion, Average Household Size

Administrative Units	Area (Sq. Km)	Population		Population Density	Urban Proportion	Average Household Size	Avg.Annual Growth rate (%)
		Number	Percentage Share				
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	101,741	40,856,097	100	401.57	15.01	6.95	2.38
Bannu Division	9,975	3,092,078	7.57	309.98	5.03	7.46	2.59
Dera Ismail Khan Division	18,854	3,188,779	7.80	169.13	13.29	6.14	2.22
Hazara Division	17,064	6,188,736	15.15	362.68	10.26	6.17	2.55
Kohat Division	12,377	3,752,436	9.18	303.18	12.47	7.93	2.67
Malakand Division	31,162	9,959,399	24.38	319.60	10.25	7.40	2.48
Mardan Division	3,175	4,639,498	11.36	1461.26	17.09	6.82	2.51
Peshawar Division	9,134	10,035,171	24.56	1098.66	26.26	6.94	1.98

3.1.3 Average Household Size

The average household size according to Census-2023 has been observed as 6.95 persons indicating a slight decline from 7.83 persons in Census-2017. The average household sizes in rural and urban areas as per the Census-2023 are 6.99 and 6.72 persons respectively. Among the Divisions, Kohat has the highest household size of 7.93 persons, followed by Bannu Division with 7.46 persons. The average household size in descending order pertaining to other Divisions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are: Malakand 7.40, Peshawar 6.94, Mardan 6.82, Hazara 6.17, Dera Ismail Khan 6.14 persons.

3.1.4 Population Density

The population density (average number of persons per square kilometer) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is 401.57 persons against 348.94 persons reported in Census-2017. Mardan Division is the most densely populated Division having a population density of 1461.26 persons, followed by Peshawar 1098.66 persons and Hazara 362.68 persons respectively. Kohat is the least densely populated Division with a population density of 303.18 persons.

Figure 3.4 graphically illustrates the population densities of all the divisions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa reported in Census-2023 as compared to Census-2017.

Figure 3.4: Population Density of Province / Divisions, Census-2017 and 2023
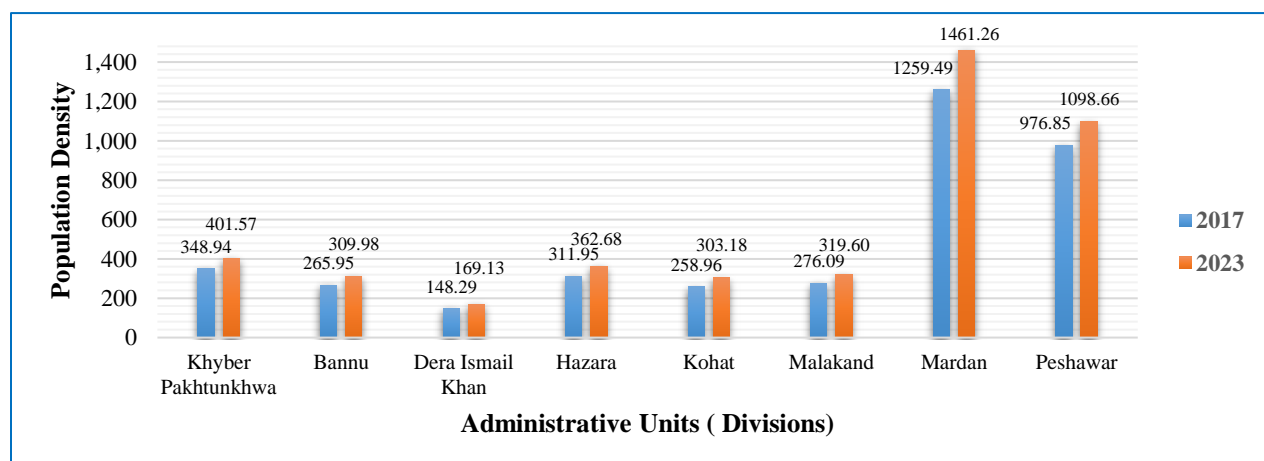
Figure 3.5 describes the district-wise population density. Among all the districts; Peshawar emerges with the highest population density as 3135 persons per sq km, followed by Charsadda 1843 persons per sq km, Mardan 1682 persons per sq km, Swabi 1228 persons per sq km and Lower Dir 1042 persons per sq km in the province. On the other hand, Upper Chitral has the lowest population density in the province as 23 persons per sq km, followed by Lower Chitral with 50 persons per sq km, Upper Kohistan 78 persons per sq km, South Waziristan as 134 persons per sq km and South Waziristan with 147 persons per sq km respectively.

A comprehensive analysis of Provincial Level Population density aims to give understanding of how populations change over time. The Population Density percentages across the districts reveal a diverse distribution. The data, categorized into different density brackets, is as follows:

Highest Density Districts: There are 5 districts with the high level of population density percentage indicating more urbanized districts driving population in greater numbers, namely, Peshawar, Charsadda, Mardan, Swabi and Lower Dir.

Low Density Districts: Low density districts include Upper Chitral, Lower Chitral, Upper Kohistan, South Waziristan and North Waziristan. Owing to reasons like lack of infrastructure, geographical constraints and poor law and order situation, these districts have remained sparsely populated.

Figure 3.5: District Wise Population Density Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Census-2023
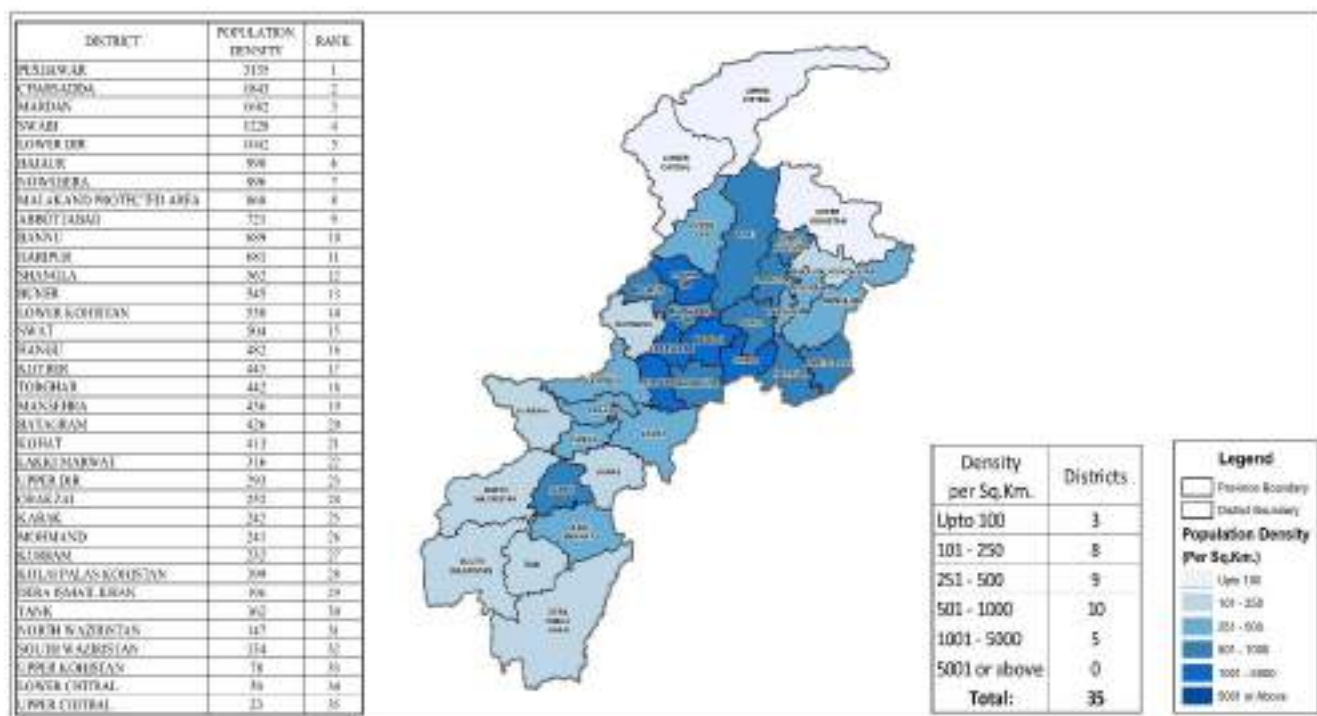
3.1.5   Rural-Urban Distribution of Population

According to the Census-2023, the rural population is recorded as 34,724,801 persons constituting 84.99% of the total population. The rural population as a percentage of the total population has decreased since Census-2017 when it was recorded as 29,626,670 persons with a share of 83.45%.

Rural
85%

Urban
15%

The urban population is recorded as 6,131,296 persons in Census-2023 which constitutes 15.01% of the province's total population as shown in Figure 3.6. The share of urban population has decreased since the Census-2017 when it was 16.55%. Among the Divisions, Peshawar Division is the most urbanized Division having population share of 26.26% amongst all the Divisions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa followed by Mardan Division with 17.09%, D.I Khan Division with 13.29%, Kohat Division with 12.47%, Hazara Division with 10.26% and the lowest urban population is in Bannu Division with 5.03% while all other divisions are overwhelmingly rural in character (Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.6: Rural/Urban Percentage Population Distribution of Province / Divisions, Census-2023
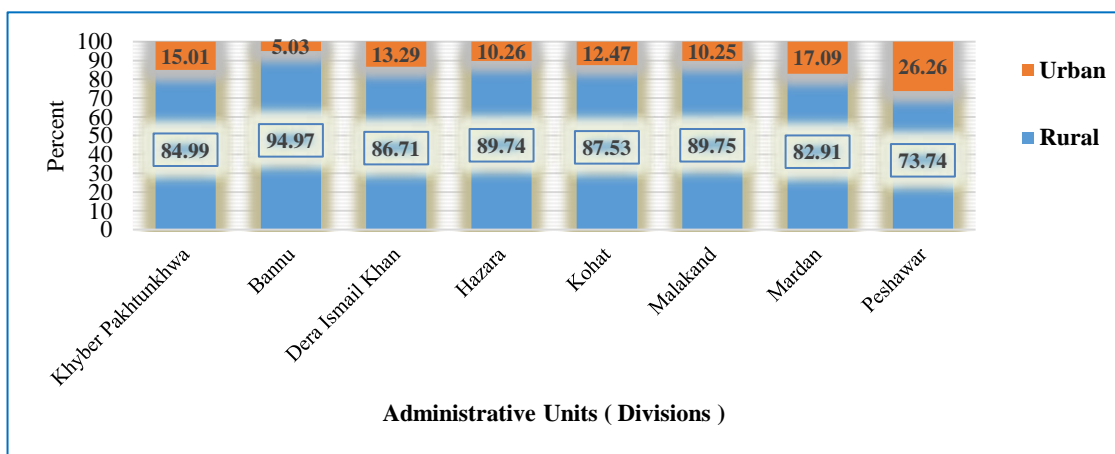
The total number of rural localities (Mauzas/Villages) in the province have been reported as 9,821 in Census-2023 as verified by the Revenue Department. While Rural localities with a population between 1000-1999 persons amount to 1,988, having the largest share, followed by rural localities with a population between 2000-4999 persons amounting to 1,952. Kohat Division has the largest number of rural localities, amounting to 3,414, while Malakand Division has the lowest number of rural localities,

amounting to 319 as per Census-2023. The number of rural localities classified by administrative units and population size are listed in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Number of Rural Localities by Population Size of Province / Divisions, Census-2023

Administrative Units	Total Rural Localities	5,000 and Above	2,000 – 4,999	1,000 – 1,999	500 - 999	200 - 499	Less Than 200	Uninhabited
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9821	1,818	1,952	1988	1792	1,366	758	147
Bannu Division	765	191	160	92	69	85	104	64
Dera Ismail Khan Division	980	149	213	233	187	113	64	21
Hazara Division	700	272	452	520	576	589	382	26
Kohat Division	3,414	182	181	157	74	62	33	11
Malakand Division	319	403	697	854	814	482	156	8
Mardan Division	826	205	58	27	15	6	7	1
Peshawar Division	700	416	191	105	57	29	12	16

The number of urban localities* (Table 3.4) according to the Census-2023 are 67, increasing from 62 urban localities notified in Census-2017. Urban localities with a population size ranging from 25,000-49,999 individuals are the highest in number i.e. 22, followed by urban localities with a population size 50,000-99,999 with a frequency of 18.

Table 3.4: Number of Urban Localities by Size of Population and Average Annual Growth Rate Since, Census-1961

Year	Total	Number of Urban Localities by Size				Urban Population		Avg. Annual Growth Rate of Urban Population
		Less than 25,000	25,000-49,999	50,000-99,999	100,000 and over	Number	Percent	
1961	43	37	4	1	1	758,516	13.24	-
1972	54	42	9	1	2	1,195,655	14.25	3.98
1981	43	26	10	5	2	1,665,653	15.06	4.00
1998	55	22	22	8	3	2,994,084	16.90	3.51
2017	62	13	24	15	10	5,875,294	16.55	3.45
2023	67	15	22	18	12	6,131,296	15.01	0.72

* In Census-2023, urban localities have been counted according to the Table -2 (Part-V) in the light of Notification issued by Provincial Local Government.

3.2   Distribution of Population by Sex, Age and Marital Status

3.2.1 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is considered to be an important demographic indicator showing the number of males per hundred females in a population and is reflective of the gender balance in the province. It is greatly affected by sex differentials in mortality and migration as well as under or over enumeration of male and female population in the Census / Survey process. The sex ratio, in turn affects fertility, mortality, migration, Labour force composition and other related factors.

According to the Census-2023, the total male and female population is 20,845,747 and 20,009,233 respectively reflecting a sex ratio of 104.18 showing an increasing trend from 102.82 in Census-2017. The sex ratio is higher in urban areas i.e., 106.38 compared to rural areas 103.80 in the province. This decrease in sex ratio may be due to the migratory pattern of males to the urban centers for work opportunities and education. However, the overall sex ratio in urban areas has decreased since Census-2017 as reflected in Table 3.5.

The sex ratio recorded at birth in the Census-2023 is 103.89 showing decrease from the previous as 105.84 in the Census-2017. The sex ratio recorded at birth in rural and urban areas are 103.91 and 103.79, respectively. The overall sex ratio for individuals below the age of 15 years is recorded as 106.90, whereas the sex ratio for the working-age population between the ages 15-64 years is recorded as 100.65. The sex ratio has witnessed an increase in the 65 years and above population from 115.72 reported in Census-2017 to 132.82 in Census-2023.

Table 3.5: Sex Ratio by selected Age Groups and Rural/Urban, Census-2017 and 2023

Ages	2017			2023		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All ages	102.82	101.85	107.81	104.18	103.80	106.38
At birth	105.84	105.75	106.38	103.89	103.91	103.79
Less than 15 years	108.74	108.87	108.01	106.90	107.05	105.89
15 – 64 years	97.32	95.29	106.98	100.65	99.81	105.05
65 + years	115.72	114.74	121.17	132.82	130.74	145.21

3.2.2 Age Structure

The interaction of births, deaths, and migration has a considerable impact on the demographic behavior and emerging socio-economic characteristics of any society. However, like other developing countries, age reporting is not very accurate in Pakistan. This could be ascribed to illiteracy and ignorance about ages, and age heaping (tendency or digital preferences to report ages ending in 0 and 5 followed by even numbers).

According to the Census-2023, the population less than 15 years of age is 43.45% of the total population. Figure below shows that the population share below the age of five years is 15.62%, and below one year old is 1.92% of the total population. Moreover, more than half of Province population i.e., 53.28% lies in the working-age group of 15-64 years. The age group of 65 years and above represents only 3.26% of the total province population. The age group representing youth (15 to 24 years) constitutes 19.04% of the total population. The adult population above the age of 18 years has a share of the total population as 50%.

Less Than 1 Year	**Less Than 5 Years**	**Less Than 10 Years**	**Less Than 15 Years**
Total:1.92%	Total: 15.62%	Total: 30.55%	Total: 43.45%
Male :1.92%	Male: 15.73%	Male: 30.82%	Male: 43.99%
Female: 1.93%	Female:15.51%	Female: 30.27%	Female: 42.90%
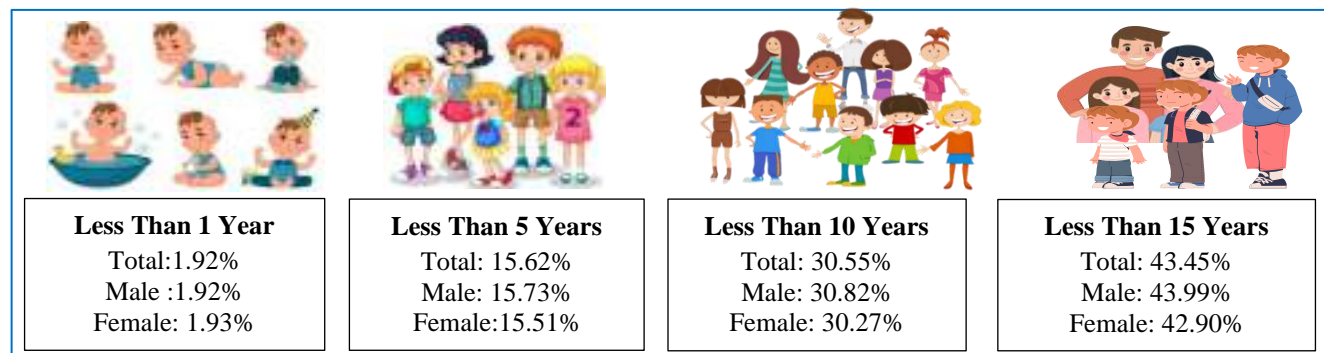
Table 3.6 presents the distribution of population by 5-year age intervals and sex. The male population comprises 51.04% of the total population, whereas the female population constitutes 48.96% of the total population reported in Census 2023. The age groups with the highest number of people are 00-04 and 05-09 years, with percentage shares of 15.62% and 14.93%, respectively. The percentage shares show a progressively decreasing trend for higher age groups indicating concentration of population in younger age groups.

Table 3.6: Population of Province by Sex and Age Groups, Census-2023

Age Groups	Male	Female	Total*
All Ages	51.04	48.96	100
0 – 4	8.03	7.59	15.62
05-09	7.70	7.23	14.93
10-14	6.72	6.18	12.90
15-19	5.45	5.10	10.55
20-24	4.23	4.25	8.49
25-29	3.48	3.74	7.22
30-34	2.99	3.34	6.33
35-39	2.76	2.78	5.54
40-44	2.31	2.25	4.56
45-49	1.79	1.72	3.51
50-54	1.50	1.44	2.94
55-59	1.20	1.07	2.27
60-64	1.02	0.85	1.87
65-69	0.74	0.58	1.32
70.-74	0.56	0.43	0.99
75+	0.55	0.40	0.95

*The transgender population is not included in the total population column.

Figures 3.7 portrays the percentage distribution of population for males and females categories separately for five year age intervals. This has been done to account for differences in age reporting of males and females. The graphical representation reflects the age and sex structure which can be represented as an expansive population pyramid with a large base, whose shape becomes narrower in the middle age groups until it becomes a thin peak at the top.

Figure 3.7: Population Distribution of Male and Female of the Province, Census-2023
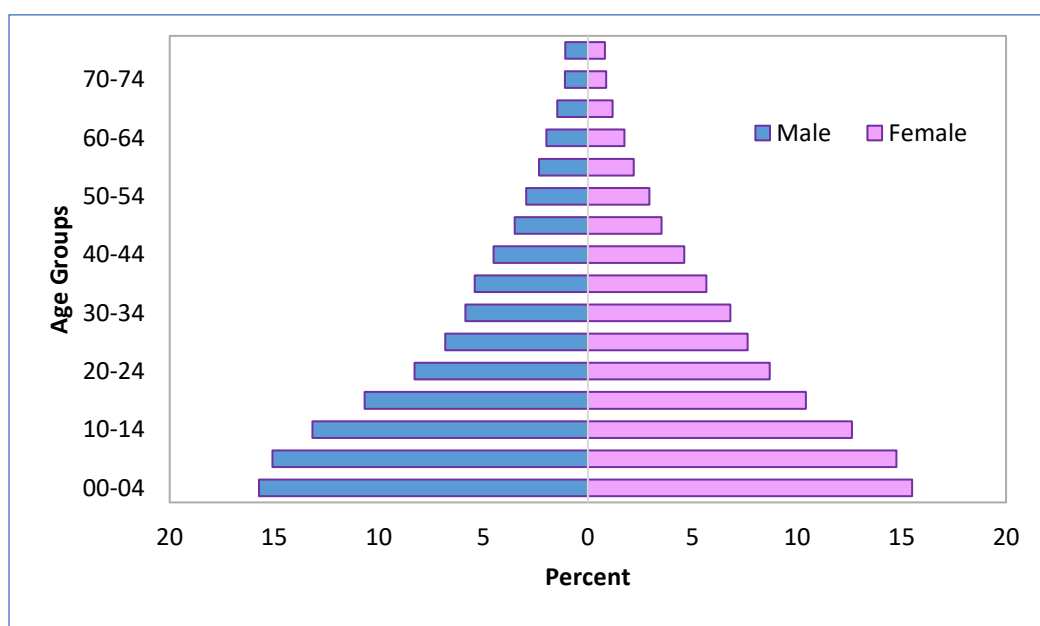
3.2.3 Dependency Ratio

Table 3.7 shows that the overall age dependency ratio for all sexes is 87.67% as compared to 88.33% in Census-2017. The age dependency ratio for male is 90.96%, female is 84.37% and for transgender is 8.98%. The age dependency ratio is much higher in rural areas i.e. 90.73% compared to urban areas as 72.01%.

Table 3.7: Dependency Ratio of Province by Sex and Rural/Urban, Census-2023

Dependency Ratio	2017			2023		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All Sexes	88.33	92.07	73.73	87.67	90.73	72.01
Male	93.49	98.67	74.40	90.96	94.53	73.16
Female	83.34	85.82	73.06	84.37	86.94	70.83
Transgender	8.52	12.24	4.37	8.98	16.71	4.13

3.2.4 Marital Status

All individuals having age 15 years and above enumerated in the Census-2023 have been classified according to their marital status, i.e., married, never married, widowed, divorced and separated as shown in Figure 3.8. The results show that out of the total population above 15 years of age, 29.04% are never married, 67.75% are married, 3.02% are widowed, 0.12% are divorced and 0.07% are separated. The percentage of never married males i.e., 34.36% is higher than never married females 23.58%.
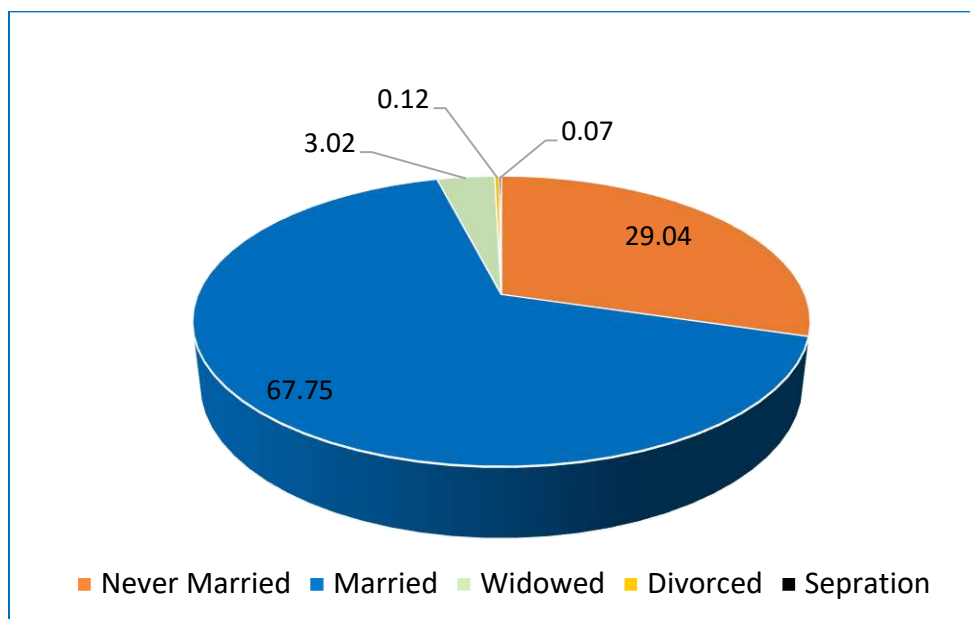
Figure 3.9 provides the percentage distribution of population by marital status. The percentage of never married males i.e. 34.36% is higher than never married females as 23.58%. Whereas, the percentage of married males i.e. 64.37% is lower than never married females as 71.22%.

Figure 3.9: Percentage of Male and Female Marital Status of Population (15 Years and Above), Census 2023
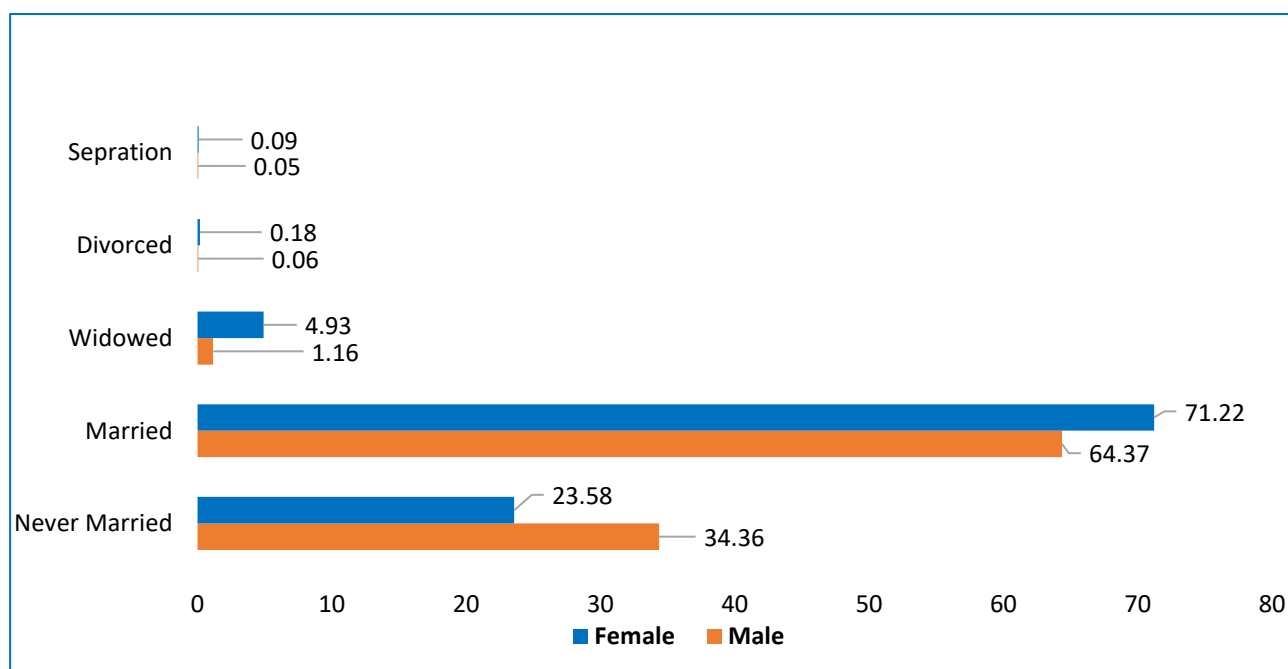
3.2.5　Females of Reproductive Age

The total female population in the reproductive age groups of (15-49 years) is 9,424,073, which has a share of 47.36% of the total female population. The percentage of women falling in the reproductive age category is higher in urban areas i.e. 51.10% as compared to rural areas as 64.71%.

Figure 3.10 illustrates that among the reproductive age group, 27.96% of women are never married, 70.60% are married, 1.19% are widowed, 0.17% are divorced whereas 0.08% are separated. The percentage of never married women in urban areas 32.26% is higher than in rural areas 27.14%. The percentage of married women is higher in rural areas with 71.44% as compared to 66.20% in urban area. The percentage of divorced female is higher in urban areas with 0.19% as compared to rural areas 0.17%.

Figure 3.10: Percentage Distribution of Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 Years) by Marital Status and Rural/ Urban, Census-2023
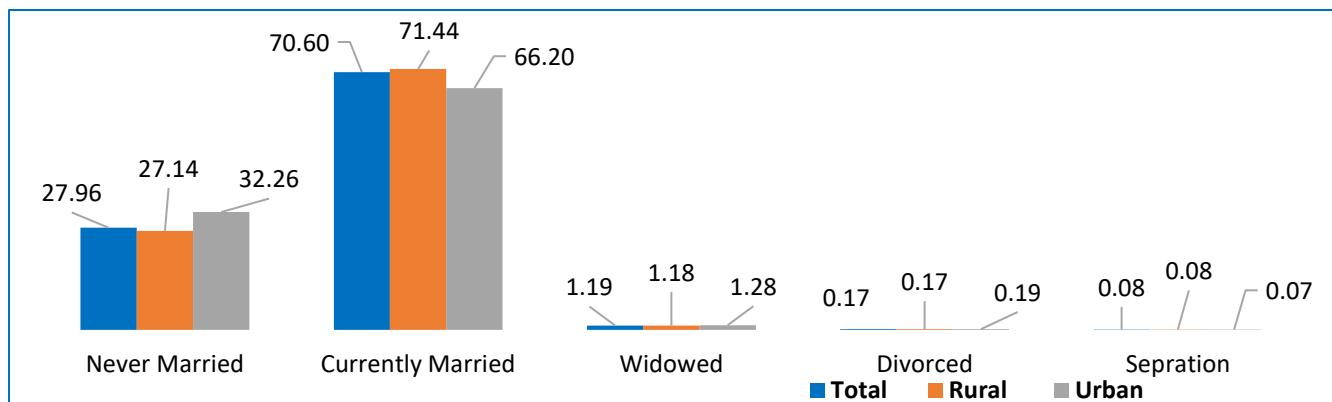
The Figure 3.11 shows the age wise distribution of females reproductive age from 15 to 49. It shows that the percentage of married female is highest in age bracket 35-39 years with 93.28% while the lowest percentage of married female is in age bracket 15-19 years with 20.80%, i.e. 79.12% are never married. Figure 3.11 also shows the pattern from highest to lowest of never married females from age 15 to 49. The percentage of widowed female is highest in 45-49 age bracket with 5.85%.

Figure 3.11: Percentage Distribution of Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 Years) by Age Group and Marital Status, Census-2023
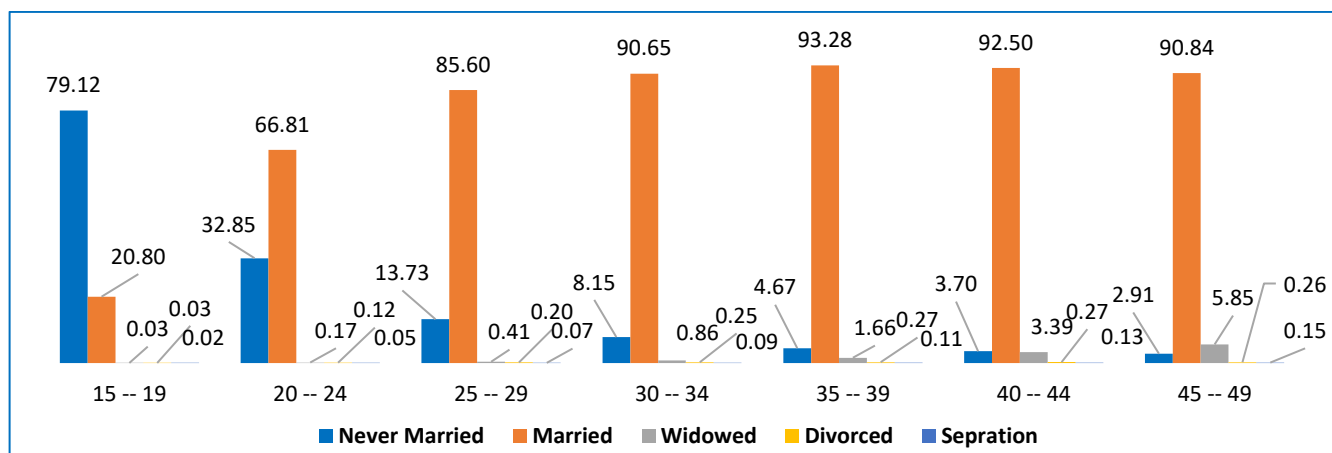
3.3 Distribution of Population by Religion and Mother Tongue

3.3.1 Population Distribution by Religion

The population of the province is predominantly Muslim, with 99.62% of the total population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa declaring Islam as their faith. The rural areas have share of 99.72% of Muslims, whereas urban areas stand at 99.05%. The percentage of total non-muslim population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa recorded in Census-2023 is 0.38%. The largest amongst the minorities are Christian, which constitute 0.33% of the total population followed by Hindu/Jati and Sikh representing 0.01% each. The percentage of Christians in urban areas is 0.82% higher than Hindu/Jati i.e. 0.07%. Table 3.8 provides a comparison of population by religion over the census years 2017 and 2023 in rural and urban areas.

Table 3.8: Percentage of Population by Religion and Rural/Urban, Census-2017 and 2023

Religion	2017				2023			
	Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
	Total	All Areas	Rural	Urban	Total	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Muslim	35,428,857	99.79	99.92	99.15	40,486,153	99.62	99.72	99.05
Christian	50,018	0.14	0.04	0.67	134,884	0.33	0.25	0.82
Hindu	5,392	0.02	0.00	0.08	5,473	0.01	0.00	0.07
Ahmadi	7,204	0.02	0.02	0.03	951	0.00	0.00	0.01
Scheduled Castes	981	0.00	0.00	0.01	629	0.00	0.00	0.00
SIKH*	-	-	-	-	4,050	0.01	0.00	0.04
PARSI*	-	-	-	-	36	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	9,512	0.03	0.02	0.07	8,944	0.02	0.02	0.02
Total	35,501,964	100	100	100	40,641,120	100	100	100

These religions were included in the Census Form as a separate option for the first time in Census-2023.

Figure 3.12 illustrates the percentage of Non-Muslims out of total Non-Muslims population. The total Non-Muslims population according to Census-2023 is 0.15 Million. Christians has the highest share among the Non-Muslims population with a percentage of 87.04% while Scheduled Castes has the lowest share with a percentage of 0.41%. Hindu Jati, Qadiani and Others contribute 3.53%, 0.61% and 8.41% respectively among the Non-Muslims population.

Figure 3.12: Percentage of Non-Muslims out of total Non-Muslim Population, Census-2023
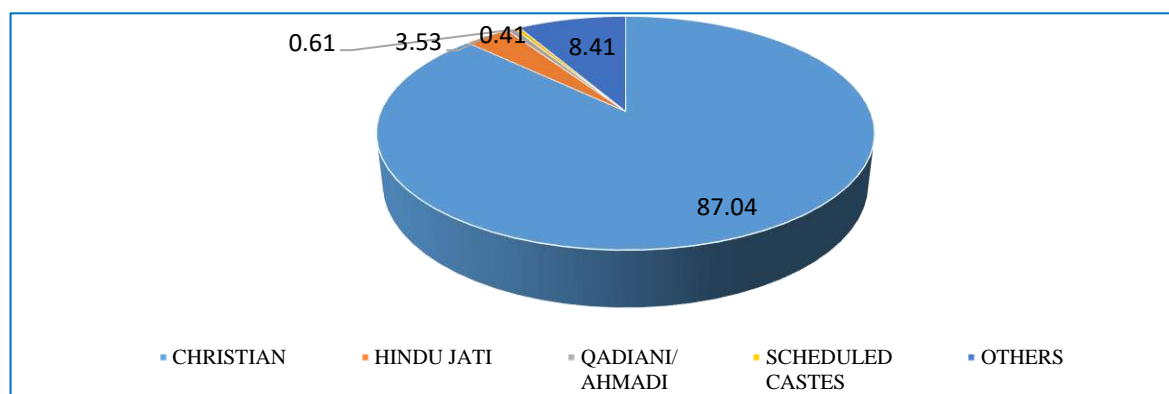
3.3.2 Population Distribution by Mother Tongue

According to the Census-2023, Pushto is the most widely spoken language in the province reported by 81% of the population as their mother tongue followed by Hindko 9.39% and Saraiki 3.17% as shown in Table 3.9. The percentage share of other languages reported as mother tongue in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are: Kohistani 2.45%, Punjabi 0.24%, Shina 0.17%, Balochi 0.08, Kashmiri 0.02%, Sindhi 0.02%, and others as 2.80%.

Table 3.9 shows that the Balochi speaking people has the same proportion, whereas the proportion of Saraiki has not much changed between two censuses, i.e., 3.21% reported in Census-2017 to 3.17% in Census-2023. However, the percentage share of Pushto speaking persons have increased from 79.89% reported in Census-2017 to 81% in Census-2023, whereas the proportion of Punjabi, Sindhi, Kashmiri, Hindko & Urdu speaking population has decreased since Census-2017.

Table 3.9: Percentage of Population by Mother Tongue and Rural/Urban, Census-2017 and 2023

Language	2017				2023			
	Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
	Total	All Areas	Rural	Urban	Total	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Urdu	298,319	0.84	0.48	2.64	259,925	0.64	0.29	2.61
Punjabi	178,057	0.50	0.21	1.97	99,485	0.24	0.09	1.10
Sindhi	32,134	0.09	0.07	0.19	10,019	0.02	0.01	0.08
Pushto	28,363,363	79.89	80.42	77.24	32,919,592	81.00	81.38	78.85
Balochi	27,846	0.08	0.07	0.12	30,636	0.08	0.07	0.11
Kashmiri	46,084	0.13	0.13	0.15	6,471	0.02	0.01	0.04
Saraiki	1,139,175	3.21	2.97	4.42	1,288,200	3.17	2.91	4.66
Hindko	3,503,104	9.87	9.65	10.98	3,815,327	9.39	9.18	10.56
Brahvi	70,357	0.20	0.19	0.23	1,570	0.00	0.00	0.01
Shina*	-	-	-	-	70,140	0.17	0.20	0.02
Balti*	-	-	-	-	858	0.00	0.00	0.01
Mewati*	-	-	-	-	93	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kalasha*	-	-	-	-	5,632	0.01	0.02	0.01
Kohistani*	-	-	-	-	996,182	2.45	2.82	0.38
Others	1,843,525	5.19	5.82	2.05	1,136,990	2.80	3.01	1.57
Total	35,501,964	100	100	100	40,641,120	100	100	100

* These languages were included in the Census Form as separate options for the first time in Census-2023

Figure 3.13: Percentage of Population by Mother Tongue
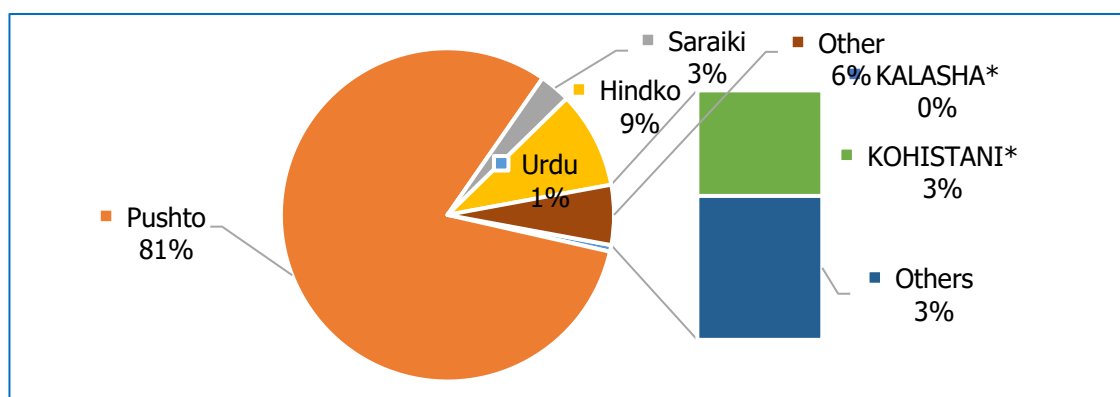
3.4 Population by Nationality

A person's nationality is where they are a legal citizen, usually in the country where they were born. Nationality in international law can be called and understood as citizenship, or more generally as subject or belonging to a sovereign state, and not as ethnicity. It is worth mentioning that after inclusive consultation, in census 2023 unlike 2017, non-nationals are further disaggregated into four categories, i.e. Afghani, Bengali, Chinese and others and separate numbers are collected for them.

Table 3.10 displays the Nationality of the Population for Census-2023 and Census-2017. In Census-2023, the total population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province is around 40.85 million, with over 39.67 million being Pakistani citizens i.e. 97.61% and about 0.97 million non-national residents i.e. 2.39%.

Table 3.10: Percentage Distribution of Nationality by Region, Census-2017 and 2023

Area	Nationality Census-2017		Nationality Census-2023	
	Pakistani	Non-National	Pakistani	Non-National
All Areas	98.43	1.57	97.61	2.39
Rural	98.85	1.15	98.04	1.96
Urban	96.32	3.68	95.16	4.84
Nationality	34,945,033	556,931	39,668,974	972,146

Table 3.11 shows that the majority of non-nationals in Census-2023 are Afghanis i.e. 939,878 while remaining are almost nominal with Bengali (539), Chinese (266) and Others (31,463). Majority of Non-Nationals are in urban areas. The Afghani population living in Urban area (290,650) are less than Rural area (649,228). Similarly, Others non-nationals living in urban areas are lesser in number with 0.06% than those living in rural areas with 0.08%.

Table 3.11: Percentage Distribution of Nationality by Categories, Census-2017 and 2023

Area		Nationality Census-2023				
		Pakistani	Afghani	Bengali	Chinese	Others
All Areas	Total	39,668,974	939,878	539	266	31,463
	Percent	97.61	2.31	0.00	0.00	0.08
Rural	Total	33,876,849	649,228	378	189	27,771
	Percent	98.04	1.88	0.00	0.00	0.08
Urban	Total	5,792,125	290,650	161	77	3,692
	Percent	95.16	4.78	0.00	0.00	0.06

District Wise Analysis of Non-National

A comprehensive analysis of Provincial level Non-National percentage aims to give an objective perspective on the challenges and opportunity a province face. The Non- National percentages across the districts reveal a diverse distribution. The data, categorized into different Non-National percentage brackets, is as follows:

- **Up to 0.25% Non-National Percentage**: There are 7 districts which are falling into this category, indicating that in these areas, the Non- National are relatively low.

- **0.26% to 0.50% Non- National Percentage**: There are 6 districts where the Non- National Percentage falls into this bracket.

- **0.51% to 1.00% Non- National Percentage**: There are 4 districts in this range, showing moderate Non-National Percentage.

- **1.01% to 2.00%**: There are 9 districts, with a moderate level of Non- National Percentage, which indicates an alarming state of education.

- **2.01% to 5.00 Non- National Percentage**: There are 6 districts, with slightly higher level of Non-National Percentage.

- **5.01 or above Non- National Percentage:** There are 3 districts with the highest level of Non-National percentage indicating more urbanized districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Figure 3.14: District wise Non-National Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Census-2023
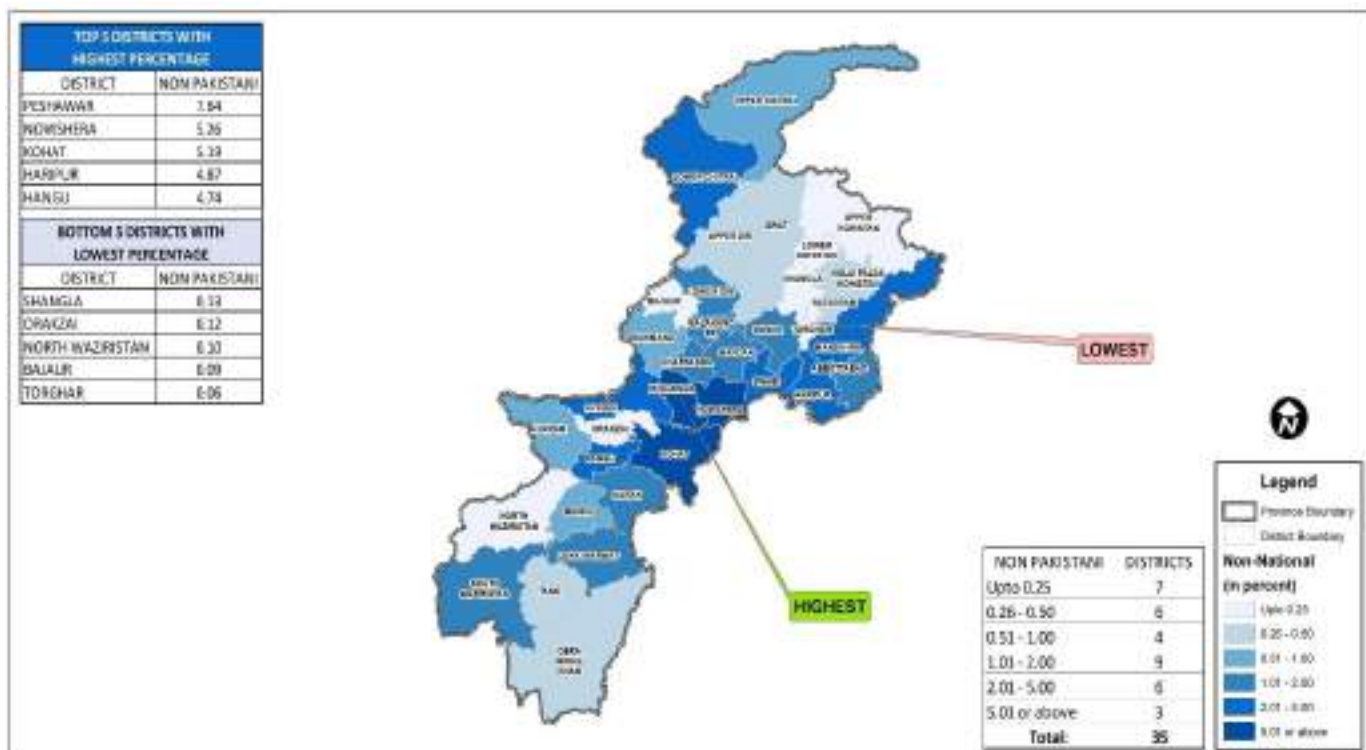
The highest Non-National percentage among 35 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been observed in three districts i.e. Peshawar (7.64%) followed by Nowshera (5.26%) and Kohat (5.19%). By analyzing the low ranked districts in terms of Non-National percentage, the lowest percentage has been observed in districts that are Torghar (0.06%) and Bajaur (0.09%).

3.5   Population with Disability

In the previous census i.e. 1981, 1998, the question for gauging the exact nature of disability was asked in the long form which was enumerated on the sample based. However, this information cannot be collected in Census-2017 due to dropping of sampled enumeration based on Long form. During preparations of Census-2023, a technical committee was constituted for designing of questionnaire by Census Advisory Committee, comprising of renowned demographers and experts. They had thoughtfully considered about the inclusion of questions regarding disability. After detailed deliberations with all the stakeholders, including Community Based Inclusive Development Network (CB1DN), the technical committee recommended to include set of questions designed by Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG).

Disability statistics are measured through proxy as per guidelines provided by Washington Group of Disability Statistics (WG), by combining two options i.e. a lot of difficulty to perform the activity and cannot perform the activity at all. The total number of disabled population in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, according to the Census-2023, is recorded as 1,285,273 out of which 54.53% are male whereas 45.47% are female.

Table 3.12 shows that disabled persons constitute only 3.16% of the province's population. The disability rate for male (disabled male as a percentage of total male population) is 3.38% and for the female (disabled female as a percentage of total female population) is 2.94%. Out of the total disabled population, 86.84% are recorded in rural areas where as 13.16% are residing in urban areas.

Table 3.12: Disabled Population and Percentage Distribution by Sex and Rural/Urban, Census-2023

Disabled Population by Sex and Rural/Urban			
Description	**Total Disabled Population**	**Male**	**Female**
Total	1,285,273	700,886 (**54.53%**)	584,387 (**45.47%**)
Rural	1,116,070	604,503 (**54.16%**)	511,567 (**45.84%**)
Urban	169,203	96,383 (**56.96%**)	72,820 (**44.04%**)
Disability Percent out of Total Population			
Total	3.16	3.38	2.94
Rural	3.23	3.43	3.02
Urban	2.78	3.07	2.47

3.5.1   Population with Functional Limitation

These questions are designed to ascertain functional limitations in any of the activities like seeing, hearing, walking/climbing, in communication or remembering/concentration or washing/dressing/holding/writing etc. It is also pertinent to mention that the same set of questions has been used in recent censuses conducted in the majority of countries including UK, Maldives etc. It is pertinent to mention here that these questions only ascertain the severity of the issue to perform the said activity and cannot exactly gauge whether the people are disabled or otherwise.

Functional limitation is a measure of an individual's ability to perform daily activities. It is assessed based on the following criteria:

a) **Less difficulty to perform the activity**: Some individuals may experience minor difficulties in carrying out certain tasks.

b) **A lot of difficulty to perform the activity**: Others may face significant challenges and require assistance or adaptations to complete their daily functions.

c) **Cannot perform the activity at all**: Some individuals may be unable to perform specific activities independently.

It is important to note that an individual may encounter multiple difficulties in performing their daily functions. According to the Census-2023, the total population with functional limitations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province is recorded as 3,406,060. Out of this population, 52.25% are male and 47.74% are female.

Table 3.13 shows that persons with functional limitation makes up only 8.38 % of the total population in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. This includes both males and females, with 8.58% of males (functional limitations in male as a percentage of total male population) and 8.17% of females (functional limitations in female as a percentage of total female population) experiencing functional limitations. Furthermore, out of the total population with functional limitations, 84.61% reside in rural areas, while 15.39% reside in urban areas. This distribution emphasizes the importance of considering both rural and urban contexts when addressing the needs of individuals with functional limitations. It is essential to recognize that functional limitations can vary in severity and impact an individual's ability to perform daily activities. Some individuals may face fewer difficulties in performing activities, while others may encounter significant challenges or be unable to perform certain activities altogether.

Table 3.13: Population and Percentage Distribution of Functional Limitation by Sex and Rural/Urban, Census-2023

Functional Limitation by Sex and Rural/Urban			
Description	Total Disabled Population	Male	Female
Total	3,406,060	1,779,814	1,626,246
Rural	2,881,800	1,500,330	1,381,470
Urban	524,260	279,484	244,776
Functional Limitation percent			
Total	8.38	8.58	8.17
Rural	8.34	8.52	8.15
Urban	8.61	8.90	8.30

Note: It is possible that an individual can face more than one difficulty in performing his daily functions.

3.5.2 Population with Functional Limitation by categories

In Table 3.14, it is evident that in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, there is a total population of 1,170,285 (2.88%) individuals who face difficulty in walking or climbing. This functional limitation is one of the most commonly reported challenges in performing daily functions. Other notable limitations include hearing impairments affecting 687,790 (1.69%) individuals, visual impairments affecting 657,696 (1.62%)

individuals, communication difficulties affecting 421,225(1.04%) individuals, and issues with memorization or focus affecting 562,712(1.38%) individuals. Additionally, self-care limitations affect 361,553 (0.89%) individuals.

1.62%	1.69%	2.88%	1.04%	1.38%	0.89%
Seeing	Hearing	Walking/ Climbing	Communication	Memorization/ Focus	Self-care
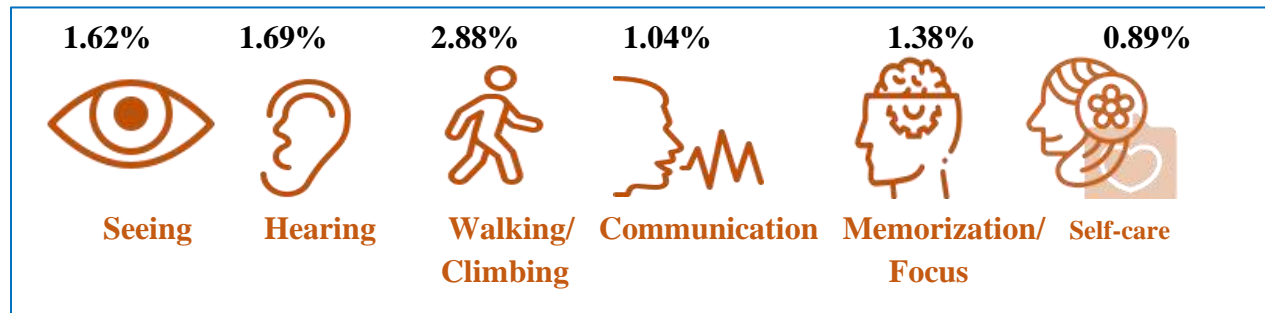
It is important to note that across all these categories, the male population tends to have a higher number of individuals with limitations compared to the female population. Specifically, in the category of difficulty in walking or climbing, the percentage of males facing this challenge in relation to total male population is 2.98%. For females, the percentage of those facing difficulty in walking or climbing in relation to the total female population is 2.77%.

Table 3.14: Population and Percentage Distribution of Functional Limitation with Categories by Sex and Rural/Urban, Census-2023

FUNCTIONAL LIMITATION BY CATEGORY			
Description	**Total Population by Functional Limitation**	**Male**	**Female**
Seeing	657,696	345,458	312,238
Hearing	687,790	357,825	329,965
Walking/ climbing	1,170,285	618,771	551,514
Communication	421,225	230,351	190,874
Memorization/ Focus	562,712	301,106	261,606
Selfcare etc	361,553	185,176	176,377
Functional Limitation Percent			
Walking/ climbing	2.88	2.98	2.77
Hearing	1.69	1.72	1.66
Seeing	1.62	1.67	1.57
Memorization/ Focus	1.38	1.45	1.31
Communication	1.04	1.11	0.96
Selfcare etc	0.89	0.89	0.89

* Note: Sum of percentage of all categories is not equal to 100% as it is possible that an individual can face more than one difficulty in performing his daily functions.

3.6 Education

3.6.1 Literacy

Literacy is an important indicator of education and it has significant impact on development and socio-economic growth of the country. It is fundamental to development as it drives economic growth, improves health, enhances educational opportunities, and fosters a more engaged and equitable society.

A person who can read a newspaper and write a simple letter with understanding in any language and make simple calculation is treated as literate. According to Census-2023, the literacy rate among the population of age 10 years and above is recorded as 51.09% (Table 3.15). It is higher for males i.e. 64.57% than for females as 37.15% and for transgender it is 44.67%. The literacy rate in urban areas as 65.55% is much higher than that of rural areas i.e., 48.35% as shown in Table 3.15.

Moreover, the literacy rate has shown a slight decrease since Census-2017, wherein it was recorded as 51.67%. In particular, the literacy rate has shown a slight decrease in rural from 48.45% in Census-2017 to 48.35% in Census-2023 and also in urban areas from 66.86% in Census-2017 to 65.55% in Census-2023.

Table 3.15: Literacy Rate by Sex and Rural/Urban, Census-2017 and 2023

Area	2017				2023			
	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender
All Areas	51.67	67.49	35.73	34.32	51.09	64.57	37.15	44.67
Rural	48.45	65.19	31.83	27.60	48.35	62.55	33.76	39.26
Urban	66.86	77.88	54.95	44.41	65.55	75.06	55.39	48.48
Total Literate	12,582,500	8,248,859	4,332,843	798	14,420,285	9,266,131	5,153,655	499

Figures 3.15 illustrates the comparison between male and female literacy rates with rural and urban according to Census results of census 2017 and 2023. The results reveal that females' literacy rate has increased from 35.73% in Census-2017 to 37.15% as observed in Census-2023, showing a better progress than males whose literacy rate has decreased from 67.49% in Census-2017 to 64.57% in Census-2023.

Figure 3.15: Literacy Rate by Sex and Rural/Urban: Census-2017 & 2023
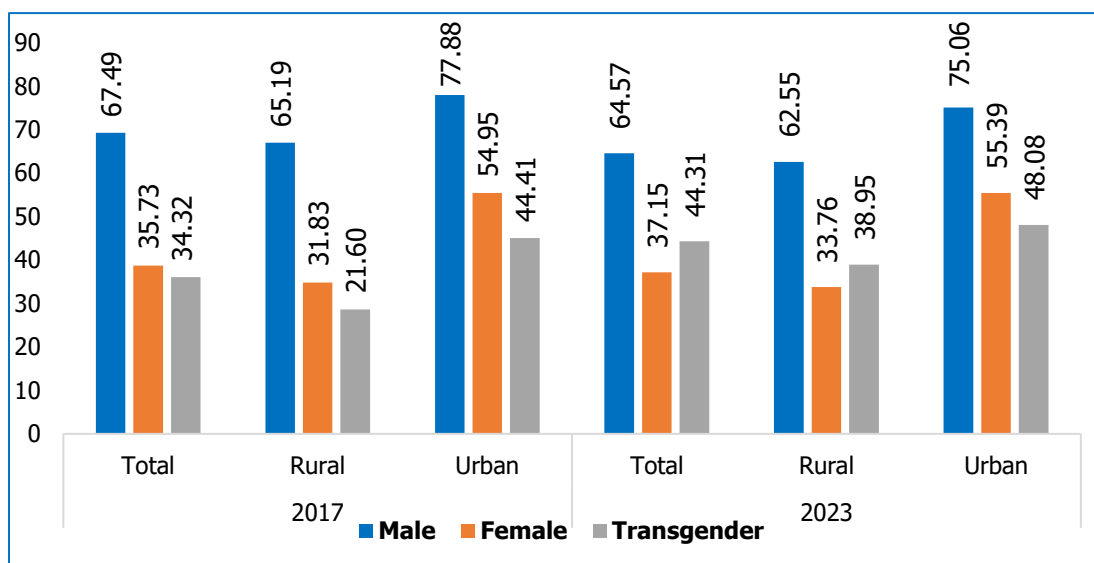
Literacy rate by administrative Divisions in the province as shown in Figure 3.16 indicates that the Hazara Division has the highest proportion of literate population in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 60.95%, Among the rest of the divisions, Mardan has the highest literacy rate as 56.90%, followed by Peshawar Division 51.32%, Kohat Division 50.89%, Malakand Division 47.51%, Bannu Division 42.11% and Dera Ismail Khan Division 41.73%.

Figure 3.16: Literacy Rates by Administrative Divisions and Rural/Urban Areas, Census-2023
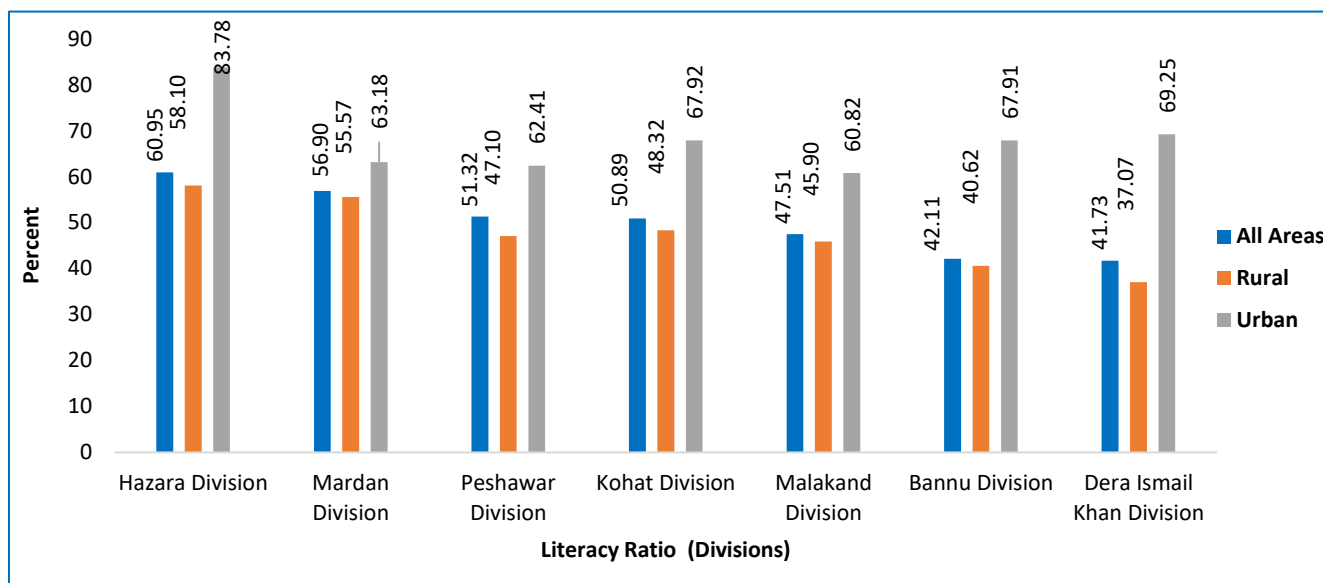
District Wise Analysis of Literacy

A comprehensive analysis of district-level literacy rate in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa aim to identify disparities, understand regional educational challenges, and inform policy decisions to improve literacy outcomes across districts. The literacy rate data across the 35 districts shows an average literacy rate of 51.09%. 14 districts have literacy rate higher than the average of 51.09%. Whereas 21 districts fall below the average literacy rate of 51.09%. This average serves as a benchmark to assess the distribution of literacy rate in the districts.

The literacy rate across the districts reveals a diverse distribution. The data, categorized into different literacy rate brackets, is as follows:

● **Up to 30.0% Literacy**: 5 districts i.e. District Torghar, Bajaur, Lower Kohistan, Upper Kohistan, and Kolai Palas Kohistan fall into this category, indicating that in these areas, the literacy rate is relatively low.

● **30.1% to 45.0% Literacy**: The largest group with 12 districts i.e. Buner, Hangu, Bannu, Tank, Batagram, Khyber, Kurram, Shangla, Orakzai, North Waziristan, South Waziristan and Mohmand where literacy rates fall into this bracket, reflecting low level of literacy.

- **45.1% to 60.0% Literacy**: There are total 11 districts i.e. Kohat, Swabi, Lower Dir, Nowshehra, Mardan, Charsadda, Peshawar, Lakki Marwat, Swat, Upper Dir and Dera Ismail Khan where literacy rates fall into this bracket, suggesting a better literacy scenario compared to the previous categories.

- **60.1% to 75.0% Literacy:** Only 6 districts i.e. Haripur, Upper Chitral, Lower Chitral, Karak, Mansehra and Malakand, achieve the high literacy level.

- **75.1% and Above Literacy:** Only 1 district, i.e. Abbottabad achieves this high literacy level, indicating that there are a few districts with exceptionally high literacy, it represents a small fraction of the total districts.

Figure 3.17: District Wise Literacy Rate Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Census-2023
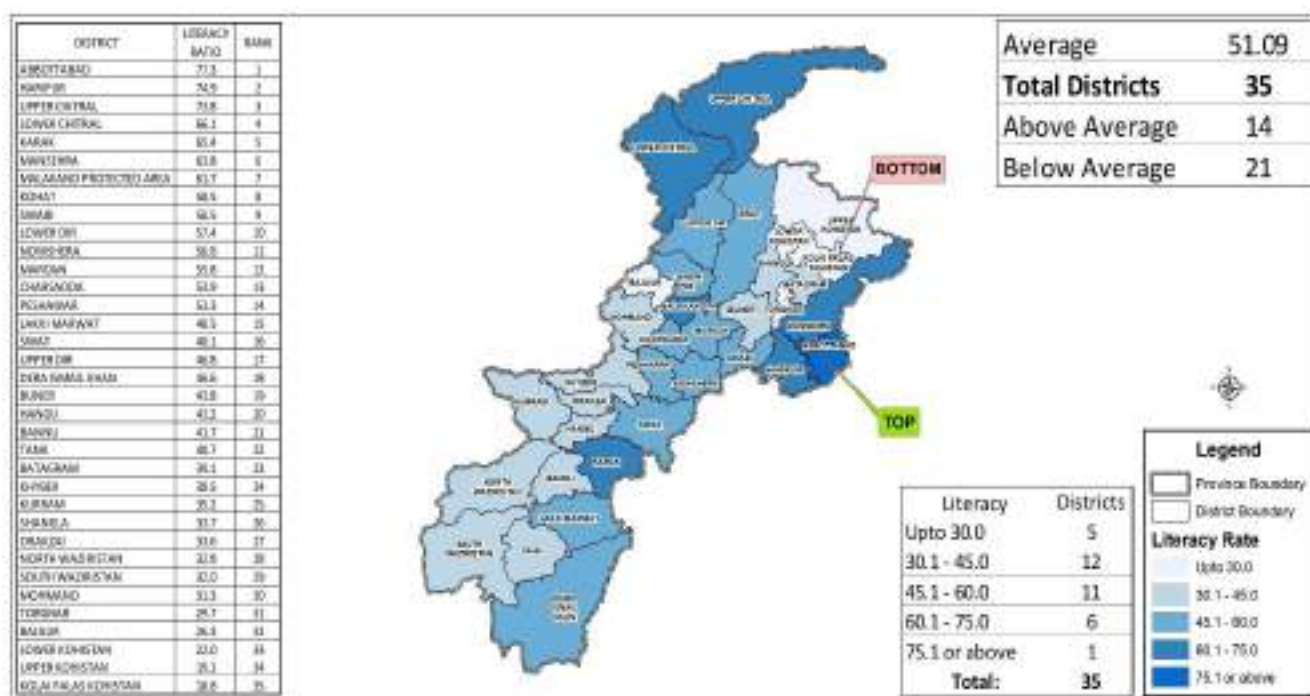
By analyzing the low ranked districts in terms of literacy rates, the lowest literacy rate has been observed in Kolai Palas Kohistan District i.e. 18.80% followed by Upper Kohistan District i.e. 19.05%, Lower Kohistan Central District i.e. 22.05% and Bajaur District 26.26%. The districts stand in the low rank owing to many factors like remote and rugged terrain, limited resources, infrastructural deficiencies, traditional norms & security concerns etc. The district-wise literacy rate comparison of the province is also depicted in the Figure 3.18.

Figure 3.18: District Wise Comparison of Literacy Rate (10 Years and Above)

Literacy Rate (%)

(The purple and red vertical dashed lines represent national and provincial average literacy rates, respectively.)
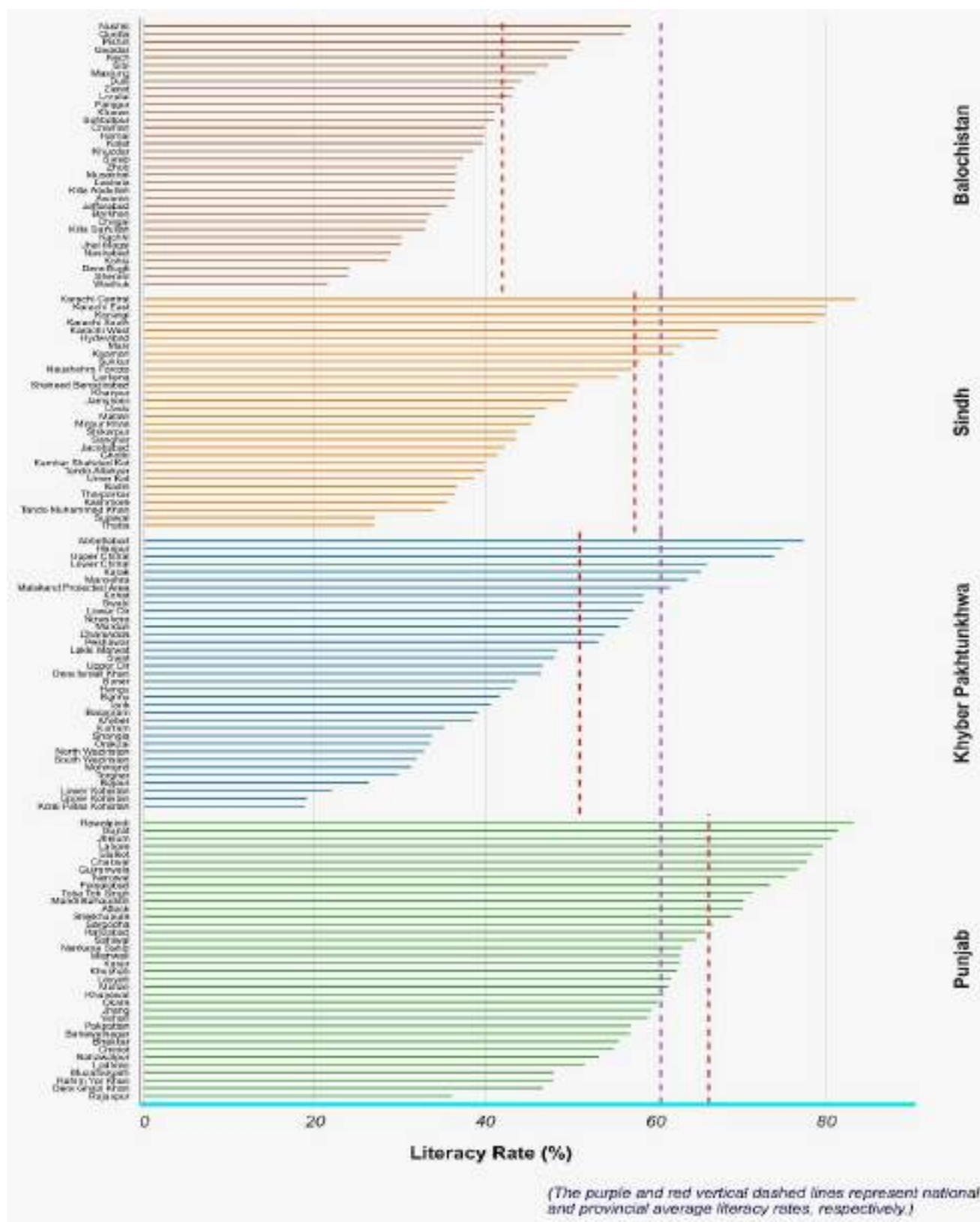
3.6.2   Out of School Children (OOSC)

Out of school children (OOSC) 5-16 years are calculated from children who have never been to school and dropped from school. It is an important development indicator reflecting the exclusion of potential future literate work force. As per Table 3.16 Census-2023, there are 13.13 million children aged 5-16 years in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Out of which 8.20 million (62.51%) are those who currently attended school and 4.92 million (37.49%) are currently out of school. Disaggregated out of school children (37.49%) reveals that, there are 39.17% who have never been to school and 32.43% are those who ever attended and then dropped from school.

Table 3.16: Population (5-16 Years) In School, Out Of School, Never to School and Dropout by Sex and Rural/Urban, Census-2023

Region / Sex		Number					Percentage			
		Total Population (5-16)	In-School	Out of School Children	Never to School	Drop Out	In-School	Out of School Children	Never to School	Drop Out
Total	**All Sexes**	13,133,856	8,209,704	4,924,152	4,259,321	664,831	62.51	37.49	32.43	5.06
	Male	6,808,158	4,808,421	1,999,737	1,686,502	313,235	70.63	29.37	24.77	4.60
	Female	6,325,518	3,401,233	2,924,285	2,572,716	351,569	53.77	46.23	40.67	5.56
	Transgender	180	50	130	103	27	27.78	72.22	57.22	15.00
Rural	**All Sexes**	11,322,143	6,838,135	4,484,008	3,917,604	566,404	60.40	39.60	34.60	5.00
	Male	5,873,146	4,066,397	1,806,749	1,541,328	265,421	69.24	30.76	26.24	4.52
	Female	5,448,854	2,771,700	2,677,154	2,376,189	300,965	50.87	49.13	43.61	5.52
	Transgender	143	38	105	87	18	26.57	73.43	60.84	12.59
Urban	**All Sexes**	1,811,713	1,371,569	440,144	341,717	98,427	75.71	24.29	18.86	5.43
	Male	935,012	742,024	192,988	145,174	47,814	79.36	20.64	15.53	5.11
	Female	876,664	629,533	247,131	196,527	50,604	71.81	28.19	22.42	5.77
	Transgender	37	12	25	16	9	32.43	67.57	43.24	24.32

The out of school analysis reveals that the gender disparity is wider for both rural and urban as percentage of out of school females are higher with 49.13% and 28.19% as compared to 30.76% and 20.64% respectively for males. This may be due to social context, less education facilities for females in their areas.

District wise analysis Out of School Children (OOSC) 5-16 years

A comprehensive analysis of District-level Out of School Children (OOSC) in KP aims to identify disparities, understand regional educational challenges, and inform policy decisions to improve literacy outcomes across districts. The Out of School Children across the districts reveal a diverse distribution. The percentage of OOSC across the 35 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been observed in three districts i.e. District Kolai Palas Kohistan (83.29%) followed by District Lower Kohistan (79.38%), District Upper Kohistan (79.36%). The higher value of OOSC percentage indicates that the most of the children are out of school of age 5-16 years.

The data, categorized into different out of school brackets, is as follows:

- **Up to 30.0% OOSC Percentage**: There are 12 districts namely Upper Chitral, Abbottabad, Haripur, Lower Chitral, Mansehra, Malakand Protected Area, Swabi, Nowshehra, Lower Dir, Mardan, Karak, Charsadda are falling into this category, indicating that in these areas, the OOSC Percentage is relatively low, which is good sign for education.

- **30.1% to 45.0% OOSC Percentage**: There are 8 districts i.e. Kohat, Swat, Peshawar, Upper Dir, Buner, Hangu, Lakki Marwat and Dera Ismail Khan where OOSC percentage falls in this bracket.

- **45.1% to 60.0% OOSC Percentage**: There are 8 districts in this range, namely Batagram, Bannu, Khyber, Tank, Shangla, Orakzai, Kurram and Torghar showing higher OOSC percentage which indicates more out of school children percentage in these areas.

- **60.1% to 75.0%**: There are 4 districts, i.e. Mohmand, Bajaur, South Waziristan and North Waziristan with moderately high level of OOSC percentage, which indicates an alarming state of education.

- **75.1% and Above OOSC Percentage**: There are only 3 districts, namely Upper Kohistan, Lower Kohistan and Kolai Palas Kohistan with highest level of OOSC percentage, which indicates a worst scenario compared to the previous categories. In this range most of the children are out of school.

Figure 3.19: District Wise Out of School (5-16) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Census-2023
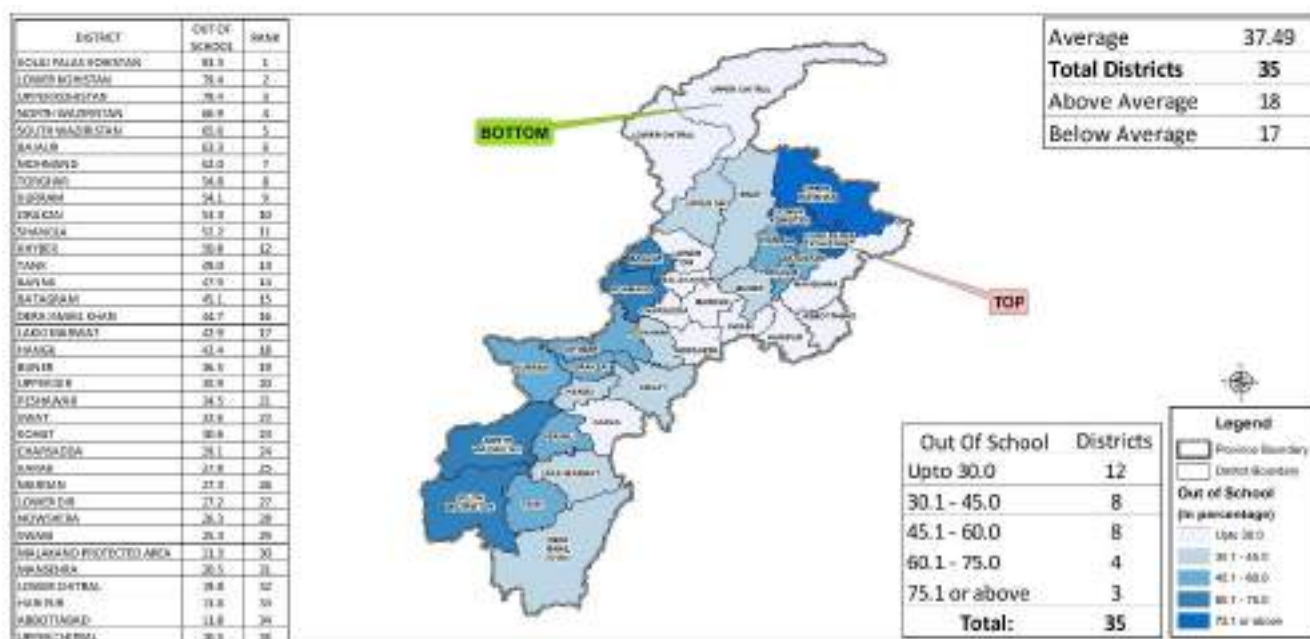
By analyzing the low ranked districts in terms of OOSC Percentage, the Lowest OOSC Percentage has been observed in two districts of province Khyber Pakhtunkhwa i.e. in District Upper Chitral (10.46%) followed by District Abbotabad (11.79%). The district wise out of school comparison is also illustrated in the Figure 3.20, where Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province bars are shown in blue colour. Districts bars shown in descending order with respect to out of school percentages. The situation has more severity when it is compared to national average of 35.60% which shows that 19 districts out of 35 are below national average (Figure 3.20).

Out of School Children (%)

(The purple and red vertical dashed lines represent national and provincial average out of school rates, respectively.)
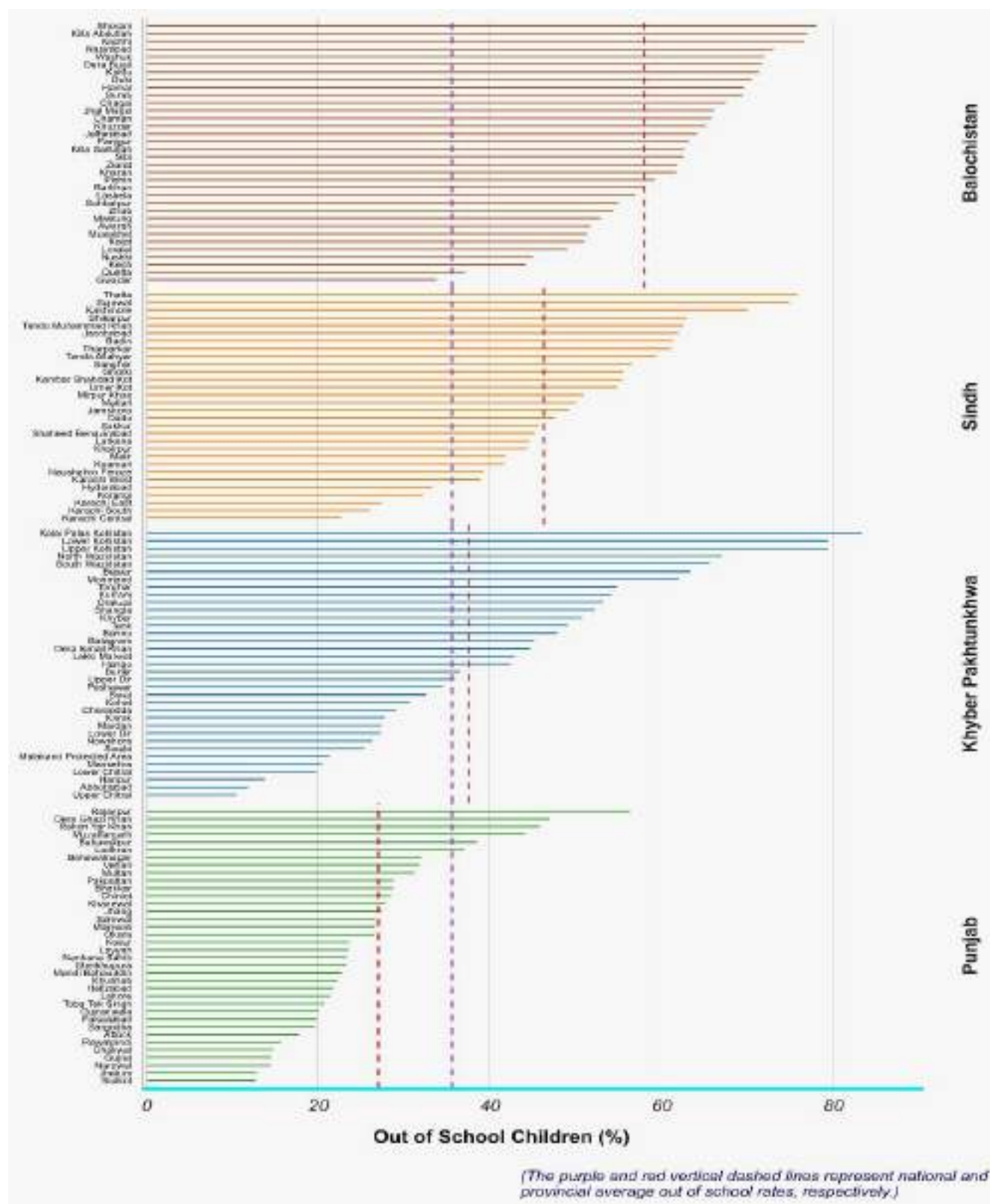
3.6.3   Gender Parity Index

Gender parity refers to relative equality between men and women, or girls and boys, in terms of numbers and proportions in a given area. The gender parity index measures the progress towards gender parity in participation and/or educational opportunities for females compared to males. It refers to the ratio of any quantifiable indicator for men compared to the same indicator for women. For example, the gender parity index in primary education is the ratio of female students to male students. The gender parity index of 1 indicates the parity/equality between females and males. A value of less than 1 generally indicates a disparity in favor of boys/men, while a value greater than 1 indicates disparity in favor of girls/women. Figure 3.21 represents the gender parity in terms of literacy.

District Wise Analysis of Gender Parity index

The gender parity index data across the 35 districts shows an average gender parity index of 57.53%, where 13 districts have gender parity index higher than the average and 22 districts fall below the average gender parity index. The data, categorized into different gender parity index brackets based on literacy, is as follows:

- **Up to 30.0% Gender Parity Index**: 3 districts belong to this category i.e., Torghar, Orakzai and Khyber which indicates the lowest gender parity index.

- **30.1% to 45.0% Gender Parity Index**: There are 12 districts namely Bajaur, Lower Kohistan, Muhmand, Hangu, Shangla, Upper Kohistan, North Waziristan, Tank, Bannu, Kuram, Batagram and Lakki Marwat fall in this category reflecting moderate levels of gender parity index.

- **45.1% to 60.0% Gender Parity Index**: There are 9 districts lie in this category i.e., Buner, South Waziristan, Upper Dir, Kohat, Kolai Palas Kohistan, Karak, Swat, Dera Ismail Khan and Lower Dir which shows that a significant portion of districts lie within this range.

- **60.1% and Above Gender Parity Index**: There are 11 districts belong to this category, namely Charsadda, Swabi, Mardan, Peshawar, Nowshehra, Mansehra, Malakand Protected Area, Lower Chitral, Upper Chitral, Haripur and Abbottabad which indicates that the female and male enjoy the same opportunities and rights in education.

The top two districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province having higher gender parity index in Census-2023 are Abbottabad 79.38% and Haripur 77.99%, whereas Upper Chitral District is at 3rd place with 73.18% gender parity index followed by Lower Chitral 71.31% and Malakand Protected Area 70.99%.

By analyzing the low ranked districts in terms of gender parity index, it is found that the five lowest ranked districts are Torghar 26.76% with the lowest gender parity index followed by Orakzai 29.53%, Khyber 29.55%, Bajaur 30.82% and Lower Kohistan 30.98% also stand in the low ranked districts.

3.6.4 Educational Attainment

Education meets the shortage of trained and qualified manpower which is an important factor for increasing productivity, accelerating economic growth, individual freedom and emancipation of women. According to Census-2023, out of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's population above the age of 5 years, 48.40% have attended school while 51.60% have never received any formal education.

Figure 3.22: Percentage of Population Who Have Attended

Table 3.17 presents the distribution of persons by sex, educational attainment and rural/urban domains. The results show that total number of educated people in the province, with some kind of educational qualification, amounts to 17,694,159. Out of the total educated population, 31.33% are below primary, 20.54% have passed primary level, 13.69% have passed only middle and 16.36% have passed matric. However, the percentage falls to 8.15% for intermediate, 3.16% for graduate (2 Years), 1.71 for graduate (4 Years), 3.30% for Master's and 0.34% for M. Phil/Ph.D. In addition, 0.24% of the educated people hold a diploma or certificate and 1.18% hold other qualifications not covered by the above categories. The educational attainment for women exceeds than that of men till primary level but declines beyond that. Moreover, urban areas have a greater percentage of educated people with higher educational attainment as compared to rural areas.

Table 3.17: Percentage of Educational Attainment Levels by Sex and Rural/Urban: Census-2023

Educational Attainment	All Areas				Rural				Urban			
	All Sexes	Males	Females	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Males	Females	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Males	Females	Tran-gender
Below Primary	31.33	27.86	37.33	8.92	32.77	28.93	39.74	13.61	25.35	22.98	28.71	5.97
Primary	20.54	19.55	22.26	28.15	21.17	20.16	22.99	27.81	17.95	16.75	19.65	28.36
Middle	13.69	14.65	12.03	23.11	13.73	14.81	11.77	24.85	13.54	13.93	12.97	22.01
Matric	16.36	18.48	12.70	22.88	16.13	18.41	12.01	17.75	17.31	18.79	15.20	26.12
Intermediate	8.15	9.08	6.53	10.30	7.59	8.60	5.76	10.06	10.45	11.26	9.31	10.45
Graduate (2 Years)	3.16	3.36	2.82	2.29	2.71	2.92	2.32	1.18	5.04	5.35	4.60	2.99
Graduate (4 Years)	1.71	1.95	1.30	0.69	1.40	1.65	0.97	-	2.98	3.34	2.48	1.12
Master	3.30	3.51	2.93	1.83	2.85	3.12	2.36	2.37	5.16	5.30	4.98	1.49
Mphil/Ph.D	0.34	0.41	0.22	-	0.26	0.33	0.14	-	0.66	0.77	0.49	-
Diploma/ Certificate	0.24	0.30	0.13	0.23	0.22	0.27	0.12	0.59	0.31	0.43	0.15	-
Others	1.18	0.85	1.76	1.60	1.17	0.80	1.84	1.78	1.24	1.09	1.46	1.49
Total Literate (5+)	17,694,159	11,210,782	6,482,940	437	14,260,660	9,194,523	5,065,968	169	3,433,499	2,016,259	1,416,972	268

3.7 Employment

Employment refers to an activity in which an individual works regularly for another person and gets remunerated in return. Those who are employed by others are known as employees. The person who engages others to work regularly for them is known as an employer. In Census 2023, two questions were

asked regarding employment with reference of past one year of working with reference to the census period. The employment statistics captured in Census 2023, cannot be exactly comparable with Labour Force Survey due to its extensive nature and the reference period. The objective of its capturing in Census 2023 is to take snapshot of employment along with other demographic indicators.

Table 3.18: Percentage of Population by Employment, Sex and Rural/Urban, Census-2023

Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employed	29.91	48.43	10.75	29.50	47.57	10.94	32.03	52.88	9.74
Paid Employee	33.09	36.13	18.94	30.59	34.60	12.64	45.26	43.22	57.08
Self Employeed (Agri)	13.72	15.89	3.60	15.87	18.54	3.93	3.27	3.55	1.62
Self Employed (Non-Agri)	18.91	22.28	3.23	15.87	18.82	2.69	33.73	38.43	6.48
Employer	5.14	5.88	1.67	4.81	5.55	1.50	6.73	7.43	2.71
Unpaid F. Helper (agri)	22.94	16.40	53.37	27.45	19.77	61.76	0.97	0.69	2.60
Unpaid F. Helper (Non-A)	6.20	3.42	19.18	5.42	2.72	17.48	10.04	6.68	29.51
Unemployed	13.81	15.96	11.60	14.54	16.88	12.14	9.97	11.18	8.68
Not L.F & Stud (15 to 24)	47.87	27.14	69.31	49.22	27.91	71.18	40.62	23.11	59.16

Overall, 66.22 million (38.56%) people are employed in Pakistan during the reference period of past one year. Table 3.18 reveals employment statistics in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, breaking down the data by total employment and different employment categories. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 29.91%, were employed including 48.43% and 10.75% males and females respectively. Whereas percentage of male employees is lower in rural area i.e. 47.57% as compared to urban areas i.e. 52.88%. However, percentage of females' employees higher in rural with 10.94% as compared to urban areas with 9.74%. The male percentage in urban is mainly due to higher number of self employed in non-agriculture activity and employer in urban areas with 38.43% and 7.43% respectively as compared to rural with 18.82% and 5.55% respectively. This may be due to business and services opportunities paid employees are higher than all other categories. Paid employees are higher than all other categories. Paid employees are 33.09% in the province with greater proportion in urban areas 45.26% as compared to rural areas 30.59%. The percentage of paid employees are higher in urban due to high percentage of females in urban, working in public and private sector as compared to female working in rural areas. The population having its own land and own livestock is included in the category Self Employed (agriculture). In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 13.72% employees are Self Employed in agriculture. This percentage is higher in male than female population with 15.89% and 3.60% respectively.

Regard to the contributing family worker (unpaid family helper) both in agriculture and non-agriculture activity, the percentage of female population with 53.37% and 19.18% is higher than the male percentage 16.40% and 3.42% respectively. The percentage is higher in rural areas as females are mostly employed in agriculture as contributing family workers.

According to Census 2023, the unemployed population is 13.81% in the province which is higher in rural areas with 14.54% as compared to urban areas with 9.97%. Unemployment is higher in females with 11.60% as compared to males with 15.96%.

As Pakistan' population is predominantly young and 18.56% population are of age 15-24. Therefore, an indicator for youth (15-24) "Not in employment and education" has been calculated which shows that in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 65.55% of youth are not in employment and education. The percentage is higher in females with 94.14% than males with 37.92%. This needs immediate policy interventions to bring this potential to efficient utilization for country prosperity.

3.8   Migration

Migration is to move from one place, or locality to another due to any reason. In Census 2023 the migration has been captured as Intra provincial migration and Inter provincial migration.

Intra provincial migration is the movement of people from one geographic area to another within the same province or territory. The district or city of birth within the province is different from her/his district/city of enumeration within the province.

Inter provincial migration is the movement of people from one province or territory to another within a country

The migration in Table 3.19 is calculated for the person whose district of birth is different from current district of residence.

Table 3.19: Percentage of Migration by Gender and Rural / Urban

	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Trans-gender	Total	Male	Female	Trans-gender	Total	Male	Female	Trans-gender
Migration	3.01	2.92	3.11	18.17	2.37	2.24	2.51	9.76	6.64	6.73	6.55	24.09
Intra Provincial Migration	2.30	2.23	2.38	11.01	1.91	1.81	2.01	5.86	4.53	4.55	4.50	14.63
Inter Provincial Migration	0.41	0.38	0.43	6.00	0.25	0.20	0.29	2.82	1.32	1.38	1.25	8.23
Migration from Abroad	0.30	0.31	0.30	1.16	0.21	0.22	0.21	1.08	0.80	0.80	0.80	1.22
Reasons of Migration												
Job/ Business	14.57	26.47	2.93	37.93	11.38	20.99	2.48	46.67	21.05	36.69	3.92	35.44
Education	3.52	5.46	1.63	0.49	2.19	3.76	0.75	-	6.22	8.63	3.59	0.63
Marriage	13.18	0.72	25.37	-	14.60	0.78	27.39	-	10.30	0.61	20.92	-
With family	46.41	40.08	52.62	5.42	45.54	41.40	49.38	6.67	48.17	37.62	59.76	5.06
Back To Home	0.58	0.80	0.36	0.49	0.69	0.98	0.42	2.22	0.35	0.46	0.23	-
Others	21.61	26.34	16.97	55.67	25.48	31.97	19.47	44.44	13.77	15.86	11.45	58.86

The Table 3.19 reveals that total migration in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is 3.01% which is higher in urban areas with 6.64% as compared to rural areas with 2.37%. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, intra migration is

high with 4.53% especially in urban areas showing that people from rural areas of the province moved to urban areas/districts for sake of employment and education due to non-availability of resources/amenities in their areas.Inter migration i.e. migration from other province is 0.41%, higher in urban areas with 1.32% as compared to 0.25% in rural, as high number of migrants from other cities and provinces are attracted because of employment opportunities and better facilities of life. District wise comparison reveals that higher migration in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is in Peshawar District with 23.69 % whereas lowest in Torgarh District with 0.04%.

Figure 3.24: Comparison of Intra Provincial Migration and Inter Provincial Migration by Rural/Urban
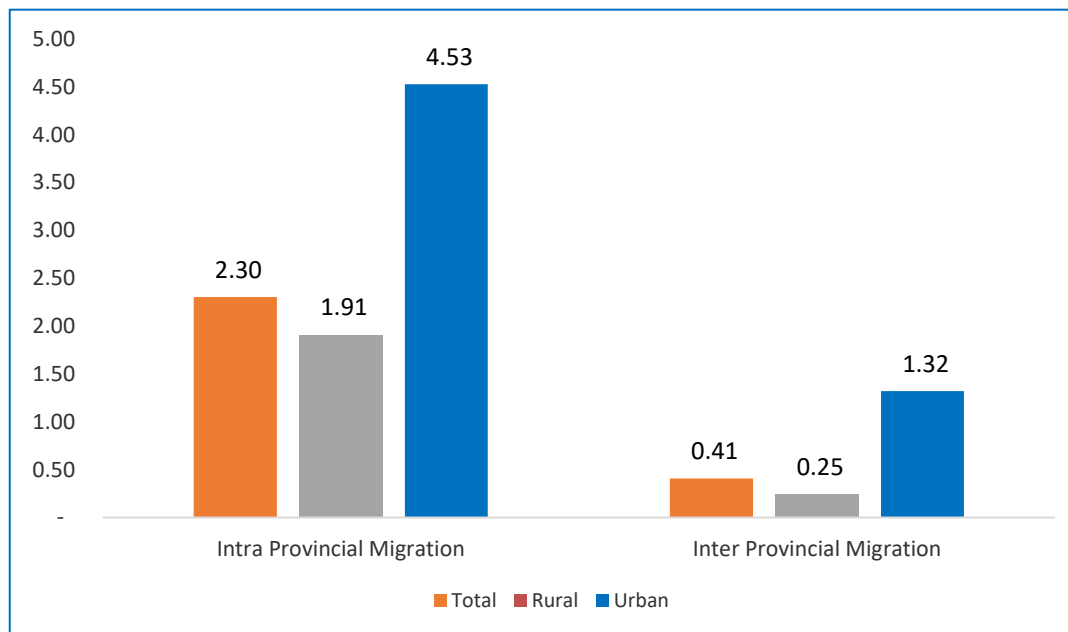
Table 3.20 shows the migrant population living in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province but their place of birth is other provinces of Pakistan. It shows that the birth place of 0.099 million population is of Punjab province and are living in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, followed by Sindh with 0.036 million population.

Table 3.20: Migrants Population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province from Other Provinces

Inter Provincial Migration	165,766
Punjab	99,299
Sindh	36,556
Balochistan	8,552
Islamabad Capital Territory	4,604
Gilgit-Baltistan	7,651
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	9,104

The figure 3.25 illustrates inter provincial migration, depicting individuals relocating from various provinces to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The highest percentage of migrants population coming to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province are from Punjab with 59.90% followed by Sindh 22.05%, Azad Jammu & Kashmir 5.49%, Balochistan 5.16%, Gilgit-Baltistan 4.62% and Islamabad 2.78%.

Figure 3.25: Inter Provincial Migration
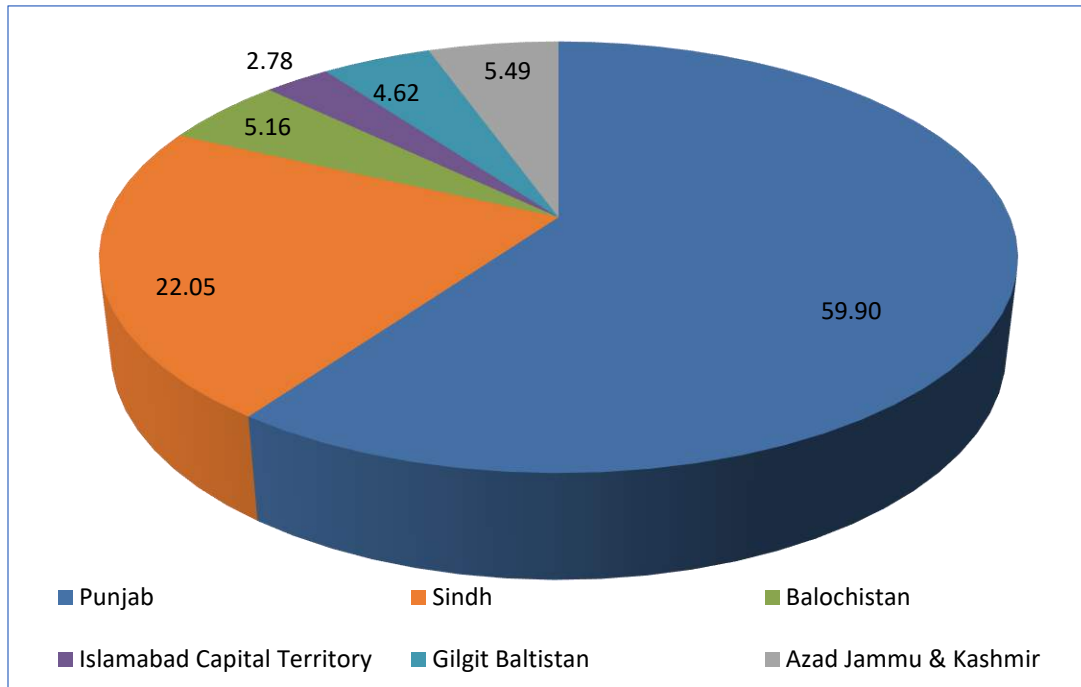
Figure 3.26 illustrates the district-wise comparison of Inter Provincial migration as well as Intra Provincial migration in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The Inter Migration is highest in district Haripur with 16.82% followed by district Abbottabad with 15.36% on account of better facilities and opportunities in terms of infrastructure, education & employment etc as compared to other districts of the province. As far as Intra Provincial migration is concerned, the higher migration has been observed on account of the reason that the people who were internally displaced on account of disasters and military operations have started shifting to their native districts after betterment in law-and-order situation in the province with high proportion in the district Peshawar with 23.69% followed by Mardan with 7.38%.

Figure 3.26: District Wise Comparison Intra Provincial Migration and Inter Provincial Migration
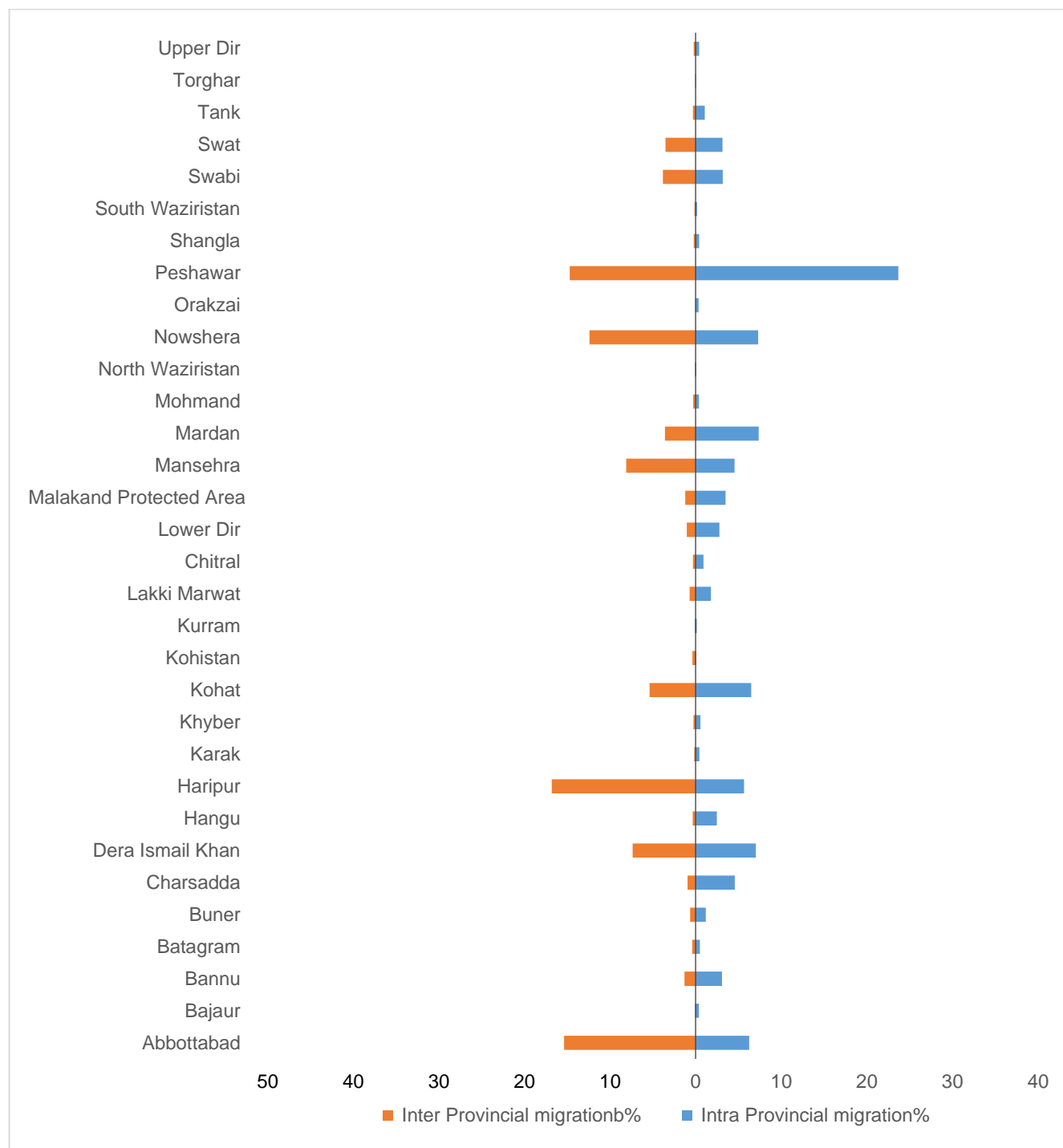
The perception of moving to urban areas is substantiated by the evidence from data for reasons of migration as in Figure 3.27. It is found that highest reason cited for migration is moving with family with 46.55% followed by others with 21.61%, job/business with 14.57%, marriage with 13.18%, and education with 3.52% respectively.

Figure 3.27: Reasons of Migration by Rural/Urban
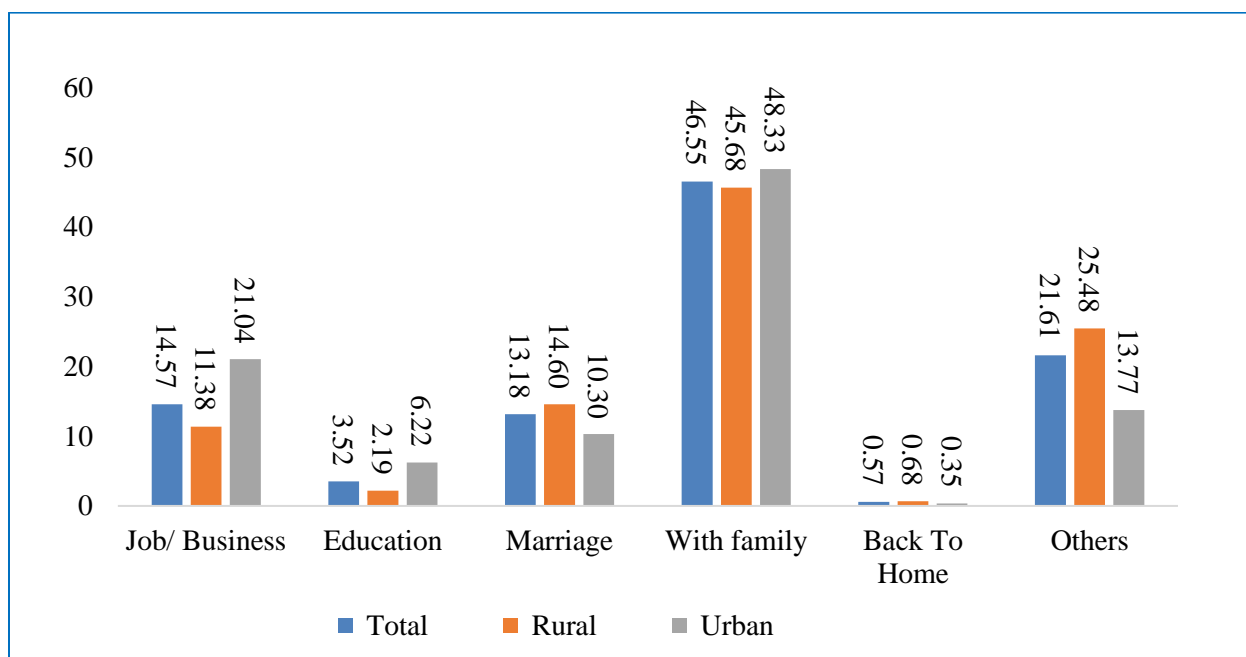
Analysis of migration by age groups shows that the migration in the age group 25-40 is highest with 29.99%, followed by 15-24 age group with 21.26% and 41-60 age group with 21.23%. Remaining groups have less concentration of migrated population (Figure 3.28). The age group 25-40 years is the group of young population where the reason for migration of population is due to job/ business and marriage.

Figure 3.28: Migration by Age Groups
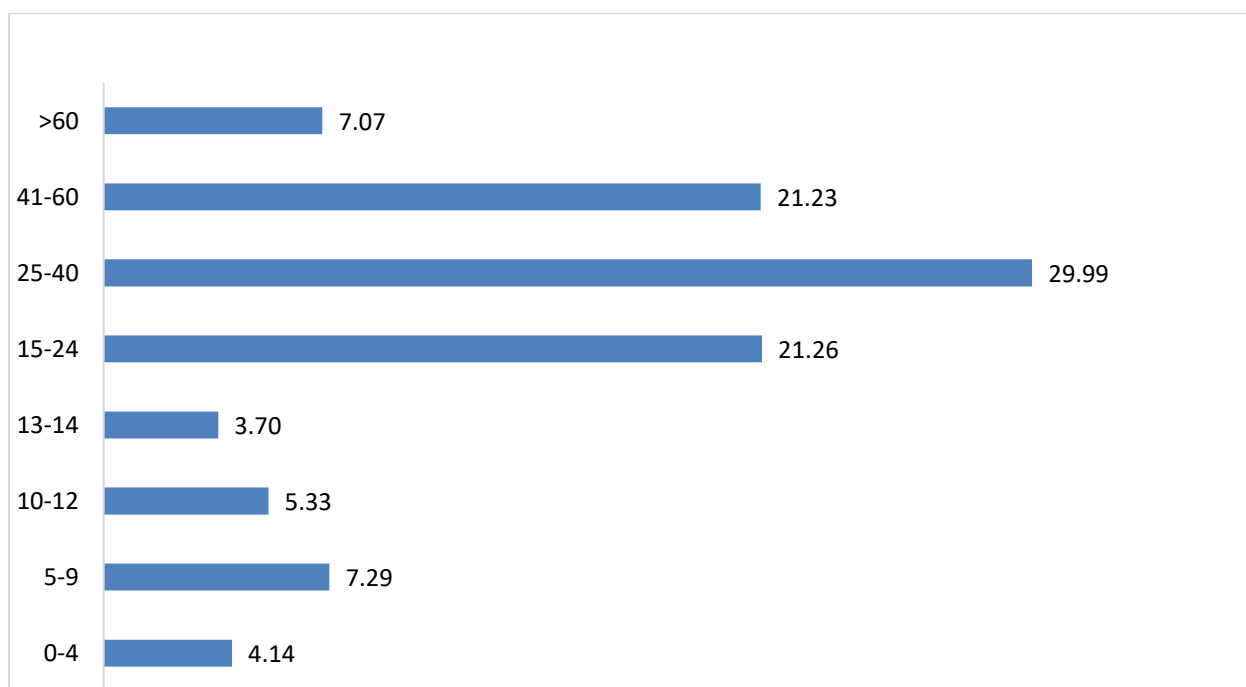
PART - IV
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHA

ELECTRICITY 80% **SOLAR 13%** **OTHERS 7%**

FUEL USED FOR COOKING

GAS/LPG /LNG 26% **FIRE WOOD 71%** **OTHERS 3%**

TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT

PAKKA 56% **SEMI PAKKA HH 20%** **KACHA HH 25%**

HIGH RISE STRUCTURE (RESIDENTIAL, ECONOMICAL, RESIDENTIAL & ECONOMICAL)

5,899

MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER
(INSIDE AND OUTSIDE)

TAP WATER 35% **MOTOR PUMP 37%** **FILTRATION PLANT 0.31%**

BOTTLE WATER 0.08% **DUG WELL 10%** **OTHER 17%**

TOILET FACILITIES

SEPARATE TOILET 65% **FLUSH 81%** **NO FLUSH 9%** **NO TOILET 10%**

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

A total of fourteen (14) main questions were asked in the Census-2023 to collect and assess the housing characteristics of the province. The questions ranged from tenure of the housing unit constructed to the number of family members living abroad (who stayed abroad for six months or more). The main focus was on assessing the type of housing units, type of material used in construction and the type of housing facilities available in the housing unit. This part of the Provincial Census Report has been divided into two sections namely: Type of Housing Units which constitutes information such as level of congestion, nature of tenure, period of construction of owned housing units, construction material used for construction of walls & roofs while the second part comprises of Availability of Housing Facilities, including information on sources of drinking water, lighting, fuel used for cooking, availability of kitchen, bathroom and toilet facility .

4.1   Type of Structures

The sustainable housing and infrastructure development is the concern, before taking a step towards contributing to this sector. It is important for everyone to be aware of different types of buildings and what they are meant for. Every constructor, be it an individual building a new home or a builder developing a vertical city, needs to have the proper information to be able to build in compliance with government regulations.

As Census is a complete count of all structures and population of country, therefore, to capture the different variations in structure as per changing ground results. PBS with the recommendation of Census Advisory Committee, include the question regarding the type of structure with different variations and its identification. The type of structures has been included first time in Census-2023. Following are the categories that were included to determine the structure and what they meant for.

	Normal Residential:	1-3 Story Residential Buildings
	Normal Economic:	1-3 Story Economic Activity Buildings
	Normal Economic + Residential:	1-3 Story Multi-Purpose Buildings
	Multistory Residential:	All structures with 4 and above floors
	Multistory Economic:	All structures with 4 and above floors with economic Activity Buildings
	Multistory Economic + Residential:	More than 3 Floors Multi-Purpose Buildings

TYPE OF STRUCTURE

- NORMAL
  - RESIDENTIAL
  - ECONOMIC
  - RESIDENTIAL & ECONOMIC
- MULTI STORY STRUCTURE
  - RESIDENTIAL
  - ECONOMIC
  - RESIDENTIAL & ECONOMIC
- JUGHI
- UNDER CONSTRUCTION
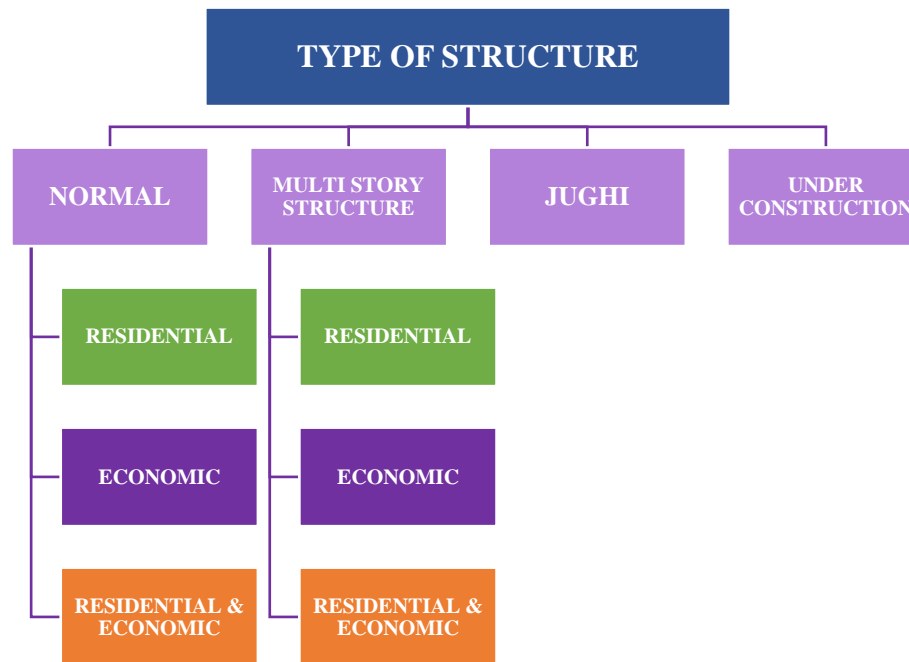
There are main four categories to determine the type of structure i.e. normal structures, multistory structure, Jughi/ jhompri and under construction where normal and multistory are sub categories as "residential", "economic" and "residential and economic". The below figure shows the percentages of all categories from the total 5,746,412 housing structures. The sub categories of normal structures i.e. residential with 81.60 %, economic with 13.16 % and residential and economic with 1.69 % are higher than rest of the type of structures. In multistory structures the multistory residential are 0.06% out of total housing structures. The category Jughi/Jhompri/Tent/Cave contribute 0.20 % and under construction is 3.25%.

0.06%	0.02%	0.02%	81.60%	13.16%	1.69%	0.20%	3.25%
Multi-Story (Residential)	Multi-Story (Economic)	Multi-Story (Residential & Economic)	Residential	Economic	Residential & Economic	Jughi/Jhompri/ Tent/ Cave	Under Construction

Table 4.1 shows the percentages of normal structures reported with 96.45% and High Rise/ Multistory structure are reported as 0.10% out of total type of structures. Table 4.1 also shows the percentages of sub-categories of normal and multistory from its main category. The normal structures with predominantly residential within it with 84.61%, similarly High Rise/ Multistory structure with predominantly residential within it with 57.48%.

Table 4.1: Types of Structures by Rural/Urban, Census- 2023

Types of Structures	Total	Rural	Urban
All Structures	**5,746,412**	**4,806,420**	**939,992**
High Rise / Multi-Story Structure	5,899(0.10%)	2,313(0.05%)	3,586(0.38%)
Residential	3,391(57.48%)	1,485(64.20%)	1,906(53.15%)
Economic	1,191(20.20%)	328(14.18%)	863(24.07%)
Residential & Economic	1,317(22.33%)	500(21.62%)	817(22.78%)
Normal Structure	5,542,238(96.45%)	4,637,533(96.49%)	904,705(96.25%)
Residential	4,689,072(84.61%)	3,957,410(85.33%)	731,662(80.87%)
Economic	756,175(13.64%)	610,853(13.17%)	145,322(16.06%)
Residential & Economic	96,991(1.75%)	69,270(1.49%)	27,721(3.06%)
Others			
Jughi/Jhompri/Tent/Cave	11,477(0.20%)	10,637(0.22%)	840(0.09%)
Under Construction	186,798(3.30%)	155,937(3.24%)	30,861(3.28%)

4.2 Type of Housing Units

4.2.1 Level of Congestion - Persons and Rooms

According to the Census-2023, there are 5.86 million households in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as compared to 4.36 million enumerated in Census-2017, which shows an increase of 34.44% during the intercensal period of 2017-2023. The distribution of housing units by rural and urban domains in the province is 84.43% and 15.57% respectively as shown in Table 4.2.

Level of congestion indicates the number of persons and rooms per housing unit being reflective of the crowding and tight living conditions of a population. It also helps to assess the overall requirement of the housing units that can ultimately be used for future planning and policy formulation in housing sector at both the macro and micro level. The average household size has declined from 7.9 persons reported in Census-2017 to 6.9 persons in Census-2023.

Table 4.2: Indices of Level of Congestion in Housing Units by Rural/Urban, Census-2017 and 2023

Level of Congestion	2017			2023		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Average Household size	7.9	8.0	7.5	6.9	6.9	6.7
Housing Units with Single Room (%)	17.93	18.52	15.09	27.52	29.20	18.39
Housing Units with 2-4 Rooms (%)	66.23	66.38	65.52	62.83	61.93	67.71
Housing Units with 5 and More Rooms (%)	15.84	15.10	19.39	9.65	8.87	13.89
Housing Units Breakdown by Rural/Urban (%)	100	82.81	17.19	100	84.43	15.57
Number of Households	4,360,013	3,610,677	749,336	5,861,457	4,948,708	912,749

The percentage of single room houses has increased from 17.93% in Census-2017 to 27.52% in Census-2023. This change is particularly notable in both rural and urban areas, where overcrowding in one-room units has been a significant issue. The percentage of housing units with two to four rooms has decreased from 66.23% in Census-2017 to 62.83% in Census-2023, whereas housing units with five and more rooms has decreased to 9.65% in 2023 as compared to 15.84% in Census-2017.

Figure 4.1: Housing Units by Number of Rooms, Census-2017 and 2023
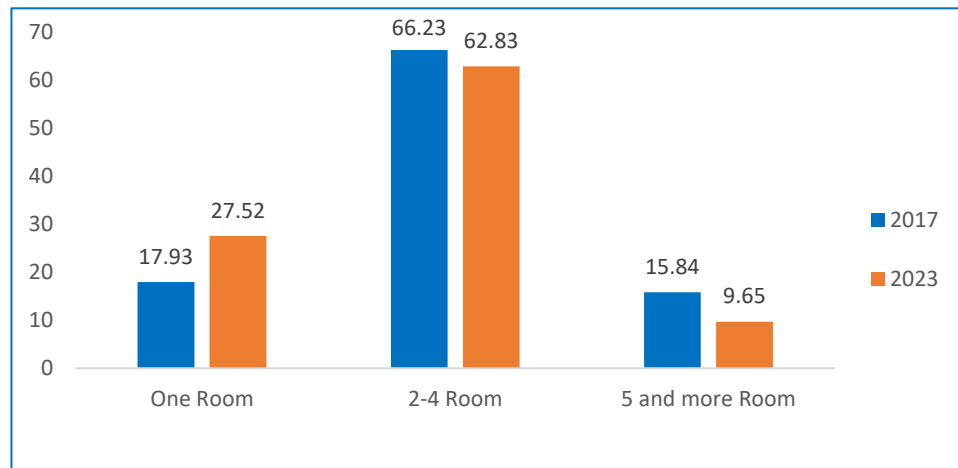
4.2.2   Nature of Tenure

The categories of Government, Non-Government & Others are recently included in Census-2023. The houses allotted by government employees are termed as "Govt house" while in private sector they allot houses to their employees are known as "Non-Govt house". The houses other than all categories of housing status is mentioned in "Others".

Of the total housing units enumerated in the Census-2023, there is a marginal decline in the proportion of owned houses i.e. 83.98% as compared to 84.08% in the Census-2017 as shown in Table 4.3. Moreover, 10.27% housing units were reported as rented which has decreased as compared to 10.44% in Census-2017. The rent-free housing units have shown a decrease with 4.48% in Census-2023 as compared to 5.48% in Census-2017. The percentages for Govt house, Non-Govt house and others are nominal.

Table 4.3: Percentage of Housing Units by Nature of Tenure and Rural/Urban, Census-2017 and 2023

Tenure	2017			2023		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Owned	84.08	87.79	66.16	83.98	87.22	66.45
Rented	10.44	6.28	30.52	10.27	7.06	27.67
Rent Free	5.48	5.93	3.31	4.48	4.87	2.34
Govt. House	-	-	-	0.70	0.26	3.11
Non-Govt. House	-	-	-	0.05	0.04	0.06
Others	-	-	-	0.52	0.55	0.36
Number of Housing units	4,360,013	3,610,677	749,336	5,861,457	4,948,708	912,749

Figure 4.2: Housing Units by Nature of Tenure, Census-2017 and 2023

Legend: 2017, 2023

Category	2017	2023
Owned	84.08	83.98
Rented	10.44	10.27
Rent Free	5.48	4.48
Govt. House	0	0.7
Non-Govt. House	0	0.05
Others	0	0.52
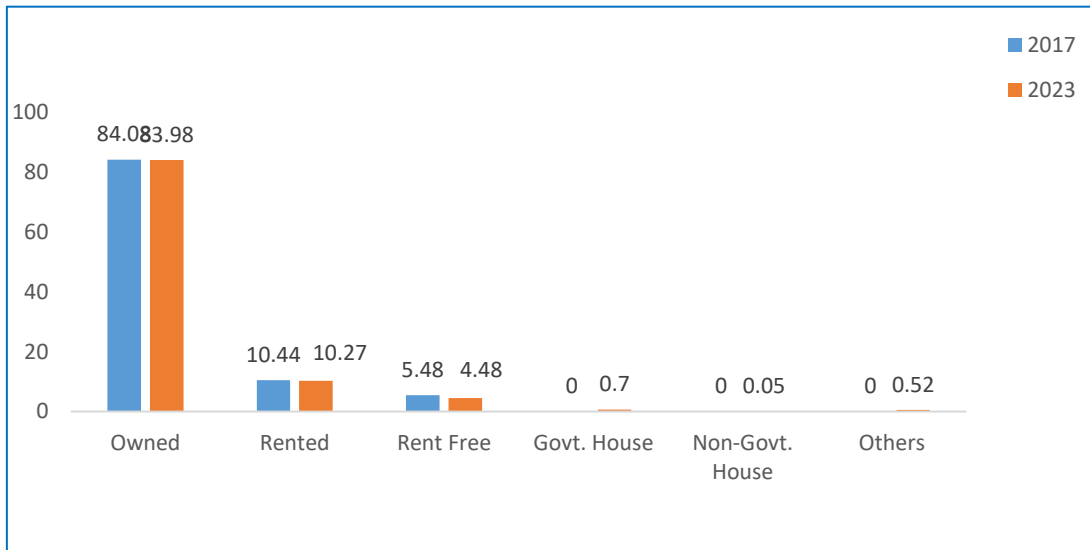
4.2.3   Construction Material of House

The Pacca, Semi Pacca and Kacha Households aims to assess the affordability and accessibility of housing, tracking changes in construction costs and property values. It is fundamental to a country's development as it provides a foundation for stability and security, enabling individuals and families to invest in their future. The analysis informs policy decisions, helping governments and stakeholders address housing shortages and promote affordable housing initiatives.

Census-2023 collects information regarding pacca ghar, semi pacca ghar and kacha ghar. Pacca ghar is defined as a well-constructed, permanent or concrete house made of durable materials such as bricks, cement and steel etc. The roof and walls of a pacca house are made from durable materials like cement concrete, burnt bricks, jack board, timber or stone. Semi pacca households is defined as house made of prefabricated material. It also includes house either roof or wall made of prefabricated material. The house having roof made up of cement and wall made up of plywood are also declared as semi pacca households. Kacha households include households where walls are made of bamboo, mud or plywood/ card board and roof is made by cement/ iron sheet or garder / T-iron or pre-fabricated material.

Pacca House			Semi Pacca House			Kacha House		
Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
55.57%	50.35%	83.90%	19.58%	21.67%	8.23%	24.85%	27.98%	7.86%

In rural areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, majority of households have Pakka structures with 50.35% and total Kacha households are 24.85%, higher in rural areas with 27.98% as compared to urban areas with 7.86%. Semi pacca households are higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas with 21.67%.

District Wise Analysis of Pacca Houses

District wise analysis for Pacca has revels that across 35 districts average percentage pacca households is 55.57%. The districts with pacca houses rates higher than the average 55.57% are 16. Whereas, 19 districts fall below the average pacca houses in the province 55.57%. This average serves as a benchmark to assess the socioeconomic development, urbanization, and housing quality disparities across districts, enabling targeted interventions and policy decisions to bridge the gaps and promote equitable growth and development.

The pacca houses concentration across the districts reveal a diverse distribution. The data, categorized as follows:

- **Up to 20.0% Pacca Ghar:** The 9 districts i.e. South Waziristan, Orakzai, Upper Chitral, Kolai Palas Kohistan, Upper Kohistan, Torghar, Mohmand, Bajaur & North Waziristan with up to 20% Pacca House ownership require urgent government attention and targeted interventions.

- **20.1% to 40.0% Pacca Ghar:** The 6 districts i.e. Lower Kohistan, Kurram, Khyber, Tank, Lower Chitral and Upper Dir with Pacca House rates between 20-40%, indicate moderate levels of socioeconomic development and urbanization. This range suggests a balance between rural and urban populations, with opportunities for targeted investments to further improve housing quality and infrastructure.

- **40.1% to 60.0% Pacca Ghar:** The 6 districts i.e. Lakki Marwat, Shangla, Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, Batagram and Buner with Pacca ghar rates between 40-60% indicate better economic stability and infrastructure development. This range suggests a strong foundation for middle-class growth and moderate urbanization.

- **60.1% to 80.0% Pacca Ghar:** There are 12 districts in this range suggesting a well-educated population with improved living standards and economic stability.

- **80.1% and Above Pacca Ghar:** 2 districts i.e. Abbottabad and Haripur achieve this high pacca ghar level, indicating exceptional educational attainment and socioeconomic prosperity.

DISTRICT	PACCA GHAR	RANK
HARIPUR	86.52	1
ABBOTTABAD	81.5	2
SWABI	77.28	3
MANSEHRA	77.03	4
MARDAN	72.91	5
KOHAT	71.23	6
MALAKAND PROTECTED AREA	69.68	7
SWAT	67.29	8
PESHAWAR	66.91	9
CHARSADDA	65.05	10
HANGU	61.35	11
NOWSHERA	61.49	12
LOWER DIR	61.88	13
BANNU	60.68	14
BUNER	57.65	15
BATAGRAM	56.18	16
KARAK	53.43	17
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	48.41	18
SHANGLA	46.23	19
LAKKI MARWAT	43.77	20
UPPER DIR	31.83	21
LOWER CHITRAL	38.84	22
TANK	36.74	23
KHYBER	31.67	24
KURRAM	23.14	25
LOWER KOHISTAN	22.43	26
NORTH WAZIRISTAN	18.9	27
BAJAUR	15.05	28
MOHMAND	14.7	29
TORGHAR	10.66	30
UPPER KOHISTAN	8.03	31
KOLAI PALAS KOHISTAN	6.91	32
UPPER CHITRAL	5.14	33
ORAKZAI	4.33	34
SOUTH WAZIRISTAN	2.8	35

Average	55.57
Total Districts	35
Above Average	16
Below Average	19

Pacca Ghar	Districts
Upto 20.0	9
20.1 - 40.0	6
40.1 - 60.0	6
60.1 - 80.0	12
80.1 or above	2
Total:	35

By analyzing the low ranked districts in terms of Pacca Ghar, the Lowest percentage is observed in Districts South Waziristan (2.8%). The other districts with lower percentage of Pacca houses are Orakzai (4.33%), Upper Chitral (5.14%), Kolai palas Kohistan (6.91%), Upper Kohistan (8.03%), Torghar (10.66%), Mohmand (14.7%), Bajaur (15.05%) and North Waziristan (18.9%) respectively. The reason for lower percentage of pacca household is due to many factors like limited resources, lack of infrastructural resources, Rural-urban migration & traditional norms etc.

4.2.4 Period of Construction

As reflected in Table 4.4, 2.38% of the owned houses were found under construction in the Census-2023. The recent trend of under construction houses is higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas.

It is found that in rural area vast majority of houses i.e. 32.71% are relatively newly constructed within a period of 10-19 years. However, in urban areas the majority i.e. 34.7% lies within a period of 20-49 years followed by 33.89% within 10-19 years.

Table 4.4: Percentage of Owned Housing Units by Period of Construction and Rural/Urban, Census-2023

Period of Construction	2023		
	All Areas	**Rural**	**Urban**
All Categories	100	100	100
Under Construction	2.38	2.54	1.51
3 years or Less than 3 years	8.47	8.73	7.06
4 to 9 years	17.58	17.93	15.66
10 to 19 years	32.89	32.71	33.89
20 to 49 years	30.19	29.35	34.70
50 years or More	8.50	8.74	7.19
Number of Housing Units	5,861,457	4,948,708	912,749

Figure 4.4 portrays the picture of the house by period of construction for the Census-2023. The Figure makes it evident that the proportion of houses built for more than 10 to 19 years ago remains the highest with 32.89% whereas the houses Under Construction remain the lowest with 2.38%.

Figure 4.4: Housing Units by Period of Construction, Census-2023
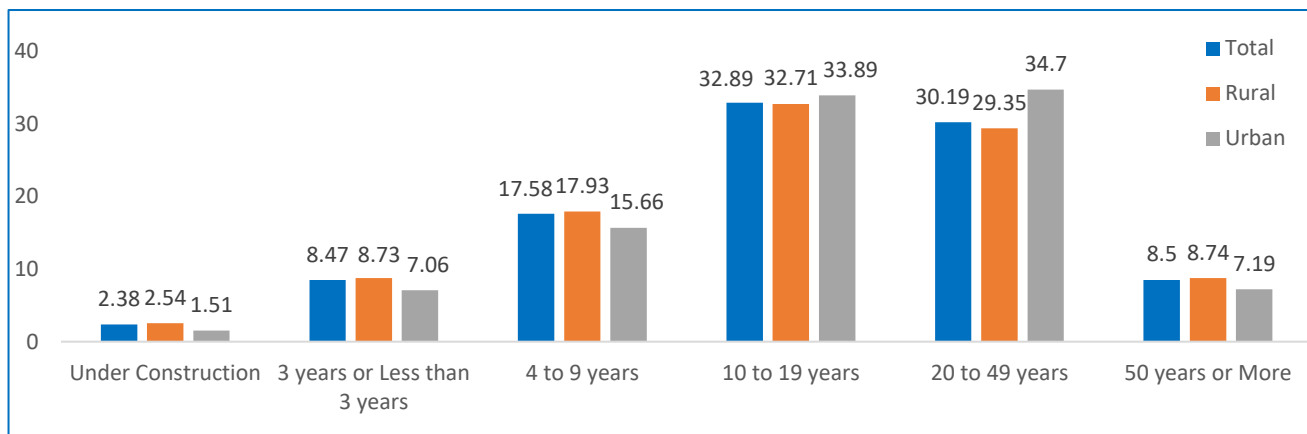
4.2.5 Construction Material Used for Walls

Quality of housing units and living standards can be assessed through the construction material used for the walls and roofs of the housing units. In Census 2023, different categories like Baked Bricks/Blocks/Stones, Unbaked Bricks/ Mud, Wood/Bamboo, Plywood/ Cardboard, Pre-Fabric & others were asked to assess the housing construction material as depicted in following Table:

67.16%	28.29%	2.72%	0.05%	0.03%	1.74%
Baked Bricks/ Blocks/Stones	**Unbaked Bricks/ Mud**	**Wood/Bamboo**	**Plywood/ Cardboard**	**Pre-Fabric**	**Others**

Table 4.5: Number and Percentage of Housing Units by Construction Material Used for Outer Walls, Census- 2017 and 2023

Construction Material		2017			2023		
		All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Baked Bricks / Blocks / Stones	Number	2,961,054	2,318,213	642,841	3,936,523	3,131,037	805,486
	Percent	67.91	64.20	85.79	67.16	63.27	88.25
Unbaked Bricks / Mud	Number	1,131,709	1,052,175	79,534	1,658,113	1,564,126	93,987
	Percent	25.96	29.14	10.61	28.29	31.61	10.30
Wood / Bamboo	Number	156,570	144,338	12,232	159,369	151,553	7,816
	Percent	3.59	4.00	1.63	2.72	3.06	0.86
Plywood/Cardboard*	Number	-	-	-	3,185	2,974	211
	Percent	-	-	-	0.05	0.06	0.02
Pre-Fabric*	Number				1,995	1,870	125
	Percent	-	-	-	0.03	0.04	0.01
Others	Number	110,680	95,951	14,729	102,272	97,148	5,124
	Percent	2.54	2.66	1.97	1.74	1.96	0.56
Number of Households		4,360,013	3,610,677	749,336	5,861,457	4,948,708	912,749

Plywood/Cardboard and Pre-Fabric has been added in Census-2023

In the Census-2023, majority of houses i.e. 67.16% have reported that their walls are made of baked bricks/ blocks/ stones as compared to 67.91% in Census-2017. The percentage is higher in urban areas with 88.25% as compared to 63.27% in rural areas in Census-2023. Moreover, the walls were reported as being made of unbaked bricks with mud bonding is 31.61% in rural areas as compared to 10.30% in urban areas.

The use of wood bamboo for construction of walls has decreased from 3.59% in Census-2017 to 2.72% in Census-2023. The concentration is higher in rural areas with 3.06% as compared to 0.86% only in urban areas. The categories of Plywood/Cardboard and Pre-Fabric have been included in Census-2023. Nominal houses reported these categories with 0.06% and 0.04% is higher in rural areas then urban areas with 0.02% and 0.01% respectively.

4.2.6   Construction Material Used for Roofs

The use of material for construction of roofs is also used to assess the living standards and to collect data for appropriate policy making for disasters. Table 4.6 reveals that in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, the highest percentage of material used for roofs is RCC/RBC with 35.16%. The urban areas have predominately higher percentage of housing units i.e. 67.04% which have roofs constructed using RCC/RBC as compared to 29.28% in rural areas. The second most prominent method used in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for roof is Wood/Bamboo with 33.79%.

The category of Pre-Fabric has been included in Census-2023 with the share of 0.14%. The data for this category was not available in Census-2017. The use of unspecified material in construction of roofs has decreased from 3.18% in Census-2017 to 2.40% in Census-2023.

35.16%	9.91%	18.59%	33.79%	0.14%	2.40%
RCC/RBC	Cement/Iron Sheet	Garder/T.Iron	Wood/Bamboo	Pre-Fabric	Others

Table 4.6: Number and Percentage of Housing Units by Construction Material Used for Roofs, Census-2017 and 2023

Construction Material		2017			2023		
		All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
RCC/RBC	Number	1,360,878	909,617	451,261	2,060,718	1,448,815	611,903
	Percent	31.21	25.19	60.22	35.16	29.28	67.04
Cement/Iron Sheet	Number	498,181	438,380	59,801	580,945	519,230	61,715
	Percent	11.43	12.14	7.98	9.91	10.49	6.76
Garder/T. Iron	Number	796,501	685,426	111,075	1,089,504	961,497	128,007
	Percent	18.27	18.98	14.82	18.59	19.43	14.02
Wood/Bamboo	Number	1,565,704	1,456,517	109,187	1,980,866	1,879,392	101,474
	Percent	35.91	40.34	14.57	33.79	37.98	11.12
Pre-Fabric*	Number				8,495	7,622	873
	Percent	-	-	-	0.14	0.15	0.10
Others	Number	138,749	120,737	18,012	140,929	132,152	8,777
	Percent	3.18	3.34	2.40	2.40	2.67	0.96
Number of Households		4,360,013	3,610,677	749,336	5,861,457	4,948,708	912,749

Pre-Fabric has been added in Census-2023

4.3   Availability of Facilities in Housing Units

4.3.1 Source of Drinking Water

Easy access to drinking water serves as an index of quality living. In Census 2023, information has been collected from households about the main source of drinking water inside and outside of the house. The main categories including Tap Water, Motorized Pump, Hand Pump, Dug Well, Spring, Bottle Water, Filtration Plant and Tanker/Truck/Water bearer. The availability of drinking water through all sources in the province reported in the Census-2017 and Census-2023 are shown in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Percentage of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water and Rural/Urban, Census-2017 and 2023

Source of Drinking Water	2017			2023		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Inside the House	3,418,438	2,728,413	690,025	3,804,386	3,028,127	776,259
	78.4	75.57	92.08	64.91	61.19	85.05
Tap Water	33.48	30.26	49.01	26.11	22.66	44.78
Electric/Hand Pump	27.91	26.71	33.69	31.57	30.7	36.29
Protected well	8.13	8.57	6.02	5.81	6.25	3.4
Unprotected well	1.62	1.84	0.55	0.5	0.57	0.11
Others	7.26	8.18	2.82	0.92	1	0.46
Outside the House	941,575	882,264	59,311	2,057,071	1,920,581	136,490
	21.6	24.43	7.92	35.09	38.81	14.95
Tap Water	5.02	5.52	2.63	8.38	8.96	5.25
Electric/Hand pump	2.65	2.92	1.38	5.69	6.1	3.52
Protected Well	2.15	2.48	0.6	2.79	3.13	0.94
Unprotected well	0.94	1.11	0.11	1.59	1.86	0.11
Bottled Water*	-	-	-	0.08	0.09	0.06
Spring	5.65	6.74	0.37	11.13	13.02	0.86
Canal/River/Pond	1.91	2.24	0.34	1.83	2.13	0.2
Filtration Plant*	-	-	-	0.31	0.13	1.31
Tankers*	-	-	-	1.47	1.43	1.68
Others	3.27	3.43	2.48	1.82	1.97	1.02
Number of Housing Units	4,360,013	3,610,677	749,336	5,861,457	4,948,708	912,749

The category "Bottled Water", "Filtration Plant" and "Tanker/Water Bearer" was added in Census-2023.

The Table 4.7 reveals that 64.91% of households in census 2023 reported that their main source of drinking water is inside of the house as compared to 78.40% in Census-2017. The detailed analysis of data revels that the percentage of houses with the main source of drinking water outside house in Census 2023 is higher with 35.09% as compared to 21.6% in Census-2017, categories wise analysis reveals that this is mainly due to the inclusions of Tanker/Water Bearer 1.47%, Bottled water 0.08% and Filter plant 0.31% respectively. The Table also reveals that main source used inside the house for

drinking water is Electric/Hand Pump with 31.57% followed by Tap with 26.11% which has decreased as compared to Census 2017 with 33.48%.

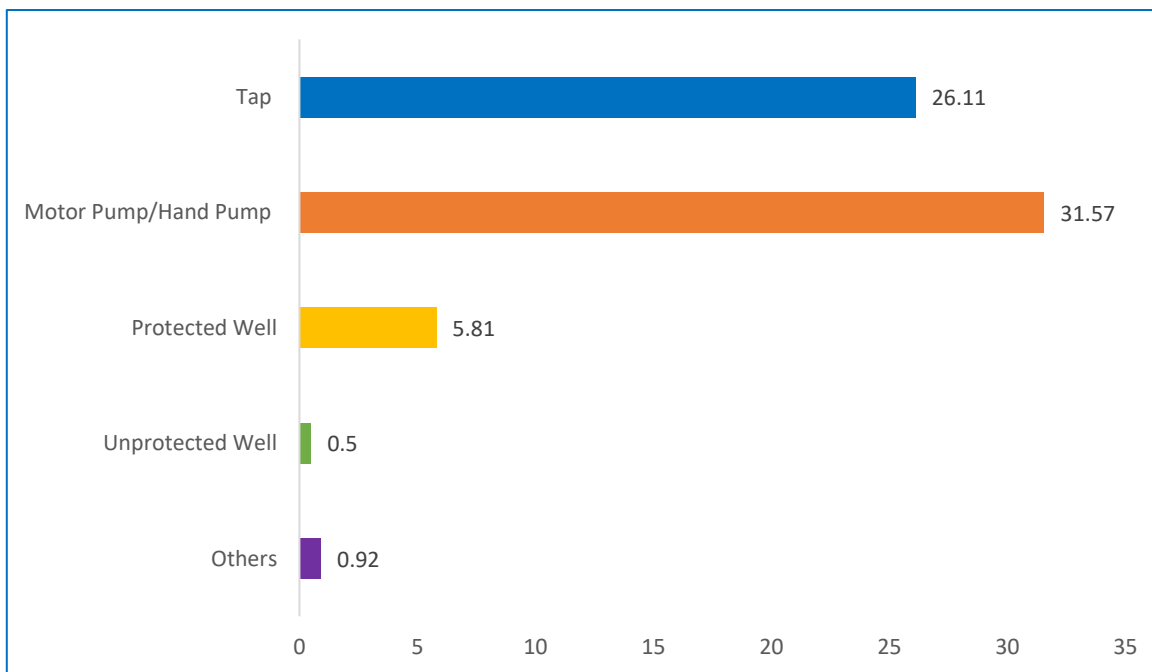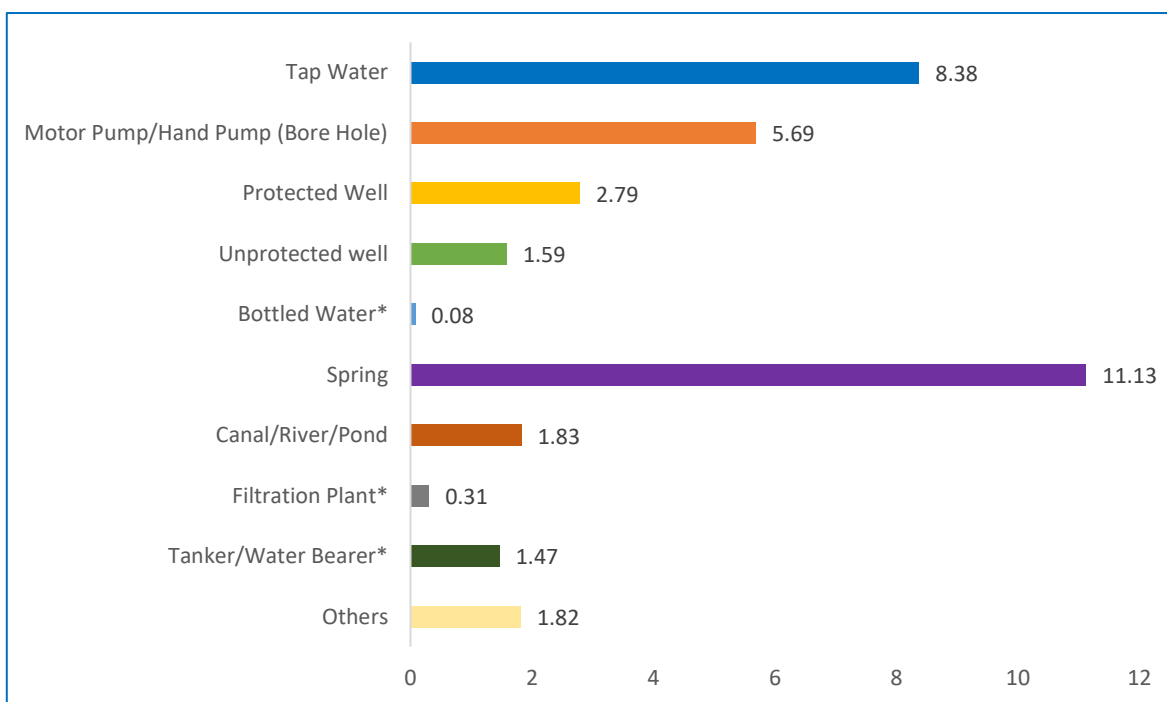**Figure 4.5: Housing Units by Drinking Water Inside, Census-2023**

**Figure 4.6: Housing Units by Drinking Water Outside, Census-2023**

District Wise Analysis of Drinking Water Facility (inside Home)

The Figure 4.7 illustrates the inside drinking water concentration in districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa only 64.91% households have the facility of drinking water within the premises, the remaining 35% are using drinking water outside source. Across 35 districts the drinking water facility inside the premises. 12 districts are higher than the average and 23 districts fall below the average.

The drinking water facility inside house rates across the districts reveal a diverse distribution.

- **Up to 30% Drinking Water Rate (Inside Home):** 6 districts i.e. Kolai Palas Kohistan (17.41%), Upper Kohistan (22.79%), Torghar (26.34%), Karak (28.26%), Upper Dir (28.39%) and Upper Chitral (28.42%) lie in this category showing that less than 30% households have drinking water facility inside house. This depicts severe issues of water facility inside home creates several health and other issues.

- **30.1-50.0% Drinking Water Rate (Inside Home):** 9 district i.e. South Waziristan (32.35%), Orakzai (32.80%), Lower Kohistan (36.62%), Khyber (38.01%), Mohmand (41.87%), Batagram (42.22%), Tank (48.97%), Mansehra (49.36%), Lower Dir (49.59%) showing that a significant percentage of these households do not have drinking water facility inside the house, reflecting moderate levels of water scarcity inside home and underscoring the need for targeted interventions to enhance water infrastructure and accessibility.

- **50.1-70.0% Drinking Water Rate (Inside Home):** 12 districts i.e. North Waziristan (50.18%), Kurram (52.53%), Shangla (53.53%), Bajaur (56.27%), Swat (59.24%), Abbottabad (59.67%), Dera Ismail Khan (61.18%), Lower Chitral (63.98%), Lakki Marwat (65.47%), Hangu (65.83%), Buner (68.49%) and Haripur (69.14%) with drinking water rates between 50.1% and 70.0%, indicating relatively better access of drinking water inside homes.

- **70.1-90.0% Drinking Water Rate (Inside Home):** 6 districts i.e. Kohat (70.02%), Malakand Protected Area (79.12%), Nowshera (79.67%), Bannu (83.40%), Swabi (83.94%), Peshawar (86.72%) in this range, indicating significant advancements in water accessibility, setting a strong foundation for public health and well-being.

- **90.1%** or Above **Drinking Water Rate (Inside Home):** Only 2 districts i.e. Mardan (93.85%) and Charsadda (94.99%) with drinking water rates above 90.1%, achieving this high level of access to drinking water facility inside home, demonstrating exceptional success in water infrastructure development and management.

Figure 4.7: District Wise Drinking Water Facility (Inside Home) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Census-2023
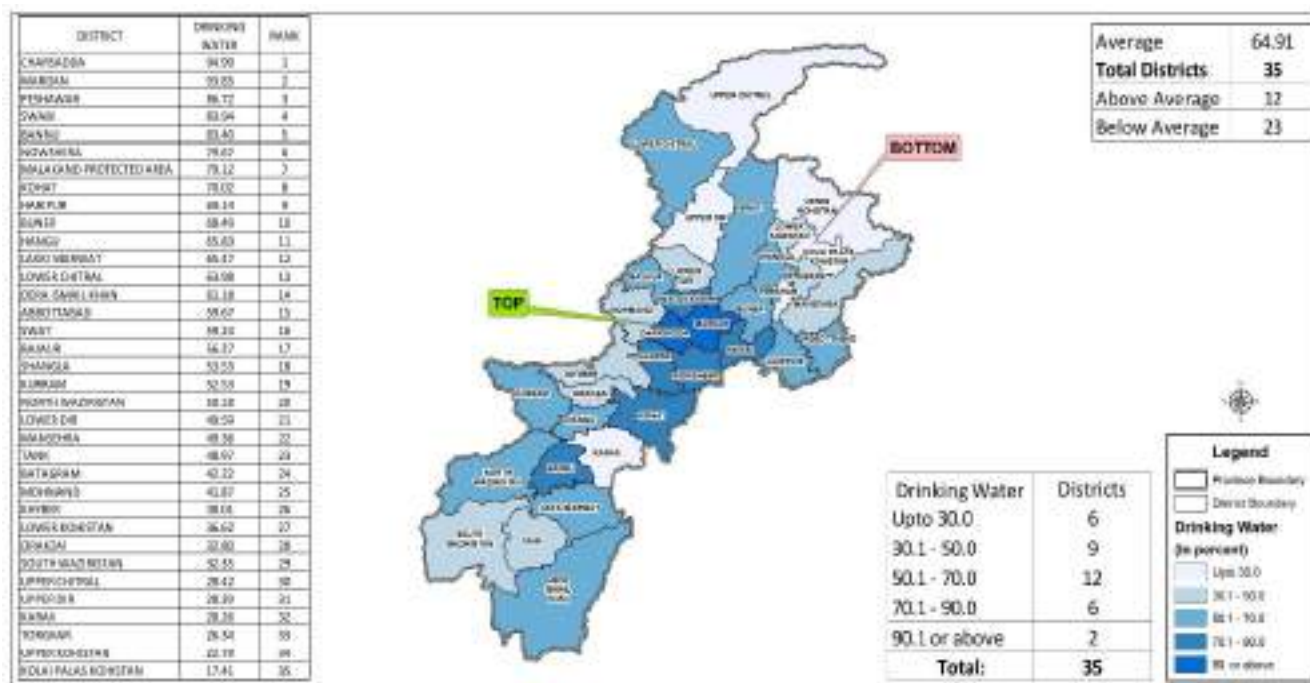
By analyzing high and low rank districts, the district with highest percentage of drinking water inside premises includes Charsada (94.99%) followed by Mardan (93.85%), Peshawar (86.72%), Swabi (83.94%) and Bannu (83.40%). The district wise drinking water inside the premises comparison is also illustrated in the Figure 4.8, where Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province bars are shown in blue colour. The Purple and red vertical dashed lines represent national and provincial average of drinking water facility (inside home). Districts bars shown in descending order with respect to percentages of drinking water (inside). This also presents its comparison with national average and other province. 10 districts, have percentage even higher than national average namely Charsada, Mardan, Peshawar, Swabi, Bannu, Nowshera, Malakand Protected Area, Kohat, Haripur and Buner.

Inside Drinking Water (%)
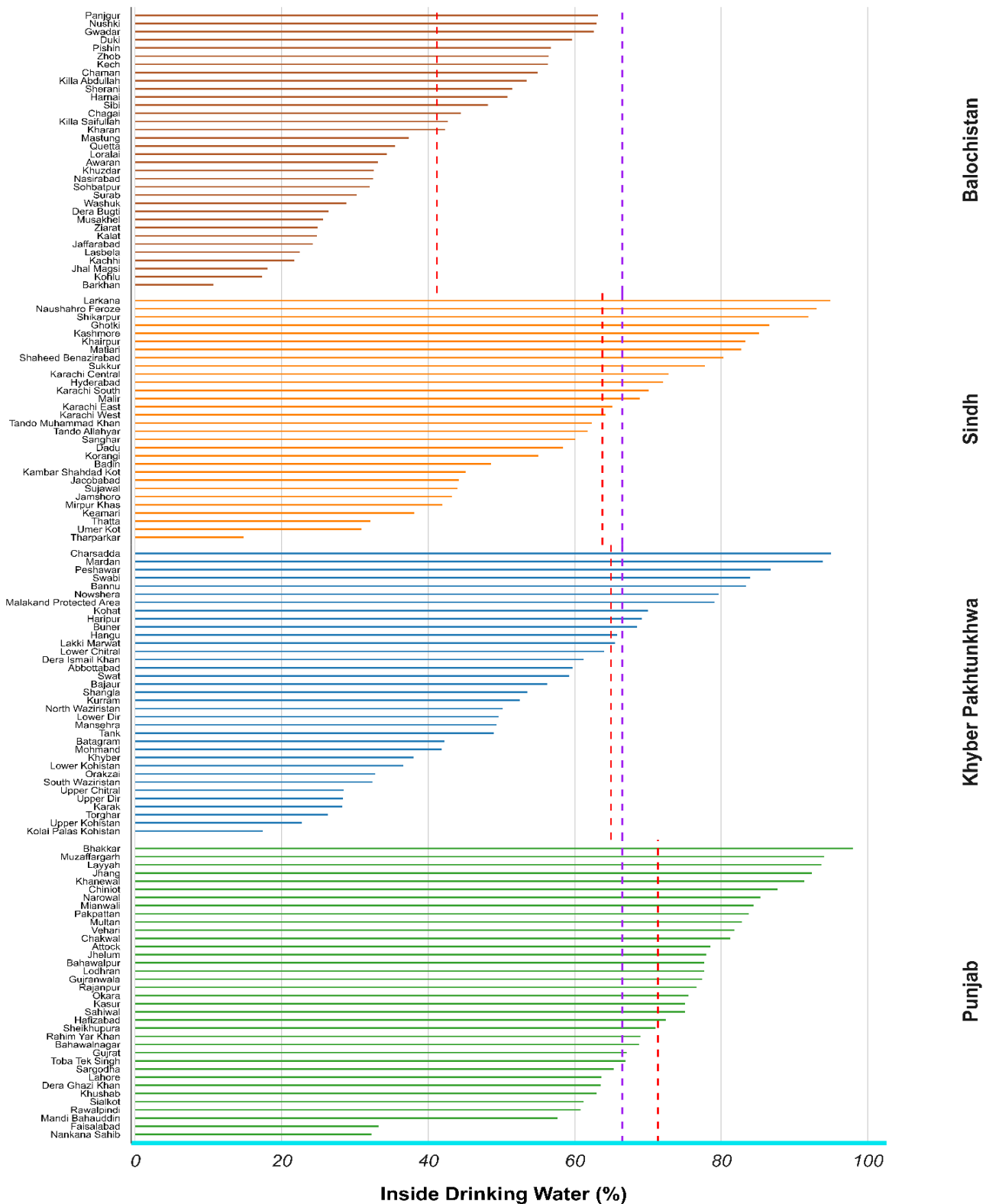
(The purple and red vertical dashed lines represent national and provincial average drinking water inside the house rates, respectively.)

4.3.2   Source of Lighting

In Census 2023 along with other sources, solar panels source is also included to assess the main sources of electricity. Solar energy is environmentally friendly technology, a great energy supply and one of the most significant renewable and green energy sources. Solar lighting plays a vital role in nation development by providing energy access to remote communities, powering essential services like healthcare and education, and reducing reliance on fossil fuels as well as boosts economic growth by creating jobs in the solar industry and reducing energy costs for businesses and households. Additionally, solar lighting enhances energy security, mitigates climate change, and supports sustainable development goals. Electricity is the major source of lighting in the province.

It is observed that 79.90% of houses all over the province has reported electricity as main source of lighting in Census-2023 shows decreasing trend as compared to 84.68% in Census 2017. It seems that in Census 2017 due to the non-availability of Solar panel codes the response regarding solar panels was recorded in electricity, as the difference between electricity and solar panel in 2017 and 2023 is now clearly evident in solar panel along with other usage. The availability of electricity in urban areas is higher with 96.23% as compared to 76.89% in rural areas. The solar panel has shown more usage in rural areas then urban areas with 15.01% and 2.52% respectively, may be due to non-availability of electricity in that area.

A significant decline has been observed in the use of Kerosene Oil as a source of lighting which was reported as 1.66% in Census-2017 to 0.45% in Census-2023. This decrease has also been seen in rural and urban areas of the province. Moreover, the percentage of use of other sources of lighting covered under the category of others has decreased from 13.32% in Census-2017 to 5.80% in Census-2023.
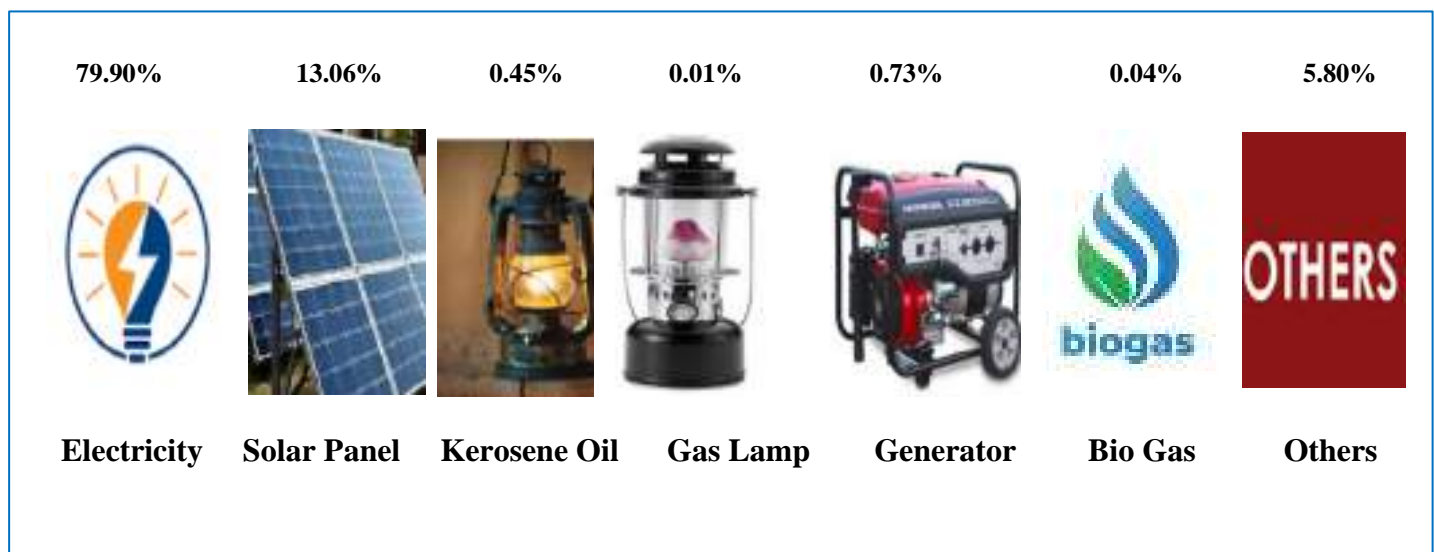
79.90%	13.06%	0.45%	0.01%	0.73%	0.04%	5.80%
Electricity	Solar Panel	Kerosene Oil	Gas Lamp	Generator	Bio Gas	Others

Source of Lighting		2017			2023		
		All Areas	**Rural**	**Urban**	**All Areas**	**Rural**	**Urban**
Electricity	Number	3,691,859	2,964,906	726,953	4,683,337	3,804,986	878,351
	Percent	84.68	82.11	97.01	79.90	76.89	96.23
Solar Panel*	Number	-	-	-	765,777	742,796	22,981
	Percent	-	-	-	13.06	15.01	2.52
Kerosene Oil	Number	72,363	68,478	3,885	26,511	25,704	807
	Percent	1.66	1.90	0.52	0.45	0.52	0.09
Gas Lamp	Number	15,091	14,484	607	863	566	297
	Percent	0.35	0.40	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.03
Generator*	Number	-	-	-	42,768	42,089	679
	Percent	-	-	-	0.73	0.85	0.07
Bio Gas*	Number	-	-	-	2,348	2,071	277
	Percent	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	0.03
Others	Number	580,700	562,809	17,891	339,853	330,496	9,357
	Percent	13.32	15.59	2.39	5.80	6.68	1.03
Number of Households		4,360,013	3,610,677	749,336	5,861,457	4,948,708	912,749

Solar Panel, Generator and Biogas were not included in Census-2023

District Wise Analysis of Electricity

District wise use of electricity has been depicted in the Figure 4.9. Electricity as a source of lightning in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa aims to identify disparities, understand technological challenges, and inform policy decisions to improve electric supply across districts. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 79.90% percent of households are using Electricity as a source for lightning in 2023. The average electricity availability across 35 districts stands at 79.9%. The districts with electricity rates higher than the average, are 18 whereas 17 districts have electricity rates under the average. This average provides a baseline for evaluating the equitable distribution of electricity across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's districts.

District-wise electricity rates show a wide disparity. The data, categorized into different electricity rate brackets, is as follows:

- **Up to 35.0% Electricity:** 7 districts districts i.e. Khyber, Torghar, South Waziristan, Orakzai, Bajaur, Upper Kohistan, Kolai Palas Kohistan fall into this category, indicating that availability of electricity is very low and need policy intervention.

- **35.1% to 55.0% Literacy:** There are 4 districts i.e. North Waziristan, Kurram, Mohmand and Lower Kohistan that have electricity rates within this range, reflecting low levels of electricity.

- **55.1% to 75.0% Electricity:** There are 4 districts i.e. Shangla, Hangu, Tank and Batagram where electricity rates fall into this bracket, suggesting efficient energy supply systems.

- **75.1% to 95.0% Electricity:** There are 15 districts i.e. Swabi, Swat, Nowshera, Lower Dir, Peshawar, Charsadda, Kohat, Upper Chitral, Lower Chitral, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Upper Dir, Buner, Lakki Marwat and Karak in this range, showing moderate rate of electricity and suggesting a better electricity scenario compared to the previous categories.

- **95.1% and Above Electricity:** There are only 5 districts i.e. Abbottabad, Haripur, Malakand Protected Area, Mardan and Mansehra which shows that significant households in these districts have electricity as a source of lightening, indicating widespread electrification.

Figure 4.9: District Wise Electricity as a Source of Lighting Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Census-2023
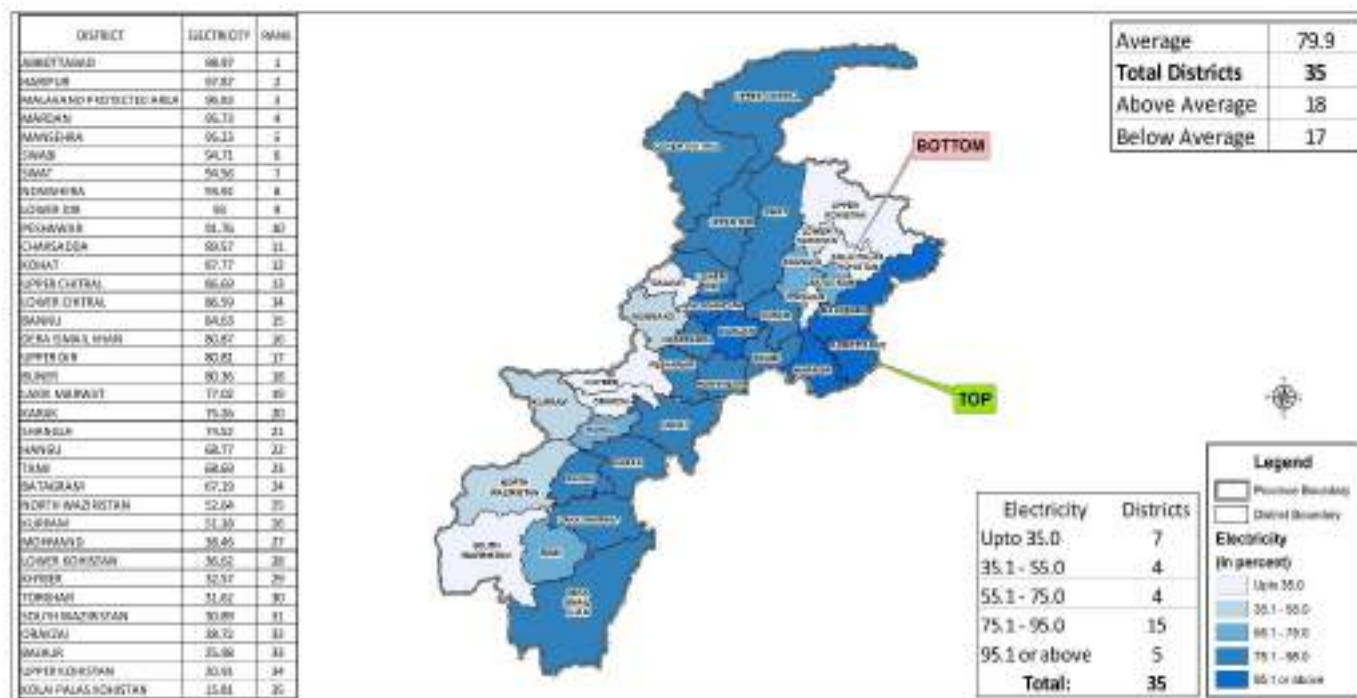
While comparing district Abbottabad 98.97% is the top ranked district followed by Haripur, Malakand Protected Area, Mardan and Mansehra. Whereas districts like Mohmand, Lower Kohistan, Khyber, Torghar, South Waziristan, Orakzai, Bajaur, Upper Kohistan, Kolai Palas Kohistan are the lowest in ranking with range of 39% to only 16% houses with availability of electricity as main source of light. The districts stand in the low rank owing to many factors like remote and scattered population, scarce resources, inadequate infrastructure, inefficient transmission and distribution of electric supply etc.

4.3.3   Fuel Used for Cooking

In the Census-2023 wood with 71.38% has been reported as the major source of fuel used for cooking as shown in Table 4.9. The percentage did not change much during both Censuses, however, the use of wood is much higher in rural areas with 80.08% as compared to 24.24% in urban areas (Table 4.9). Natural Gas/Sui Gas is being used by 22.56% of housing units in Census-2023 with 68.39% in urban areas due to better facilities in urban areas.

The categories of LPG/LNG (Cylinder), Dung cake, Electricity and Biogas have been included in Census-2023, their respective use is very nominal with 2.90%, 1.91%, 0.15% and 0.06% respectively. The use of other sources of cooking fuel has also decreased from 1.77% as reported in Census-2017 to 0.99% in Census-2023.
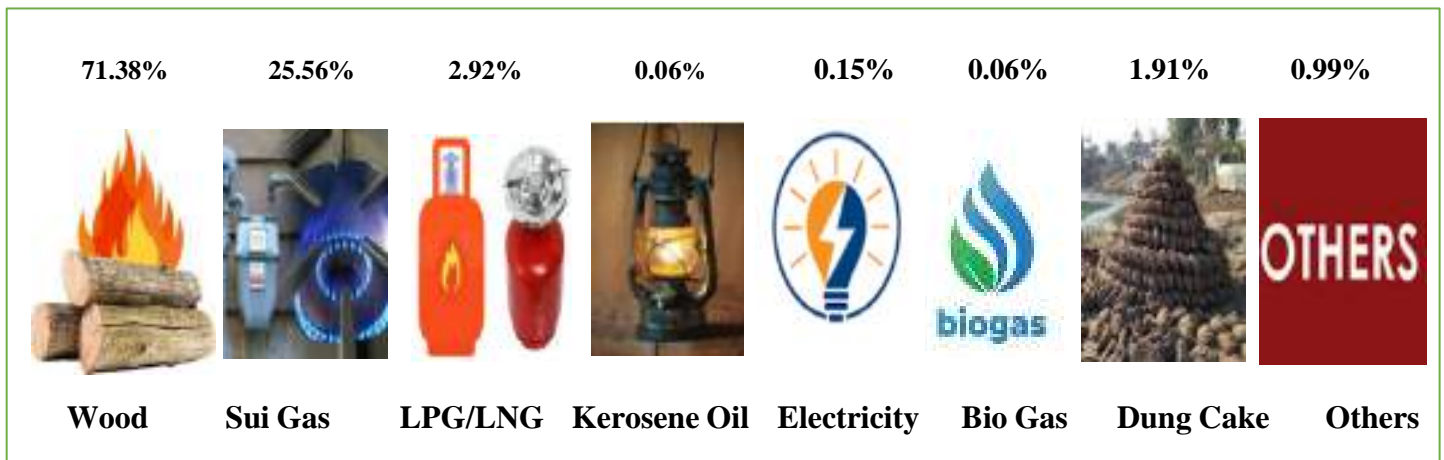
71.38% **25.56%** **2.92%** **0.06%** **0.15%** **0.06%** **1.91%** **0.99%**

Wood **Sui Gas** **LPG/LNG** **Kerosene Oil** **Electricity** **Bio Gas** **Dung Cake** **Others**

Table 4.9: Percentage of Housing Units by Sources of Cooking Fuel Used and Rural/Urban, Census-2017 and 2023

Cooking Fuel Used		2017			2023		
		All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
FireWood	Number	3,295,113	3,073,836	221,277	4,184,082	3,962,805	221,277
	Percent	75.58	85.13	29.53	71.38	80.08	24.24
Natural Gas	Number	982,970	477,388	505,582	1,322,376	698,123	624,253
	Percent	22.55	13.22	67.47	22.56	14.11	68.39
LPG (Cylinder)*	Number	-	-	-	169,903	117,024	52,879
	Percent	-	-	-	2.90	2.36	5.79
Kerosene Oil	Number	4,566	3,544	1,022	3,371	3,001	370
	Percent	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.04
Electricity*	Number	-	-	-	8,517	6,806	1,711
	Percent	-	-	-	0.15	0.14	0.19
Bio Gas*	Number	-	-	-	3,295	2,277	1,018
	Percent	-	-	-	0.06	0.05	0.11
Dung Cake*	Number	-	-	-	111,666	107,416	4,250
	Percent	-	-	-	1.91	2.17	0.47
Others	Number	77,364	55,909	21,455	58,247	51,256	6,991
	Percent	1.77	1.55	2.86	0.99	1.04	0.77
Number of Households		4,360,013	3,610,677	749,336	5,861,457	4,948,708	912,749

* LPG/LNG (Cylinder), Electricity, Biogas and Dung Cake were not included in Census-2017

District Wise Analysis of Gas, LPG/LNG

District wise comparison regarding use of Gas, LPG/LNG as main fuel for cooking purpose depicts in Figure 4.10. Use of Sui Gas, LPG/LNG for cooking purpose provide an environment friendly solution for sustainable growth. The average usage of GAS/LPG/LNG is 25.46%, 09 districts excel above this threshold and 26 districts fall short, underscoring disparities in energy access.

The GAS/LPG/LNG rates across the districts reveal a diverse distribution. The data, categorized into different literacy rate brackets, is as follows:

- **Up to 10.0% GAS/LPG/LNG:** 19 districts i.e. Lakki Marwat, Khyber, Tank, Kurram, Upper Dir, Mohmand, South Waziristan, North Waziristan, Batagram, Lower Chitral, Buner, Shangla, Bajaur, Lower Kohistan, Orakzai, Upper Chitral, Torgarh, Kolai Palas Kohistan and Upper Kohistan where GAS/LPG/LNG rates fall into this bracket suggesting a critical need for targeted interventions to improve energy access and infrastructure in these districts.

- **10.1% to 20.0% GAS/LPG/LNG**: 6 districts i.e. Hangu, Mansehra, Swabi, Lower Dir, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu where GAS/LPG/LNG rates fall within this moderate range, indicating incremental progress in energy access, but still requiring focused efforts to bridge the gap and achieve universal coverage.

- **20.1% to 30.0% GAS/LPG/LNG:** 2 districts i.e. Karak and Swat where GAS/LPG/LNG rates fall into this bracket, suggesting significant progress in GAS/LPG/LNG adoption.

- **30.1% to 40.0% GAS/LPG/LNG:** 3 districts i.e. Malakand Protected Area, Charsada and Mardan fall within this bracket, indicating higher natural gas adoption rates and suggesting more energy-literate population.

- **40.1% and Above GAS/LPG/LNG:** 5 districts i.e. Peshawar, Nowshera, Abbottabad, Haripur and Kohat have achieved an impressive GAS/LPG/LNG rate of 40.1% or higher, indicating better access and economic development.

Figure 4.10: District Wise Sui Gas and LPG/LNG Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Census-2023
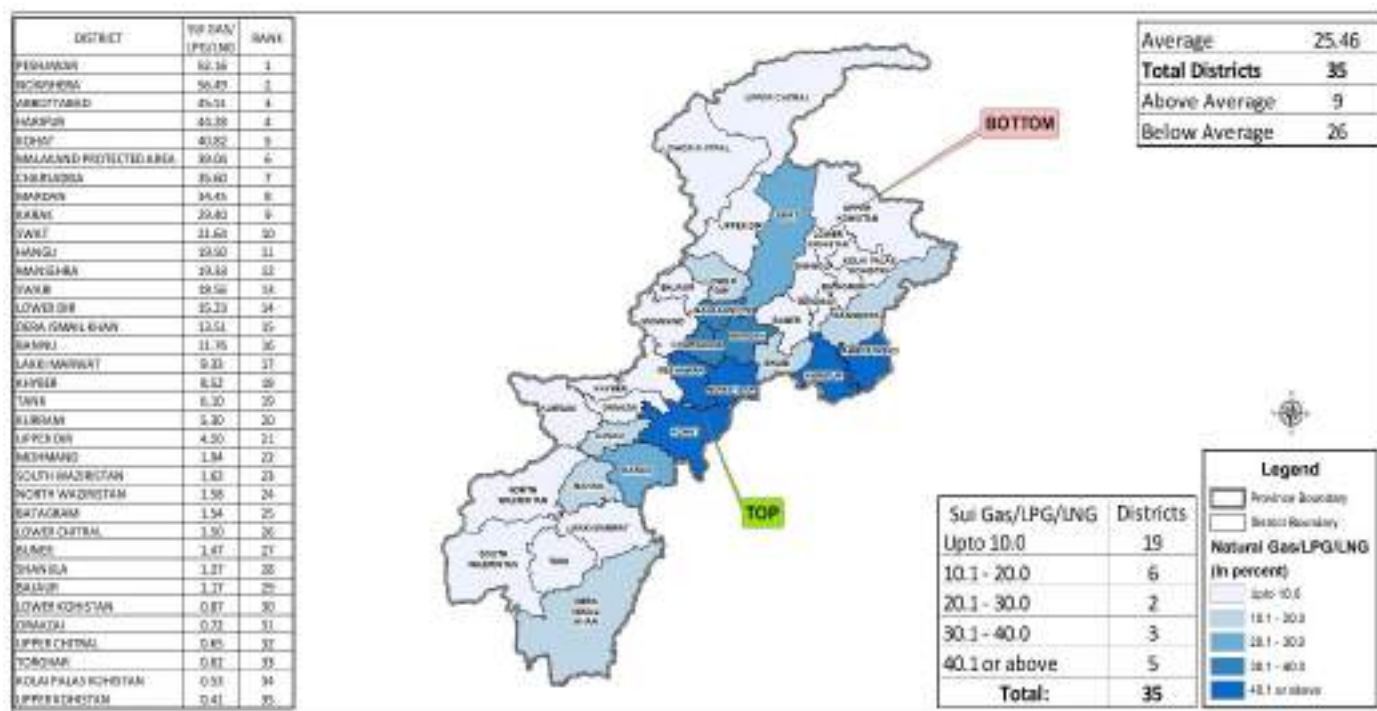
By analyzing the low ranked districts in terms of percentage of houses using GAS/LPG/LNG rates, the Lowest Gas/LPG/LNG percentage has been observed in District Upper Kohistan with 0.41% while Upper Dir 4.50%, Kurram 5.30%, Tank 6.10%, Khyber 8.52% and District Lakki Marwat 9.33% have better rates than Upper Kohistan but still lie at lowest ranked districts in terms of availability/usage of GAS/LPG/LNG. Peshawar with 62.16% and Nowshera with 56.49% have the highest percentage of houses with available/ usage of GAS/LPG/LNG. The district wise Sui gas/ LPG/LNG comparison is also illustrated in the Figure 4.11, where Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province bars are shown in blue colour. The Purple and red vertical dashed lines represent national and provincial average of GAS/LPG/LNG. Districts bars shown in descending order with respect to out of Sui gas/ LPG/LNG percentages. The graph depicts 4 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have percentage higher than even national average of Gas/LPG/LNG. However, certain districts like Upper Kohistan, Kolai Palas Kohistan, Torghar, Upper Chitral, Orakzai, Lower Kohistan, Bajaur, Shangla, Buner, Lower Chitral, Batagram, North Waziristan, South Waziristan, Mohmand have very low percentage of houses with GAS/LPG/LNG. These districts are also poor performing districts in all other housing indicators.

Figure 4.11: District Wise Comparison of Main Fuel (Gas/LPG/LNG) Used for Cooking
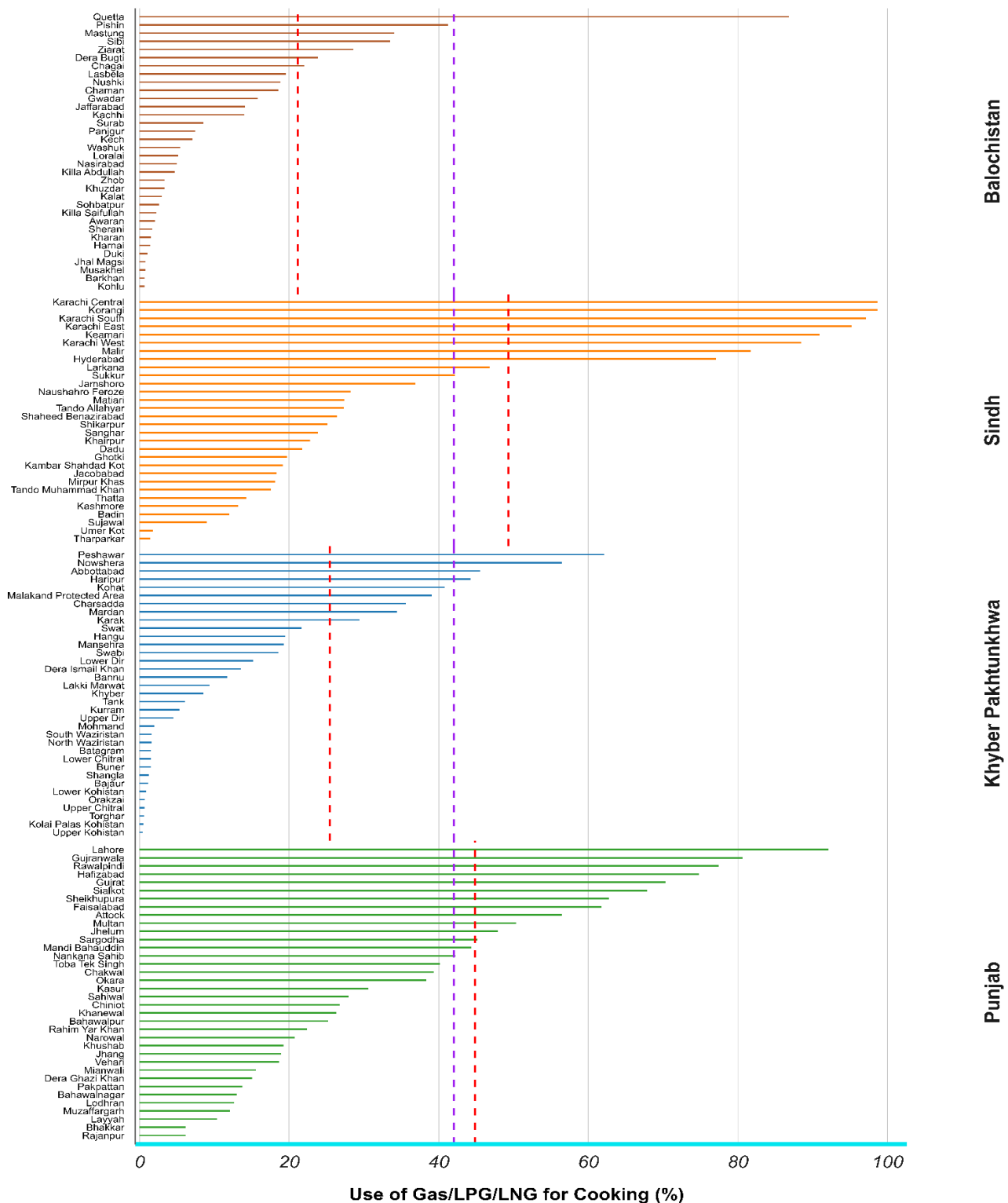
(The purple and red vertical dashed lines represent, respectively, national and provincial average rates for Gas/LPG/LNG used as main fuel for cooking.)

4.3.4   Availability of Kitchen, Bathroom and Toilet Facilities

The information on availability of kitchen, bathroom, and latrine facilities within the premises of the housing units was also collected in the Census-2023 as shown in Table 4.10.

Kitchen: It was found that 62.12% of the housing units in the province have a separate kitchen as reported in Census-2023. Separate kitchen is more prevalent in the urban areas with proportion of 72.97% as compared to rural areas where it stands at 60.12%. The facility of shared kitchen is available recorded in 23.79% of housing units in Census-2023, a decrease from 24.77% recorded in Census-2017. Moreover, 14.09% of housing units have no kitchen facility in the province with 15.32% of the housing units are located in rural areas and 7.38% in urban areas.

Bathroom: The availability of separate bathroom facility in the housing unit has been reported as 66.52% of the total housing units in Census-2023 marginal increase from 66.40% as reported in Census-2017. The incidence of separate bathroom is more common in urban areas i.e. 77.32% as compared to rural areas as i.e. 64.53%. The shared bathroom facility has decreased from 24.26% in Census-2017 to 21.79% in Census-2023. Shared bathrooms in housing units of rural areas i.e. 22.84% are more than in urban areas where it is found as 16.13% of housing facilities. Moreover, 11.69% of the housing units in the province have no bathroom at the province level, while 12.64 % in rural areas, and 6.55% of housing units in urban areas do not have a bathroom.

Toilet: In Census-2017, the availability of toilet facility in housing units was accounted as either the housing unit has separate, shared or no toilet facility and further the options available were that the toilet was either connected with sewerage system, connected with septic tank, connected with open drain, pit with slab, other, or none of these options. However, in Census 2023, the breakdown for flush and non-flush toilet were introduced and separate options for flush and non-flush categories were introduced as in flush toilet the options were same as in Census 2017 but the options for non-flush toilet was either connected with dry raised toilet, dry pit toilet and other. It was found that 23.42% of the total housing units reported the availability of toilet connected with sewerage, from which 40.45% of housing units are in urban areas and 19.93% of housing units are in rural areas. Moreover, 40.05% of housing units have reported toilet connected with septic tanks, with the incidence higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas, and 8.37% of housing units have their toilet connected with open drain. Furthermore, 18.43% housing units reported the toilet facility as pit with slab type with higher incidence in rural areas at 21.04% as compared to urban areas at 5.71% whereas 6.68% of housing units reported their toilet facility to fall under the category 'other'. Moreover, 10.08% of housing units have no toilet facility which is lower than 13.24% reported in Census 2017.

The dry raised toilet and dry pit toilet was included in Census 2023 and the values reported are 1.16% and 1.89% respectively.

The prevalence of such housing units with no toilet is higher in rural areas i.e. 11.62%, as compare to urban areas where it is 1.74%. In urban areas, the proportion of housing units with no toilet facility has decrease from 1.75% in Census-2017 to 1.74% in Census-2023. In rural areas during the same period this proportion has also decreased from 15.63% to 11.62% (Table 4.10).

The term "sanitation" directly linked with toilet facilities. It encompasses more than just cleanliness; it includes hygiene, the effective collection of liquid and solid waste, and their environmentally responsible disposal. A well-functioning sanitation system acts as a barrier against fecal diseases by ensuring proper collection and disposal of human waste, while also minimizing the risk of groundwater and distribution system contamination that could pose health risks through drinking water. Sanitation is also a key indicator of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly "Goal 6".

It may be noted that of housing units reported having toilet facility is 89.92% in Census-2023 as compared to 86.76% in Census-2017.

Table 4.10: Percentage of Housing Units Having Kitchen, Bathroom and Toilet Facilities and Rural/Urban, Census-2017 And 2023

Housing Facilities	2017			2023		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Kitchen						
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Separate	61.03	49.68	11.35	62.12	60.12	72.97
Shared	24.77	20.51	4.26	23.79	24.55	19.65
None	14.20	12.63	1.58	14.09	15.32	7.38
Bathroom						
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Separate	66.40	53.69	12.71	66.52	64.53	77.32
Shared	24.26	20.39	3.87	21.79	22.84	16.13
None	9.34	8.74	0.60	11.69	12.64	6.55
Toilet						
Toilet (Non-Flush)*						
Connected with Sewerage	16.58	12.39	33.94	23.42	19.93	40.45
Connected with Septic Tank	32.03	32.87	28.57	40.05	40.38	38.47
Connected with Open Drain	10.67	9.46	15.68	8.37	7.55	12.38
Pit with Slab	34.99	38.55	20.27	18.43	21.04	5.71
Toilet (Flush)*	-	-	-			
Dry Raised Toilet*	-	-	-	1.16	1.33	0.28
Dry Pit Toilet*	-	-	-	1.89	2.16	0.58
Others	5.73	6.74	1.54	6.68	7.61	2.13
Availability of toilet (Separate & Shared)	86.76	84.37	98.25	89.92	88.38	98.26
None(No Toilet)	13.24	15.63	1.75	10.08	11.62	1.74
Number of Households	4,360,013	3,610,677	749,336	5,861,457	4,948,708	912,749

* *Asked for the first time in Census-2017.*

## District Wise Analysis of Toilet Facility (Flush)

The toilet facility varies widely within districts. The district wise analysis has been conducted to identify disparities, understand challenges, and inform policy decisions to improve toilet facilities across districts. For purpose of analysis Toilets are categorized into three main types: Flush, Non-Flush, and No Toilet. Flush Toilets are further divided into categories such as: Flush connected to a sewer, Flush connected to a septic tank, Flush connected to a pit, Flush connected to an open drain.

It may be noted that of houses reported having flush toilet facility is 89.92% in Census-2023 as compared to 86.76% in Census-2017.

District-wise toilet rates show a wide disparity. The toilet availability for home includes any of the flush and non-flush facility. The average toilet availability across 35 districts stands at 81.18%. The districts with toilet facility rates higher than the average are 17. Whereas, 18 districts fall below the average. This average provides a baseline for evaluating the equitable distribution of toilet across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's districts. The data, categorized into different toilet rate brackets, is as follows:

- **Up to 50.0% Flush Toilet:** 5 districts i.e. Kolai Palas Kohistan, Upper Kohistan, Torghar, Mohmand and Khyber fall into this category, indicating that in these areas, the Flush Toilets facilities are comparatively low.

- **50.1% to 65.0% Flush Toilet:** There are 5 districts i.e. North Waziristan, Lower Kohistan, Bajaur, South Waziristan and Orakzai that have toilet rates within this range, reflecting low levels of toilet.

- **65.1% to 80.0% Flush Toilet:** There are 6 districts i.e. Kurram, Shangla, Bannu, Tank, Batagram and Buner where toilet rates fall into this bracket, suggesting better sanitation facility.

- **80.1% and Above Flush Toilet:** The largest group with 19 districts, shows that significant portion of districts with availability of toilet.

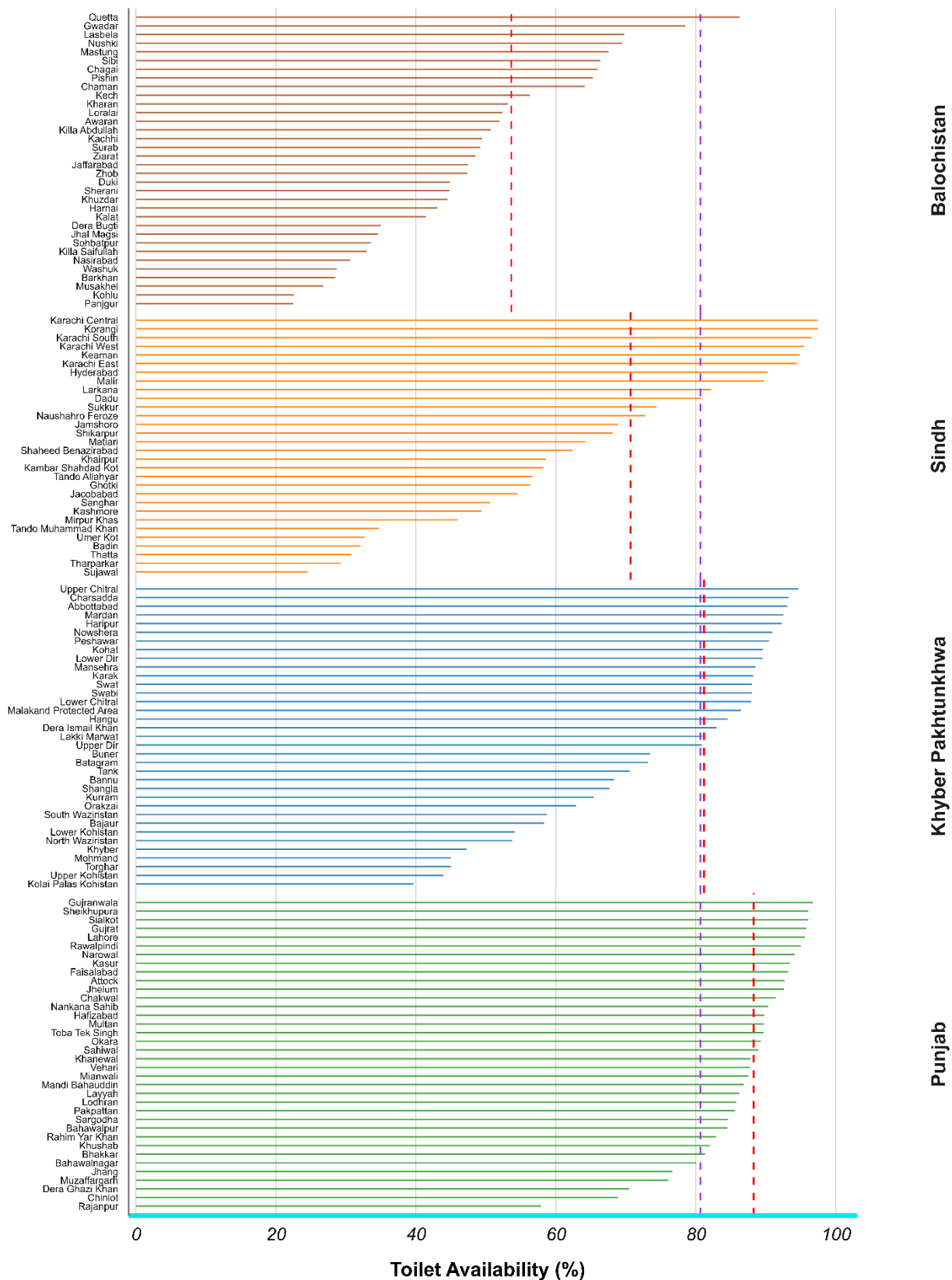## Figure 4.12: District Wise Toilet Facility (Flush) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Census-2023
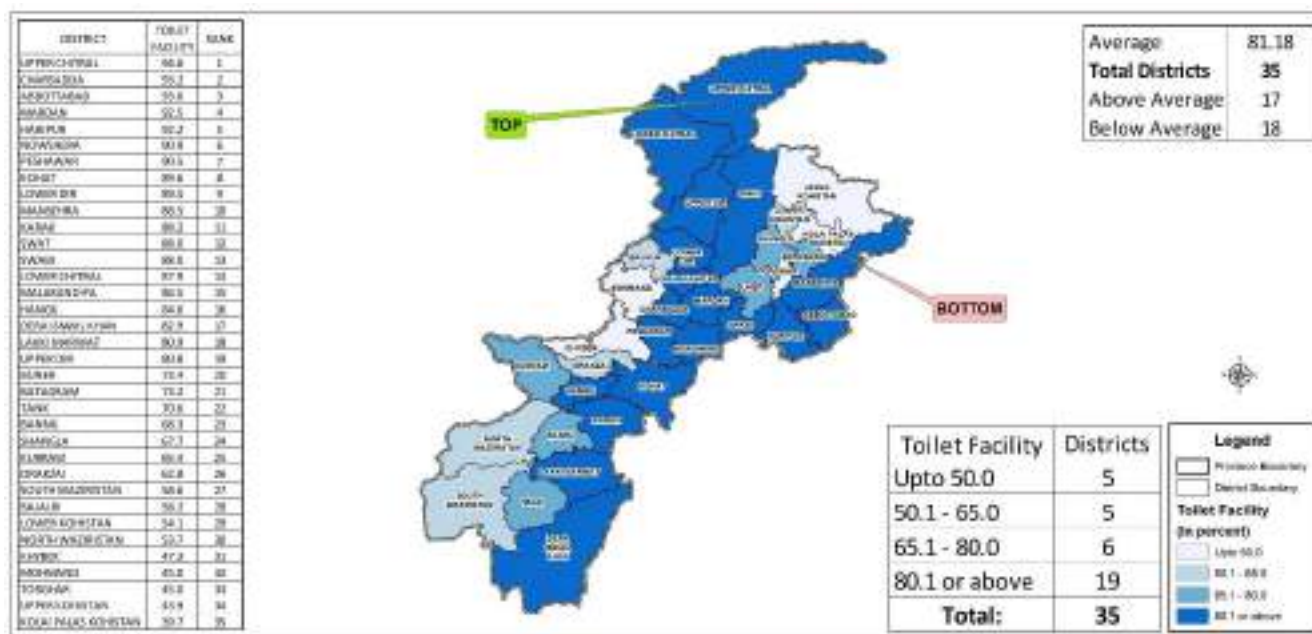
By analyzing the low ranked districts in terms of toilet rates, the Lowest toilet rate has been observed in District Kolai Palas Kohistan (39.67%). Whereas Upper Kohistan (43.88%), Torghar (44.99%), Mohmand (45.03) and Khyber (47.25%) have slight better rates than Kolai Palas Kohistan but still lie at lowest ranked districts in terms of availability of Flush Toilet. The district with highest toilet rate is Upper Chitral (94.64%) followed by Charsadda (93.24%) and Abbottabad (93.03).

The district wise toilet availability (flush toilet) comparison is also illustrated in the Figure 4.13, where Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province bars are shown in blue color. The Purple and red vertical dashed lines represent national and provincial average of toilet facility (flush), respectively. Districts bars shown in descending order with respect to percentages of toilet availability.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 19 districts are above the national average 80.61% and 17 performing better than the provincial average of 81.18%.

Toilet Availability (%)

(The purple and red vertical dashed lines represent national and provincial average inside toilet availability rates, respectively.)
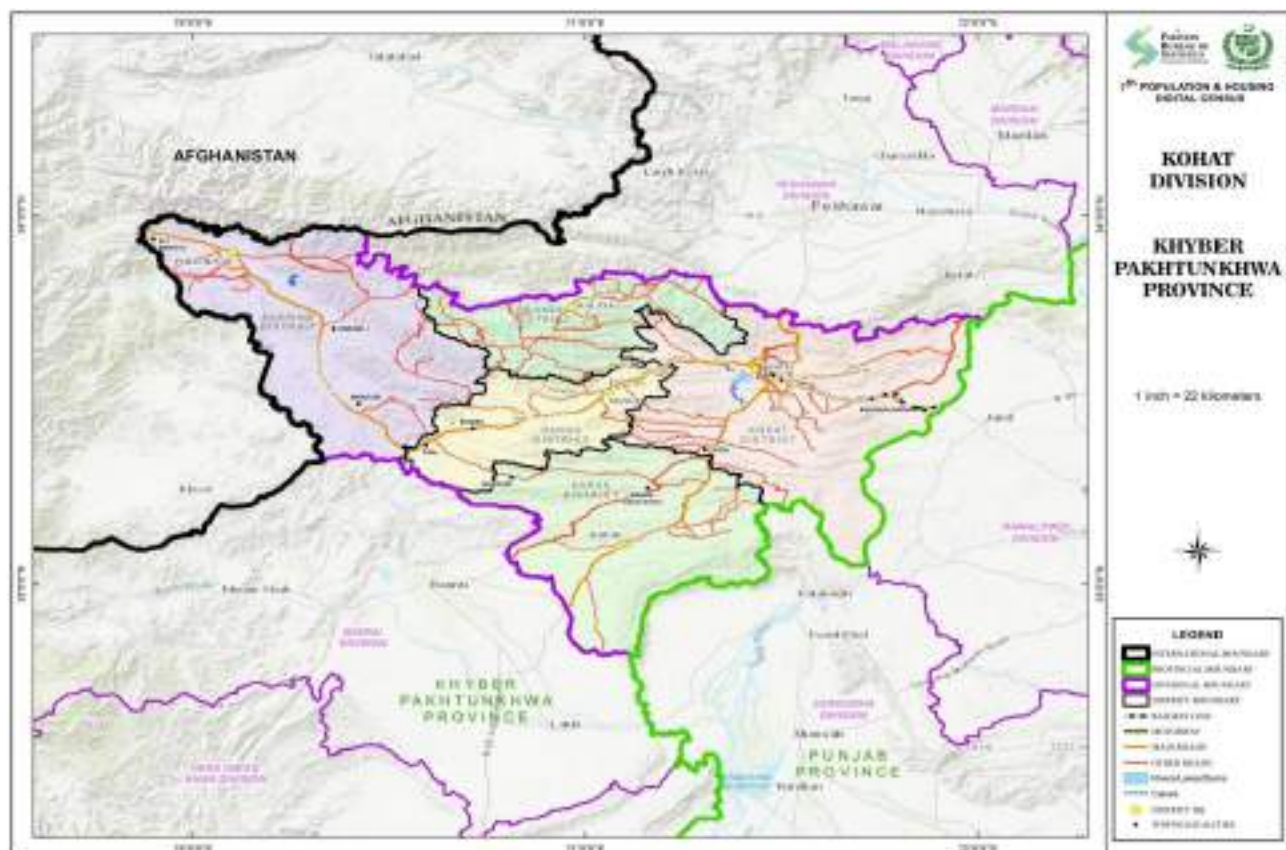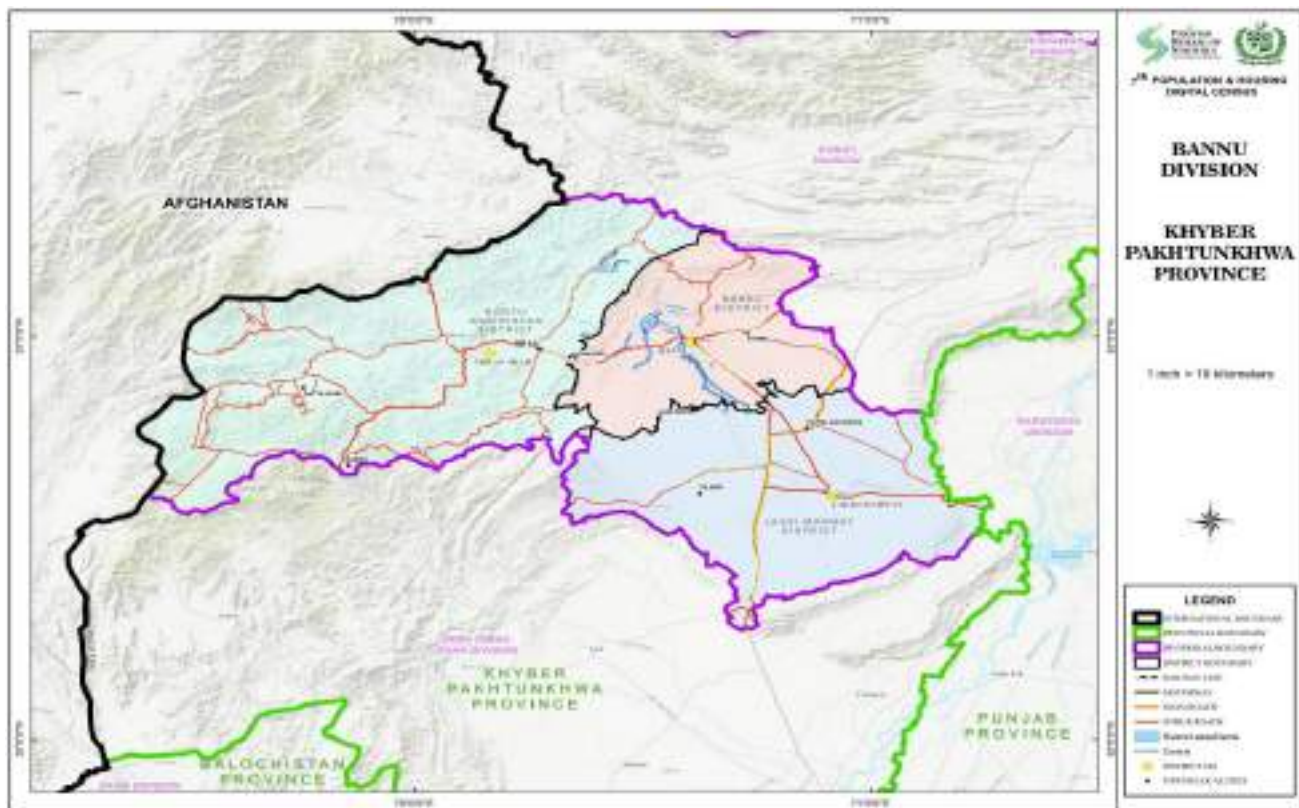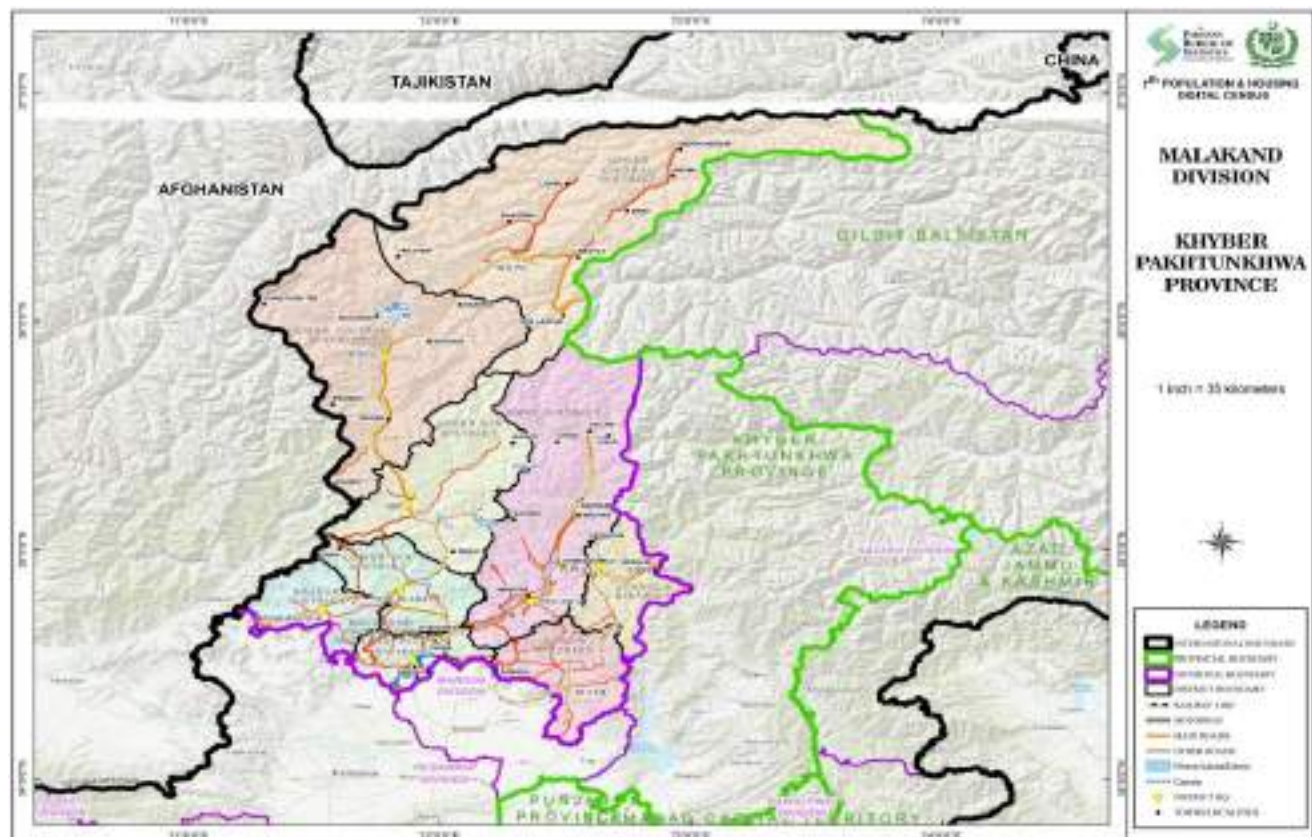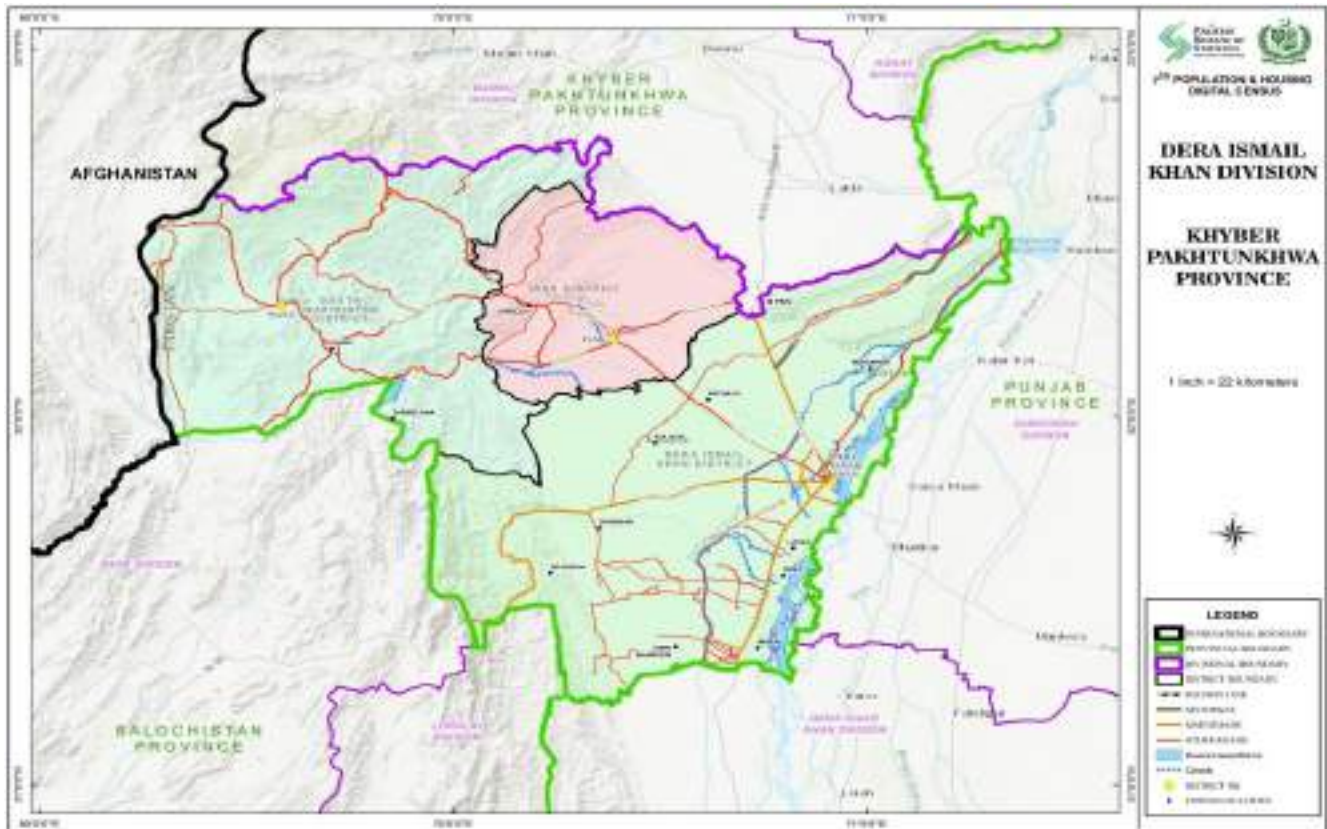
PART - VI

ANNEXURES

Annexure-D District and Sub-Division Maps

DERA ISMAIL
KHAN DIVISION

KHYBER
PAKHTUNKHWA
PROVINCE

MALAKAND
DIVISION

KHYBER
PAKHTUNKHWA
PROVINCE

MARDAN DIVISION
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE

PESHAWAR DIVISION
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE

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