



**Situation Analysis & Baseline Surveys For Poverty
Reduction through Rural Development in KPK,
FATA & Balochistan**

**DEVELOPMENT PROFILE OF
BAJAUR AGENCY**

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Acronyms

ADM	Assistant District Magistrates
APA	Assistant Political Agent
ASF	Agribusiness Support Fund
ASWED	Action Society for Water Supply Environment and Development
CAP	Community Appraisal Program
CEDO	Community Empowerment and Development Organization
CERD	Center of Excellence for Rural Development
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
CVP	Citizen Voice Project
DGDC	Directorate General for Development Cooperation
DIG	Deputy Inspector General
DPO	District Police Officer
DRC	Dispute Resolution Council
DSP	Deputy Superintendents of Police
EPS	Environmental Protection Society
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FCR	Frontier Crimes Regulation
FHA	Frontier Highways Authority
FSSP	Fata Secretariat Special Project
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoI	Government of Italy
GPI	Gender Parity Indices
GRHO	Gender Reproductive Health Organization
GTTTC	Government Technical Teachers Training Centre
IDA	International Development Association
IDP	Internal Displacement Persons
KDWO	Kamore Development Welfare Organization
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LEP	Livelihood Enhancement and Protection
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NRSP	National Rural Support Program
PATA	Provincially Administered Tribal Areas
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PEI	Poverty Eradication Initiatives
PHC	Peshawar High Court
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PRDS	Participatory Rural Development Society
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement
REPID	Rural Empowerment and Institutional Development
SADA	Society of Awareness and Development for All
SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
SRSP	Sarhad Rural Support Program
SWWS	Support With Working Solutions
TAF	The Asia Foundation
TDEA	Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability
TNSM	Tehrek-i-Nifaze-Shariate-i-Mohammadi
TRW	Tribal Rights Watch
TTP	Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan
UBL	United Bank Ltd
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
ZTBL	Zarai Taraqati Bank Ltd

Foreword

Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) has received financing from the International Development Association (IDA) for undertaking the consulting services titled as “Situation Analysis and Baseline Surveys for Poverty Reduction through Rural Development in KP, FATA and Balochistan” in 14 targeted districts. The study is awarded to the consortium of AASA Consulting and Gender Reproductive Health Organization (GRHO).

The findings of this research would be utilized for the three year investment program in Balochistan, KP and FATA which would be financed by the Government of Italy (GoI) through the Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGCS).

The project is divided in two phases. A macro picture of target districts will be portrayed in Phase-I by developing, “District Situation Analysis” reports, while household poverty and assessment of Community Organizations (COs) will be assessed through detailed quantitative and qualitative surveys in the selected Union Councils of the target areas in Phase-II of the project.

This report furnishes the Situation Analysis of Bajaur Agency with respect to the socio-economic status. It employs mainly secondary data collected by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, the provincial bureaus and the work of various donor organizations. Three main data sources are used to compile the district profiles; FATA Development and Social Statistics, District Census and Population Reports, 1998 and the latest available household survey FATA Multiple Indicators Clusters Survey (FATA –MICS), 2009.

Some information, which is significant for profiling development characteristics, such as strength of social organizations and institutions, conflict resolution practices, disaster management etc. is limited at the level of FATA and Agencies, but wherever possible, the information is shared and analyzed.

The report starts with district geography, followed by the socio economic profile of the district including education and literacy, health, housing quality and housing services, transport and communication, employed labor force and livelihood. The other areas covered in the report include Law and Order, Conflict Management, The Role of Women, Environmental Analysis and Social Mobilization. A brief on financial institutions operating in the district is also shared.

The report provides a quick reference with respect to the current socio-economic status of Bajaur Agency. This information is useful for planning development initiatives at a local level. Wherever possible, the information is presented in visual form (tables and graph) with a very brief commentary to make these profiles a handy and practical booklet.

Bajaur Agency – At a Glance

Headquarter of Bajaur Agency: Khaar

Subdivisions and Tehsils

Khaar Sub division Khaar, Salazai, UthmanKhel

Nawagai Subdivision Chamar Kand, Nawagai, Mamund, Barang

Area 1290 Square Kilometers

Climate

The Agency, due to its mountainous terrain has an extreme climate. The winter season begins in November and lasts up to March. Winters are extremely cold and sometimes from December through February the temperature plunges below freezing point.

Major Ethnic Groups Utmankhels, Tarkanris, Salarzais

Demography

Projected Population – 2014 1,173,000

Population Density (Persons per Square Kilometer) 909

Percentage of Rural Population 100%

Percentage of Female Population 49%

Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females, Percentage) 114

Percentage of Children (0-5 years) 17%

Percentage of Active Population (15-64 years) 56%

Household Size 9

Livelihood Sources

Total Cropped Area 68258 Hectares

Total Irrigated Area 13890 Hectares

Major Crops Wheat, Barley, Rice, Maize, Rapeseed and Mustard

Livestock Head Per thousand Rural Population 331

Major Minerals Marble, Chromate

Education

	Percentage
Net Primary Enrollment Rate	22
Net Middle Enrollment Rate	8
Net Matric Enrollment Rate	5
Percentage of Literate Persons (10 years and above)	16
Percentage of Literate Persons (15 years and above)	17

Health

Health Institutions	Number
Hospitals	2
Dispensary	8
Rural Health Centre	2
Basic Health Centre	20
Health Staff per One Hundred Thousand Population	
Doctors	11
Nurses	2
Paramedics	31

Housing

	Percentage
Un-electrified Households	23
Households with No-Toilet	38
Inadequate Fuel for Cooking	85
Inadequate Source of Drinking Water	63

Sources:

- FATA Development Statistics, 2013
- Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2009
- FATA in Figures, 2013

1.0 About Bajaur

1.1 Location and Boundary

Prior to 1960, Bajaur Agency remained a semi-independent territory and was considered an inaccessible area. The whole area was under the influence of various Khans i.e. the Khan of Khar, the Khan of Nawagai and the Khan of Pashat, etc. In 1960, Bajaur was declared as a subdivision of Malakand Agency and an Assistant Political Agent was appointed with his headquarters at Munda in the Dir district. Bajaur was declared a Federally Administered Tribal Agency (FATA) in December 1973.

Geographically, Bajaur Agency adjoins Malakand Agency on the south-east, Dir district on the north-west, Mohmand Agency on the south-west and Afghanistan on the north-west.

Map of Bajaur Agency



Sources: Mapping Catalog Pakistan, USAID

1.2 Topography

Bajaur Agency is located at the extreme end of the Himalayan Range which creates variations and uncertainty in the monsoon rains from month to month and year to year. Nevertheless, on account of the peculiar geographical position of the area, Bajaur does get its share of rains with winter and spring rains being more predictable than rains at other times of the year. Rabi crops have a good chance of reaching maturity, but variations in the timing and amount of precipitation create risks and leads to variable yields. The main agricultural areas in the valleys of Bajaur receive about 800 mm of average rainfall per annum.

1.3 Tribes Ethnic Groups and Languages

Bajaur is inhabited almost exclusively by Tarkalanri Pashtuns. The dominant tribe of Bajaur Agency is the Salarzai branch of the Tarkalanri tribe that is divided into different clans. Main

sub-tribes include; Utmankhel, Tarkalanri, Mamund (Kakazai, Wur and Salarzai) as well as a small population of Safis. The Utmankhelis are in the south-east of Bajaur, while Mamund are in the south-west, and the Tarkalanri are in the North of Bajaur. Its border with Afghanistan's Kunar province makes it of strategic importance to Pakistan and the region.

Bajaur Agency is divided into Seven Tehsils, which are Barang, Nawagai, Khar, Mamund, Salarzai, Utmankhel and Chamarkand. Most of the land in Khar, Bajaur, Raghagan, Lossum, Pashat and Babukara areas still belongs to Khans. Bajaur today is different from the past when the whole tribe acknowledged allegiance to one ruling family of whom Safdar Khan, the Khan of Nawagai is the lineal descendant. Owing to the dissension in the tribe, the power of the former ruling chief has in the course of time diminished.

1.4 Climate

The Agency, due to its mountainous terrain has an extreme climate. The winter season begins in November and lasts in March. Winters are extremely cold and sometimes from December through February the temperature plunges below freezing point. Bajaur is located at the extreme end of the Himalayan Range, which creates variation and uncertainty in the monsoon rains. Nevertheless, on account of the peculiar geographical position of the area, Bajaur does get its share of rain, with winter and spring rainfall being more predictable than rainfall at other times of the year. The main agricultural areas in the valleys of Bajaur receive about 800 mm of average rainfall per annum.

2.0 Socio-Economic Profile of the District

2.1 Education and Literacy

This section highlights the major characteristics of schooling by providing a situation analysis in terms of access, equality and quality of primary and secondary education. Moreover, besides providing the level of adult literacy, school facilities and physical characteristics are collated to give an idea of the quality of education in Bajaur.

Access and equality indicators are obtained from FATA-MICS, while the available institutions, staff and physical facilities in primary and secondary schools are ascertained from the latest available FATA Development Statistics.

Exhibit 2.1.1 displays the enrollment ratios for primary, middle and matric levels of education. As expected, the table portrays a gloomy picture, especially with respect to gender equity. While the primary net enrollment ratio was 32 for the year 2009, only 12 percent of girls were enrolled in the age cohort of 6-10 years. For secondary schooling, the trend is even worse. About 9 percent of boys were enrolled in Matric, while no enrollment for girls is evident.

Exhibit 2.1.1
Enrollments Ratios[2009]

	Overall%	Boys%	Girls%
Primary Net Enrollment (%) – [6-10 years]	22.0	31.8	11.8
Middle Net Enrollments (%) – [11-12 years]	4.8	6.4	2.8
Matric Net Enrollment (%) – [14-16 years]	4.7	9	0.00
Gender Parity Index			
	Primary	0.37	
	Secondary	0.00	

Source: FATA-MICS, 2009

Number of teaching institutions, students, and teaching staff in the Agency during the year 2012-13 are collated in Exhibits 2.1.2, 2.1.3 and 2.1.4 respectively, while Exhibit 2.1.5 describes the available physical facilities in schools, which is the most important pillar of quality input to education. School buildings, drinking water, boundary walls, electricity and toilets for students are considered basic facilities.

Exhibit 2.1.2
Teaching Institutions – Numbers [2012-13]

	Total	Male	Female
Primary School	483	328	155
Middle School	41	25	16
High School	28	26	2
Higher Secondary	1	1	-
Community School	35	No Data	No Data
Private School	-	-	-
Intermediate/Degree College	4	3	1

Source: FATA Development Statistics, 2013

Exhibit 2.1.3
Enrollment in Teaching Institutions – Numbers [2012-13]

	Total	Male	Female
Primary School	121917	84900	37019
Middle School	4014	3058	956
High School	12690	12289	401
Higher Secondary	166	166	-
Community School	4719	No Data	No Data
Private School	-	-	-
Intermediate/Degree College	3087	2924	163

Source: FATA Development Statistics, 2013

Exhibit 2.1.4
Teaching Staff – Numbers [2012-13]

	Teachers		
	Total	Male	Female
Primary School	1189	838	351
Middle School	219	139	80
High School	396	375	21
Higher Secondary	14	14	-
Community School	56	No Data	No Data
Private School	-	-	-
Intermediate/Degree College	94	78	16

Source: FATA Development Statistics, 2013

Exhibit 2.1.5 depicts the conditions of schools at various levels (primary, middle and high) in the Bajaur Agency. Although, almost all primary schools reported the availability of buildings, on average around 37.5 percent of the schools in the district do not have a boundary wall. About 29 percent of primary schools reported the availability of electricity and drinking water, while about 33 percent primary schools reported a toilet facility in their school. Only about 12 percent of schools have a building of satisfactory conditions. The situation in middle and high schools is however comparatively better.

Exhibit 2.1.5
School Facilities and Physical Characteristic – 2011
[Percentage of Schools]

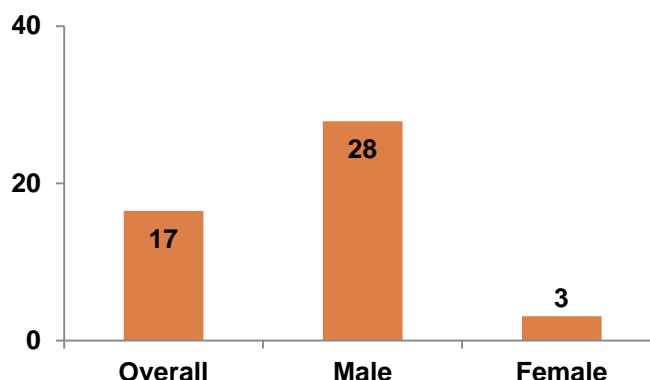
	Primary%	Middle%	High%	Total%
Boundary Wall Exists	60.87	68.29	78.57	62.50
Building Availability	99.79	85.37	85.71	98.19
'Pacca' Structure of Schools	91.10	78.05	64.29	88.95
Satisfactory Building Condition	12.22	7.32	7.14	11.78
Electricity Availability	29.81	34.15	53.57	31.52
Drinking Water Availability	29.19	34.15	64.29	31.52
Latrine Availability	32.71	31.71	50.00	33.70

Source: FATA Development Statistics, 2013

The phenomenon of gender discrimination may also be summarized with the help of the "Gender Parity Index (GPI)", which is commonly used to assess the gender differences in enrollment ratios. It is the value of an indicator for girls divided by that for boys. A value of less than one indicates differences in favor of boys, whereas a value near one indicates that parity has been more or less achieved. Low (near zero) GPI magnitudes confirm the worst scenario in terms of gender discrimination in enrollment rates.

Exhibit 2.1.6 documents the adult (15 plus age cohort) literacy rates for the Agency. According to the table, literacy rates in Bajaur were 17 percent for the overall population, with 28 percent for males and 3 percent for females during the year 2009. The estimated corresponding literacy rates for the province are; 17 percent, 28 percent and 3 percent for overall, male and female population respectively.

Exhibit – 2.1.6
Adult Literacy Rate (Percentage) - [2009]



Source: FATA-MICS, 2009

2.2 Health

Health is the most important factor which plays the key role in determining the human capital. Better health improves the efficiency and the productivity of the labor force and thus ultimately contributes to the economic growth and leads to human welfare. On the other hand, there is a strong relationship between poverty and poor health.

The health status of a region may be evaluated in terms of either input indicators (doctors, institutions etc.) or output indicators (Infant Mortality, Maternal Mortality, Life Expectancy etc.). Unfortunately, disaggregated data on output indicators are not available in Pakistan from either published or unpublished materials. The latest FATA MICS which was conducted in 2009, reports various indicators, but the data on Agency-wise mortality rates and life expectancy is not provided. Therefore, to gauge an idea about the health status in the Agency, data on available input indicators are collated in the following tables from the FATA Development Statistics – 2013.

The only Agency-wise information, available in FATA-MICS is the status of children in term of malnutrition. The report provides two indicators of children (under-five) malnutrition; low weight-for-height, wasting or thinness indicates a recent and severe process of weight loss, which is often associated with acute starvation and/or severe disease. In contrast, low weight-for-age reflects body mass relative to chronological age. It is influenced by both the height of the child (height-for-age) and his or her weight (weight-for-height).

According to the MICS findings, about 38 percent of children under five were underweight in Bajaur during the year 2009, while the percentage of severe malnutrition in terms of weight-for-age was 12. In addition, about 13 percent of children were malnourished in terms of stunted growth (wasting).

Exhibit 2.2.1
Health Institutions – Numbers [2012-13]

Hospital	2
Dispensary	8
Rural Health Centre	2
Basic Health Units	20
Maternal and Child Health Centre	-
TB Clinic	3
Community Health Centre	7

Source: FATA Development Statistics, 2013

Numbers of health institutions in the Agency during the year 2012-13 are collated in Exhibit 2.2.1, while strength of health staff is furnished in Exhibit 2.2.2. A gloomy picture is evident in terms of the strength of the Bajaur Agency in providing health facilities. Only 11 doctors and 2 nurses are available for every one hundred thousand (0.1 million) people, according to the statistics provided by the FATA official publications.

Exhibit 2.2.2
Health Staffs – Numbers [2013]

	Total	Per One Hundred Thousand population
Doctors	134	11
Nurses	20	2
Paramedics	366	31

Source: FATA Development Statistics, 2013

2.3 Housing Quality and Housing Services

It is of interest to assess the means and standard of living directly provided by the government and those that are acquired by the household. Shelter is one of the basic needs, and housing conditions are one of the key determinants of the quality of life.

To observe the access to housing facilities, three indicators are used Vis a Vis, proportion of households using electricity, cooking gas, and tap water. The quality of housing stock is generally evaluated in terms of material used in the wall and roof and the type of toilet in the house. However, data is available only for the type of toilet facility.

Although the last (1998) population and housing census data is available for these variables of housing quality and housing services, it is however preferred to use FATA MICS (2009) data for these indicators.

The provision of safe drinking water is an important part of planning for the healthy population. Exhibit 2.3.1 displays sources of drinking water in Bajaur. According to the MICS estimates, about 63 percent of households fetch water from unsafe or unimproved sources (unprotected water reservoirs). About 15 percent of households reported the tap water facilities, while the percentage of households which fetch water from a protected well or spring is about 20 percent.

Exhibit 2.3.1
Source of Drinking Water – Percentage of Households
[2009]

	Percentage
Tap Water	14.8
Hand Pump	2.5
Protected Well/Spring	19.8
Other (Uncovered)	63.1

Source: FATA-MICS, 2009

Information regarding the type of toilet used by household is furnished in Exhibit 2.3.2. A huge chunk (38 percent) of households reported the unavailability of toilet facilities in the house. Moreover, the table also reveals that the bulk (59 percent) of households reported the non-flush toilet system in -house, while about 3 percent of households reported the use of flush toilets.

Exhibit 2.3.2
Type of Toilet – Percentage of Households
[2009]

	Percentage
Flush	2.7
Non-Flush	59.0
No Toilet	38.3

Source: FATA-MICS, 2009

The Exhibit 2.3.3 reveals that about 77 percent of households in the agency were connected with the grid and use electricity for lighting purposes during the year 2009. The rest of the households use Kerosene Oil, candles and other materials for lighting.

Exhibit 2.3.3
Source of Lighting – Percentage of Households
[2009]

	Percentage
Electricity	77.3
Oil and Other Material	22.7

Source: FATA-MICS, 2009

Exhibit 2.3.4 provides information regarding the sources of cooking fuel. Wood and charcoal are the main sources of cooking fuel according to the table. About 85 percent of households use firewood for cooking. The percentage of households who reported the use of gas (PPG) for cooking purposes is about one percent.

Exhibit 2.3.4
Cooking Fuel – Percentage of Households
[2009]

	Percentage
Fire Wood/Charcoal	84.8
Dung Cake	8.6
Straw Wheat	3.2
Grasses	1.6
Gas – LPG	1.4

Source: FATA-MICS, 2009

2.4 Transport and Communication

Roads, transportation and telecommunication networks have a significant impact on socialization and modernization. Two indicators have been considered to portray the level of development of the transport and communication sector; road mileage per 100 square kilometers of geographical area, and the number of telephones per one hundred thousand persons. These indicators, depicted in Exhibit 2.4.1 are estimated from the latest published data of the FATA Development Statistics - 2013. However, data on availability of public and private transport and vehicles and internet connections is not available.

The exhibit reveals that about 270 persons out of one lakh (one hundred thousand) population were connected with PTCL landlines during the year 2012-13. The data on broadband connections in the Agency is not available.

About 418 and 179 kilometers metalled (black topped) and Shingle road is available out of one thousand kilometer of geographical area respectively.

**Exhibit 2.4.1
Indicators of Communication
[2012-13]**

	Numbers	Per one Hundred Thousand Population
Number of Connections		
Landline	3148	270
Broadband	Data is not available	
Road Kilometers		
		Per '000' Square Kilometer
Black Topped	540	418
Shingle	232	179
Total	772	598

Source: FATA Development Statistics, 2013

2.5 Population and Employed Labor Force

The characteristics of the employed force are important to understand the economic structure and potential of any region. However, limited data is available in terms of distribution of labor force into sectors, occupational groups and working status. MICS which was conducted in FATA area during 2009 provides very little information regarding labor force and employment.

According to the Exhibit 2.5.1, the estimated current population of the Bajaur Agency is about 12 lakh (1.173 million) with an average growth rate of 4.24 percent per annum. These population projections are taken from "FATA Development Statistics-2013" which applies inter-census (1981-1988) growth rate for the population projection. Although population growth rate seems high, in the absence of any reliable reference, this growth rate is used for the projection.

**Exhibit 2.5.1
Estimated Population**

	Rural
1998 – Census	595,000
2010 – Projected	990,000
2014 – Projected	1,173,000
Growth Rate [1998-2014]	4.24%

Source: FATA Development Statistics, 2013

About 0.43 million persons are projected as the active labor force for the year 2014 by applying the crude activity rate of KP. According to MICS (2009), the percentage of the employed population in the Agency was 43.8 percent, out of which about half the employed persons (48.6 percent) are working in other provinces in Pakistan. A significant percentage (12 percent) of employed persons is also reported as working outside the country.

2.6 Livelihood Sources

Sources of livelihood represent the economic base of the region. Various features of agriculture, livestock, mining and forestry are compiled in this section.

The land utilization statistics in terms of cultivated, cropped and irrigated areas is furnished in Exhibit 2.6.1. Accordingly, the shares of Bajaur are about 33 percent, 33 percent and 17 percent in FATA respectively, while the share of geographical area is about 5 percent. As evident in the table, tube-wells and canals are the major sources of irrigation.

Exhibit 2.6.1
Land Utilization Statistics [2012-13]

	(Hectares)	As percent of FATA
Geographical Area	129,035	4.7
Cultivated Area	75,480	33.2
Cropped Area	68,258	33.2
Irrigated Area	13,890	17.2
Sources of Irrigation		
Canal	3,330	
Wells	1,520	
Tube Wells	6,800	
Tanks	120	
Lift Pump	120	
Others	2,000	

Source: FATA Development Statistics, 2013

Major crops in Bajaur Agency are shown in the Exhibit 2.6.2. With the largest share in the cropped area, wheat is sown on 33920 hectares. This is followed by barley (10074 hectares). Rice, rapeseed and mustard, maize, and vegetable also have significant shares in the cropped areas and are sown on more than 1000 hectares.

Exhibit 2.6.2
Area and Production of Major Crops [2012-13]

Crops	Area [Hectares]	Production [Tons]
Wheat	33,920	27,941
Barley	10,075	8,207
Rice	4,710	7,000
Maize	3,695	4,990
Rape Seed and Mustard	3,121	960
Rabbi Vegetables	1,176	10,988
Onion	450	5,878
Turnip	428	6,012
Kharif Fruits	423	4,119
Spinach	378	2,500
Kharif Vegetables	270	1,379
Cauliflower	240	1,489
Tomatoes	178	1,137
Plum	135	1,274

Note: Those crops are included which are sown more on than 100 hectares.

Source: FATA Development Statistics, 2013

The numbers and share of agricultural machinery as a proportion of cropped area reflect the extent of modernization of agriculture. Only tractors are reported in the agriculture machinery. According to Exhibit 2.6.3, about 5 tractors are available per one thousand cropped area.

Exhibit 2.6.3
Agriculture Machinery [2012-13]

	Numbers	As percent of '000' cropped area
Tractors	312	4.6

Source: FATA Development Statistics, 2013

Livestock is also an important source of livelihood in rural areas. Exhibit 2.6.4 displays the availability of various livestock per one thousand rural households. The table reveals that Goats and Cattle are the major type of livestock in the Agency.

Exhibit 2.6.4
Population of Livestock [2012-13]

	Numbers	Per thousand Rural Households
Cattle	132,000	1,023
Buffalo	15,000	116
Sheep	53,000	411
Goats	173,000	1,341
Camel	15,003	116

Source: FATA Development Statistics, 2013

In minerals, the production of marble and chromate are reported for the year 2012-13. Production of these minerals and also the share in FATA with respect to these types of minerals are furnished in Exhibit 2.6.5. The share of Bajaur in FATA is 6 percent and 8 percent for marble and chromate respectively

Exhibit 2.6.5
Mineral Production [2012-13]

	(Tons)	As percent of FATA
Marble	3,089	6.1
Chromate	2,773	8.0

Source: FATA Development Statistics, 2013

Exhibit 2.6.6 reports the area under the control of the Forest Department of FATA. The table reveals that the Agency has about 0.322 million acres of forest area which is about 5 percent of the FATA forest area.

Exhibit 2.6.6
Area Under the Control of Forest Department [2012-13]

	(Acres)	As percent of FATA
Man Made Forest	65,186	16.5
Linear Plantation	82	1.7
Natural Forest	23,323	41.9
Forest Area Covered	88,571	9.3
	Total	322,500
		4.7

Source: FATA Development Statistics, 2013

3.0 Law and Order

3.1 Background

Bajaur Agency is directly administered through the office of the Political Agent under the command of Governor of KP. Frontier Crimes Regulation is the legal statute giving immense executive and judicial powers to the Political Agent. The area is tribal in nature where all the tribes have collective responsibility for maintaining law and order on their respective lands¹.

There have been many crimes taking place especially in the wake of militancy and the rise of “Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)”, Bajaur Chapter, under Mullah Faqeer Muhammad. This group have committed crimes against humanity and caused the loss of dozens of lives, injuries and the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people from Bajaur².

Cross border activity is the most common in Bajaur. Most of these activities are carried out by “Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)”. Nuristan and Kunar are the most poorly governed areas in Afghanistan that provides these militants a sufficient place to reside and strategize. The government of Pakistan has continuously requested the Government of Afghanistan to clear these areas but there has been no effective response. The NATO forces in Afghanistan are over stretched and they lack the resources to clear militants from these areas.

With various militant groups operating in the district of Bajaur, violence was on the rise in 2012. In the second quarter of 2012, there were 18 terrorist incidents including a military operation spread over two weeks eliminating 209 militants. In these 18 attacks there were around 368 casualties out of which, 302 were killed and 66 were injured. There was some collateral damage killing 35 civilians and injuring 25. In the third quarter of the same year, the violence was increased by 125 percent as compared to second quarter. The difference between the two quarters was that in third, Bajaur witnessed a cross border attack. The largest casualties incurred during the military operation. A surprise attack took place in Pakistan, executed by Afghan militants on 24th August, 2012. This attack resulted in border occupancy by the militants. The army however, managed to strike back; killing 29 Afghani Taliban members and forced hundreds of insurgents back across the border.

The Government in Bajaur is being strengthened never the less, cross border activity remains the main concern responsible for security tension.

Although militancy is the major concern in Bajaur Agency for the armed forces, there are certain other crimes that have become a cause of concern for the law enforcement agencies. Similar to the other districts, major crimes taking place in the Agency are also related to land disputes, financial disputes in the market place, and women and honor related issues.

3.2 Law Enforcement Agencies

The chief executive of Bajaur Agency is the Political Agent. He has all the executive and judicial powers. He has access to Bajaur Levies and Khassadar force to maintain law and order in the agency. Bajaur Scouts are the Para-military force existing in Bajaur to support the PA. They are a branch of the Frontier Corps and work under the command of Commandant Bajaur Scouts (a Colonel rank Army officer)³

Under the FRC rule in Fata, all the tribes are responsible for maintaining law and order in their respective areas. Therefore, in the wake of militancy since the rise of TTP, most of the tribes in Bajaur have formed their local tribal Militias (*Lashkars*)⁴.

¹ Interview with Senior Socio Cultural Specialist, International Organization for Migration

² Interview with a Political Activist and Views of the President of Fata Research Center, Islamabad

³ Interview with a Political Activist

⁴ Interview with Ex-President of a Political Party in the Agency

**Exhibit 3.2.1
Security Set Up in Bajaur Agency**

Nature	Levies	Khassadar	Bajaur Scouts	Pak Army
Subedar Major	1	-		
Subedar	15	1		
N. Subedar	20	2		
Havaladar	69	4		
Naik	94	6	There are 4 wings of Bajaur Scouts, each having more than 600 personnel.	Currently one brigade of Pak Army is deployed in Bajaur, after the launch of the military offensive against TTP militants in 2008.
L. Naik	154	12		
Sepoys	1478	459		
Assistant	1	-		
S. Clerk	1	-		
J. Clerk	6	-		
Total	1839	484		

Sources:

- Crisis Management Cell, FATA Secretariat, Warsak Road, Peshawar, KP
- Interview with Retired Official of Bajaur Scouts.
- Interview with an Army Brigadier

3.3 Justice System**3.3.1 Government *Jirga***

The government *Jirga* is the primary system of justice in the agency. There are two Assistant District Magistrates (ADM) i.e. the Assistant Political Agents under the District Magistrate i.e. the Political Agent. The Assistant Political Agent Khar and Nawagai sits in the main political administration and the head quarter Khar is responsible for hearing cases from its respective sub-divisions.

The cases are heard under the Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR). This is a very outdated system of government in Fata, first introduced by British Occupation in 1901. It is surprising to see that it still exists and gives immense judicial powers to the office of the Political Agent.

3.3.2 The Private *Jirga*

People of Bajaur Agency belong to tribes living in the areas for thousands of years. They have their customs and traditions. These are unwritten codes of life where all the tribes are bound to follow it. Most of the conflicts are resolved through the private *Jirga*. This is the most trusted and easily accessible mode of conflict resolution for local people in the area.

The parties have a limited right of appeal in higher courts. The immediate appellate authority is the Commissioner of Malakand Division and then the Fata Tribunal. The Fata Tribunal is a three person bench mainly including retired civil officers. They can hear cases and give their rulings⁵.

⁵ Interview with President of Fata Lawyers Forum

3.4 Major Crimes

Exhibit 3.4.1
Security Situation in Bajaur Agency
First three Quarters 2014

Nature of Attacks	Incidents	Killings	Injuries
Operational Attacks	-	-	-
Clashes b/w Security Forces and militants	3	28	10
Cross Border Attacks	1	2	-
Terrorist Attacks	3	4	2
Bomb Blasts	14	12	19
Kidnappings	1	2	-
Drone Attacks	-	-	-
Target Killings	4	9	1
Suicide Attacks	-	-	-
Clashes between Militant groups	-	-	-
Total	26	57	32
Grant Total		89	

Source: Cumulative figures from three quarterly security reports published by FATA Research Center: www.frc.com.pk

3.5 Prisons

There are no jails in the Agency. However, a political lock up exists in Bajaur with a limited capacity under the Political Administration of the Bajaur Agency. This is a very small facility. The Political Administration sends its prisoners under the FCR mainly to Central Jail Haripur, Peshawar and Bannu. There is one Central Jail Fata under construction at Khar but a bomb blast took place there and its construction has, since then, been suspended⁶.

3.6 Reforms

Establishment of the FATA Reforms Commission by the Governor of KP created hope for reforms of the 110 year old system of FATA under the FCR. All the mainstream political parties have a joint committee on reforms in FATA and this committee has given its 11 point agenda for reforms. Since the amendment of the FCR in 2011, new reforms have not been observed in recent time. The amendments have provided some relaxation for FIR registration, bail, juvenile and old age **accusers**. But it has failed to cause any significant impact on law and order in the recent years, rather the situation has got worse in the past few years with the rise of TTP⁷.

⁶ Interview with an Official of the Political Agent

⁷ Interview with ex-MNA of Bajaur Agency

4.0 Conflict Management

Bajaur Agency is the most populated agency among seven FATA agencies. People of Bajaur mainly come from two major tribes i.e. Tarkani and Utmankhel. This is a tribal area governed directly by the Governor KP under Frontier Crimes Regulation 1901, amended 2011. People of Bajaur like, other nearby areas, face the menace of extremism, militancy and subsequent military operations since the US invasion of Afghanistan October 2002.

- a) Militancy is the Major Conflict: "Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)" has been operational in Bajaur since its emergence and challenged the writ of the government. TTP had occupied most of the area bordering Afghanistan in the near past targeting government officials, tribal elders and general people. Hundreds of people were killed in suicide attacks, IED blasts and direct fights with armed forces⁸.
- b) Other Disputes: other disputes in Bajaur Agency mainly include those of lands, tribal enmities, personal enmities, honor issues, financial issues at market level and other small criminal nature issues.

There is no patwar (revenue) system in Bajaur. Land is not properly registered and demarcated. Mostly family have create land disputes regarding land distribution amongst themselves. However, there are disputed lands among tribes, as well, in which big pieces of lands are sitting idle and therefore don't yield any crops⁹.

4.1 Tribal Conflict and their Impact on Local Community

The largest tribe in terms of population is the Tarkani Tribe, a pushtun tribe with sub tribes such as Utmankhel, Tarkalan, Mamund and Safi. The Mamund tribe is based in south-west whereas the Utmankhel tribe is largely present in south-east Bajaur. The other militant groups causing tribal conflicts are Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan, Tehreek Jaish Islami Pakistan, the Karawan Naimatullah group, the Dr. Ismail Group and the Moulana Abdullah Group asserting their presence in the region.

Some other tribes active in the areas are Ibrahim Khel and InmaKhel. However, the most powerful among all of them is Tarkani. There is hardly any evidence on exploitation of powers by the most powerful tribe. Nevertheless, the conflicts among them happen due to inheritance and land.

Exhibit 4.1.1
Major Tribes in Bajaur

Tehsils	Tribes
Salarzai	Tarkani
Mamund (upper and lower)	
Charmang	
Chamarkand	
Khar	
Nawagai	
Barang	Utmankhel
Arang	

⁸Interview with the President of Fata Research Centre, Islamabad.

⁹ Interview with the Ex-President of a Political Party of the District

4.2 Local Dispute Resolution Mechanism

The above mentioned conflicts are resolved in the local judiciary system i.e. *Jirga*. In terms of awareness of human rights, the local women are not very well acquainted with theirs. One plausible argument is lack of education. They are not even allowed to visit the local courts or villages due to cultural constraints.

4.3 Conflict Resolution System

Government *Jirga* is the main system of conflict resolution in Bajaur Agency. It is legal and is backed up by the Government. In Bajaur Agency, the Assistant Political Agent (APA) has powers to designate a *Jirga*. This *Jirga* will comprise of six members. Four members will be nominated by the APA while each party will nominate their respective representative to this *Jirga*. The *Jirga* hears the case in detail and then comes up with a suggested decision. The APA has authority to accept this decision or dissolve the *Jirga* and constitute another *Jirga* to hear the case.

They normally decide matters under the Tribal Codes of respective tribal areas i.e. under the *Riwaj* of Tarkani tribes and that of the Utmarkhel tribe. The system ruling decisions of Utmarkhel tribe is called code of *Atta Baba*¹⁰.

The parties have a limited right of appeal in higher courts. The immediate appellate authority is the Commissioner Malakand Division and then the Fata Tribunal. The Fata Tribunal is a three person bench, mainly including retired civil officers. They can hear cases and give their rulings.

The article 247 of the constitution of Pakistan denies the higher courts jurisdiction to Fata. Recently the Peshawar High Court has observed that that lack of jurisdiction of higher courts in Fata is against the basic rights and also causes law and order issues in Fata and adjacent KP districts and agencies¹¹.

The Private *Jirga*: Local people also refer their issues to the *Jirga* system outside the Political Agents (PAs) office. The tribal people as in other areas of Pakistan nominate elders or a council of elders. They give proper ear to the problem under consideration and decide on the basis of an established code of tribal traditions and customs. This system varies in different tribes but people mostly understand their own system¹².

The Shariat: is also one of the main sources of conflict resolution. The area is very religious. People believe in religious scholars and admire the Ulema. The Ulema also sit in conflict resolution and they give decisions on the basis of what Islamic Law or Shariat says¹³.

4.4 Displacement

During the military operation in Bajaur in 2008, most of the people living in Afghanistan's bordering tehsils, belonging mostly to Tarkani tribe were displaced to the nearby districts. They preferred taking refuge in the camps established in the areas that had their host families at safer places. Bajaur operation of 2008 created the largest pool of IDPs in the history of Pakistan with 550,000 IDPs from the Agency¹⁴.

They are now mostly settled back in their areas, however, some 400 families still reside in Jalozei IDP camps in district Nowshera. They cannot return because of some problem regarding their land they had been living in, prior to being displaced. During the military operation, severe fighting took place between militants and the armed forces. This resulted in

¹⁰ Interview with a Jirga Representative and Religious Scholar

¹¹ Constitution of Pakistan, Article 247

¹² Interview with a Political Activist and Ex-Mayor, Bajaur

¹³ Interview with Jirga r Representative and Religious Scholar, Bajaur

¹⁴ Crisis of IDPs in Fata , Issues, Challenges and way Forward: Fata Research Center, January, 2014

heavy losses to property, houses and market places. Some of villages have been dashed to the ground like those of Loi-Sum, Rasahakai, Janat Sha, Tangkhata, Nisarabad and others of the Khar Tehsil. Markets of Li-sum and Inayat Kalay were destroyed.

These losses have led to large-scale misery and the poverty ratio has risen sharply as well. Most people living in these villages have lost their shops, cattle, crops and other sources of income while there were plenty who had to leave Bajaur in search of income to other districts¹⁵.

4.5 Issues of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and their Impact on Host Economies

The biggest issues for the IDPs is among females who in their daily life are already victims of other form of violence such as, domestic, social, physical and mental abuse. The militancy has worsened the situation for these women. Most of the violence statistics are low, particularly because they are not reported due to cultural binding. Grave challenges arise for the Pashtun women in the IDPs camps. These women, who are restricted and socially inexperienced, have to stand in ration queues and interact with men for the purpose of shelter, food, clothing, and medical facilities.

¹⁵ Interview with a Local Political Activist

5.0 The Role of Women

In Bajaur, while the overall literacy rate is low, it is particularly low for women, which means that they lack access to education¹⁶. Also due to the restriction of *purdah*, many women are stuck at home and are unable to work or study. Bajaur is mainly an agricultural district; however, it seems that only men are capable and allowed to work on the farms. This further restricts women because it gives them no financial autonomy at all. A study conducted shows that women from these areas tend to suffer more from mental and physical disabilities; the data shows that 6.6 percent of women are effected in comparison to only 2.2 percent of men. The report also shows that women tend to suffer from depression and anxiety disorders due to their circumstances. Lack of facilities and medical help further aggravates their oppression¹⁷. There are many more issues that affect women; however, until political instability is resolved, the entire community will suffer. In particular, the issues of women will be left behind.

5.1 Status of Women

Women in Bajaur are oppressed and have no rights, due to the restriction of the veil (*purdah*), many women are stuck at home and are unable to work or study. Bajaur is mainly an agricultural district; however, it seems that only men are capable and allowed to work on the farms. This further restricts women because it gives them no financial autonomy at all.

Due to the military operation in Bajaur, most of the people were compelled to leave the area and reside in camps in other districts of KP¹⁸. Specially women and children were more vulnerable and faced the risks of abuse, exploitation, violence and discrimination not only during the conflict but during their displacement, and return to their places of origin. During the conflict, mainly schools, colleges and hospitals were destroyed, leaving women and children with no access to basic services.

5.2 Literacy Level

The literacy rate of Bajaur Agency is 171 percent, in which the male literacy rate is 28.2 percent and the female literacy rate is 3 percent¹⁹. Hundreds of educational institutions were affected by militancy, while the lack of basic facilities is also creating obstacles in the development and progress of the education sector. According to the 1981 Census, Khar tehsil had the highest literacy rate of 5.84 percent whereas Charmang tehsil had the lowest of 2.52 percent²⁰.

Exhibit 5.2.1
Literacy Levels in Bajaur

Number of Primary Schools	483
Number of middle Schools	41
Number of High Schools	28
Female Primary Participation Rate	12 %
Male Primary participation Rate	32 %
Male Middle Participation Rate	6 %
Male Middle Participation Rate	3%

¹⁶ Community Appraisal & Motivation Program: The Inter-Agency Early Recovery Needs Assessment (IAERNA), pg 12

¹⁷ Community Appraisal & Motivation Program: The Inter-Agency Early Recovery Needs Assessment (IAERNA), pg 27

¹⁸ Building a Protective Environment for Conflict, Bajaur Agency, Hayat Foundation

¹⁹ FATA-MICS, 2009

²⁰ Socio-Economic Profile of Bajaur Agency, Tribal Areas Development Project, USAID

5.3 Gender Ratio

The average household consists of 9 individuals in Bajaur Agency²¹. The male and female ratio is 114 males to 100 females. 22 percent of the male population is below 18 years while 29 percent of the female population is below 18 years, indicating a female dominated youth population.

5.4 Local Conflicts and Judiciary System

Local conflicts are resolved in the local judiciary system i.e. *Jirga*. In terms of awareness of human and women's rights, the local women are not aware and the only plausible argument for it is lack of education. They are not even allowed to visit the local courts or villages due to cultural constraints.

5.5 Violence against Women

Females in their daily life are already victims of other form of violence such as, domestic, social, physical and mental abuse²². The militancy has worsened the situation for these women. Most of the violence statistics are low particularly because they are not reported due to cultural binding. Even victimized women are not provided shelter, food, clothing, and medical facilities.

²¹ FATA-MICS (2009)

²² Development Profile of Bajaur, op. cit.

6.0 Environmental Analysis

In 1960, Bajaur was declared as a subdivision of Malakand Agency and divided into seven tehsils, which are Barang, Nawagai, Khar, Mamund, Salarzai, Utmankhel and Chamarkand. Bajaur remained a semi-independent territory and was considered as an inaccessible area under the Political jurisdiction of the Political Agent, Malakand. The whole area was under the influence of various Khans i.e. the Khan of Khar, the Khan of Nawagai and the Khan of Pashat, etc. Bajaur was declared a Federally Administered Tribal Agency in December 1973.²³

Bajaur Agency shares 52 km long border with Afghanistan's Kunar province in the north-west. The Bajaur and Mohmand hills of this northern region can be considered as a transition zone²⁴. The total area of the Agency is 1,290 sq km.

6.1 Climate Land and Water

Bajaur Agency is located at the extreme end of the Himalayan Range which creates variations and uncertainty in the monsoon rains. Due to its mountainous terrain, the climate in the agency is of extreme nature; the winter season begins in November and lasts up to March. Winters are extremely cold and sometimes from December till February the temperature plunges below freezing point. Its terrain is mountainous to sub-mountainous and climate is semi-arid to arid having both winter and summer seasons. Mean winter temperature ranges from 5 to 10°C, whereas mean summer temperature varies from 23 to 36°C²⁵.

The terrain of the agency is hilly, rugged, barren, and mostly arid. The hills in the agency have been more or less completely denuded due to the dry climate of the area and excessive deforestation. Roughly, 40 percent of Bajaur is covered by barren mountains and the remaining 60 percent by wide valleys. The valley area is mostly broad, open and used as agricultural land. The major River Rud, actually a mountain stream, passes through Khar and Nawagai valleys²⁶. Nearly 23.6 percent of the area is plain while 76.4 percent is mountainous²⁷.

Water availability is from surface and ground water in Bajaur Agency. Sources of surface water are rivers Natalai River, Jandool River, and Panjkora River. Panjkora River emerges from the mountain between Dir District and Afghanistan and flows into Swat River near Chakdara. Other large streams of Bajaur Agency are Babakara, Mullah Syed Watalai, Chaharmang, Khato, Bajaur, Arang, Barang, Dandmar and Jandool feeding the Swat River.

Internally generated rainwater was estimated as 494 million cubic meter in the Bajaur Agency. Runoff is largely from Rocky Mountains. A runoff coefficient of 50 percent was used for the estimation of runoff due to steep slopes, poor vegetation and climatic stations largely located in the valley having less rainfall than high mountains. Internally generated surface water is 247 million cubic meter per annum. Mountain precipitation is not measured, which is considerably higher than that of the valley.

Domestic water supply schemes are small in size and isolated. If designed and constructed properly can be managed effectively by the Water Users' Associations. Most of the water supply schemes are based on the abstraction of groundwater from closed wells and tube wells. The distribution network is established and managed by the PHED. Some of the schemes have community collection points and water users collect water from these points²⁸.

²³FATA-Rural Livelihood and Community Infrastructure Project (RLCIP) Supporting the Recovery and Livelihood Needs of the Targeted Communities of Bajaur, Mohmand and South Waziristan Agencies, Bajaur Agency, http://www.rlcipfata.gov.pk/Bajaur_agency_profile.php

²⁴Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Bajaur Agency, <http://fata.gov.pk/Global-fac.php?ild=294&fid=26&pld=277&mld=107>

²⁵Pakistan FATA Capacity Building Program, *ibid*.

²⁶Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Bajaur Agency, *op. cit*.

²⁷Pakistan FATA Capacity Building Program, *op. cit*.

²⁸Pakistan FATA Capacity Building Program, *op. cit*.

6.2 Forests, Fisheries and Agriculture

The total area under forest is 88,571 acres.²⁹ In the Bajaur Agency there is a potential for developing forestry and the area under natural forest is 23,323 acres.

In the recent study, 16 fish species were recorded in Bajaur Agency. In 2010, 11 species were recorded but now they are not found. Fish culture could easily be promoted in this poverty stricken area for enhancing economic activity which may in turn improve the earnings and life quality of the people of this area³⁰.

The total cultivated area of the agency is 75,480 hectares, while the uncultivated area is 53,685 hectares. Land under irrigation is around 13,890 hectares and un-irrigated area is over 54,000 hectares.³¹

Cultivable area is 0.086 million hectares and only 0.020 million hectares are irrigated, representing 23 percent of cultivable or 27 percent of cultivated area. Three-fourths of the cultivated area is under Barani and Spate irrigation and managed by farmers. In the Bajaur Agency there is a potential for developing agriculture, however most of the agriculture is dependent on groundwater.³²

There are two distinct seasons in Bajaur, Rabi and Kharif, and Wheat, Barley, Maize, Rice, Rapeseed and Mustard are the main crops grown in the agency³³.

6.3 Environmental Hazards

Floods: The slope of Bajaur Agency moves from West to East with the mountains sloping towards the Bajaur Agency, therefore, all the runoff from precipitation is drained by the tributaries of the Bajaur³⁴. The flood is of lesser duration and more highly intensive due to the excessive slopes. The banks of the River Khawar nearly washed the entire Khar city and the Mutakao area of Bajaur Agency during the monsoon floods.

Major floods occur during the winter and summer monsoons. Due to the excessive sloping of the beds from West to East, the storm runoff in periods of flood erodes the banks³⁵. The River Khawar, which at its starting point is only a few feet wide, has been widened several hundred feet in the middle portion due to the erosion of cultivated land. Therefore, precious cultivable land along the banks of the Khawar is wasted every year, because the river banks are not protected.

Rainfall: Bajaur is located at the extreme end of the Himalayan Range which creates variation and uncertainty in the monsoon rains from year to year³⁶. Due to the geographical position, rain fall occurs in winter and spring sessions, meaning Rabi crops have a good chance of reaching maturity, but variations in the timing and amount of precipitation creates risks and leads to variable yields. Bajaur receive about 600 mm of rainfall per annum.

²⁹Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Bajaur Agency, <http://fata.gov.pk/Global-fac.php?id=294&fid=26&pid=277&mld=107>, FATA Development Statistics 2013

³⁰Comparative Abundance of Fish Fauna of Different Streams of Bajaur Agency, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan, by Zaigham Hasan, , Wisal Khan, , Muneer Ahmad Khan, Latif-Ur-Rehman, Jehangir Khan, & Sana Ullah, http://www.academia.edu/8115373/Comparative_Abundance_of_Fish_Fauna_of_Different_Streams_of_Bajaur_Agency_Khyber_Pakhtunkhwa_Pakistan

³¹Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Bajaur, op. cit., FATA Development Statistics 2013

³²Pakistan FATA Capacity Building Program, op. cit.

³³Socio- economic Profile of Bajaur Agency, by TSPU, TADP, RDD, United States Agency for International Development, 1991, http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNABU840.pdf

³⁴Socio Economic profile of Bajaur Agency, Tribal Areas Development Project, USAID

³⁵ ibid

³⁶ ibid

There are two distinct seasons in Bajaur Agency:

- *Rabi* or winter season: In this season there is about 290 mm of rainfall from December to April.
- *Kharif* or monsoon season: In this season there is about 230 mm of rainfall from July to September.

In the remaining months, rainfall is usually light and unreliable however annual fluctuations occur widely

7.0 Social Mobilization

Numerous government and non-government programs and approaches have been used to promote rural development and poverty alleviation. Among these have been initiatives designed to build rural infrastructure, mobilize communities, enhance access to rural finance, and provide a social safety net.

7.1 Role of PPAF

PPAF has facilitated Poverty Eradication Initiatives (PEI) in completing a project in the health sector that is providing health care services to 4,130 community members. Mainly, PPAF has been providing support for two models namely: (a) Establishing community managed health centers, and (b) Strengthening government health centers, operating them for a period of up to 3 years and handing them back to the government. The objective of the PPAF health program has been to provide access to quality basic health services with special focus on maternal and child health to the poor and marginalized rural communities by focusing on all aspects required in this regard. These aspects include hiring of qualified and trained health care staff and paramedics, availability of proper buildings, standardized equipment, furniture and medicine and following WHO guidelines in terms of infection prevention practices.

7.2 Local NGOs

NGOs working in the Agency included Community Empowerment and Development Organization (CEDO), Kamore Development Welfare Organization (KDWO), Dewah Organization, PAIMAN Alumni Trust, Participatory Rural Development Society (PRDS), Community Appraisal Program (CAP), Action Society for Water Supply Environment and Development (ASWED), Center of Excellence for Rural Development (CERD), Tribal Rights Watch (TRW) and Rural Empowerment and Institutional Development (REPID).³⁷

The following NGOs are operating in the region:

- Society of Awareness and Development for All (SADA)
- Fata Secretariat Special Project (FSSP)
- Sarhud Rural Support Program (SRSP)
- National Rural Support Program (NRSP)

7.3 Focus of Donor Community

In order to gain a better understanding of the programmatic focus of the various donor agencies operating in the area, the following table summarizes various projects operated in different sectors distinguished by donor and executing agencies in the district.

**Exhibit 7.3.1
Donor Projects**

Project Name	Sector	Donor	Executing Agency
Agribusiness Project	Agriculture	USAID	ASF
Strengthening Citizen Voice and Public Accountability Program	Democracy and Governance	USAID	Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability (TDEA) and The Asia Foundation (TAF) NGO Devolution Trust for Community Empowerment
Economic Revitalization of KP		Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)	GOP KP

³⁷ Humanitarian Information Management Portal, <http://himpakistan.pk/AllOrganizations.aspx?region=fa>

**Exhibit 7.3.1
Donor Projects**

Project Name			Sector	Donor	Executing Agency
Governance Project	Support		Governance	Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)	GOP KP
FATA Project	Urban Centers			World Bank	GoP Pakistan
KP Emergency Recovery	Roads		Disaster / Emergency	World Bank	GoP Pakistan
FATA Project	Urban Centers			The Netherlands	TARUCCI, FATA Secretariat.
FATA Roads	Emergency Rural		Disaster / Emergency	The Netherlands	Frontier Highways Authority (FHA)
FATA Rural Livelihood and Community Infrastructure Project			Livelihood	The Netherlands	Directorate of Projects, FATA Secretariat
Public Safety and Justice Program (PS&JP)			Governance / Security	The Netherlands	DTCE
Advocacy for Effective Implementation of FCR Reforms in Bajaur Agency – A Sub Grant by Citizens' Voice Project (CVP)			Democracy and Governance	USAID	Citizen Voice Project (CVP)
Livelihoods Program Hindukush Pakistan			Livelihood	Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)	Inter corporation, Govt of KP
FATA Program	Development			Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)	FATA Secretariat
KP/ FATA/ Balochistan Multi-Donor Trust Fund				Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)	

8.0 Important Institutions

8.1 Institutions and Stakeholders

There are two administrative sub-divisions, Kharand and Nawagai. Each sub-division consists of three tehsils. Agency is administratively headed by a Political Agent and an Assistant Political Agent who is in charge of each sub-division- Bajaur Agency was established in 1973 with its headquarters at Khar³⁸.

The region is controlled by the Federal government of Pakistan, the federal authority in the context of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas. People of FATA are represented in the Parliament of Pakistan by their elected representatives both in National Assembly of Pakistan and the Senate of Pakistan. FATA has 12 members in the National Assembly and 8 members in the Senate. FATA has no representation in the Provincial Assembly of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa.³⁹

Stakeholders institutions are Water Users Associations and Farmers Organizations under the Water Users' Association Act of 1982 and the Provincial Irrigation and Drainage Authorities Act of 1997 for the formerly NWFP, respectively. These institutions are almost non-existent in the Agencies and even if they exist are not effective.⁴⁰

8.2 Financial Institutions in the Agency

Bajaur is one of the most underdeveloped areas in Pakistan. Its economy is heavily reliant on agriculture. Main commercial banks that are operating in Bajaur Agency are National Bank of Pakistan, United Bank Ltd, Habib Bank Ltd and Allied Bank Ltd. These banks are primarily responsible for dealing with remittances that come from the relatives of local residents living abroad. Among the banks that deal with agricultural activities, Zarai Taraqiati Bank Limited (ZTBL) is the only bank operating in the district. However it is imperative to mention that State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) has launched agricultural schemes in Bajaur Agency in the past. The objective of the schemes was to revive the economic activities in the district that has been continuously in the midst of a war. The aforementioned commercial banks were the moderators of these schemes.

³⁸Socio- economic Profile of Bajaur Agency, ibid.

³⁹Federally Administered Tribal Areas http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federally_Administered_Tribal_Areas

⁴⁰ Pakistan FATA Capacity Building Program, Agency Development Plan 2010-Final Report, Water Sector Agency Development Plans – Bajaur And Mohmand Agencies , Main Report, prepared by DIA for review by United States Agency for International Development, October 2010, <http://waterinfo.net.pk/sites/default/files/knowledge/Water%20Sector%20Agency%20Development%20Plans%20-%20Bajaur%20and%20Mohmand%20Agencies.pdf>