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# **Role of Remittances in Reducing Vulnerability and Improving Livelihoods of Forest Dwellers in Northwest Pakistan**

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**Dr. Babar Shahbaz and Dr. Tanvir Ali**  
Deptt. of Agri. Extension  
University of Agriculture, Faisalabad



NORTHERN AREAS

KHUNJERAB PASS

CHINA

CHITRAL

UNZA

GILGIT

SKARDU

SWAT

KARAKORAM

JAMMU & KASHMIR

GREAT HIMALAYAS

PESHAWAR

KHYBER PASS

ISLAMABAD

RAWALPINDI

AFGHANISTAN

N.W.F.P.

PUNJAB

LAHORE

KHOJAK PASS

HARRAPA

QUETTA

SIBI

BOLAN PASS

PLAIN

MULTAN

BALUCHISTAN

INDUS

SUKKUR

MOHENJODARO

THAR DESERT

INDIA

IRAN

PLATEAU

SIND

PLAIN

Central makran Range

GWADAR

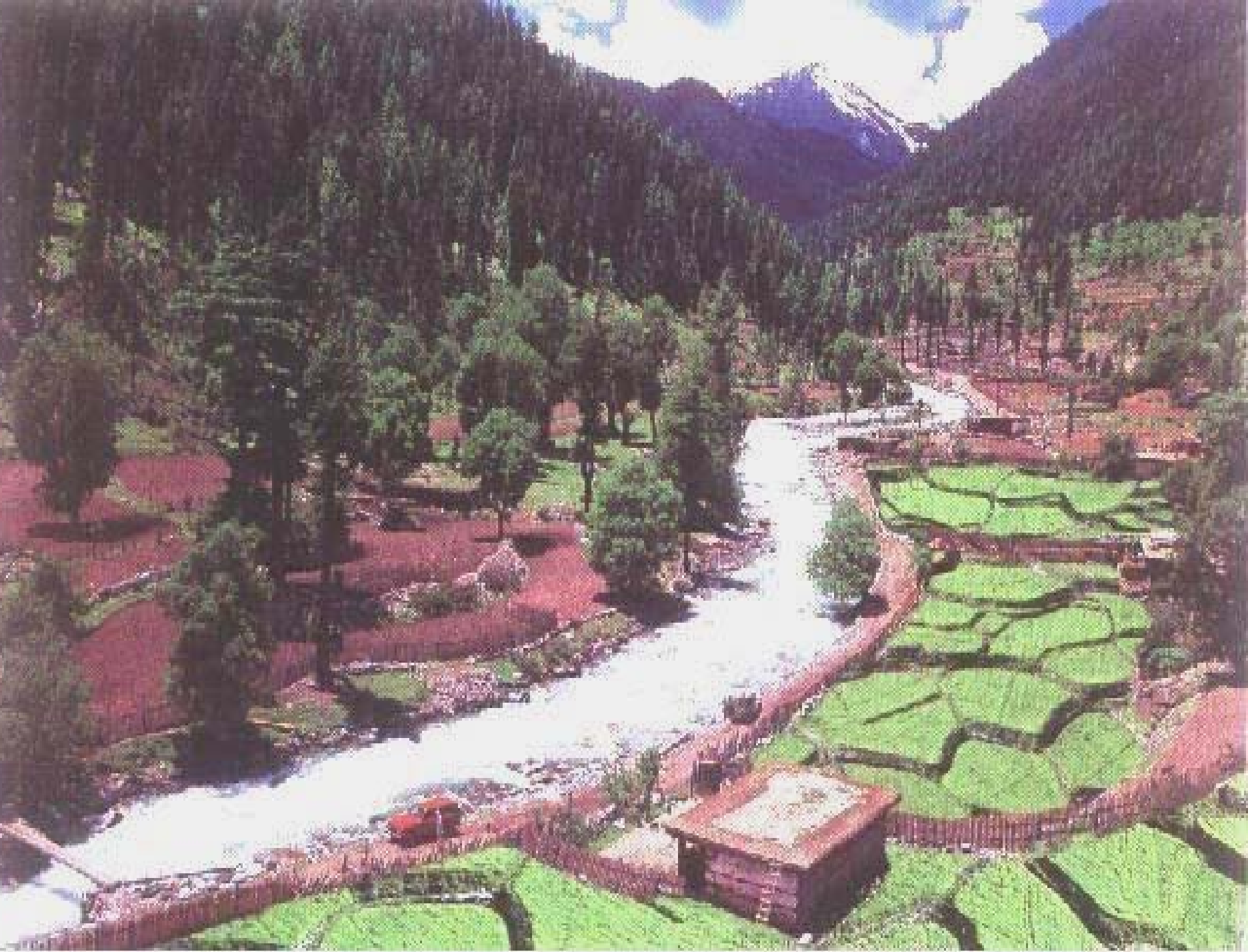
Makran Coast Range

HYDERABAD

KARACHI

ARABIAN SEA

RANN OF KUTCH







# Natural Resource Degradation

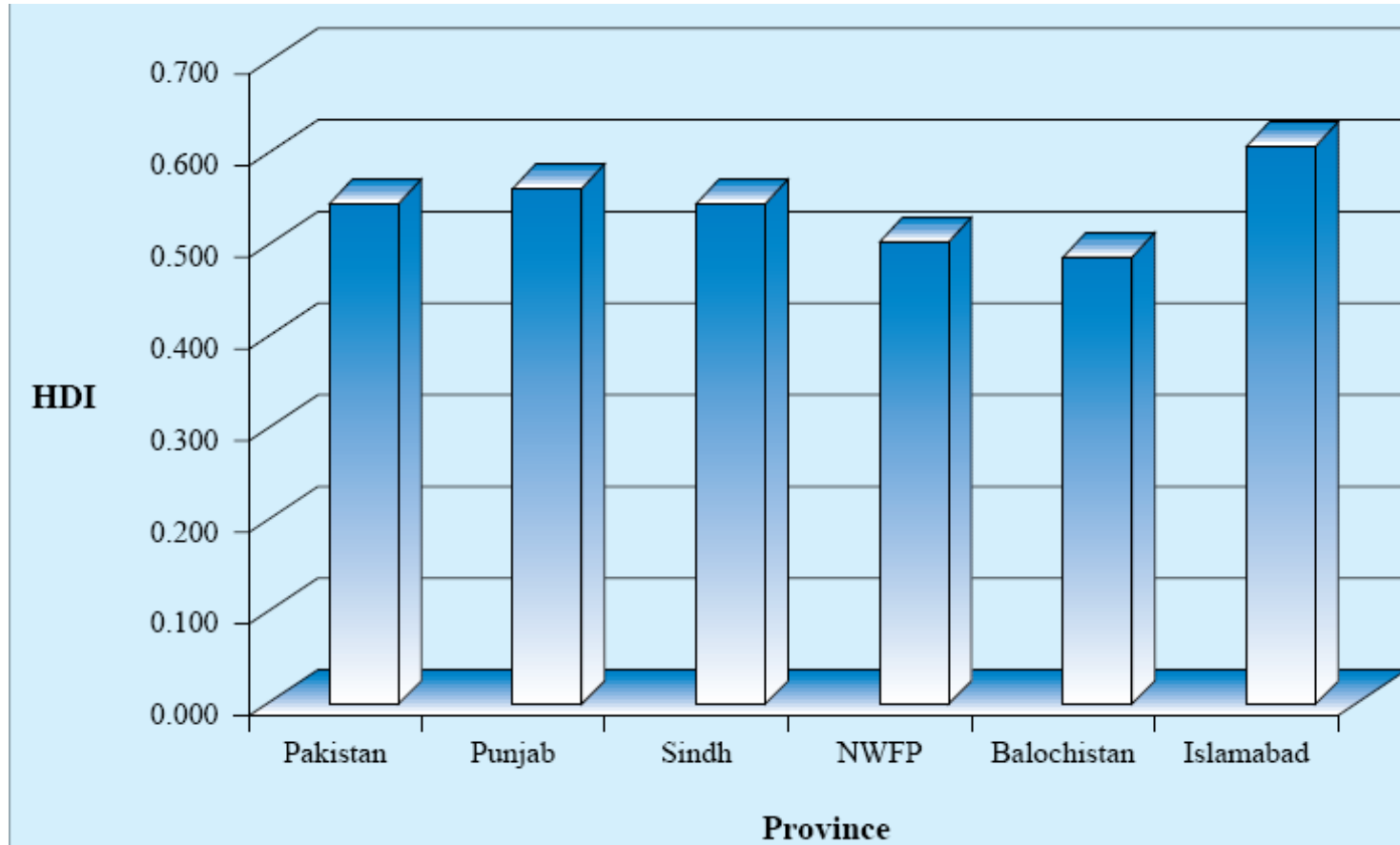
Deforestation = - 39,000 ha

Soil erosion

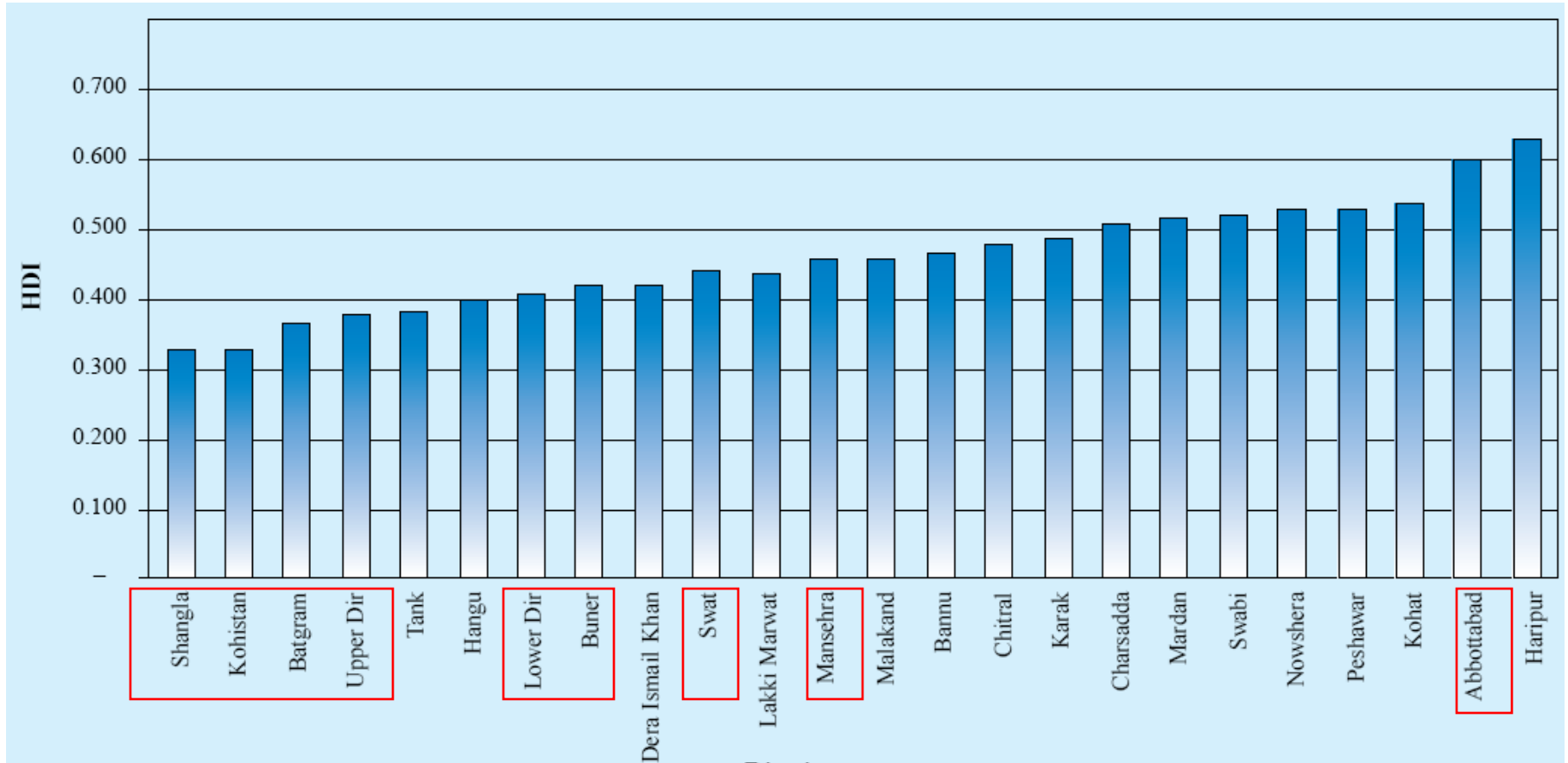
Water scarcity

Climatic extremes

# Development Disparities



# District wise HDI in KPK

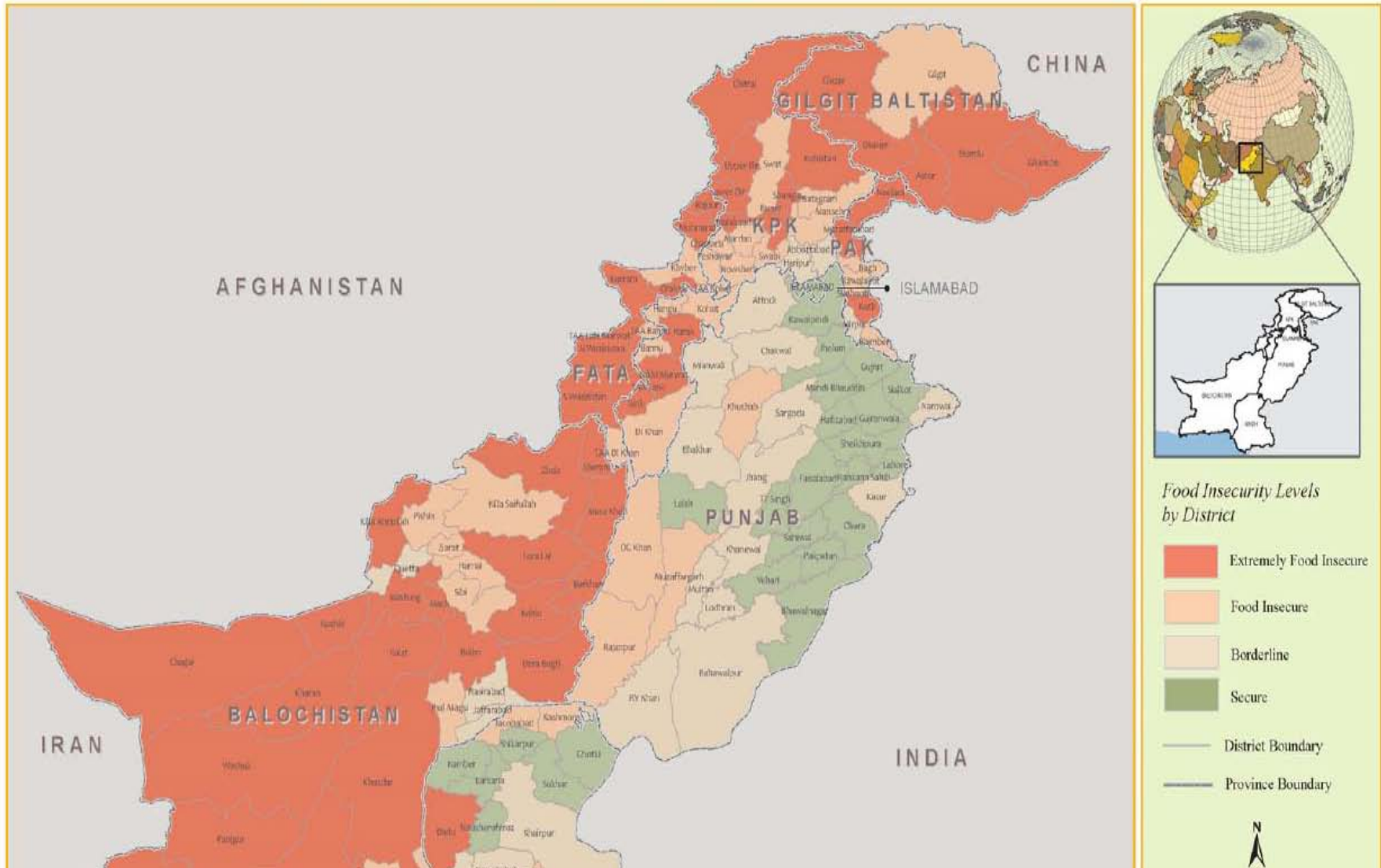


Red box: Mountainous districts,

Source: UNDP NHDR 2003

# Food Insecurity in Pakistan - 2009

Map 5.1



Source SDPI-WFP (2009)



**FSA 2009**

**Food Insecure Population in Pakistan 2009**

| <b>Province</b>          | <b>% Food insecure</b> |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| KPK                      | 56.2                   |
| Punjab                   | 38.5                   |
| Sindh                    | 44.3                   |
| Balochistan              | 61.2                   |
| Pak Administered Kashmir | 46.9                   |
| Gilgit Baltistan         | 52.4                   |
| Islamabad                | 23.6                   |

**Source SDPI-WFP (2009)**

# Methodology

(impact assessment of forest related institutions on livelihoods of farmers)

## Qualitative

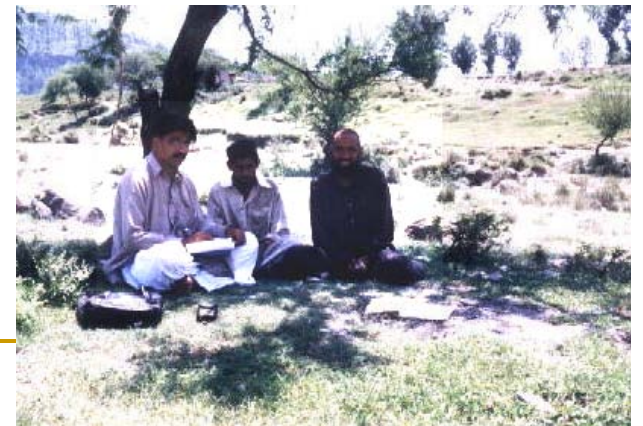
- Key Informant Interviews
- Focus Group Interviews
- Personal Observation
- Literature Review



## Quantitative

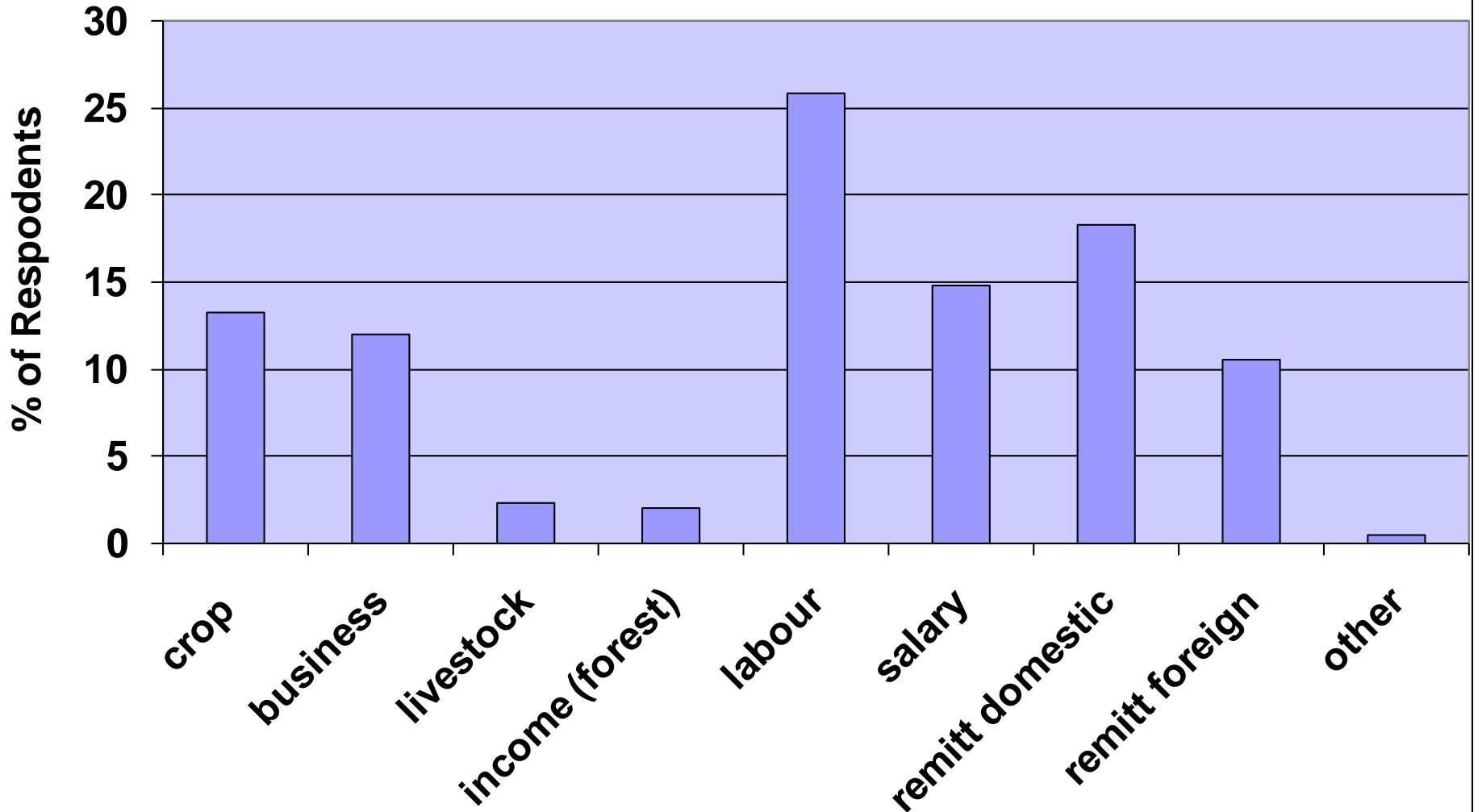
**Structured Questionnaire**

(400 randomly selected households)



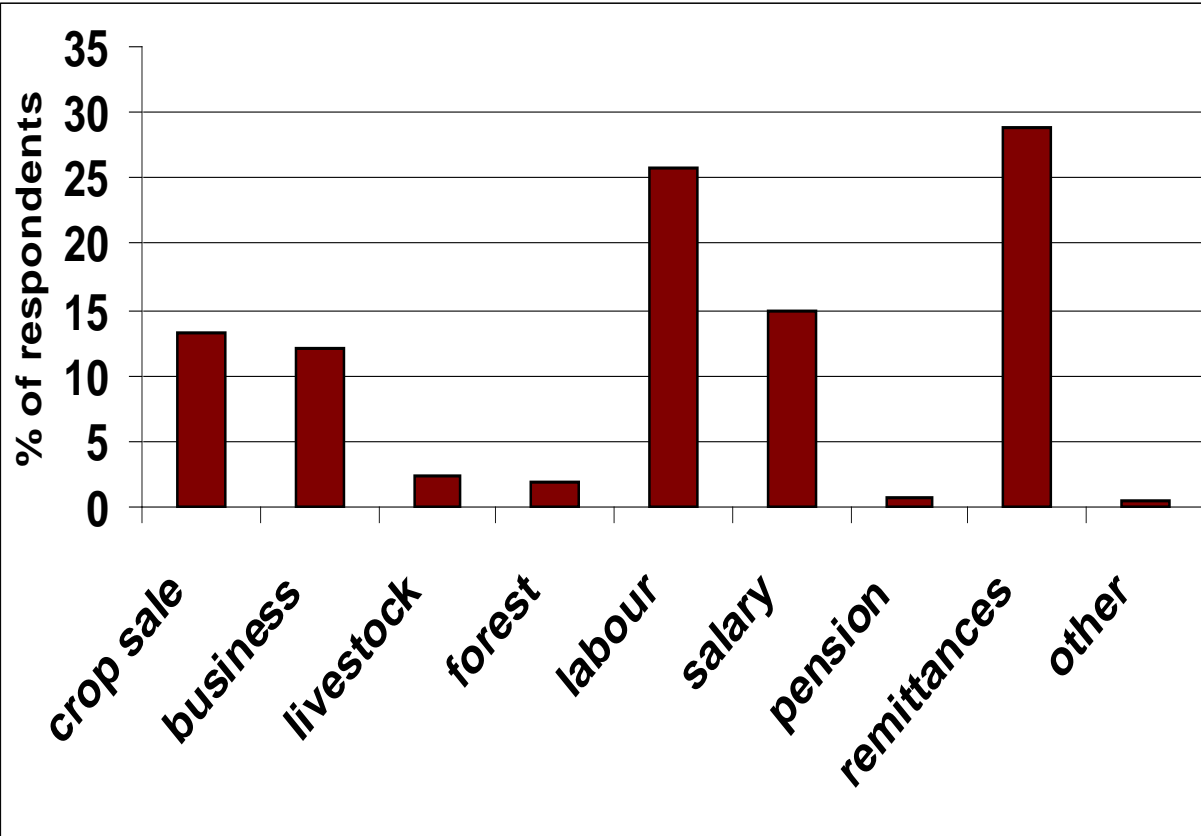


# Primary Sources of Income



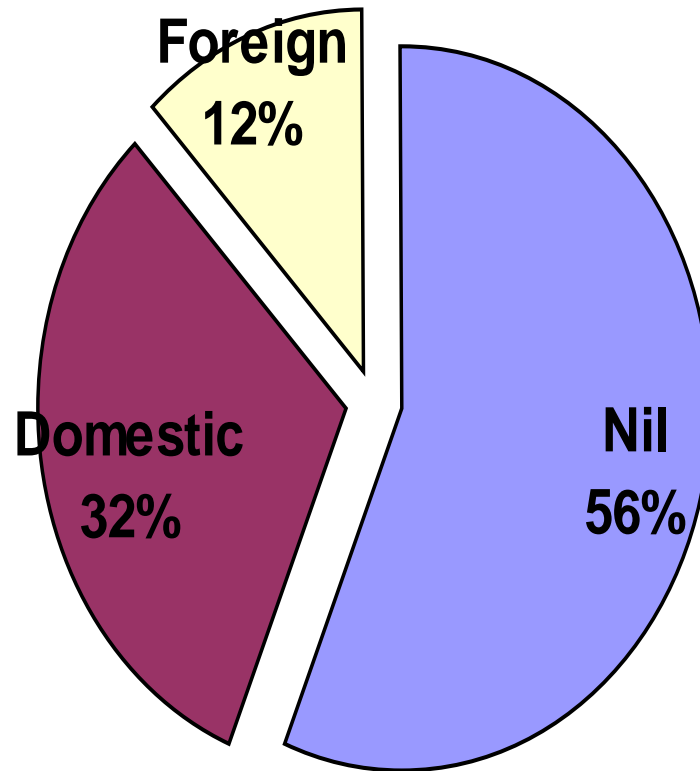
# Main Sources of Cash Income

- 1. Labour migration
- 2. Daily wage labourer
- 3. Salaries
- 4. Farming
- 5. Business
- 6. Income from forests
- 7. Livestock
- 8. Pension

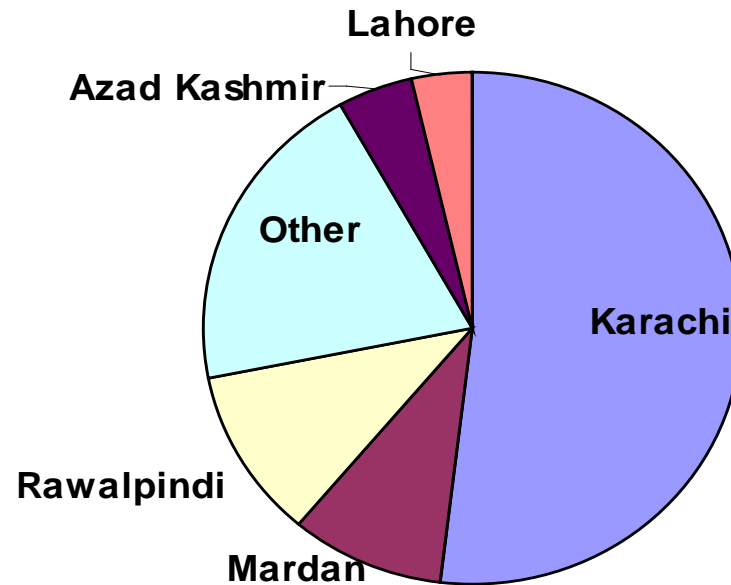


# Migration

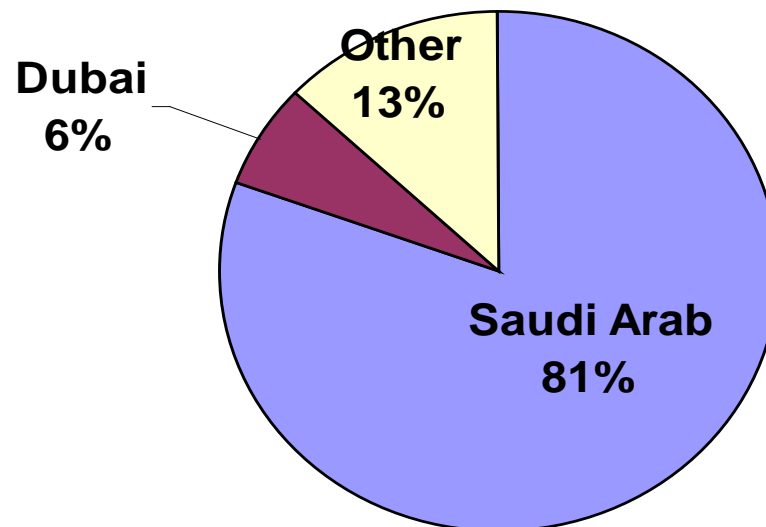
**Migration by any household member during the past 5 years**



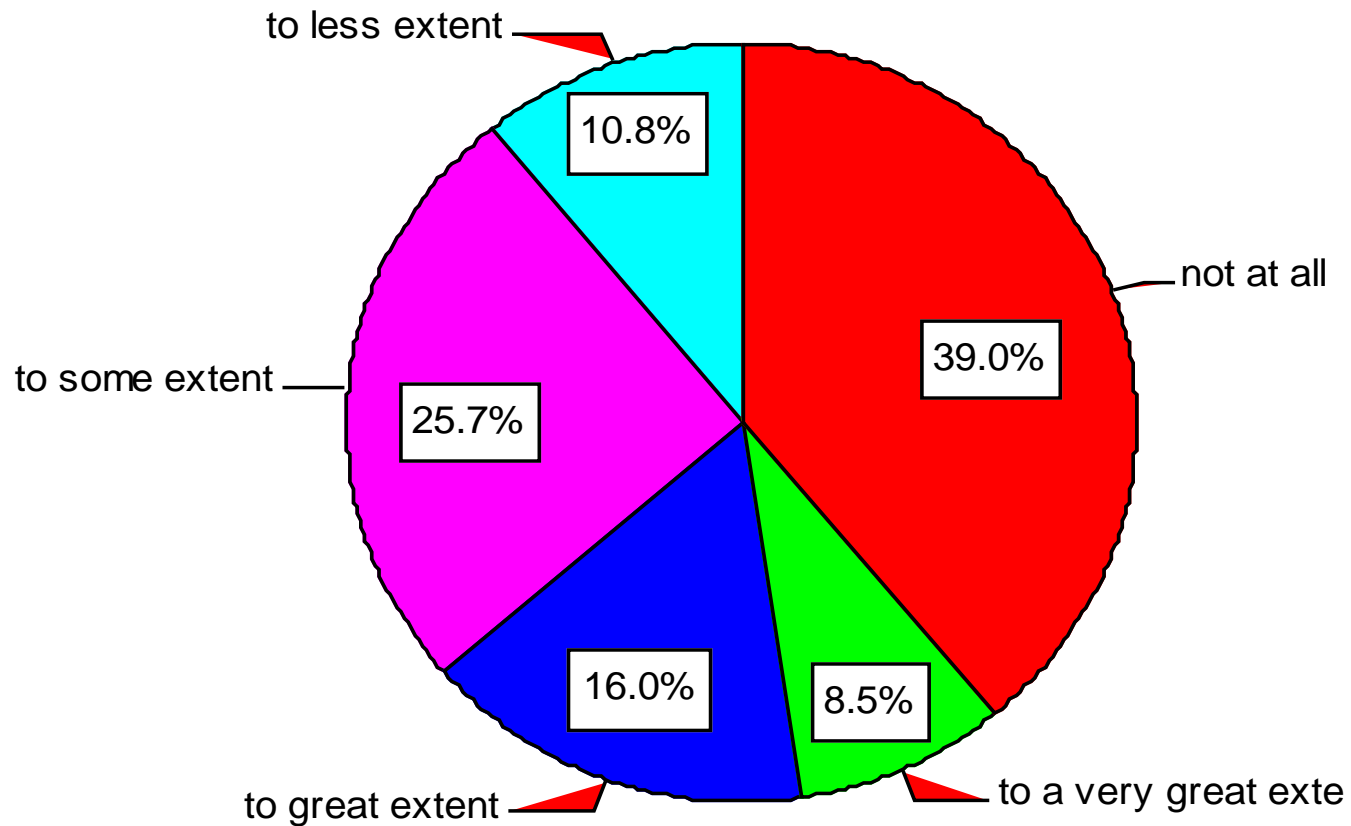
## Migrant Destinations (Domestic)



## Migrant Destinations (Foreign)



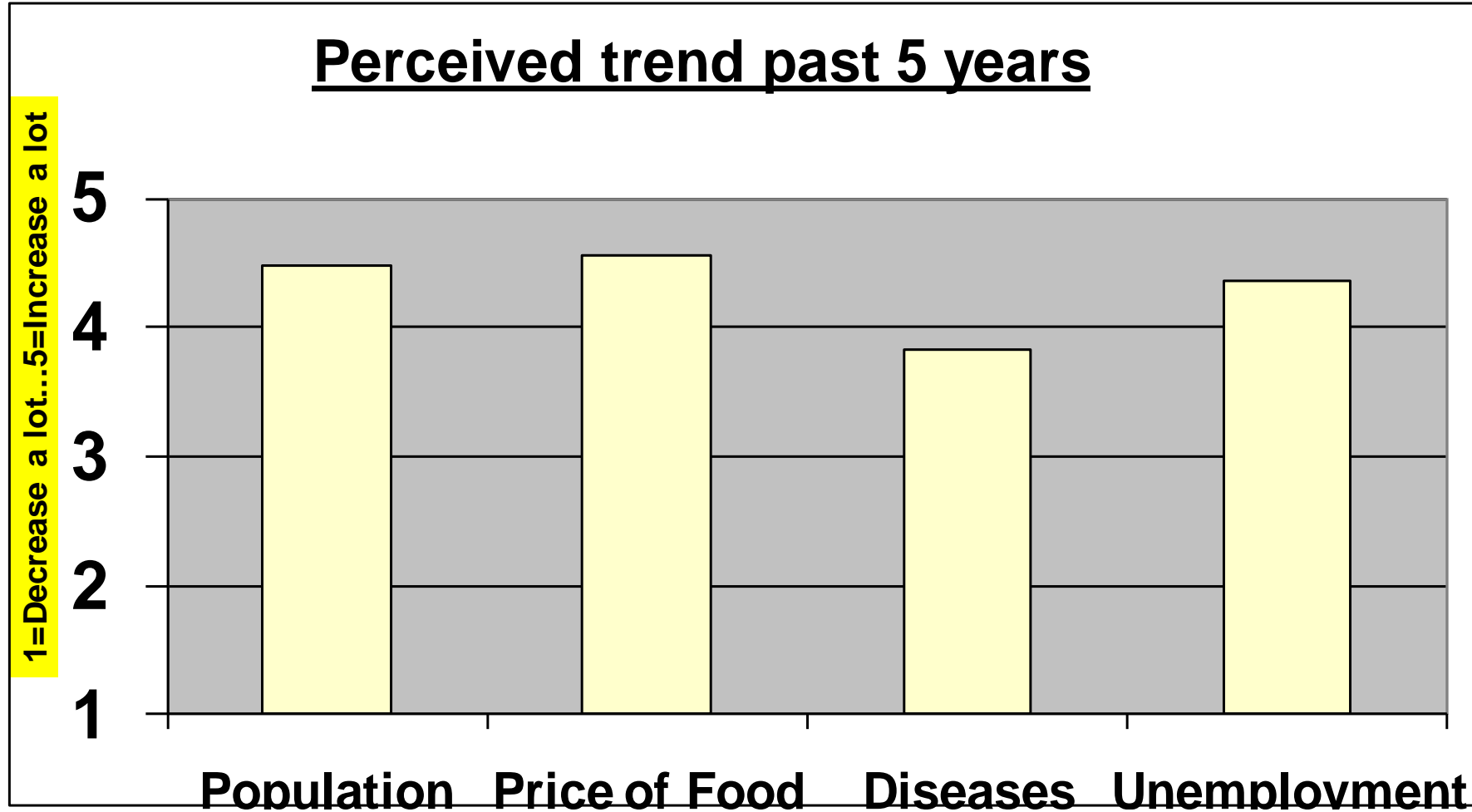
# % of household suffered due to insufficient food





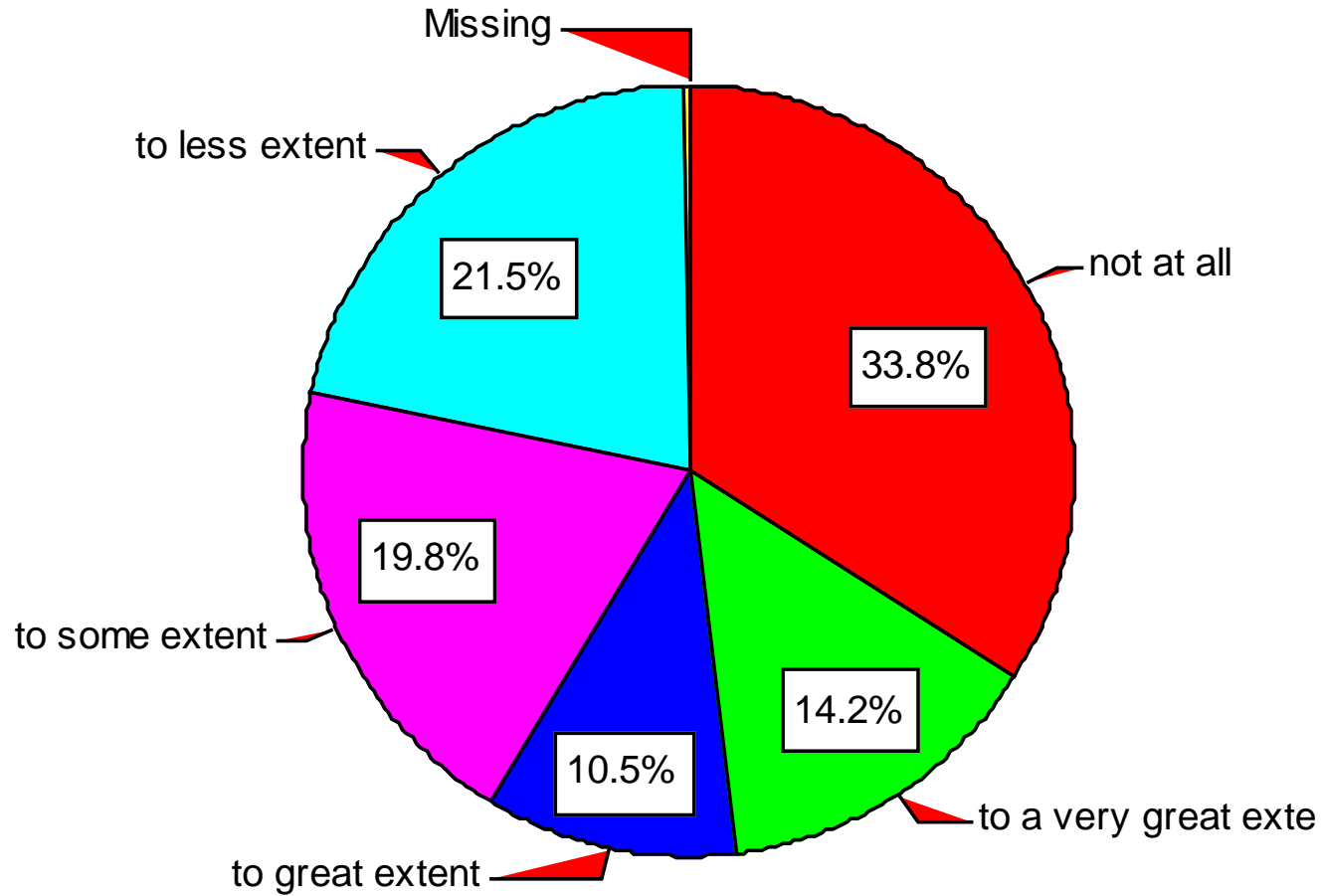
# Vulnerability

Trend (Human Factors) during past 5 years



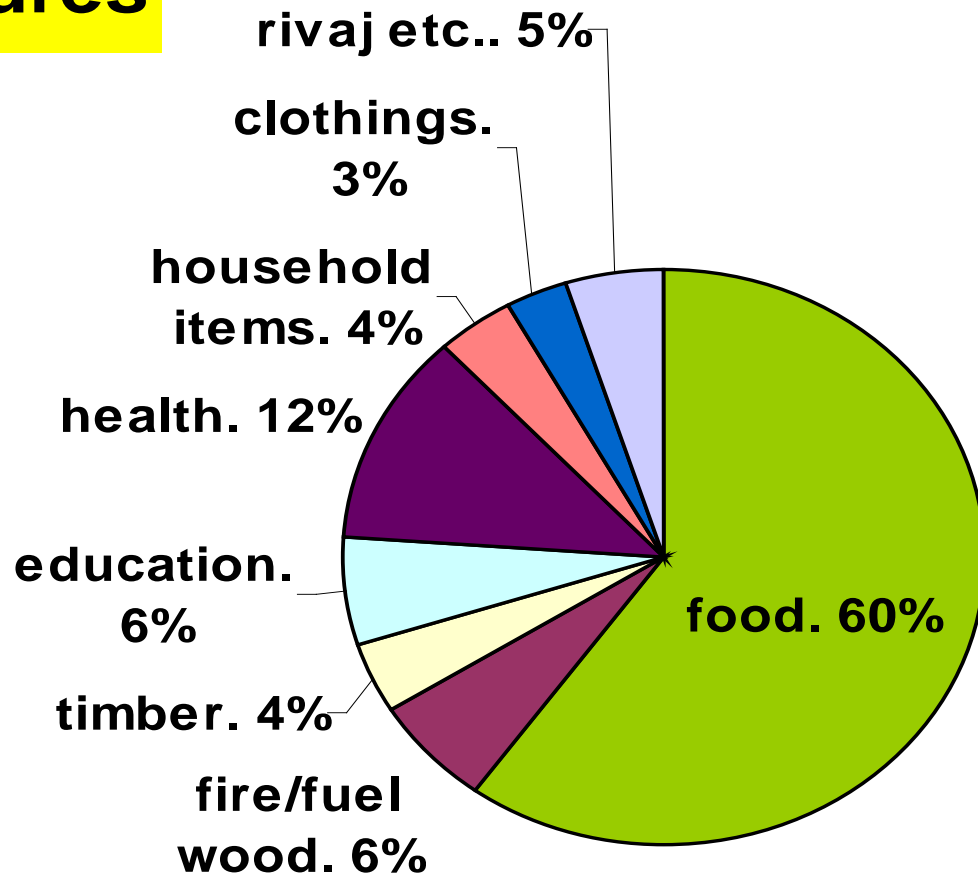
At least one adult male in **43.5%** of the households was unemployed

# % of households suffered from unemployment



# Remittances for Subsistence

## Expenditures



# Conclusions

- majority of the local people were not dependent on the natural resource for their cash income rather they had adopted diverse **non-natural resource based** activities such as migration, labour, small business etc.
- Financial livelihood concerns are not met from forests (e. g. by selling timber), but by **selling labour** in the context of migration.
- due to inadequate human capital (illiteracy, poor health) most of the migrants were doing minor and irregular jobs.
- Remittances are used for subsistence and thus ease-up the vulnerability to food insecurity
- The institutional changes in the agriculture and forestry sector of KPK might have had an impact on the current livelihood strategies by employing rural youth in the activities such as forest protection, new plantations etc. and thus providing a regular source of income for them.

# Emerging Issues for Further Research

- **Links between migration, rural development (interventions) and natural resource (forest) management.**
- **Social Networks / social capital**
- **Uses of migrants' knowledge**
- **Sustainability.....?**



# THANKS.!

