



**As Is Report - Social Sector Baseline Survey**

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## South Wazirsitan Agency (SWA), FATA

# Social Sector Baseline Survey Report

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## 1. Introduction and background

SWA has a population of 533,370 and is spread over 6,620 square kilometers. It spans rugged mountainous terrain which rises to 7,000 – 9000 feet above sea level. Land communication is sparse. Mahsuds predominate with a population of about 225,000 though they live in a mountainous region, followed by 150,000 Ahmadzai Wazirs in the western irrigated regions of the Agency. There are smaller tribes like Bhattanis in Jandola (FR Tank) who control the access into SWA. Agency Headquarters is located in Wana. Wazirs maintain economic interests on either side of the border.

At the time of this baseline study, a total of 49584 IDPs had been registered, mostly from Mahsud areas. Most of them are living with the host families in and around DI Khan. Some have migrated to Peshawar, Karachi and other cities of Pakistan. A total of 36187 cash cards had been distributed by the government to the IDP families, out of which 32204 cards had been activated. A total of Rs 559.5 million has been withdrawn till the end of March 2010 by the IDPs.

## 2. Purpose of this Survey

The purpose of social sector survey was to gather basic information about the socio-economic life of people in SWA with particular focus on health, education, environment and livelihoods. Findings of this survey provide a benchmark against which progress will be assessed during midterm and final evaluations.

## 3. Survey methodology

A gender balanced social monitoring team headed by a social sector specialist and comprising seven field monitors and a survey specialist was engaged to conduct this baseline. The field monitors included three women and four men with 3-5 experience in social development sector.

To obtain statistically valid results, initially it was planned to carry out a household survey with all the households in SWA as the sampling frame. The idea was to design a research instrument suitable for HH survey and gather information from a random household sample of sufficient size to produce statistically valid results. However, it was realized quite early in the inception stage that security situation in the area precluded the possibility of conducting a households survey.

This led to the development of an alternate approach in which ‘village’ rather than ‘household’ was chosen as the unit of observation. It also transpired as a result of discussions with concerned army officials that movement of AiD team will be restricted to close proximity of roads on which they travel as they went by allowed by the army to visit villages away from the main roads. Keeping this in view, it was decided to gather village level information from key informants. The primary key informants in this case were men and women belonging to any village of SWA, whether they were still living in the village or had become IPDs. In addition to villagers, staff of relevant government departments including service providers in health and education, young men and women belonging to SWA who are

studying in various educational institutions in Dera Ismail Khan etc. were also interviewed as key informants.

To collect the required information, following three research instruments;

1. Social Sector Assessment FORM 1: Questionnaire for Village level information;
2. Social Sector Assessment FORM 2: Questionnaire for information about businesses;
3. Social Sector Assessment FORM 3: Questionnaire for information about health and education facilities.

The above listed questionnaires are annexed with this report as Annex A, B and C respectively.

#### 4. Key Findings

Detailed statistical results of this baseline survey are annexed as Annex A. Following section gives a brief summary of the key findings.

##### 4.1. Sample Villages

A total of 126 villages were covered in this baseline study from Mehsud, Wazir and Bhetani areas. Population of these villages ranged between 100 and 10,000. Tehsil wise distribution of these villages is presented in the following table.

**Table 1: Tehsil wise distribution of Villages Covered**

S.No	District/Agency	Tehsil	No of Villages
1	FR Tank	FR Tank	4
2	FR DI Khan	Drazinda	2
3	FR Tank	Jandola	3
4	South Waziristan Agency	Wanna	16
5	South Waziristan Agency	Toi Khulla	3
6	South Waziristan Agency	Tiarza	11
7	South Waziristan Agency	Srwakai	26
8	South Waziristan Agency	Sararogha	21
9	South Waziristan Agency	Makin	17
10	South Waziristan Agency	Ladha	17
11	South Waziristan Agency	Birmal	5
12	Total		126

## 4.2 Education

### Overall Findings

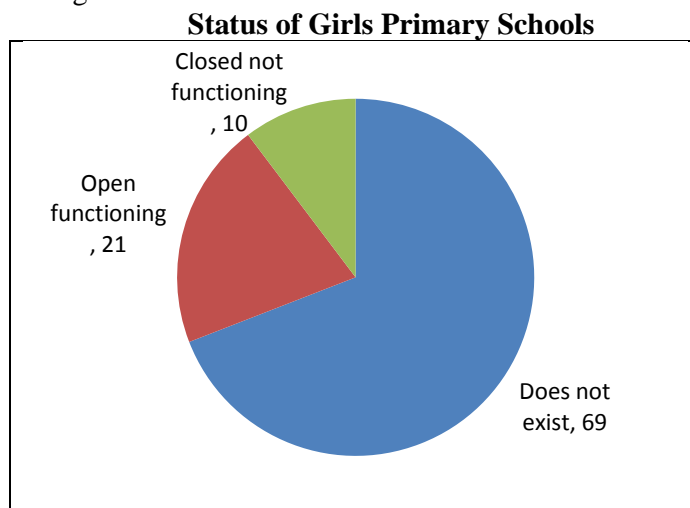
FATA has been known to have the poorest educational indicators when compared with most parts of Pakistan. This survey reconfirmed that in SWA, access to education continues to be severely limited. The already sparse outreach of education has been further truncated since a significant proportion of the existing schools has either been damaged or has been closed down due to ongoing war on terror. Although there has been no official damage assessment in SWA till date but the survey revealed that most of the educational facilities in Mehsud areas have been closed. It is however still to be determined as to how many educational facilities have been destroyed or damaged.

According to Education Census Report 2008-09, around 65810 students are enrolled in different government institutions in SWA out of which 22513 are girls and 43440 are boys, girls to boys ratio being almost 1:2. Same report also describes that 231 primary schools, 45 middle schools and 15 high schools are functioning without either one or more of the basic facilities such as boundary wall, water, electricity and toilet.

### Primary Schools

In the villages covered in this survey, only 21 villages have been reported to have functional primary schools for girls. Surprisingly, girls' primary schools simply don't exist in almost 69% of the villages covered in this survey. It was further found out that almost one third existing primary schools are not functioning.

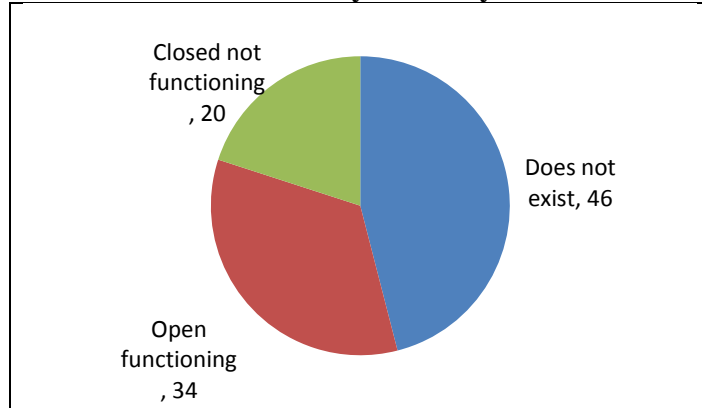
Girls Primary School	Freq	%
Does not exist	87	69
Open functioning	26	21
Closed not functioning	13	10
Total	126	100



The situation of boys' primary education is only marginally better than that of girls' education. As shown below, in almost half of the villages, there is simply no primary school for boys. In the remaining half which has primary schools, about one third of the existing schools are not functioning.

**Status of Boys Primary Schools**

Boys Primary School	Freq	%
Does not exist	87	46
Open functioning	26	34
Closed not functioning	13	20
Total	126	100

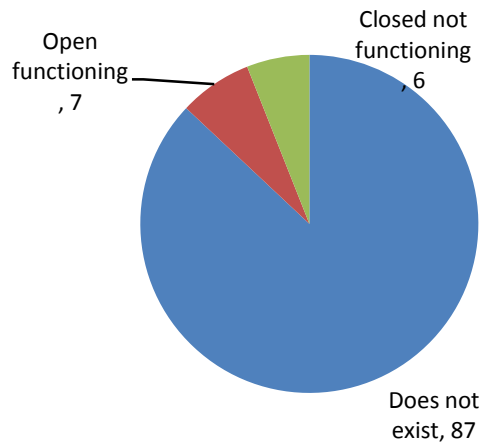


Middle Schools

Access to education is further curtailed as we move up the ladder from primary to middle education. Out of 126 villages covered only 13 villages had girls’ middle schools out of which 6 were not functioning or closed because of one or the other reason. The unacceptably low access to education for girls is also validated by the 2008-09 Education Census Report according to which out of 9 tehsils of South Waziristan only five have girls middle schools and only 624 girls are attending middle schools. This report also reveals a decrease of 8% in girls enrolment at middle level as compared to 2007-08.

**Status of Girls Middle Schools**

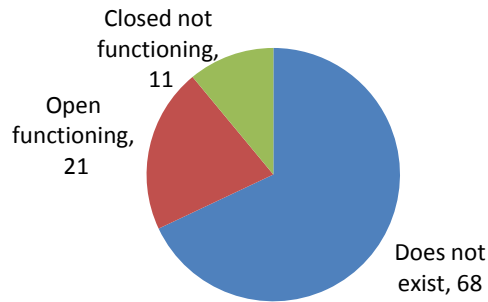
Girls Middle school	Freq	%
Does not exist	110	87
Open functioning	9	7
Closed not functioning	7	6
Total	126	100



Like girls middle education, there is nothing much to write home about boys’ middle education as well. As presented below, only 21 sample villages had functioning middle schools for boys. In the remaining 79% of the villages, either boys’ middle schools don’t exist or have been closed down.

**Status of Boys Middle Schools**

Boys Middle school	Freq	%
Does not exist	86	68
Open functioning	26	21
Closed not functioning	14	11
Total	126	100

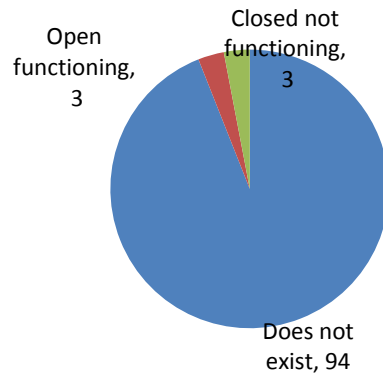


High Schools

There were only 6 villages in the sample where Girls High Schools existed in or close to the village. Sadly, half of even this small number had been closed. According to Education Census Report 2008-09, only 95 girls are enrolled in High Schools in SWA which is 37 % less as compared to girl’s high school enrollment in 2007-08.

**Status of Girls High Schools**

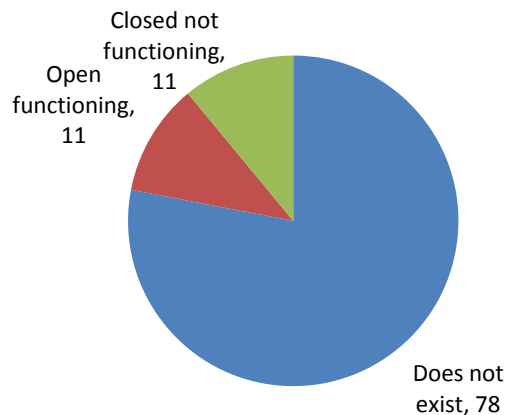
Girls High school	Freq	%
Does not exist	118	94
Open functioning	4	3
Closed not functioning	4	3
Total	126	100



As for boys high schools, surprisingly a much higher number of boys high schools were reported by the interviewees of this survey. A total of 22 high schools for boys have been identified. This could be because of respondent’s error who might not have been able to distinguish between middle and high schools. However out of the 22 high schools reported by the respondents, 11 were not functioning.

**Status of Boys High Schools**

Boys High school	Freq	%
Does not exist	98	78
Open functioning	14	11
Closed not functioning	14	11
Total	126	100





### 4.3 Health

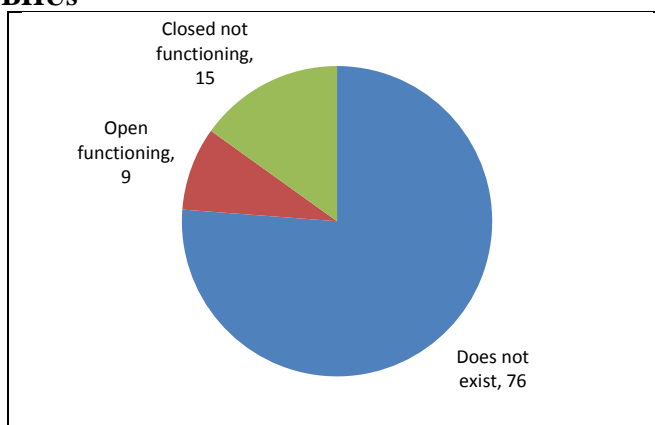
Like education, this baseline survey found that access to health services for people living in SWA is also almost severely limited. According to the data provided by the concerned health authorities, there are about 77 different health facilities in SWA, as detailed below:

S.No	Facility	Number
1	Agency Head Quarter Hospital	01
2	Tehsil Head Quarter Hospitals	03
3	Civil Hospital	04
4	Basic Health Units	17
5	Civil Dispensaries	41
6	MCH Centres	01
7	CH Centre	10
8	Total	77

However, majority of the respondents reported that most of the BHUs and dispensaries were just empty shells with no staff, no medicines and no services. In fact, not a single BHU was reported to have doctor present during the working hours. While many BHUs were closed, even those which were functioning were staffed by paramedics only. In only 9 of the sample villages, a functioning health BHU was reported as shown below.

**Status of BHUs**

BHU	Freq	%
Does not exist	96	76.2
Open functioning	11	8.7
Closed not functioning	19	15.1
Total	126	100.0



Responding to the question regarding how long it takes to reach nearest health facility, interviewees reported between 1 to 5 hours time. The average time needed to reach the nearest health facility of this sample was around two hours. However it should be noted that this time does not include the time needed to find and hire a transport to take the patient to the health facility. As majority of the households don't have their own transport, sometimes it takes hours to arrange a vehicle. A number of respondents shared that in case of acute emergencies, patients expire before making it to a health facility.



The survey revealed an even grimmer picture with regard to access to reproductive health services. According to statistics provided by FATA Secretariat, 25 LHVs are posted in various RHCs and BHUs of SWA. However, according to the respondents, close of 100% deliveries are conducted at home without assistance from any trained health service provider. Almost all the deliveries in SWA are attended by either elderly women from amongst relatives of the pregnant woman or by untrained traditional birth attendants (DAIs).

As for diseases commonly prevalent in SWA, respondents reported following diseases and ailments.

#### **Common Diseases in the Area**

<b>Disease</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Malaria	25.2
Cholera	16.3
Hepatitis	14.6
Asthma	10.6
Skin Diseases	7.3
Diarrhea	6.5
Depression	4.1
Gastric	4.1
Tuberculosis	2.4
Eye Infection	1.6
Other*	7.3
Total	100.0

It is worth stating that while depression was not mentioned very frequently by the respondents but field researchers found out that a large number of respondents – particularly women IDPs interviewed at various locations in Dera Ismail Khan - were traumatized or suffering from post traumatic stress due to loss of their near and dear ones, loss of live stock and of course displacement from their homes.

#### **4.4 Livelihood**

SWA is mostly a mass of rugged and complex hills and ridges. There are no regular mountain alignments. The land rises gradually from south and east to north and west. SWA has hot summers and very cold winters. Being outside the monsoon zone, the agency has an arid climate for the most part and receives little precipitation generally, except for the higher altitudes. Direction of water courses, in general, is from west to south i.e. from the watersheds of Sulaiman Mountains to the Indus. There are two principal rivers and some important rivulets. The rest are merely mountain streams generally insignificant as sources of drinking and irrigation water. Majority of Wazirs and Mahsuds of South Waziristan are pastoral. The Wazirs breed a good race of horses and sheep and earn their livelihood from sheep rearing and agriculture. A large number of Mahsuds are employed in the Army, as levies and Khassadars in Militia and Scouts. Mahsuds have also taken to business in Tank and Dera Ismail Khan and run buses and trucks. The other articles of petty trade in this Agency are charcoal, wool, potatoes, chilghozas and a few varieties of locally grown fruits.

Small scale subsistence level farming including vegetables and fruit and remittances from migrant workers are among the notable sources of livelihoods for the people of SWA. According to the survey finding there is hardly any household in the sample villages which

does not have one or more men working in other cities of Pakistan or even other countries. Most of migrant workers of SWA are either working in Karachi in various trades or in middle east as laborers. Many households even reported that all of the working age men were migrant workers and only children women and elderly men live in the village. Given the large number of migrant workers from SWA, there is obviously a need for an efficient and reliable money transfer system. However the formal financial sector has very limited penetration in the agency. There are only a few banks with a small branch network whose services are principally availed by government departments and officials. General population of the area heavily relies on the informal sector. For instance, almost all the respondents of this survey reported use of hundi system for money transfer. Similarly, not a single respondent reported the use of any financial service from the formal financial sector including credit, saving and insurance. For all their business and consumption related needs, people turn to their relatives and friends when in need of money. And all of this inter family and inter friends lending and borrowing is obviously interest free.

Given that agriculture is second most important source of livelihoods in SWA, the average land holding per household is pretty small. In most of hilly terrain, people sow on small patches of land and typically the entire land owned by a household does not exceed 2 kanals. In plain areas however the average landholding was reported to be around 5 kanals. Water shortage for irrigation was reported as the most oppressing issue in agriculture. Majority of framers relies of natural sources of water including rainfall, springs and streams. Some respondents even reported that they manually transport water from a nearby source (stream or spring) in buckets to irrigate their tiny patches of agricultural land. The use of mechanized sources of water is limited to towns in plain areas and that too is rarely used because of non availability of electricity during most of the hours of the day.

#### Mean Source of Irrigation Water(%)

Source of Irrigation	Being used (%)
Rainfall	17.7
Spring	52.9
Stream	13.5
Tube well	5.0
Turbine	10.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

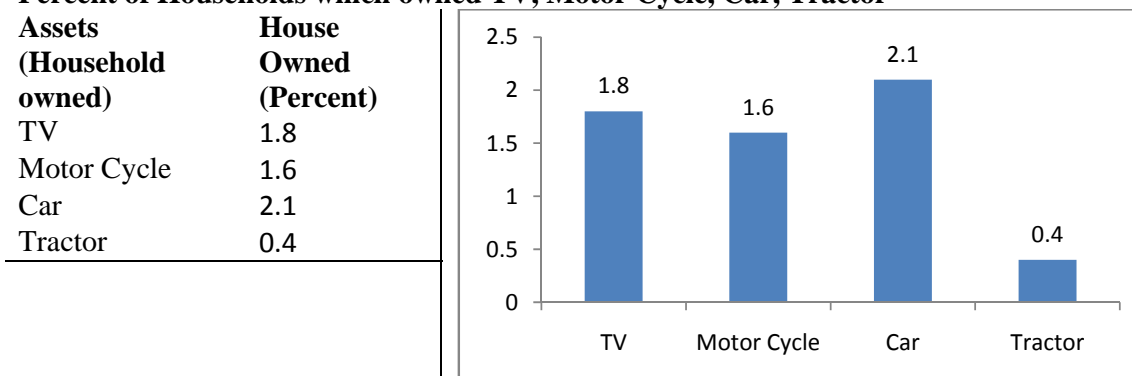
Most of the people indicated that they have fruit trees in and around their houses and grow different kind of vegetables which is mostly for their own use and at the most cater for the need of the village. In general, both grain and vegetables are grown for subsistence. However, in some Wazir areas, production of maize and wheat is more than the subsistence needs of the growers. Similarly fruits and vegetables (chiefly potatoes and tomatoes) are also produced in large quantities in some areas and are sold to markets across the country.

By and large, farmers of SWA rely on traditional farming practices. No modern techniques and methods are used for growing, harvesting, storage, packing and transportation of agricultural produce. This results in significant pre harvest, harvesting and post harvest losses.

As for livestock, 1-3 cattle and 2-4 goats were reported per household in the sample villages. Similarly almost all the households keep a small flock of free range chickens to meet the domestic needs of eggs and poultry. However access to veterinary services is next to negligible. It was reported by the respondents that neither any veterinary services facilities nor livestock extension workers were available in the area.

It has also been found out that while poverty was already widespread in SWA, the ongoing war on terror has further exacerbated the situation. Small scale businesses (retailers) reported erosion of their revenues and incomes because of migration of customers and also because of the reduction in the purchasing power of those who are still living in the area. The extremely low possession of selected household assets as shown in the table below is indicative of the extent of poverty.

#### Percent of Households which owned TV, Motor Cycle, Car, Tractor



#### 4.5 Water and Sanitation

Majority of the people in SWA use water from natural sources for drinking purposes and report satisfaction over the quality of this water. Therefore use of water purifying methods is very rare. It was reported that sometimes people boil water but only for the use of patients.

##### Source of drinking Water

Source	(%)
Spring, Waterfall	50.0
Waterfall, Stream	21.8
Turbine	8.9
Well	4.8
Tube well	4.0
Rainfall	2.4
Hand Pump	2.4
Electric Pump	1.6
Other	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

For domestic use, water is brought to house from a nearby source in containers either manually or on donkeys. It is only a tiny minority that has piped water supply connections in the house. Average time needed to bring water is around one hour and in almost 100% of the cases women are responsible for this daily chore.

As for sanitation and health and hygiene practices, the survey findings paint an appalling picture. Not only open defecation is almost universally practiced but the use of soap for hand

washing after defecation is also seldom. Only about 5% people reported using soap for hand washing after defecation.

Similarly, environmental sanitation is also a serious issue. Hardly any village was reported to have community level sanitation infrastructure like primary and secondary sewerage pipelines. Similarly none of the villages in the sample had any solid waste collection and disposal system. As a result, both liquid and solid waste is disposed in the village surroundings and most of this waste ends up in the mountain gorges, water ways and streams.

#### **4.6 Gender**

As is the norm in most of the tribal areas of FATA, men have a complete control over social, political and economic spheres of life in their villages and society at large. Severely limited access of women to services including education and health has already been mentioned in respective sections. In response to questions related to women empowerment, respondents shared that women had almost no role in decision making both at community as well as at household level.

While the community life is dominated by Jirga which is an exclusive body of men, household level decisions like sale and purchase of property, livestock and assets is also done by male members of the house with very little consultation with the women folk. Similarly, most of the decisions related to education and marriages of girls and boys are also made by the male members. Following table gives a glimpse of the participation levels of various actors in household level decision making. However, it must be noted that almost all the women interviewed during this survey said that do not play any role in any of the decisions listed in this table. On the other hand, men interviewees stated that they consult women in some of the decisions.

**Decision Making**

Who Decide	Education of boys	Education of girls	Marriage of boys	Marriage of girls	Sale/Purchase of land and property	Sale/Purchase of moveable assets and HH items like tractor, TV, Refrigerator etc	Sale/Purchase of livestock
Eldest male member of the HH decides (grandfather etc)	33.3	37.6	31.0	31.0	61.5	64.6	49.6
Husband decides alone	14.0	9.9	10.6	10.6	15.6	12.5	14.8
Wife decides alone	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
Husband and wife decide jointly	29.0	27.7	30.1	26.6	6.4	5.2	14.8
All family members jointly decide	21.9	24.8	28.3	31.9	16.5	17.7	18.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Child marriages, especially of girls are also very common. The average age of girls at the time marriage as reported by respondents comes to be 16 years, which is certainly very low. Besides, almost all the respondents shared that girls are considered to have reached marriageable age when they hit 13.

**4.7 Social Infrastructure**

No community groups of organizations other than Jirga were found in the sample villages.

**4.8 Access to information**

The major source of information for the people of sample villages is radio as TV has been banned by Taliban. As a result even those who have TV's do not publically admit having one.

The few respondents who stated that they watch TV (mainly belonging to Wazir areas) gave the following information about their preference for various TV channels.

**Commonly viewed TV channels in the order of their popularity**

First Choice		Second Choice		Third Choice		Fourth Choice	
Channel	(%)	Channel	(%)	Channel	(%)	Channel	(%)
PTV home	58.0	TEN sports	50.0	GEO news	40	AAJ TV	25.0
PTV	42.0	PTV news	16.7	ZEE		GEO	25.0
		PTV world	16.7	cinema	40	HBO	25.0
		ZEE		STAR plus	20		
		cinema	16.7			KHYBER	25.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>

As for the radio stations popular in SWA, BBC radio stands out as the most favorite among radio listeners. Popularity of other radio stations as stated by respondents of this survey is given in the following table.

**Commonly Listened Radio channels in the order of their popularity**

First Choice (%)	Second Choice (%)	Third Choice (%)	Fourth Choice (%)
BBC Urdu	55.8	FM Radio	20.3
FM Radio	11.5	Pashto	18.8
Pashto	4.4	VOA	14.5
Pashto		Wana	12
News	3.5	Afghanistan	8.7
Razmak	4.4	Other	6.8
Wana	4.4	Aap ki	4.4
FM 96	4.4	duniya	
Other	11.5	BBC Urdu	4.4
		Razmak	4.4
		Other	6.8
		Shahken	17.1
		Daewa	14.3
		FM 96	11.4
		Wana	
		Channel	11.4
		Afghan	
		Radio	8.6
		Afghanistan	5.7
		Ashna Radio	5.7
		BBC Urdu	5.7
		Peshawar	5.7
		Aap Ki	
		Duniya	2.9
		Azadi Radio	2.9
		Other	6.8
		Wana radio	37.5
		Dewa radio	18.8
		Ashan radio	25.0
		AAP	6.3
		Afghanistan	6.3
		VOA	6.3

Due to low literacy, newspaper readership is also very low. Among the newspapers which reach SWA, Mashriq was the most commonly read newspaper.

**4.9 Community Physical Infrastructure**

It has been found out that majority of the population in SWA lives in 'katcha' houses built by unbaked clay bricks. The survey reports that 90% houses are 'katcha' and the remaining 10% are 'pacca' – built with baked bricks and concrete. Other types of houses such as temporary shelters made of straw and thatch roofs are extremely rare. Most of the houses have been reported to have 4-5 rooms.

Condition of roads, bridle paths and walk ways was generally reported to be poor. Some respondents even said that no road construction and road repair work has been done in the last fifty years. Similarly no small dam or any other community level water storage facility was reported in the sample villages.



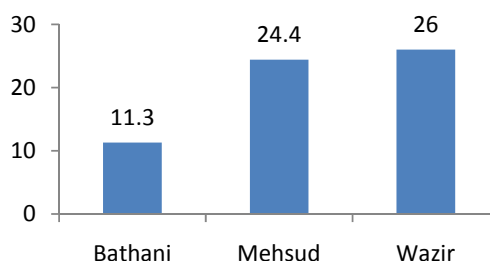
# ANNEX A

## SCIOAL SECTOR ASSESSMENT

### Statistical Results

#### Average Household Members by Tribes

Tribe Name	Mean Household Members
Bathani	11.3
Mehsudud	24.4
Wazir	26.0
Total	24.4

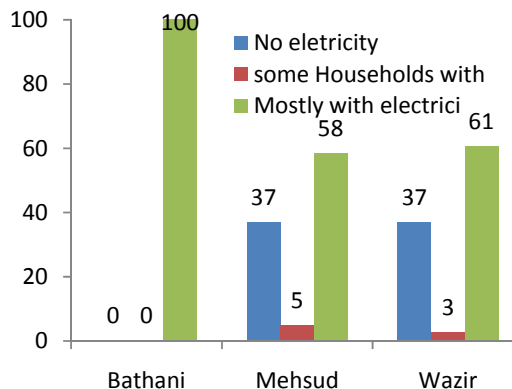


#### Mean number of households by tribe

Tribe Name	< 50	51 to 100	101 to 500	501 to 1000	>1000	Total
Bathani	1	0	2	0	1	4
Mehsud	15	22	35	7	5	84
Wazir	7	13	14	2	2	38
Total	23	35	51	9	8	126

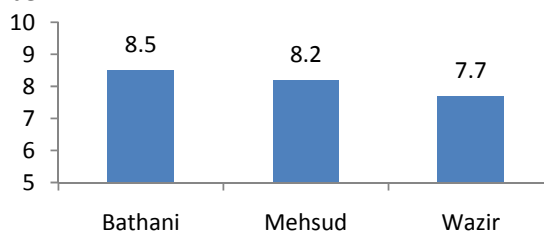
#### Percentage of Households fitted with electricity by tribes

Electricity	Bathani	Mehsud	Wazir	Total
No electricity	0	37	37	36
some	0	5	3	4
Mostly	100	58	61	60
Total	100	100	100	100



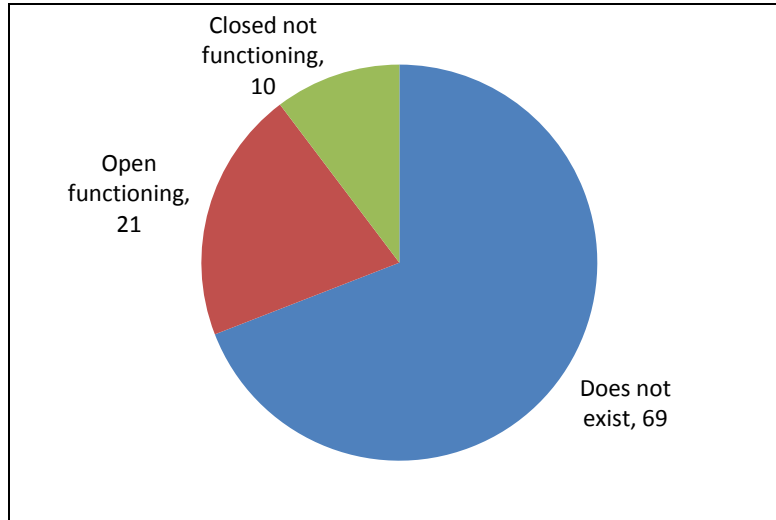
#### Mean number of children per married couple by tribe

Tribe Name	Mean
Bathani	8.5
Mehsud	8.2
Wazir	7.7
Total	8.1



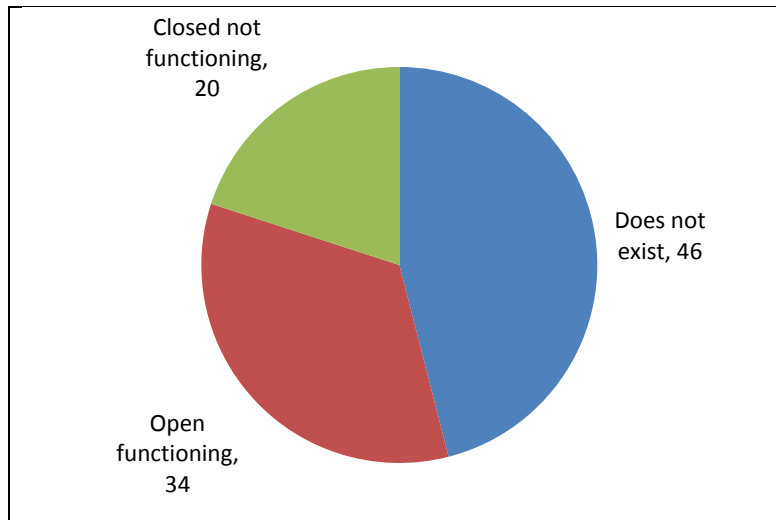
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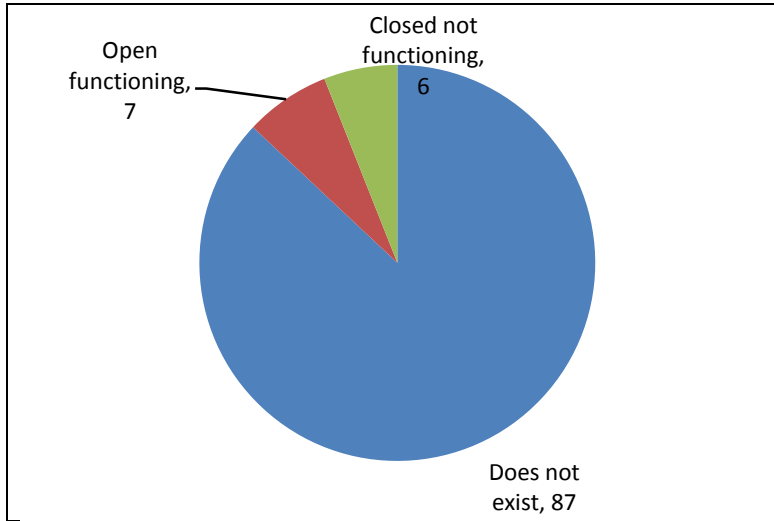
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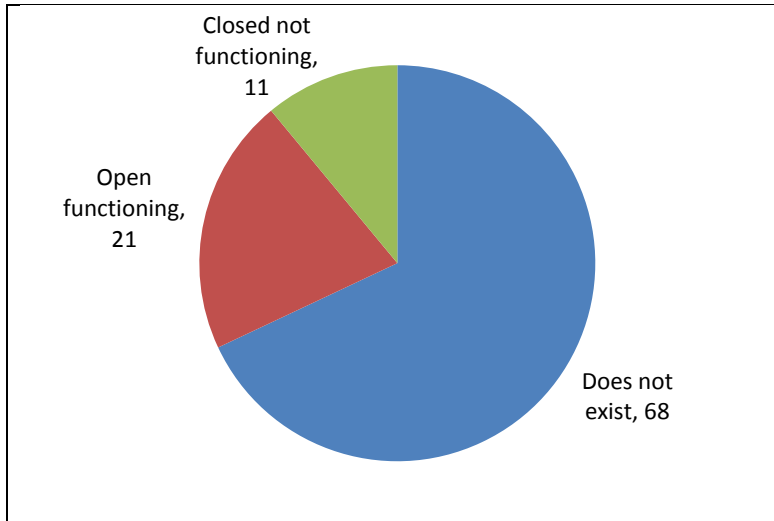
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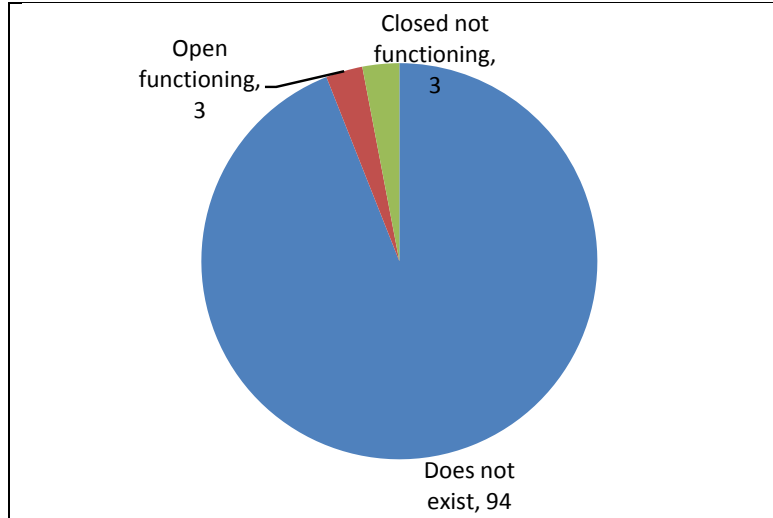
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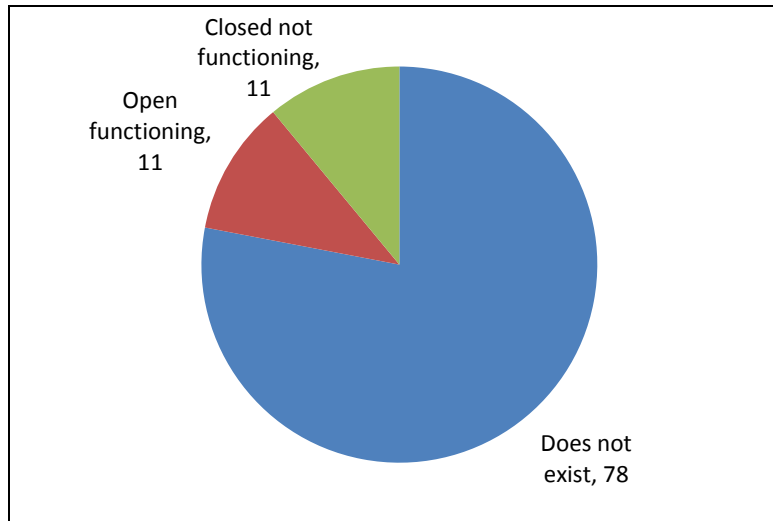
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**05-April-2010**

**Status of schools**

Status	Primary School (%)		Middle School (%)		High School (%)	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
<b>Does not exist</b>	69	46	87	68	94	78
<b>Open functioning</b>	21	34	7	21	3	11
<b>Closed not functioning</b>	10	20	6	11	3	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Status of Girls Primary Schools by Tehsil\***

Tehsil	Does not exist	Open functioning	Closed not functioning	Total	Villages
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Birmal	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	5
Ladha	64.3	21.4	14.3	100	14
Makin	76.5	11.8	11.8	100	17
Sararogha	71.4	14.3	14.3	100	21
Sarwekai	64.0	36.0	0.0	100	25
Tiarza	63.6	18.2	18.2	100	11
Wana	53.9	23.1	23.1	100	13

\*Reported only if 5 or more villages are enumerated

#### Status of Boys Primary Schools by Tehsil\*

Tehsil	Does not exist	Open functioning	Closed not functioning	Total	Villages
Birmal	80.0	20.0	0.0	100	5
Ladha	42.9	35.7	21.4	100	14
Makin	29.4	35.3	35.3	100	17
Sararogha	38.1	33.3	28.6	100	21
Sarwekai	60.0	36.0	4.0	100	25
Tiarza	36.4	27.3	36.4	100	11
Wana	53.9	30.8	15.4	100	13

\*Reported only if 5 or more villages are enumerated

#### Status of Girls Middle Schools by Tehsil\*

Tehsil	Does not exist	Open functioning	Closed not functioning	Total	Villages
Birmal	100	0	0	100	5
Ladha	71.4	7.1	21.4	100	14
Makin	88.2	5.9	5.9	100	17
Sararogha	90.5	4.8	4.8	100	21
Sarwekai	96.0	4.0	0.0	100	25
Tiarza	72.7	18.2	9.1	100	11
Wana	84.6	15.4	0.0	100	13

\*Reported only if 5 or more villages are enumerated

#### Status of Boys Middle Schools by Tehsil\*

Tehsil	Does not exist	Open functioning	Closed not functioning	Total	Villages
Birmal	80.0	20.0	0.0	100	5
Ladha	50.0	28.6	21.4	100	14
Makin	64.7	17.7	17.7	100	17
Sararogha	61.9	19.1	19.1	100	21
Sarwekai	80.0	20.0	0.0	100	25
Tiarza	63.6	18.2	18.2	100	11
Wana	84.6	15.4	0.0	100	13

\*Reported only if 5 or more villages are enumerated

#### Status of Girls High Schools by Tehsil\*

Tehsil	Does not exist	Open functioning	Closed not functioning	Total	Villages
Birmal	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	5
Ladha	92.9	0.0	7.1	100	14
Makin	94.1	0.0	5.9	100	17
Sararogha	90.5	4.8	4.8	100	21
Sarwekai	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	25
Tiarza	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	11
Wana	84.6	15.4	0.0	100	13

\*Reported only if 5 or more villages are enumerated

**Status of Boys High Schools by Tehsil\***

<b>Tehsil</b>	<b>Does not exist</b>	<b>Open functioning</b>	<b>Closed not functioning</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Villages</b>
Birmal	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	5
Ladha	71.4	7.1	21.4	100	14
Makin	76.5	5.9	17.7	100	17
Sararogha	76.2	4.8	19.1	100	21
Sarwekai	76.0	20.0	4.0	100	25
Tiarza	72.7	18.2	9.1	100	11
Wana	76.9	23.1	0.0	100	13

\*Reported only if 5 or more villages are enumerated

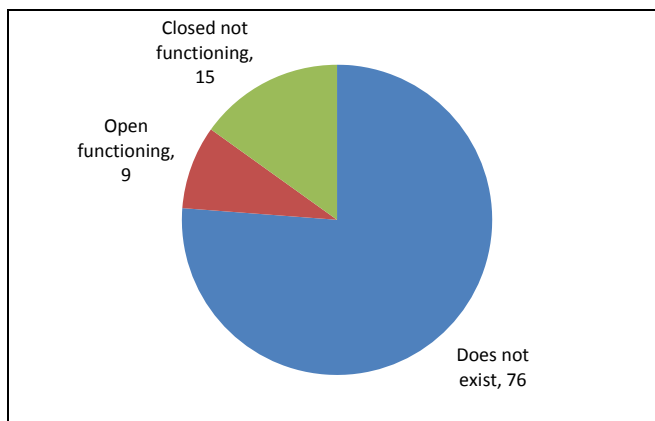
**Mean of percent children go to Madaris/Mosque**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Mean of % go to madaris/mosque</b>
Girls	50.8
Boys	61.1

# HEALTH

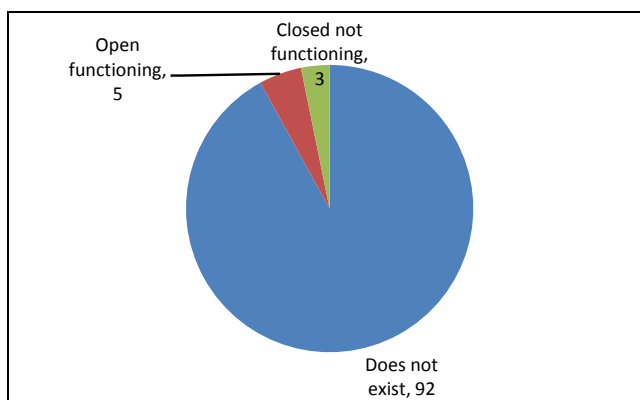
## Status of BHU

BHU	Freq	%
Does not exist	96	76.2
Open functioning	11	8.7
Closed not functioning	19	15.1
Total	126	100.0



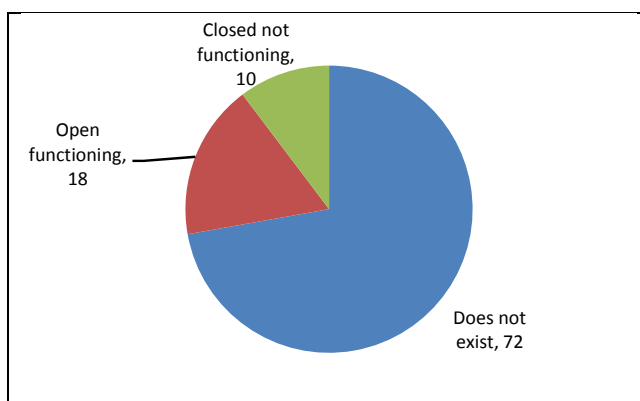
## Status of RHC

RHC	Freq	%
Does not exist	116	92.1
Open functioning	6	4.8
Closed not functioning	4	3.2
Total	126	100.0



## Status of Private Clinic

RHC	Freq	%
Does not exist	91	72.2
Open functioning	22	17.5
Closed not functioning	13	10.3
Total	126	100.0



## Status of Health Facilities

Status	BHU (%)	RHC (%)	Private Clinic (%)
Does not exist	76.2	92.1	72.2
Open functioning	8.7	4.8	17.5
Closed not functioning	15.1	3.2	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

## Status of BHUs by Tehsil\*

Tehsil	Does not exist	Open functioning	Closed not functioning	Total	Villages
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Birmal	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	5
Ladha	50.0	14.3	35.7	100	14
Makin	64.7	17.7	17.7	100	17
Sararogha	76.2	0.0	23.8	100	21
Sarwekai	88.0	8.0	4.0	100	25
Tiarza	54.6	9.1	36.4	100	11
Wana	92.3	7.7	0.0	100	13

\*Reported only if 5 or more villages are enumerated

**Status of RHCs by Tehsil\***

Tehsil	Does not exist	Open functioning	Closed not functioning	Total	Villages
Birmal	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	5
Ladha	92.9	0.0	7.1	100	14
Makin	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	17
Sararogha	90.5	0.0	9.5	100	21
Sarwekai	80.0	20.0	0.0	100	25
Tiarza	90.9	0.0	9.1	100	11
Wana	92.3	7.7	0.0	100	13

\*Reported only if 5 or more villages are enumerated

**Status of Private Clinic by Tehsil\***

Tehsil	Does not exist	Open functioning	Closed not functioning	Total	Villages
Birmal	80.0	20.0	0.0	100	5
Ladha	64.3	14.3	21.4	100	14
Makin	70.6	11.8	17.7	100	17
Sararogha	52.4	23.8	23.8	100	21
Sarwekai	84.0	16.0	0.0	100	25
Tiarza	90.9	9.1	0.0	100	11
Wana	61.5	38.5	0.0	100	13

\*Reported only if 5 or more villages are enumerated

**Mean Distance and Time to Health Facility**

Item	Mean Distance (KM)	Mean Time(Minutes)
Health Facility	7.3	92

**Mean Distance and Time to Health Facility, by Tehsil**

Tehsil	Mean Distance (KM)	Mean Time(Minutes)
Bannu	3.0	30
Birmal	7.7	34
Jandola	3.6	30
Ladha	5.5	99
Makin	8.0	137
Sararogha	6.0	60
Sarwekai	9.9	124
Shakai Ladh	3.0	25
Shaki	10.0	80
Speen Khry	10.0	360
Tank	3.5	30
Tiarza	8.6	70
Toi Kullah	19.7	93
Wana	4.1	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>92</b>

**Common Diseases in the Area**

Disease	Frequency
Malaria	25.2
Cholera	16.3
Hepatitis	14.6
Asthma	10.6
Skin Diseases	7.3
Diarrhea	6.5
Depression	4.1
Gastric	4.1
Tuberculosis	2.4
Eye Infection	1.6
Other*	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Other include Arthritis, Cancer, Chest Infection, Flu, Heart Disease, Malaria, Tetanus, Polio, Typhoid, Urti

**Land Ownership Average Farm size (Kanal)**

Farm Size	Ownership (%)
Less Than <b>One</b> Kanal	06.8
<b>One</b> to <b>Two</b> Kanal	25.4
More Than <b>Two</b> but less than or equal to <b>Five</b> Kanal	37.3
More than <b>Five</b> but less than or equal to <b>Ten</b> Kanal	12.7
More Than <b>Ten</b> Kanal	17.8
Total	100

**Mean Source of Irrigation being used (%) (Revised)\***

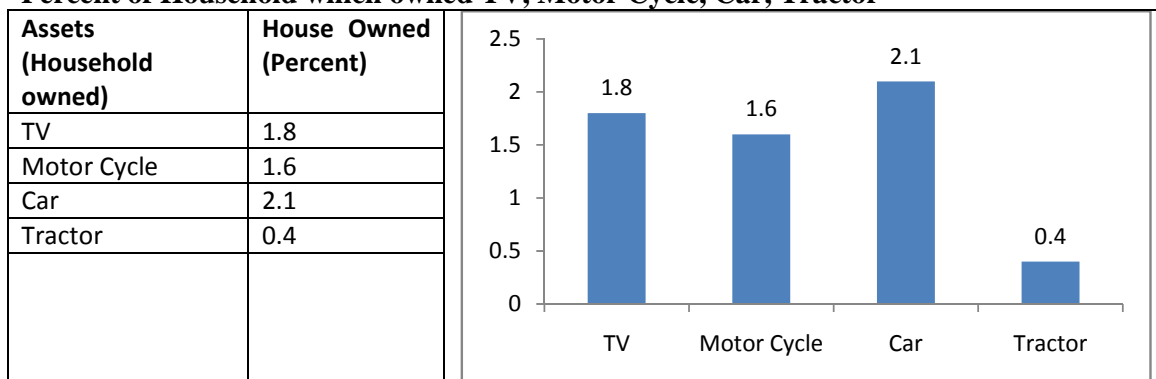
Source of Irrigation	Being used (%)
Rainfall	17.7
Spring	52.9
Stream	13.5
Tube well	5.0
Turbine	10.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Natural included in spring

**Source of Irrigation (being used %), By Tehsil (Revised)\***

Tehsil	Rainfall	Spring	Stream	Tube well	Turbine	Total
Birmal	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	100
Ladha	21.4	57.1	7.1	14.3	0.0	100
Makin	6.3	87.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	100
Sararogha	21.1	63.2	15.8	0.0	0.0	100
Sarwekai	26.1	56.5	17.4	0.0	0.0	100
Tiarza	9.1	72.7	18.2	0.0	0.0	100
Wana	7.7	0.0	7.7	7.7	76.9	100

\*Natural included in spring

**06-April-2010****Percent of Household which owned TV, Motor Cycle, Car, Tractor****Source of drinking Water**

Source	(%)
Spring, Waterfall	50.0
Waterfall, Stream	21.8
Turbine	8.9
Well	4.8
Tube well	4.0
Rainfall	2.4
Hand Pump	2.4
Electric Pump	1.6
Other	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Mean time to fetch water=60 Minutes

**Type of Toilet Facility (%)**

Flush	Open Field	Total
12.5	87.5	100

**Type of Toilet Facility (%), by Tehsil**

Tehsil	Flush	Open	Total
Bannu	5	95	100
Birmal	18	82	100
Danagzinda	5	95	100
Jandola	7	93	100
Kani Garam	10	90	100
Ladha	8	92	100
Makin	10	90	100
Preghala	0	100	100
Sararogha	6	94	100
Sarwekai	12	88	100
Shakai Ladha	10	90	100

Shaki	5	95	100
Speen Khry	0	100	100
Tank	67	33	100
Tiarza	7	93	100
Toi Kullah	3	97	100
Wana	28	72	100

<b><i>Percentage of people wash their hands with soap after defecation</i></b>	<b>9.6</b>
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**Decision Making**

Who Decide	Education of boys	Education of girls	Marriage of boys	Marriage of girls	Sale/Purchase of land and property	Sale/Purchase of moveable assets and HH items like tractor, TV, Refrigerator etc	Sale/Purchase of livestock
Eldest male member of the HH decides (grandfather etc)	33.3	37.6	31.0	31.0	61.5	64.6	49.6
Husband decides alone	14.0	9.9	10.6	10.6	15.6	12.5	14.8
Wife decides alone	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
Husband and wife decide jointly	29.0	27.7	30.1	26.6	6.4	5.2	14.8
All family members jointly decide	21.9	24.8	28.3	31.9	16.5	17.7	18.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

<i>Average age of girls at the time of marriage</i>	<i>Average age of boys at the time of marriage</i>
<b>16 (Years)</b>	<b>20 (Years)</b>

**Commonly viewed TV channels in the order of their popularity**

First Choice		Second Choice		Third Choice		Fourth Choice	
Channel	(%)	Channel	(%)	Channel	(%)	Channel	(%)
PTV home	58.0	TEN sports	50.0	GEO news	40	AAJ TV	25.0
PTV	42.0	PTV news	16.7	ZEE cinema	40	GEO	25.0
		PTV world	16.7	STAR plus	20	HBO	25.0
		ZEE cinema	16.7			KHYBER	25.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>		100		<b>100</b>		100

**Commonly Listened Radio channels in the order of their popularity**

First Choice (%)		Second Choice (%)		Third Choice (%)		Fourth Choice (%)	
BBC Urdu	55.8	FM Radio	20.3	Shahken	17.1	Wana radio	37.5
FM Radio	11.5	Pashto	18.8	Daewa	14.3	Dewa radio	18.8
Pashto	4.4	VOA	14.5	FM 96	11.4	Ashan radio	25.0
Pashto News	3.5	Wana	12	Wana Channel	11.4	AAP	6.3
Razmak	4.4	Afghanistan	8.7	Afghan Radio	8.6	Afghanistan	6.3
Wana	4.4	Other	6.8	Afghanistan	5.7	VOA	6.3
FM 96	4.4	Aap ki duniya	4.4	Ashna Radio	5.7		
Other	11.5	BBC Urdu	4.4	BBC Urdu	5.7		
		Razmak	4.4	Peshawar	5.7		
		Other	6.8	Aap Ki Duniya	2.9		
				Azadi Radio	2.9		
				Other	6.8		

**Commonly read newspapers in the order of their circulation**

First Choice (%)		Second Choice (%)		Third Choice (%)	
Mashriq	95.1	Ausaf	22.2	Express	30
Ausaf	4.9	Express	16.7	The News	20
		Zarb e Momin	16.7	Ausaf	10
		Aaj	11.1	Insaf	10
		Jang	11.1	Jang	10
		Khabrain	11.1	Khabrain	10
		Mashriq	11.1	Nawa e Waqt	10

**Information about Type of House (Pucca or Kacha)**

Pucca	Kacha	Total
17.7	82.3	<b>100</b>



**Information about Type of House (Pucca or Kacha), by Tehsil**

<b>Tehsil</b>	<b>Pucca</b>	<b>Kacha</b>	<b>Total</b>
Bannu	72.2	27.8	100
Birmal	13.8	86.2	100
Danagzinda	20.0	80.0	100
Jandola	15.1	84.9	100
Kani Garam	10.2	89.8	100
Ladha	13.9	86.1	100
Makin	18.5	81.5	100
Preghala	30.8	69.2	100
Sararogha	9.2	90.8	100
Sarwekai	4.9	95.1	100
Shakai Ladha	0.0	100.0	100
Shaki	0.0	100.0	100
Speen Khry	25.0	75.0	100
Tank	80.3	19.7	100
Tiarza	5.7	94.3	100
Toi Kullah	10.0	90.0	100
Wana	46.1	53.9	100

<b>Mean Number of rooms per house</b>	<b>5.6</b>
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**Problem -1, faced by the people**

<b>Reasons</b>	<b>(%)</b>
lack of Education Facility	46.0
Lack of Health Facility	19.0
Poverty	9.5
Law and Order Situation	7.1
Bad Roads & Lack of Transportation	5.6
Water & Irrigation Problems	5.5
Other Problem	4.8
Lack of Awareness	2.4
Total	100.0

**Problem -2, faced by the people**

<b>Reasons</b>	<b>(%)</b>
Lack of Health Facilities	42.5
Poverty, Unemployment	15
Taliban, Army, War Related Problems	11.7
lack of Education Facilities	7.5
Drinking Water Problems	6.7
Irrigation related Problems	5.0
Bad Condition of Roads and Streets	4.2
Other Problems	7.4
Total	100.0

**Problem -3, faced by the people**

Reasons	(%)
Poor Water Channels & Irrigation System	21.6
Unavailability of Safe drinking water	21.6
Poor communication	11.7
Lack Of health facilities	10.8
Lack of Education facilities	7.2
Taliban war, problems due to migration	6.3
Poverty	6.3
Sanitation Problems	4.5
Electricity problems	3.6
Other	6.4
Total	100.0

**Problem -4, faced by the people**

Reasons	(%)
Roads are adverse fruit and vegetables	37.2
Poor sanitation	9.0
No water sanitation and irrigation system	9.0
Education Related issues	7.7
Health Related Problems	7.7
Business facilities needed	7.7
Lack of drinking water	6.4
Law and order	6.4
Other Problems	8.9
Total	100

**Problem -5, faced by the people**

problem5	Percent
Disturb life of children and female	2.1
Electricity problems	4.3
Everything destroyed in war	4.3
Government funds facilitates rich people	2.1
Lack of awareness	8.5

Lack of employment opportunities	2.1
Lack of health care	6.4
Lack of transport for cities	2.1
Lack of transportation	2.1
Lack of trust in government	2.1
Lack of water	10.6
Middle school for girls and boys needed	2.1
No bhu	2.1
No concern for cleanliness	2.1
No flood protection walls	2.1
No girl school and no boys high school	2.1
No sewerage system	2.1
No veterinary hospital	2.1
Poor communication	4.3
Poor condition of roads and transport s	10.6
Poverty	6.4
Roads are adverse	8.5
Sanitation problems	2.1
Transport not available	2.1
Water and sanitation problems	2.1
Young people are unemployed	2.1
Total	100.0

**Problem -6, faced by the people**

problem6	Percent
Dearness	8.3
Electricity problems	4.2
High inflation	4.2
Lack of business opportunities	4.2
Lack of government attention	4.2
Lack of health care	4.2
Lack of irrigation facilities	4.2
Lack of water	4.2
No PTCL communication available	4.2
No electricity	4.2
No flood protection walls	4.2
No gas to be used as fuel	4.2
No sewerage system	8.3
People discouraging use of English	4.2
Poor communication	12.5
Poor condition of roads and transport s	4.2
RHC staff is appointed but missing	4.2
Religious people are against women education	4.2
Roads are adverse	8.3
Total	100.0

**Fruit being exported to other areas**

fruit	Percent
Aalocha	0.6
Almond	9.2
Apple	20.7
Apricot	7.3
Berry	1.2
Dry fruits	1.2
Figs	0.6
Gorgara	0.6
Grapes	14.6
Lemon	0.6
Mulberry	0.6
Nuts	1.2
Olive	0.6
Orange	0.6
Peach	9.8
Peanuts	4.9
Pines	7.3
Pista	0.6
Plum	3.7
Pomegranate	3.1
Walnut	11.0
Total	100.0

**Number of Truck of Fruit and Dry Fruit surplus and sent to other areas**

<b>Fruit</b>	<b>Number of Trucks</b>
Almond	434
Apple	356
Grapes	843
Peach	128
Pines	802
Pista	2
Plum	30
Pomegranate	6
Walnut	684
Aalocha	2
Apricot	2