

## PREFACE

The Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) of Pakistan is a nucleus of the “region between Oxus and Jumna [that] has been the theatre of decisive events in mankind’s history”.<sup>1</sup> FATA is divided into seven political agencies, viz., Bajaur, Mohmand, Khyber, Orakzai, North and South Waziristan, and six smaller zones called Frontier Regions (FR), namely, Peshawar FR, Kohat FR, Bannu FR, D.I. Khan FR, and Lakki Marwar FR.

Although this area has remained more or less isolated, it cannot escape the impact of regional and global events, such as, the Great Game of 19<sup>th</sup> century, Cold War of 20<sup>th</sup> century, Iranian Revolution 1979, Saar (Red) Revolution 1978, followed by Soviet intervention 1979, consequent Afghan Jihad 1979-89, and now the war against international terrorism. The region has assumed much importance perhaps as “a staging post for geopolitical developments with global repercussions”.

It is unfortunate that even after 60 years of independence this area has not been fully integrated into the country. The laws of the country do not apply to this area as they do in the rest of the country, and thus it has not been able to join the main stream. The administrative set up is different and the region is being ruled under Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR) enacted by the British colonialists in 1872, revised and amended in 1887 and 1901. Thus the area has remained neglected. As a result, it is one of the most underdeveloped areas of Pakistan in terms of social and physical infrastructure, such as, education, health, electricity, roads and communication. In political development, the area lags far behind the rest of the country because of the ban on political parties. Consequently there is poverty, illiteracy, ignorance, and extremism. This facilitates outsiders to exploit these proud people in the name of culture and religion.

Recently, important initiatives have been taken to start a process of socio-economic development in the region. For example, there are plans to establish Reconstruction Opportunity Zones (ROZ), one each in Khyber Agency, Hangu and Bannu to generate economic activities and create job opportunities. Besides, during 2007-08, the annual development plan (ADP) allocation for FATA is Rs. 7.5 billion. Besides, an overall allocation for FATA uplift has been increased to a record Rs 10 billion in 2007-08. The Government has also devised FATA Sustainable Development Plan (SDP) 2006-2015 with a consolidated budget amounting to Rs. 124.108 billion. This

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<sup>1</sup> Arnold J. Toynbee, *Between Oxus and Jumna* (London: Oxford University Press, 1961).

is an ambitious, wide-ranging and practicable plan provided necessary resources are made available

The *IPRI Factfile* consists of three parts. Part I provides the data in respect of SDP 2006-2015, Part II incorporates a few selected articles available in the media and on the website of the President of Pakistan during 2003-2007, and Part III depicts salient targets and achievements.

Noor ul Haq

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## **PREFACE TO FATA SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2006-2015)**

The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and neighboring Afghanistan are generally perceived to have an uncanny tendency for courting strife. Conjuring up romantic images of tribesmen living on the edge, FATA has never failed to find mention in the words of writers and travelers in awe of its freedom-loving people. Today, however, it is mentioned for all the wrong reasons.

FATA has remained in the eye of the storm since the turbulent Cold War years. Owing to its geo-strategic location, the region became a playground for rival forces vying to extend their sphere of influence. As soon as the Red Army retreated from Afghanistan, FATA faded into oblivion. It bounced right back into the global consciousness after 9/11, once again as a flashpoint with security implications for the region and beyond.

The strife that keeps FATA simmering has various dimensions but its roots lie in the government's hands-off policy towards the tribal areas. Traditionally, the interest of decision makers has been limited to maintaining the status quo in the volatile tribal agencies. Failure to come up with a clear vision for integrated development in FATA, as a sustainable solution to all that troubles the region, has kept the people marginalized and impoverished. In this opportunity-vacuum, tribesmen have been left to their own devices, vulnerable to exploitation at the hands of criminal and extremist elements from within and outside.

Short-sighted and piecemeal development plans, benefiting select tribal elites rather than the common man, have failed to integrate FATA into the national mainstream. There exists a gaping development lag in the tribal agencies that keeps these areas in a perpetual state of poverty, conflict and isolation. Decision makers can, however, no longer afford to remain indifferent to the development of the area. An integrated and sustainable development strategy is badly needed to put FATA on the path to peace and prosperity along with the rest of the country.

The FATA Sustainable Development Plan (SDP) couldn't have come at a better time. It is an attempt to devise a coherent and practical framework to address the basic needs of the people of the tribal areas. At its heart are issues crucial to the region and to the everyday lives of the people: the provision of infrastructure, ensuring sustainable livelihoods, building local capacities and generating economic activity.

The SDP marks a departure from the usual development plans hatched at a safe distance and imposed as ready solutions to deep-rooted problems. It recognizes the significance and importance of local wisdom and a participatory orientation for any development strategy to work in the region.

The SDP's people-centered approach is its greatest strength. Through an exhaustive process of interactive workshops, the problems of the tribal areas and the solutions sought by tribesmen were discussed and incorporated into the plan. This effort is not only a nod to the oft-neglected matter of local participation in development activity but also ensures greater buy-in from tribesmen who now own the SDP as something to which they have contributed.

An ambitious plan, the SOP was too great a task to undertake single-handedly. To do justice to its scope, the input and capacities of multi-faceted development actors were required. The Civil Secretariat FATA entered into a strategic partnership with the World Conservation Union (IUCN) and a host of other partners, most notably the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) and International Medical Corps (IMC) as well as the Government of Pakistan's Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority (SMEDA). Without their valuable advice and active participation in shaping the SDP, a comprehensive document addressing the key challenges of the region would not have been possible. The core team from the Civil Secretariat FATA, which was instrumental in compiling the strategy, also deserves special mention.

While it is crucial to have a wide-ranging and practicable plan for a region as challenging as the tribal areas, the SDP, if not implemented earnestly, runs the risk of being reduced to a half-hearted effort no different from ad hoc development initiatives of the past. Without the availability of resources, and without building the capacity of the government and private sector to implement the SDP on a firm footing, it will be difficult to achieve all that the SOP sets out to do. That, in the end, will determine if FATA can reclaim a favorable, positive association in our imaginations and, indeed, in the minds of the global community.

Javed Iqbal  
Additional Chief Secretary  
Civil Secretariat FATA

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), ix-x.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF SDP**

Situated midway along Pakistan's border with Afghanistan is a wedge of rugged terrain, dotted with sparsely populated valleys, home to a dozen Pakhtun tribes and hundreds of clans and sub-tribes. This mountainous land, known as the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), is made up of seven 'political agencies' and six smaller zones, called 'frontier regions', which



separate the tribal agencies from the rest of the country. On three sides, FATA is bounded by the 'settled' provinces of Pakistan. The Durand Line forms its western border.

In the 19th century, the area held great strategic importance, serving as a buffer between the British colonial government of India and Tsarist Russia. More than a hundred years later, the region has been thrust onto the world political stage once again for reasons of global security. What has not received the same country, cut off from the mainstream of Pakistani society. Its people have seen few of the benefits of development activities launched in their own area and have failed to share in the progress achieved elsewhere in the country. Increasingly impoverished and marginalized, they have also become vulnerable to exploitation at the hands of criminal and extremist elements.

Poor planning and skewed development priorities are at least partly to blame, coupled with the administrative arrangements that prevail in the area. FATA is part of Pakistan but enjoys a unique status under the Constitution. The area is administered directly by the Governor of the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) in his capacity as an agent to the President of Pakistan. Laws in force elsewhere in the country do not apply here unless specifically extended by presidential order. Judicial proceedings are conducted and decided by a tribal council under a procedural law that has little in common with the criminal and civil codes in force throughout the rest of Pakistan.

Development, meanwhile, has been carried out in a compartmentalized fashion, concentrating narrowly around specific sectoral activities. This ad hoc approach has been largely to the benefit of local elites, while depriving large segments of the population from economic empowerment and social uplift. Impact and sustainability have been noticeably absent in nearly every project implemented in the tribal areas. As such it is not surprising that, across the board, development indicators for FATA lag far behind those for the rest of the country.

### **The Context**

FATA is one of the most underdeveloped regions of Pakistan. Its people are poorly educated, lack access to adequate health care, and are deprived of basic facilities such as sanitation and potable water. The vast majority of the population resides in rural areas, where the economy is based on agriculture and the subsistence-level use of natural resources. Here, agricultural production is low and natural resources are severely depleted. Commerce and industry provide jobs to many of FATA's residents but these sectors operate on a small scale and cannot absorb more than a limited share of the working population. The workforce is largely unskilled, further hindering commercial and industrial expansion. Infrastructure, meanwhile, is thin on the ground, not

only affecting commerce and industry but also depriving the population of access to health care and education.

### **Human Development, Quality of Life**

Only 17 per cent of the overall population is literate. Among women, meanwhile, literacy is as low as 3 per cent. FATA has a large number of small schools, some accommodating as few as 65 students, and most with an average of between one and three teachers. Official data is suspect, however, since many school buildings are used for other purposes, including to run businesses, and many teachers collect their salaries but do not report to work. Teaching techniques are traditional and corporal punishment is common. Less than 40 per cent of all children are enrolled in education from the primary to higher-secondary level but just 21 per cent of all girls are in school. While overall enrolment is low, drop-out rates are high, with more than half of all children who begin primary school leaving before they complete Class V. (GoNWFP, 2005a; GoP, 1998a).<sup>2</sup>

For both boys and girls, factors that deter primary enrolment and discourage continuation into secondary schooling include poverty, the perceived low economic impact of schooling and an insufficient number of schools where they are most needed. Among girls, enrolment is affected by the shortage of girls' schools and female teachers, as well as social factors such as early marriage, cultural taboos and tribal enmities that make travel hazardous. Poverty also affects girls more severely, since poorer families who may be able to invest in some education for their children will invariably award priority to sons. As a result, few young women progress to the point where they are able to pursue higher education, leaving FATA with insufficient numbers of women to become secondary teachers or provide other professional and technical services, especially in such sectors as health care which require female service delivery. If girls are at a disadvantage when it comes to education, children with special needs are marginalized completely. There is no provision in FATA for the formal schooling of special-needs children, and no training for teachers to work with such pupils.

Health indicators for FATA are equally disappointing, with just one health facility for every 50 square kilometers of area serving a large clientele which, in the porous border regions, also includes those who reside on the Afghan side of the Durand Line. Although there are no private hospitals, services are offered by private practitioners including unregistered doctors, local prayer leaders and faith healers. Communicable diseases are prevalent,

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<sup>2</sup> Government of NWFP. 2005a. FATA Development Statistics. Peshawar: Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department; Government of Pakistan. 1998a. Economic Survey of Pakistan, 1997-98. Islamabad: Finance Division, Economic Advisor's Wing.

with the added risk of widespread HIV infection and a growing problem with drug addiction.

Counterfeit and substandard pharmaceutical drugs are widely available. Access to reproductive health care is curtailed by cultural norms which restrict the movement of women in the public sphere and prevent them from consulting male health care providers. These limitations are compounded by the fact that modern health care practices (institutional delivery, neonatal care) are not widely accepted. As a result, infant mortality is estimated to be high, at 87 deaths per 1,000 live births, while maternal mortality is thought to be greater than 600 deaths per 100,000 live births (FATA Directorate of Health, 2006; GoNWFP, 2005a).<sup>3</sup> Other development indicators paint a similarly dismal picture of basic services. Official records show that 56 per cent of the population is supplied with drinking water but less than a third of this supply is in the form of individual connections to households. In many rural areas, women are required to travel long distances, in some cases up to 2 kilometers, to fetch water. Sanitation facilities are even less widely available and more difficult to assess. Overall, it appears that just 10 per cent of the population has access to adequate sanitation in the form of toilets, sewerage, drainage and solid waste disposal. Results from 1998 show that 37 per cent of houses in FATA have “separate” latrines while 56 per cent have no latrines at all (GoNWFP, 2005a; GoP, 1998a).<sup>4</sup>

The vast majority of the population (97 per cent) resides in rural areas. Nearly 60 per cent of all houses are built of unbaked brick, earth, wood or bamboo. Cemented houses account for just 36 per cent of the total, while roofing for nearly 87 per cent of all homes is made of wood or bamboo. Less than 62 per cent of houses are supplied with electricity, which is used for lighting. Fuel for cooking comes primarily in the form of wood: 92 per cent of all households use wood-burning stoves and barely 2 per cent have access to natural gas (GoNWFP, 2005a; GOP, 1998a).<sup>5</sup>

### **Livelihoods**

There are few livelihood opportunities for people. The rural economy is chiefly pastoral, with agriculture practiced in a few fertile valleys. Most households are engaged in primary-level subsistence agriculture and livestock rearing. Some are involved in business and trading, or find employment in the

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<sup>3</sup> FATA Directorate of Health and Population Welfare. 2006. Brief on Health Care. Planning cell; Government of NWFP. 2005a. FATA Development Statistics. Peshawar: Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department.

<sup>4</sup> Government of NWFP. 2005a. FATA Development Statistics. Peshawar: Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department; Government of Pakistan. 1998a. Economic Survey of Pakistan, 1997-98. Islamabad: Finance Division, Economic Advisor's Wing.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

small-scale commercial and industrial sectors. Those unable to earn a living at home migrate to other parts of the country or travel abroad in search of work. Women take active part in agricultural activities, collect fuel wood and fetch water, in addition to attending to household work and family duties.

Small landholders make up the majority of farmers and engage in agriculture mainly at the subsistence level, characterized by the underutilization of land, poor productivity and risk-averse behavior. Only 7 per cent of the total geographic area of FATA is cultivated, with another 1 per cent recorded as fallow, accounting for roughly half of all potentially cultivable land. Some 44 per cent of agricultural land irrigation, while the remaining exclusively on rainfall. Water for irrigation is provided through a combination of systems, including tube wells, dug wells, lift pumps, surface irrigation networks and community-built canals (GoNWFP, 2005a).<sup>6</sup> In some areas, however, entire irrigation have ceased to function.

Cropping intensity has fallen over the last four years, with only a small fraction of producing more than one crop a year. Overall production and per-hectare yields compare poorly to figures for the country as a whole. While yields per hectare for rice and maize are slightly lower than national figures, the yield per hectare for wheat in FP 38 per cent of the national average (GoNWFP, 2005a; GoP, 2006).<sup>7</sup> Wheat production short of local needs and the deficit is imported from other parts of the country. Poppy is still cultivated in some parts of FATA and remains a major source of income for farmers in remote areas.

Livestock and poultry are an essential component of the rural economy, providing support for most farm households. Keeping livestock also serves as a buffer in hardship. If crops fail, animals can be killed and consumed or sold in the market. The herd depends on the household's capacity to purchase animal feed in the winter and spring months, when natural fodder is thin on the ground. Feed shortages, coupled veterinary coverage, have left animals malnourished and susceptible to para disease. Some 4.9 million ruminants and 6.7 million birds are being reared across FATA (GoNWFP, 2005a; GoP, 1996),<sup>8</sup> in addition to livestock belonging to

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<sup>6</sup> Government of NWFP. 2005a. FATA Development Statistics. Peshawar: Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department.

<sup>7</sup> Government of NWFP. 2005a. FATA Development Statistics. Peshawar: Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department; Government of Pakistan. 2006. Agricultural Indicators. Islamabad: Federal Bureau of Statistics, [http://www.statpak.gov.pk/depts/fbs/statistics/agri\\_indicators/agri\\_indicators.html](http://www.statpak.gov.pk/depts/fbs/statistics/agri_indicators/agri_indicators.html); A Historical and Administrative Profile, available on FATA website, <http://www.fata.gov.pk>; Social Statistics. Islamabad: Federal Bureau of Statistics, <http://www.statpak.gov.pk/depts/fbs/statistics/statistics.html>.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

Afghan refugees and nomads. Limited fish farming is practiced mainly at the household level on waste on marginal lands.

Commerce and trade form a major source of livelihood in the tribal areas, second only agriculture. The majority of this activity is in the form of wholesale and retail consumer goods and consumer durables, clearance and transportation services, war hotels and restaurants, used vehicle spare parts, vehicles, and small-scale cc establishments providing auxiliary services. Historically, and particularly during the 1980s, trade with region was a major centre for opium production and trafficking. Today, the transit trade with Afghanistan provides employment for the local population. The idea of long-term investment with slow but steady returns is not part of the business culture. It is partly for this reason that industrial development has failed to take off.

Industrial activity is restricted primarily to small, owner-financed units, operating without government oversight. These include stone processing, textile weaving, furniture manufacture and light engineering units producing firearms. It is estimated that some 10,000 workers are currently employed in the industrial sector. With the exception of those engaged in and furniture manufacture, most local workers are unskilled. Some mineral extraction is taking place in various agencies, using outdated technology and antiquated methods. Significant reserves of minerals and commercially valuable stone remain unexplored.

With few industries and only limited unorganized mining, under employment an employment are high. Many seek employment as short-term unskilled labourers or enlist in the local security and paramilitary forces. Those who are able to travel find world across Pakistan as well as in the Middle East, using their earnings to support families at home. The more highly qualified among them have in many cases migrated permanently their families. They and their children are reluctant to return to the tribal areas, leading among other things to an acute shortage of doctors, teachers and skilled workers generally and in particular to a dearth of qualified female teachers and doctors.

The local economy operates on an informal basis and is undocumented, since few law providing for the regulation of economic activity have been extended to FATA (Ali, 2003).<sup>9</sup> Access to financing is also restricted by State Bank of Pakistan rules prohibiting bank from extending credit to people in the tribal areas.

Poverty has to some extent made the population vulnerable to extremist tendencies and y. In the absence of viable options to earn a living, the lure of illicit activities such as g (consumer goods, weapons) and drug trafficking is as difficult to resist as the call list elements.

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<sup>9</sup> Ali, Ishfaq. 2003. *Laws Extended to the Tribal Areas With Jirga Laws*. Second, Revised and Enlarged Edition. Peshawar: Fine Art Press.

## Natural Resources

In many parts of the world, development has put excessive pressure on the environment. Industrial pollution, toxic waste, and the indiscriminate use of fertilizers and pesticides, are but a few of the hazards that accompany progress in any society. Land becomes degraded, water unsafe, and the sky dark with smog. Although FATA lags far behind the rest of the country on this count. It has not altogether escaped the ill-effects of environmental degradation.

Forests are an integral part of the rural economy, playing a significant role in local livelihoods particularly in the mountainous regions. Forests meet the fuel, fodder and timber requirements. Buts of the rural population, besides providing critical ecological services. Forests create jobs, particularly in operations such as felling, transportation, saw mills and sale commercial undertakings as diverse as charcoal kilns and furniture factories also rely resources. At the subsistence level, the collection and sale of medicinal plants, work done by women, helps provide much-needed income support for poorer households.

Figures for forest cover in FATA are unreliable, ranging from 1 per cent to 8 per cent of the total reported area (GoNWFP, 2005a; FATA Forestry Secretariat).<sup>10</sup> What is clear, however, is that forest cover is declining rapidly as a result of timber extraction (legally, for local use and sale, and illegally for export to areas outside FATA), prolonged periods of drought, led grazing, and pressure from fuel wood and fodder collection. The gap between n and use is widening, and current levels of extraction are unsustainable. Over-on has also affected the natural regenerative capacity of forests.

With forest resources rapidly disappearing, the environmental services provided by natural ecosystems have also diminished. The water retention capacity of the soil has fallen, the area suffers from flash floods, and the quality and quantity of fodder has been affected.

Rangeland and pasture areas are in a depleted state, partly from overgrazing but also because of extended periods of drought. In the past, ruminants belonging to Afghan refugees are to have added to the problem. Although use by refugees is reported to have decreased in recent years, range resources will require considerable time to recover.

Land erosion is a serious concern as well, with denuded hills unable to retain soil or water. Erosion increases the incidence of flash floods which wipe away crops, farmland and valuable infrastructure, while low water retention

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<sup>10</sup> Government of NWFP. 2005a. FATA Development Statistics. Peshawar: Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department; FATA Forestry Secretariat. 2006a. Brief on Forestry in FATA. FATA Forestry Sector; FATA Forestry Secretariat. 2006b. Concept Paper on Economic Initiatives, 2006-07 to 2010-11 and 2011-12 to 2015-16. FATA Forestry Sector.

has led to a drawing down of the water table, creating scarcity where none existed a few generations ago.

For the growing population of the tribal areas, it is today becoming increasingly difficult to obtain water in sufficient quantities to irrigate crops and meet domestic requirements. The dry spell FATA has been experiencing for the last eight or nine years has severely depleted water surface. The effects vary from place to place but are clearly visible in some areas where surface sources carry very little water or have dried up completely. Elsewhere, the water fallen by several feet.

An overall deterioration in the health of freshwater ecosystems has also been witnessed, caused in large part by insufficient conservation measures. Fisheries resources have been affected, with natural populations of fish declining in rivers and streams.

### **Infrastructure**

By 1998, electricity supply covered some 62 per cent of households in FATA (GoP, 1998a).<sup>11</sup> Power is also supplied to a large number of commercial and industrial operations. While coverage is encouraging, low voltage and prolonged breakdowns are a serious concern, cited as one of the reasons why industrial and commercial development has remained sluggish.

A similar problem exists in the case of communications infrastructure, despite the fact that this sector has traditionally accounted for a large proportion of development spending. Road density in FATA is low, at 0.17 kilometres per square kilometre of area, compared to the national average of 0.26 kilometres (GoNWFP, 2005a; GoP, 1998a).<sup>12</sup> In the absence of a comprehensive roads network, access to a wide range of services and facilities is restricted. Marketing agricultural produce is a challenge and raw materials are not easily available, making it unfeasible to set up industries. Health care and education are affected as well, since schools and hospitals are rarely built in remote areas. Inaccessibility also creates human insecurity, and makes the job of law enforcement more difficult.

### **Society and Culture**

The population is divided along the lines of traditional clan and tribe loyalties. The people are accustomed to managing their own affairs without outside interference. The malik (chief) serves as an intermediary between his tribe and

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<sup>11</sup> Government of Pakistan. 1998a. Economic Survey of Pakistan, 1997-98. Islamabad: Finance Division, Economic Advisor's Wing.

<sup>12</sup> Government of NWFP. 2005a. FATA Development Statistics. Peshawar: Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department; Government of Pakistan. 1998a. Economic Survey of Pakistan, 1997-98. Islamabad: Finance Division, Economic Advisor's Wing.

the political administration, while the tribal jirga (council of elders) enjoys widespread legitimacy as a traditional mechanism for conflict resolution. The jirga may also mete out punishment to offenders.

But for many people, belonging to a tribe or clan is not simply a question of identity. Ownership of natural resources is also determined according to clan or tribe, with each group controlling resources within its own area and making decisions about management and use. Membership in the tribe is therefore essential for access to resources. For poorer segments of the population, moreover, membership in and protection of the tribe is often the only safety net that is available. This is perhaps one reason why the tribal social structure has survived for so many centuries and continues to exert its influence on the lives of the people today.

Tribal society is dominated by men. Cultural tradition, social practices and low literacy have left women in a vulnerable position. Women are for the most part restricted to performing household work, and are excluded from decision-making both on the domestic front and at the community level. Their access to education and health care is limited in part because such services are not available close to home but that is not the only reason.

Within conservative tribal society there is strong resistance to change among some quarters. Many fail to see the importance of education (especially for girls), health care (especially for mothers), women's rights and environmental conservation. Members of the elite may be more worldly, but resist change nonetheless. In many cases, tribal elites manipulate the common people, while enmities spanning generations and sporadic disputes of more recent origin disturb everyday life.

The structure of tribal society and the strong customary tradition of resource management are helpful in the execution of certain types of projects. For most development activities, however, the tribal structure is a hindrance since it shifts the focus onto clan interests rather than the good of the community as a whole.

### **Structural Constraints**

Certain issues are common to all development sectors. The most immediate concern in this regard is the absence of reliable statistical data. Figures available from various official sources are often unreliable and frequently contradictory, making it impossible to accurately gauge the situation on the ground or carry out meaningful planning. Decision making is driven by vested interests and subject to political interference. There is little transparency or accountability in the implementation of development schemes, and checks and balances are missing. There is limited conceptual and technical capacity within government departments, with most offices unable to achieve their



development targets. Other structural constraints are more deep-rooted, with far-reaching consequences for development in the tribal areas.

### **Governance, Law and Access to Justice**

The tribal agencies are administered through political agents who serve as intermediaries between the government and the people. A limited form of local self-governance is in place but FATA remains excluded from the legislative regime in force throughout the rest of the Pakistan. Instead, the tribal areas are governed primarily through the archaic Frontier Crimes Regulation 1901, a procedural law distinct from the criminal and civil codes operative elsewhere in the country.

Among other things, this unique arrangement creates a number of problems on the ground in a variety of development sectors. It is difficult to regulate services and inputs in the health care, agriculture and livestock sectors, particularly when it comes to spurious pharmaceutical drugs, and substandard fertilisers and pesticides. Managing natural resources effectively is impossible without a robust legal regulatory framework, and it is difficult to secure the rights of individuals or communities to access and use resources. The absence of statutory mechanisms is felt also in the commercial and industrial sectors, which are not subject to direct taxes or regulation (Ali, 2003).<sup>13</sup> This makes the business climate uncertain, prevents small entrepreneurs from expanding their operations and deters potential investors. Under the circumstances, it is also difficult to employ and retain skilled workers.

For outsiders to do business in the area, an agreement must be signed between the prospective business owner and the local tribe. Similarly, outsiders cannot own land in the region and any industry that is set up in FATA requires some form of contract with the tribe on whose land it is established. All contracts and agreements are enforced under the Frontier Crimes Regulation by a jirga, and not through the judicial channels available elsewhere in Pakistan. This system serves as a disincentive for investment in general, and particularly for corporations and large firms. For the government, meanwhile, valuable revenue is lost through trade conducted without the payment of taxes.

The fact that mainstream statutory provisions do not apply to FATA creates a climate of fear and a perception of lawlessness in the minds of outsiders. But for local residents as well, the security situation leaves much to be desired.

The various tribes of FATA are insular and prefer to keep to themselves. Although a strong tradition of hospitality exists, tribal communities are generally wary of outsiders. Even between tribes and clans,

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<sup>13</sup> Ali, Ishfaq. 2003. *Laws Extended to the Tribal Areas With Jirga Laws*. Second, Revised and Enlarged Edition. Peshawar: Fine Art Press.

relations are not always cordial and hostilities are known to break out sporadically. Inter-tribe clashes, criminality and extremism affect the quality of life of ordinary people. For example, many girls are taken out of school by their families over concerns for their safety. Security is equally important to service providers and government officials who travel to and work in the area. At the moment, access to many parts of FATA is restricted. In such areas, government officials and service providers cannot move freely without a local escort. This creates difficulties on a number of levels, from the performance of field-level duties and the provision of extension services to monitoring and inspection. Security is also a concern for those considering taking up employment in the tribal area:

Besides the pervasive sense of fear that is created, persistent conflict is also a waste of resources. With the government and tribal elders required to concentrate on resolving disputes, there are fewer opportunities to focus on development activities.

The traditional jirga mechanism, meanwhile, is increasingly out of the reach of common people. In many cases, the jirga fails to provide justice to poorer segments of the population. Many also blame the system for fuelling tribal enmities that have in some cases persisted over several generations. There are no separate civil courts to provide the people with an alternative means to address grievances. With many now accusing the jirga of being biased in favour of the rich and influential, this in effect leaves ordinary people with no access to justice of any kind, whether in a traditional forum or by means of a formal judicial system.

### **The Sustainable Development Plan**

In today's geopolitical climate, FATA cannot continue to remain closed off from the mainstream of Pakistani society. Integration is the only viable option for the future. Already, communications networks and the electronic media have begun to reach the more inaccessible parts of FATA. On the ground, the situation is fluid, dynamic and vibrant. In the midst of this sea change, there is an urgent need to target development investment and strategise planning.

The FATA Sustainable Development Plan (SOP) is a step in this direction. It aims to bridge the gap between development planning, strategic imperatives and ground realities that together form the complex web of society in the tribal areas.

Public-sector development has tended to target local elites and interest groups, with tribal leaders emerging as the prime beneficiaries. This small segment of the population has managed development investment by identifying projects, selecting sites, nominating service providers and availing of the resulting employment opportunities. Recently, a new socioeconomic elite has begun to exert its influence over the decision-making process. This

group consists mainly of those who have acquired wealth relatively recently through business interests outside the tribal areas or from employment abroad. With development activity geared towards the interests of the elite, it is no surprise that FATA remains one of the most poorly developed areas in the country.

The SDP aims to steer development planning in a new direction, focusing on the people at the grassroots level. It identifies the people as the focus of development as well as its instigators.

The key objective of the SDP is to foster social and economic development based on principles of equity and participation. To turn this vision into reality, the SDP addresses the basic needs that underlie existing social and economic disparities. It outlines measures to improve services, upgrade infrastructure, promote the sustainable use of natural resources, and bolster activity in the trade, commerce and industrial sectors. It explores options to improve institutional and financial capacities, and to expand and diversify available economic opportunities. It also provides a monitoring and evaluation framework to support, assess and strengthen development initiatives.

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), xi-xviii.

## INTRODUCTION TO SDP

Rather than replicating the narrow focus of the past, the SDP takes an integrated approach to development planning, combining economic and social development with environmental integrity and poverty alleviation.

While the core components of the plan are structured around specific sectors, the vision is holistic and takes into account cross-cutting themes and recurrent issues that cannot be ignored. These range from broad structural concerns such as governance and institutional capacity to the more normative considerations of social cohesion and cultural identity. The plan is flexible and adaptable, allowing for a two-phased implementation schedule. Priority interventions are identified for the first phase, spanning a period of five years, followed by a second, four-year assessment and consolidation period. But even this framework is by no means set in stone. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms outlined in the SDP are designed not only to gauge progress towards specified targets but also to provide the flexibility to address emerging needs.

For the last three decades, FATA and the surrounding region have witnessed unprecedented turmoil and instability. Today, the tribal areas face by far the most critical phase in their history. The SDP is the first step in a long-term strategy to guide and target development planning so that flux and

uncertainty may give way to positive change that will create stability, security and hope for the future.

The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan are located along the country's border with Afghanistan. Historically, the area held great strategic importance for the colonial government of India, which devised a unique system to govern the region indirectly through intermediaries and agents, leaving the people free to manage internal affairs without interference. That system, and the administrative arrangements it engendered, were retained more or less unchanged when colonial rule came to end in the Indian Subcontinent.

Today, the region is once again in the spotlight, not simply for reasons of internal security but also because of its status as a staging post for geopolitical developments with global repercussions. What has perhaps not received the same degree of attention, both domestically and in the international arena, is the fact that FATA is amongst the most poorly developed parts of the country. This is in large part a result of the unique administrative arrangements that prevail in the area and the failure of development planning to systematically target those most in need of such interventions.

Development initiatives undertaken so far show a marked absence of cohesive planning and have instead been carried out in a compartmentalised fashion, concentrating narrowly around specific sectoral activities. This ad hoc approach has been largely to the benefit of local elites, while depriving large segments of the population from social uplift and economic empowerment. Impact and sustainability have been noticeably absent in nearly every project implemented. As such it is not surprising that development indicators for FATA lag far behind those for other parts of the country.

For the last 30 years, the region has witnessed unprecedented turmoil and instability. Today, however, FATA faces by far the most critical phase in its history. At this crucial juncture, a long-term strategy is needed to steer development planning so that flux and uncertainty may give way to positive change that will create stability, security and hope for the future.

The FATA Sustainable Development Plan (SDP) is a step in this direction. It aims to bridge the gap between development planning, ground realities and strategic imperatives that together form the complex web of society in the tribal areas.

The FATA SDP identifies the people as the focus of development as well as its instigators. This people-centred approach extends to the formulation of the SDP itself. The strategies and objectives outlined in this document, as well as its proposed interventions, have been formulated with the active participation of a cross section of stakeholders. While serving to inform the substance of the SDP, this method has the added benefit of creating ownership among the people for whom these proposals are intended.

This public consultation process is also a landmark in the history of development planning in FATA.

The SDP aims to foster social and economic development based on principles of equity, participation, transparency and efficiency. It outlines measures to improve social services, upgrade physical infrastructure, promote the sustainable use of natural resources, and enhance activity in the trade, commerce and industrial sectors. While the core components of the plan are structured around specific sectors, the vision is holistic and takes into account cross-cutting themes and recurrent issues that cannot be ignored. These range from broad structural concerns such as governance and institutional capacity to the more normative considerations of social cohesion and cultural identity.

The plan is flexible and adaptable, allowing for a two-phased implementation schedule. Priority interventions are identified for the first phase, spanning a period of five years, followed by a second, four-year consolidation period. But even this framework is by no means set in stone. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms outlined in the SDP are designed not only to assess progress towards specified targets but also to provide the flexibility to address emerging needs.

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), xix-xi.

## **THE FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS: AN OVERVIEW**

Situated midway along Pakistan's border with Afghanistan is a wedge of rugged terrain, stretching some 450 kilometers, that constitutes the region today known as FATA. This mountainous land is home to a majority Pakhtun population, made up of more than a dozen major tribes and hundreds of clans and sub-tribes.

The territories that together form FATA consist of seven 'political agencies'-Bajaur, Khyber, Kurram, Mohmand, North Waziristan, Orakzai and South Waziristan and six smaller zones, called 'frontier regions' (FRs) in the districts of Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat, Lakki Marwat, Peshawar and Tank. To the north and east, the tribal areas are bounded by the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), while on the south lies the province of Balochistan. In the south-east, FATA joins the Punjab province. The Durand Line, which separates Pakistan from Afghanistan, forms the western border of FATA.

Although part of Pakistan, FATA functions as a semi-autonomous area. This particular arrangement dates back to the days of British colonial rule in India, when the region served as a buffer between the British Empire and Tsarist Russia. The system continued more or less unchanged when, following

independence from British rule in 1947, the area came under the suzerainty of newly created Pakistan.

## History

The areas that today make up FATA were once part of the battleground on which the 'Great Game' of imperial domination was played out in the 19th century. For the British colonial administrators of India, effective control of the region was imperative for the defence of their Indian possessions, serving as a bulwark against Russian expansionism in Central Asia. It proved difficult, however, for the colonial government to establish its writ in the tribal areas.

Colonial administrators oversaw but never fully controlled the region through a combination of British appointed agents and local tribal elders. The people were free to govern intern affairs according to tribal codes, while the colonial administration held authority in what were known as 'protected' and 'administered' areas over all matters related to the security of British India.

Although various tribes cooperated with the British off and on in return for financial incentives (Abbas, 2006),<sup>14</sup> this quid pro quo arrangement was never completely successful. Throughout the latter half of the 19th century, British troops were embroiled in repeated battles with various tribes in the area (Hunter et al., 1840 1900).<sup>15</sup> Between 1871 and 1876, the colonial administration imposed a series of laws, the Frontier Crimes Regulations, prescribing sped procedures for the tribal areas, distinct from the criminal and civil laws that were in for elsewhere in British India. These regulations, which were based on the idea of collective territorial responsibility and provided for dispute resolution to take place through a Jirga (council of elders), also proved to be inadequate.

Frustrated in their efforts to subdue the region, the British in 1901 issued a new Frontier Crimes Regulation that expanded the scope of earlier regulations and awarded wide powers including judicial authority, to administrative officials. In the same year, a new administrative, unit, the North West Frontier Province, was created by carving out parts of the then Punjab province and adding certain tribal principalities. The province, as it was constituted at that time, included five 'settled' districts (Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Hazara, Kohat and Peshawar and five tribal agencies (Dir Swat Chitral, Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan), and was placed

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<sup>14</sup> Abbas, Hassan. 2006. Profiles of Pakistan's Seven Tribal Agencies. *Terrorism Monitor*: 4(20). October 19, <http://www.jamestown.org/terrorism/news/article.php?articleid=2370168>

<sup>15</sup> Hunter, William Wilson, et al. 1840-1900. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

under the administrative authority of a chief commission reporting to the Governor General of India (Hunter et al., 1840 1900).<sup>16</sup>

The institution of the 'political agent' was created at this time. Each agency was administered by a political agent who was vested with wide powers and provided funds to secure the loyalties of influential elements in the area. It was also during this period that the *Maliki* system was developed to allow the colonial administration to exercise control over the tribe under this system, local chiefs (maliks) were designated as intermediaries between the members of individual tribes and the colonial authorities, and assisted in the implementation of government policies (GoP, undated [a]).<sup>17</sup>

Despite these efforts, bolstered by repeated military campaigns, the colonial administration retained what was at best a tenuous hold on the area until the British quit India in 1947. Soon after Independence, the various tribes in the region entered into an agreement with the government of Pakistan, pledging allegiance to the newly created state. Some 30 instruments of accession were subsequently signed, cementing this arrangement. To the tribal agencies Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan were later added Mohmand Agency (in 1951), and Bajaur and Orakzai (in 1973).

Accession did not subsume the political autonomy of the tribes. The instruments of accession, signed in 1948, granted the tribal areas a special administrative status. Except where strategic considerations dictated, the tribal areas were allowed to retain their semi autonomous status, exercising administrative authority based on tribal codes and traditional institutions. This unique system, given varying degrees of legal cover in each of the country's earlier constitutions, was crystallized in Pakistan's Constitution of 1973.

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### **Administration**

Under the Constitution, FATA is included among the "territories" of Pakistan (Article 1). It is represented in the National Assembly and the Senate but remains under the direct executive authority of the President (Articles 51, 59 and 247). Laws framed by the National Assembly do not apply here unless so ordered by the President, who is also empowered to issue regulations for the

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<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Government of Pakistan. (No date [a]) A Historical and Administrative Profile. FATA website, <http://www.fata.gov.pk>

“peace and good government” of the tribal areas. Today, FATA continues to be governed primarily through the Frontier Crimes Regulation 1901. It is administered by the Governor of the NWFP in his capacity as an agent to the President of Pakistan, under the overall supervision of the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions in Islamabad (Khan, 2005).<sup>18</sup>

Until 2002, decisions related to development planning in the tribal areas were taken by the FATA section of the NWFP planning and development department, and implemented by government line departments. In that year, a FATA Secretariat was set up, headed by the Secretary FATA. Four years later, in 2006, the Civil Secretariat FATA was established to take over decision-making functions, with an Additional Chief Secretary, four secretaries and a number of directors. Project implementation is now carried out by line departments of the Civil Secretariat FATA. The NWFP Governor’s Secretariat plays a coordinating role for interaction between the federal and provincial governments and the Civil Secretariat FATA.

Each tribal agency is administered by a political agent, assisted by a number of assistant political agents, tehsildars (administrative head of a tehsil) and naib tehsildars (deputy tehsildar), as well as members from various local police (khassadars) and security forces (levies, scouts). As part of his administrative functions, the political agent oversees the working of line departments and service providers. He is responsible for handling inter-tribal disputes over boundaries or the use of natural resources, and for regulating the trade in natural resources with other agencies or the settled areas.

The political agent plays a supervisory role for development projects and chairs an agency development sub-committee, comprising various government officials, to recommend proposals and approve development projects. He also serves as project coordinator for rural development schemes. An FR is administered by the district coordination officer of the respective settled district, who exercises the same powers in an FR as the political agent does in a tribal agency.

Interference in local matters is kept to a minimum. The tribes regulate their own affairs in accordance with customary rules and unwritten codes, characterised by collective responsibility for the actions of individual tribe members and territorial responsibility for the area under their control. The government functions through local-level tribal intermediaries, the maliks (representatives of the tribes) and lungi holders (representatives of sub-tribes

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<sup>18</sup> Khan, Sang-e-Marjan. 2005. Tribal System of Administrative Justice and FCR. In HRCP, FCR: A Bad Law Nobody Can Defend. Lahore: Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, [http://www.hrcp-weboorg/images/publicatoin/other\\_publication/pdf/fcr\\_report.pdf](http://www.hrcp-weboorg/images/publicatoin/other_publication/pdf/fcr_report.pdf)



or clans), who are influential members of their respective clan or tribe (Shinwari, undated).

All civil and criminal cases in FATA are decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation 1901 by a Jirga. Residents of the tribal areas may, however, approach the apex courts (Supreme Court of Pakistan and Peshawar High Court) with a constitutional writ challenging a decision issued under the 1901 Regulation.

FATA elects members to the federal legislature through adult franchise. The system of devolution introduced elsewhere in the country in 2001 by means of provincial Local Government Ordinances (LGOs) has not been extended to the tribal areas. A separate LGO for FATA has been drafted and is awaiting promulgation. A system of partial local-level governance does, however, operate through councils in the tribal agencies and FRs. Elected councillors are involved in various aspects of development planning and decision making.

### **Judicial System**

FATA is divided into two administrative categories: 'protected' areas are regions under the direct control of the government, while 'non-protected' areas are administered indirectly through local tribes.

In protected areas, criminal and civil cases are decided by political officers vested with judicial powers. After completing the necessary inquiries and investigations, cognizance of the case is taken and a Jirga is constituted with the consent of the disputing parties. The case is then referred to the Jirga, accompanied by terms of reference. The Jirga hears the parties, examines evidence, conducts further inquiries where needed, and issues a verdict which may be split or unanimous. The political agent, or an official appointed by the political agent for this purpose, examines the verdict in the presence of parties to the case and members of the Jirga. If the verdict is found to be contrary to customary law or tainted with any irregularity, the case may be remanded to the same Jirga for re-examination or the verdict may be rejected and a fresh Jirga constituted. Where the verdict is held to be in accordance with customary law and free of irregularities, it is accepted and a decree is issued accordingly. An aggrieved party may challenge the decree before an appellate court, and a further appeal may be lodged with a tribunal consisting of the home secretary and law secretary of the federal government. Once appeals are exhausted, execution of the verdict is the responsibility of the political administration.

In non-protected areas, cases are resolved through a local Jirga at the agency level. Local mediators first intervene to achieve a truce (*tiga*) between parties in a criminal case, or to obtain security (*muchalga*) in cash or kind for civil disputes. Thereafter, parties must arrive at a consensus concerning the mode of settlement-arbitration, *rivaj* (customary law) or Shariah (Islamic law).

Once the mode of settlement is agreed upon, mediators arrange for the selection of a Jirga with the consent of the parties to the case.

Where arbitration is selected, a Jirga is nominated by consensus and given an open mandate (*waak*), with the understanding that its decision will be accepted by all parties. Here, the decision of the Jirga cannot be challenged. In cases decided according to customary law or the Shariah, however, an aggrieved party may challenge the jirga's decision before another jirga of their own choice. The new Jirga does not hear the case afresh but only examines the original decision to see whether it deviates from customary law or the Shariah. Further appeal may be referred to a third jirga and its decision is final.

Implementation of jirga decisions in non-protected areas is the responsibility of the tribe. The jirga may mete out punishment to an offender, imposing a heavy fine. Occasionally, more serious measures may be taken such as expelling an individual or a family from the area, and confiscating, destroying or setting fire to homes and property. In such cases, the entire tribe bands together as a *Iashkar* (army) to enforce the decision.

While most disputes are settled internally, more serious matters may require the calling of a larger jirga made up of maliks, elders, the political agent, members of the National Assembly and Senate, and occasionally even representatives from neighbouring agencies or FRs.

Although the jirga mechanism enjoys widespread favour, corruption has begun to enter the system. It is reported that the poor and more vulnerable segments of society cannot afford to convene a Jirga. There are a number of requirements for a Jirga to be held, including hospitality, which are increasingly beyond the reach of most ordinary people. There is also the grievance, now voiced more frequently, that in most cases Jirga decisions favour the richer or more influential party.

### **Financial Arrangements**

Each year, the federal government sets aside a block allocation, known as the Annual Development Programme (ADP), intended exclusively for development expenditure. This allocation, disbursed according to province, region, sector or project, is part of the federally funded Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP).

FATA receives an annual share of ADP funding. In addition to the ADP, the PSDP provides separate funds for programmes and projects in various agencies and ERs, and contributes to donor-assisted initiatives. The government also provides to each member of the National Assembly and Senate funds from the Khushhal Pakistan Programme, to be disbursed in their own constituencies. These resources are all part of the 'development budget'.

The 'regular' budget provides for non-development expenditure and recurring costs. Salaries and office management costs of the Civil Secretariat

FATA, its directorates and their field staff are met by the federal government, through the Ministry of Finance, and reflected as 'non-ADP' expenditure in the federal budget. Expenses of the political administration in each agency are also part of the regular budget. The regular budget for salaries and office management costs is prepared by each directorate, unit or entity in FATA, and sent to the Ministry for approval.

Sector-specific allocations from the ADP are made at the Civil Secretariat FATA, based on priorities and needs. Although the development budget is not intended to finance salaries or recurrent liabilities, in practice this is often the case. Insufficient allocations for repairs and maintenance, meanwhile, mean that some of these costs are also met through the development budget.

### Physical Characteristics

FATA is situated between the latitudes of 31° and 35° North, and the longitudes of 69° 15' and 71° 50' East, stretching for a maximum length of approximately 450 kilometres and spanning more than 250 kilometres at its widest point (SoP, 1984).<sup>19</sup> Spread over a reported area of 27,220 square kilometres (GoNWFP, 2005a),<sup>20</sup> it is bounded on the north by the district of Lower Dir in the NWFP, and on the east by the NWFP districts of Bannu, Charsadda, Dera Ismail Khan, Karak, Kohat, Lakki Marwat, Malakand, Nowshera and Peshawar. On the southeast, FATA joins the district of Dera Ghazi Khan in the Punjab province, while the Musa Khel and Zhob districts of Balochistan are situated to the south. To the west lies Afghanistan.

The mountainous terrain is broken by small basins or valleys, dotted with settlements and agricultural fields. The area can be divided into the northern, central and southern regions which happen to coincide with administrative boundaries (Shinwari, undated).<sup>21</sup> The northern zone consists of the Bajaur and Mohmand agencies. The hills in this region form a transition zone between the Hindukush mountains, and the piedmont and lowland basins. Here, the Jandool river and its tributaries join the Panjkora river. Towards the south, the Kabul river collects the outflow from local rivers, including the Bira Darya and *lehmars* (seasonal watercourses) such as the Gandab, Sallala and Shalman.

The central region covers the Khyber, Kurram and Orakzai agencies, and the FRs of Kohat Peshawar. Here, the Safed Koh mountains rise from the Terimangal pass and stretch eastward, reaching an elevation of 3,600 meters.

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<sup>19</sup> Survey of Pakistan (SoP). 1984. Map of NWFP. 9<sup>th</sup> Edition. Rawalpindi

<sup>20</sup> Government of NWFP. 2005a. FATA Development Statistics. Peshawar: Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department.

<sup>21</sup> Shinwari, Sher Alam. The FATA Areas: So Near Yet So Far Away. Website, <http://www.khyber.org/pashtoplaces/fataareas.shtml>

The Sikaram, at 4,760 metres, is the tallest peak in this range. The Kurram river flows north-west to south-east, entering North Waziristan below the town of Thai in the Hangu district of the NWFP, and eventually joining the Indus river. In Orakzai Agency, the Khanki and Mastura streams flow to the east to meet the Bara river. The towns of Bara and Khajuri form a plains area from where the Bara river and its tributaries join the Kabul river near Peshawar. To the north of the Kabul river stand the Mullagori and Shilman hills. The fertile Bara, Khanki, Kurram and Mastura valleys contain the most extensively cultivated land in FATA.

The southern region comprises the North Waziristan and South Waziristan agencies, and the FRs of Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Lakki Marwat and Tank. To the south of the Safed Koh are the Sulaiman mountains and the Waziristan hills. The hills rise to an altitude of between 1,500 and 3,000 metres, and are mostly barren. Takht-i-Sulaiman, located in FR Dera Ismail Khan, is the highest peak in the Sulaiman range, at 3,487 metres. Overall drainage in this region is toward the east. The Gomal river flows in the south, while the Kurram river passes through the north. The Jandola, Kaitu and Tochi are smaller rivers in this area. The rod kohl system (flood irrigation, or torrent-spate irrigation) is commonly practised mainly in the FR areas. The Gomal and Tochi mountain passes in the south connect Pakistan to Afghanistan (Kureshy, 1997).<sup>22</sup>

### **Geology and Soil**

An interesting mix of sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rock is found in the area. The most common sedimentary formations consist of sandstone, limestone, shale and conglomerates, occurring in the south-west. Partly metamorphosed andesite, granite and gabbro make up the bulk of igneous masses. Metamorphic rocks in the area include schist, slate and marble.

The soil is derived mainly from the local weathering of bedrock, deposited by streams and rivers, though loess also occurs to some extent. Landforms in the area are varied and include piedmont, plains, valleys, gravel fans, rough broken land and gullied land. Level areas are loamy, while lowlands are slightly to strongly calcareous. The content of organic matter and available phosphorus is very low (GoP, 1985).<sup>23</sup>

### **Climate**

FATA lies on the cusp of two major climatic systems, the monsoon to the east and the Mediterranean towards the west. Most parts of FATA are arid and semi-arid, with warm summers and cool winters, although some areas in the

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<sup>22</sup> Kureshy, K.U. 1997. *A Geography of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

<sup>23</sup> Government of Pakistan (GoP). 1985. *Reconnaissance Soil Survey FATA North*. Lahore: Ministry of Food and Agriculture

Kurram and Orakzai agencies fall within the humid and sub-humid zone (Dichter, 1967; Khan, 1991).<sup>24</sup> The pattern and character of summer and winter rainfall is intermixed to such an extent that it is difficult to determine which is dominant. According to meteorological data, the area receives more winter precipitation as a result of western disturbances and some rain in the summer from the monsoon. Annual rainfall in the area varies dramatically, from 630 millimetres reported in Kurram during 2001—02, to just 88 millimetres in neighbouring Khyber Agency during the same year (GoNWFP, 2005a).<sup>25</sup>

### Land Use and Tenure

Land use data from 2003—04 show that 7 per cent of the total geographic area of FATA is cultivated, with another 1 per cent recorded as fallow, while more than 82 per cent of the land is not available for cultivation (table 1). This puts intense pressure on available farmland, which supports an average of 18 persons per cultivated hectare and more than 40 persons per irrigated hectare (GoNWFP, 2005a).<sup>26</sup> Some 44 per cent of farmland is under this irrigation, with the remaining cultivated area relying entirely on rainfall.

<b>Land use</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>
Reported area	2,722,042
Cultivated area	199,530
Irrigated area	87,011
Current fallow	30,607
Forest fallow	46,202
Uncultivated area	2,468,512
Not available for cultivation	2,240,761
Source: GoNWFP, 2005a.	

Land settlement has not been carried out, except in Kurram Agency. As a result, land records are not available. Most land is owned by the tribes and is referred to as *qaumi* land. Tenure is governed by customary law and falls under the categories of individual, joint family or collective ownership of the tribe (*shamilat*). The state owns small areas of land in some parts of FATA.

<sup>24</sup> Dichter, Dvid. 1967. *The North West Frontier of West Pakistan: A Study in Regional Geography*. Oxford: Clarendon Press; Khan, Fazal-i-Karim. 1991. *A Geography of Pakistan: Environment, People and Economy*. Karachi; Oxford University Press.

<sup>25</sup> Government of NWFP. 2005a. *FATA Development Statistics*. Peshawar: Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*

This is usually land that was acquired from the tribes for various purposes, and which subsequently remained unused.

### **Human Development**

Public-sector development has tended to target local elites and interest groups, with tribal leaders (maliks) emerging as the prime beneficiaries of many such initiatives. This small segment of the population has managed development investment by identifying projects, selecting sites, nominating service providers and availing of the resulting employment opportunities. Recently, a new socio-economic class has begun to exert its influence over the decision-making process. This group consists mainly of those who have acquired wealth relatively recently through business interests outside the tribal areas or from employment abroad. With development activity geared towards the interests of the elite, it is no surprise that FATA remains one of the most poorly developed areas in the country.

### **Demographics**

According to census data from 1998, FATA is home to a population of roughly 3.18 million. Annual population growth in the intercensal period of 1981 to 1998 is calculated to be 2.19 per cent but certain agencies and FRs buck this trend, showing a decline during the same period (table 2). Population density for 1998 stands at 117 persons per square kilometre in FATA as a whole, with wide variations between individual agencies and FRs. In Dera Ismail Khan FR, for example, the population is thinly scattered with 19 persons per square kilometre, while population density in Bajaur Agency reaches 461 persons per square kilometre (GoNWFP, 2005a).<sup>27</sup>

The average annual population growth for FATA is slightly lower than the provincial average of 2.8 per cent and the national average of 2.7 per cent (GoP, 1998a).<sup>28</sup> The average household in FATA consists of 9.3 persons, compared to 8 persons in the NWFP and 6.8 persons in the country as a whole (table 3).

The gender ratio of 108 males for every 100 females (table 4) is somewhat perplexing, since some 126,577 persons, most of whom are likely to be men, are recorded as migrants from FATA in other parts of Pakistan during the 1998 census (GoP, 1998a).<sup>29</sup> This should in theory leave a higher proportion of females in the local population. Census reporting in FATA is likely to have been distorted by problems in gathering data. Since tribal custom forbids the disclosure of information about women to outsiders.

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<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> Government of Pakistan. 1998a. Economic Survey of Pakistan, 1997-98. Islamabad: Finance Division, Economic Advisor's Wing.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

In terms of human development and quality of life indicators, FATA lags far behind both the NWFP and the country as a whole (table 5). Overall literacy in FATA is as low as 17.42 per cent for 1998, compared to 35.41 per cent in the NWFP and 43.92 per cent at the national level. Just 3 per cent of females aged 10 years and above are literate in FATA, compared to 18.82 percent in the NWFP and 32.02 per cent across the country. While 29.51 per cent of males over the age of 10 are literate in FATA, this figure trails the NWFP (51.39 per cent) and the national average (54.81 per cent) by a wide margin. Health care indicators are equally disappointing, with one doctor for every 7,670 persons in FATA, compared to 4,916 persons per doctor in the NWFP and 1,226 persons for every doctor in Pakistan (GoNWFP, 2005a; GoNWFP, 2005b; GoP, 1998a; GoP, undated [b]).<sup>30</sup>

**Table-2**  
**Population (FATA, 1998)**

Agency/FR	Area (sq km)	Population (total)	Population density (persons per sq km)	Annual growth rate, 1981-98(%)
FATA	27,220	3,176,331	117	2.19
Bajaur	1,290	595,227	461	4.33
Khyber	2,576	5436,730	212	3.92
Kurram	3,380	448,310	133	2.50
Mohamand	2,296	334,453	146	4.28
North Waziristan	4,707	361,246	77	2.46
Orakzai	1,538	225,441	147	-2.69
South Waziristan	6,620	429,841	65	1.95
FR Bannu	745	19,593	26	-6.65
FR Dera Ismail Khan	2,008	8,990	19	-2.09
FR Kohat	446	88,456	198	2.59
FR Lakki	132	6,987	53	4.81
FR Peshawar	261	53,841	206	2.22
FR Tank	1,221	27,216	22	-0.61

Source: GoNWFP, 2005a; GoP, 1998 b.

<sup>30</sup> Government of NWFP. 2005a. FATA Development Statistics. Peshawar: Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department; Government of NWFP. 2005b. Important District Wise Socio-economic Indicators of NWFP. Peshawar: Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department; Government of Pakistan (GoP). 1998a. Economic Survey of Pakistan, 1997-98. Islamabad: Finance Division, Economic Advisor's Wing; Government of Pakistan (GoP). (No date [b]) Social Statistics. Islamabad: Federal Bureau of Statistics, <http://www.statpak.gov.pk/depts/fbs/statistics/statistics.html>

Indicator	Pakistan	NWFP	FATA
Geographical area (sq km)	796,096	74,521	27,220
Annual population growth, 1981-98 (%)	2.69	2.82	2.19
Average household size (persons)	6.80	8.00	9.30
Urban population (% of total)	32.50	16.87	2.70
Population density (persons per sq km )	166.30	238.10	116.70
Source: GoP, 1998a.			

Agency/FR	Total	Male	Female	Ratio*
FATA	3,176,331	1,652,047	1,524,284	108
Bajaur	595,227	305,137	290,090	105
Khyber	546,730	284,602	262,128	109
Kurram	448,310	229,634	218,676	105
Mohamand	334,453	175,404	159,049	110
North Waziristan	361,246	192,432	168,814	114
Orakazai	225,441	112,766	112,675	100
South Waziristan	429,841	231,080	198,761	116
FR Bannu	19,593	10,380	9,213	113
FR Dera Ismail Khan	38,990	20,497	18,493	111
FR Kohat	88,456	45,472	42,984	106
FR Lakki	6,987	3,450	3,537	98
FR Peshawar	53,841	27,063	26,778	101
FR Tank	27,216	14,130	13,086	108
*Number of males per 100 female				
Source: GoNWFP, 2005a.				



<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>NWFP</b>	<b>FATA</b>
Literacy ratio (both sexes, %)	43.92	35.41	17.42
Male literacy ratio (%)	54.81	51.39	29.51
Female literacy ratio (%)	32.02	18.82	3.00
Population per doctor	1,226	4,916	7,670
Population per bed in health institutions	1,341	1,594	2,179
Roads (per sq km)	0.26	0.13	0.17
*Literacy rates according to 1998 census; all other figures for 2003.			
Source: GoNWFP, 2005a; GoNWFP, 2005b; GoP, 1998a; GoP, undated (b).			

### **Economy and Livelihoods**

There are few livelihood opportunities available to the people. The local economy is chiefly pastoral, with agriculture practiced in a few fertile valleys. Most households are engaged in primary-level activities such as subsistence agriculture and livestock rearing, or small-scale business conducted locally. Others are involved in trade within the tribal belt or with down-country markets. Women take active part in agricultural activities, collect fuel wood and fetch water, besides attending to household work and family duties.

With few industries and only limited unorganised mining in some areas, many seek employment as short-term unskilled labourers or enlist in local security and paramilitary forces. Those who are able to travel find work in cities across Pakistan as well as in the Middle East, using their earnings to support families at home. The more highly qualified among them have in many cases migrated permanently along with their families to urban centres outside the tribal areas, including Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar. They and their children are reluctant to return to FATA, leading among other things to an acute shortage of doctors, teachers and skilled workers generally, and in particular to a dearth of qualified female teachers and doctors.

In and around the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan FRs, some have bought land for farming. Elsewhere, urban property is purchased for the purpose of setting up businesses. The transport sector and the timber trade are two enterprises where FATA businessmen have made their fortune. Cross-border trading is mostly the domain of relatively prosperous segments of society.

Historically, and particularly during the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan beginning in 1979, the region was a major centre for opium production and trafficking. Today, the transit trade with Afghanistan is a major source of

employment for the local population. The economy operates on an informal basis and is undocumented, since few laws providing for the regulation of economic activity have been extended to the tribal areas (Ali, 2003).<sup>31</sup>

Poverty has to some extent made the population vulnerable to extremist tendencies and criminality. In the absence of viable options to earn a living, the lure of illicit activities such as smuggling (consumer goods, weapons) and drug trafficking is as difficult to resist as the call of extremist Islamist elements.

No systematic quantitative data is available on poverty. What is known, however, is that poverty in the tribal areas is high compared to the rest of Pakistan. The results of a recent participatory assessment, meanwhile, reveal the existence of a nuanced system of determining social status, involving more than a dozen classifications for poverty including *miskeen* (meek), *aajiz* (needy), *ghareeb* (poor), *fageer* (beggar), *bechara* (pitiable), *spera* (hungry or unfortunate), *tabah-o-barbad* (destroyed), *khwaar* (frustrated) and *bebakht* (unlucky) (Sungi, 2003).<sup>32</sup>

### Housing and Settlements

More prosperous residents of FATA maintain large homes with expansive courtyards, guest rooms and separate quarters for the women of the household. Occasionally, a meeting place to entertain visitors, known as a hujra, and a mosque are also attached to the dwelling. The average house is modest by comparison.

According to figures for 1998, a total of 341,114 housing units are reported. Of these, 38.95 per cent are made up of just one or two rooms, 40.49 per cent have three or four rooms and 20.56 per cent are larger, with five or more rooms (table 6). Large or small, the vast majority of dwelling units are owner-occupied (90.08 per cent), while a small number of homes are recorded as rented accommodation (2.8 per cent) or rent-free housing (7.2 per cent). Nearly 64 per cent of all houses are built of unbaked brick, earth, wood or bamboo, while pucca (permanent, cemented) houses account for just 36.73 per cent of the total. Roofing for nearly 87 per cent of all homes is made of wood or bamboo. Less than 62 per cent of houses are supplied with electricity, which is used for lighting. Fuel for cooking comes primarily in the form of wood: 92 per cent of all households use wood-burning stoves and barely 2 per cent have access to natural gas. Water from pipelines is supplied directly, either

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<sup>31</sup> Ali, Ishfaq. 2003. *Laws Extended to the Tribal Areas With Jirga Laws*. Second, Revised and Enlarged Edition. Peshawar: Fine Art Press.

<sup>32</sup> Sungi Development Foundation. 2003. *Between Hope and Despair: Pakistan Participatory Poverty Assessment*. Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) Report, <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/ppa-fata.pdf>

through indoor or outdoor connections, to less than 20 per cent of households (GoNWFP, 2005a; GoP, 1998a).<sup>33</sup>

The vast majority of the population (97.3 per cent) resides in rural areas (GoNWFP, 2005a).<sup>34</sup> Rural settlements number 2,560 in total, most of which are small, with populations ranging from 500 to 2,000 (table 7). Some 748 localities are home to less than 500 individuals, another 697 have a population of 500 to 999, and 708 are home to between 1,000 and 1,999 people. There are 459 localities with a population of 2,000-4,999, while just 48 have more than 5,000 residents (GoP, 2001).<sup>35</sup>

There are three urban settlements in FATA: Miranshah in North Waziristan, and Parachinar and Sadda in Kurram Agency. These bear the administrative status of town committees and are home to only 2.7 per cent of the total Population. This is in stark contrast to the NWFP, where the urban population makes up close to 16.9 per cent of the total, and to the country as a whole where more than 32.5 per cent of the population lives in urban centres (GoNWFP, 2005a).<sup>36</sup>

### **Society and Culture**

About a dozen major tribes make their home in FATA, along with hundreds of smaller sub-tribes and clans. The Afridi are settled in the Khyber and Orakzai agencies as well as the FRs of Peshawar and Kohat. The Ahmadzai live in South Waziristan, the Bangash and Masozai in Kurram, and the Bhattani in the FRs of Lakki and Tank. The Dawar, Gurbaz and Saidgai hail from North Waziristan Agency, while the Darwesh Khel Wazir reside in North Waziristan and South Waziristan, where the Mahsud also live in the central part. The Mohamand and Tarkani occupy the Bajaur and Mohamand agencies, and the Mullagori, Shilmani and Shinwari reside in Khyber. The Orakzai make their home in the agency that goes by the same name, while the Safi and Utmanzai occupy Mohmand. The Wazir are settled in FR Bannu, with a subsection also living in North Waziristan. Other tribes include the Shirani and Ustrana in FR Dera Ismail Khan, the Turi in Kurram Agency, the Utmankhel

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<sup>33</sup> Government of NWFP. 2005a. FATA Development Statistics. Peshawar: Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department; Government of Pakistan (GoP). 1998a. Economic Survey of Pakistan, 1997-98. Islamabad: Finance Division, Economic Advisor's Wing.

<sup>34</sup> Government of NWFP. 2005a. FATA Development Statistics. Peshawar: Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department.

<sup>35</sup> Government of Pakistan (GoP). 2001. 1998 Census Report of FATA. Islamabad: Population Census Organization, Statistics Division.

<sup>36</sup> Government of NWFP. 2005a. FATA Development Statistics. Peshawar: Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department.

in Bajaur and the Kharasin in South Waziristan (Caroe, 1958; GoNWFP, 2001).<sup>37</sup> Within Pakistan, these groups are referred to collectively as 'tribals'.

Indicator	FATA
Total number of housing units	341,114
Persons per housing unit	9.30
Persons per room	2.91
1 room per unit (%)	13.04
2 rooms (%)	25.91
3 or 4 rooms (%)	40.49
5 or more rooms (%)	20.56
<i>Pucca</i> (brick, stone) units (%)	36.73
Owner-occupied units (%)	90.08
Separate kitchen (%)	56.37
Indoor water supply (%)	12.39
Outdoor water supply (%)	6.92
Electricity supply (%)	61.97
Natural gas supply (%)	1.28
Source: GoP, 1998a.	

Pashto is the main language of the tribal areas, with a softer form spoken in the north and a harder dialect in the south. Urmari, although less commonly used, is spoken in the south. More than 99 per cent of the population is Muslim, with small minority communities including Christians, Hindus and Sikhs (GOP, 1998a).<sup>38</sup>

The traditional garb of the men, consisting of baggy trousers, loose tunic and large turban, is incomplete without a rifle slung over the shoulder. The women wear baggy trousers with tunics made of printed or embroidered fabric, and ornaments of silver or gold. In the winter, the men wrap a large woollen shawl or blanket around themselves, while the women's clothing remains the same. Festivals such as Eid, and special occasions such as weddings or the arrival of relatives from afar, call for a new set of clothes.

Tribal culture puts an emphasis on hospitality, and festivals and special occasions are celebrated with fervour. The men are fond of games and sports, with favoured pastimes including hunting, shooting, wrestling,

<sup>37</sup> Caroe, Olaf. 1958. *The Pathans, 550 BC-AD 1957*. London: Macmillan and Co.; Government of NWFP. 2001. *Imperial Gazetteer of India 1901*. Printing and Stationary Department.

<sup>38</sup> Government of Pakistan (GoP). 1998a. *Economic Survey of Pakistan, 1997-98*. Islamabad: Finance Division, Economic Advisor's Wing.

swimming, cock fighting and dog fighting. There are few sports grounds, clubs or organized recreational facilities.

Men are the dominant force in the household, with final say in the affairs of all members of the family. Women, by comparison, play a subservient role and observe strict *pardah* (veiling). Although divorce or separation is extremely rare in tribal households, a husband is free to take on additional wives.

Tribals are accustomed to managing their own resources and solving disputes without outside intervention. They act collectively to assist others in the group and help fulfil social obligations. Marriages and deaths, for example, draw support from all members of the tribe, as do everyday activities such as harvesting and threshing, baying and clearing irrigation channels, carrying out flood protection, maintaining paths, cutting grass, and constructing hujras (meeting places), mosques or other buildings.

<b>Population</b>	<b>Settlements</b>
More than 5,000	48
2,000 – 4,999	359
1,000 – 1,999	708
500 – 999	697
Less than 500	748
Source GoP, 2001	

The malik (chief) serves as an intermediary between the tribe and the political administration, in exchange for a regular allowance with which to meet social and leadership obligations. The more weapons at a malik's disposal, and the more men he can command to bear arms when needed, the greater is his stature within the tribe. The jirga plays an important part in tribal society as a traditional mechanism for conflict resolution.

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 3-14

## **THE FATA SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLAN: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK**

FATA enjoys a unique status in the polity of this nation and is rapidly gaining attention in the international arena. Its strategic location has thrust the area onto the world political stage today just as it did more than a century ago. In the current geopolitical climate, moreover, all indications are that Pakistan's tribal areas will remain in the spotlight for some time to come.

Starting with the 1979 Soviet of Afghanistan, the last three decades have seen turmoil and instability across the border spill over into the tribal areas. During the same period, FATA has remained one of the most insular and isolated corners of the country, cut off from the mainstream of Pakistan society its people have seen few of the benefits of development activities launched in their own area, and have failed to share in the progress achieved elsewhere in the country. Increasingly impoverished and marginalized, they have also become vulnerable to exploitation at the hands of criminal and extremist elements.

Poor planning and skewed development priorities are partly to blame, coupled with the absence of social and political awareness. At the same time, institutional arrangements for governance have been inadequate and investment in development has failed to target those who are most in need. These and other factors have allowed a select group of influentials to benefit from government spending in the area, with no measurable impact in terms of social uplift, asset management, value addition or economic empowerment at the grassroots level.

This state of affairs is no longer viable. In today's geopolitical climate, the tribal areas cannot remain closed off from the mainstream of Pakistani society. Integration is the only feasible option for the future. Already, communications networks and the electronic media have begun to reach the more inaccessible parts of FATA. On the ground, the situation is fluid, dynamic and vibrant. In the midst of this sea change, there is an urgent need to strategise the planning process and target development investment.

The FATA SDP aims to steer development planning in a new direction, focusing on people at the grassroots level. Rather than replicating the narrow focus of development initiatives of the past, the SDP takes an integrated approach to combine economic and social development with environmental integrity and poverty alleviation.

### **Genesis of the FATA SDP**

Formulation of the SOP began with the development of a broad conceptual vision to integrate FATA into the mainstream of development processes elsewhere in the country. The FATA Sustainable Development Vision was presented to the Governor of the NWFP and approved in July 2006. The vision was then translated into a detailed plan for sustainable development under the overall responsibility of the Civil Secretariat FATA in partnership with the World Conservation Union (IUCN) Pakistan.

Individual analyses were conducted to cover a range of development sectors. These papers were drafted by experts from a number of agencies and organisations, including the Government of Pakistan's Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority (SMEDA), the International Medical

Corps (IMC), The World Conservation Union (IUCN), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Draft preparation involved a review of the literature, detailed meetings with the Civil Secretariat FATA and its line directorates, and interviews with experts. Field visits were made to some parts of FATA to assess the situation on the ground, meet with local residents and gather information from field-based government officials. The drafts were circulated and comments were invited from core group members and government directorates.

Findings of the sector papers were shared with a cross section of stakeholders from FATA during the public consultation process. Assessments and recommendations presented in the sector papers were revised on the basis of feedback from participants. The revised sector papers were used to develop the FATA SDP.

### **Public Consultation**

In the past, development programmes in the tribal areas have invariably been planned without the involvement of the local population. The SDP, however, takes a people-centred approach. To assess needs and obtain feedback from the grassroots level, the Civil Secretariat FATA arranged a series of public consultations. This process, unprecedented in the history of FATA, also created greater ownership amongst the people for whom the SDP is intended. Indeed, participants by and large expressed satisfaction over the consultative Process, saw this initiative as a landmark, and assured their support and active participation in implementation.

The public consultation process was spread over two weeks, beginning in September 2006 with a meeting in Kurram Agency. Five meetings were held in total, covering groups of agencies and FRs, as follows: Kurram and Orakzai agencies; Khyber Agency, FR Kohat and FR Peshawar; Bajaur and Mohmand agencies; North Waziristan Agency, FR Bannu and FR Lakki; and South Waziristan Agency, FR Dera Ismail Khan and FR Tank. These consultative meetings were organised under the patronage of the respective political agents (agencies) and district coordination officers (FRs). Some 350 individuals, including public representatives, tribal elders, maliks, members of academia, the media and representatives of line departments, attended these meetings. Discussions took place entirely in the Pashto language, so that no participant was excluded. Female SDP team members held a separate meeting with women, mainly students and teachers, in Kurram Agency.

At the conclusion of public meetings in FATA, a consultative seminar was organised in Peshawar. A cross section of people from all agencies and FRs attended the seminar and provided detailed input at the sector level.

### **Overarching Issues, Strategic Objectives**

Sectoral analyses conducted prior to the consultation process brought to the fore a number of overarching issues which were subsequently presented at the public meetings. Feedback from participants, along with remedial suggestions they proposed, have been incorporated into the strategic interventions outlined in the SDP. Priority interventions for each sector have also been prepared on the basis of urgent needs as assessed by the people themselves.

To address these key issues, certain broad development strategies have been identified (table 8). These strategic objectives inform the sector-specific proposals of the SDP.

### **Strengths and Opportunities**

FATA offers its people few indigenous opportunities for economic development or livelihood security. Difficult living conditions and past neglect have taken their toll, and the area today is one of the least developed in the country. At the same time, however, there are strengths and opportunities in this scenario, which may be tapped to achieve the objectives of the SDP. The strategic location of FATA and the emerging geopolitical situation have focused national as well as international attention on the tribal areas. This has led to a broad-based commitment from a variety of quarters to foster development in the area, as part of an effort to bring peace and stability to the region.

The tribals of FATA are brave, fiercely independent and hard-working. They are known for their perseverance and dedication to duty. These attributes are an asset, and may be capitalised upon for implementation of the SDP. Moreover, the tradition of local ownership and control of natural resources provides a good opportunity to involve users in decision making. Local ownership also creates an added incentive for the sustainable management and use of natural resources.

Indigenous decision-making and conflict resolution systems, meanwhile, have the potential to assist in the development of culturally appropriate and widely accepted solutions. These systems, if based on the aspirations of the local people, can contribute positively to the implementation of the SDP.

### **FATA SDP: Goal and Objectives**

The SDP is inspired by landmark global initiatives such as Agenda 21 (Rio de Janeiro, 1992), the world Summit for Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 1996), the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (2000). At the national level, the SDP draws strength from the National Conservation Strategy (1992), Poverty Reduction Strategy



Paper (2003), Medium-Term Development Framework (2005), National Environmental Policy (2005) and Pakistan Vision 2030.

The goal of the SDP is to promote a just, peaceful and equitable society where people can live in harmony and with dignity by securing social, economic and ecological well-being. To turn this vision into reality, the following objectives have been defined:

- Address basic social needs underlying causes of prevailing disparities within FATA.
- Improve institutional and financial capacities to allow a scaling-up of development initiatives being already undertaken.
- Explore and diversify available opportunities to make a positive contribution towards the economic uplift of the area.
- Manage and maintain ecological and subsistence-support systems to increase livelihood security for ordinary people.
- Monitor and evaluate multi-sectoral progress to support, assess and strengthen sustainable development.

<b>Table-8 Issues and Strategies</b>	
<b>Overarching Issues</b>	<b>Overall Development strategies</b>
<b>Governance</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The existing system of governance is one of the root causes of underdevelopment, and creates disparities between FATA and the rest of the country.</li> <li>• Decision making is driven by vested interests and hampered by political interference.</li> <li>• There is a lack of transparency and according in the implementation of development schemes. Checks and balances are missing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build on the ongoing governance reform process.</li> <li>• Transform decision making to create transparent criteria and accommodate the needs of the people.</li> <li>• Ensure that all development planning decision are made public, so that the people are informed about specific responsibilities of implementing agencies.</li> <li>• Introduce a strict monitoring system that involves beneficiaries.</li> </ul>
<b>Law Order</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The area faces acute problems with respect to law and order. Insecurity is high, with inter-tribe and – clan clashes, criminality and extremism affecting the quality of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build synergies with the political administration and law enforcement agencies to improve the security situation, so that a climate conducive to</li> </ul>

<p>life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The existing legal framework and dispute resolution mechanisms do not guarantee access to justice for all citizens</li> </ul>	<p>development may be created.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the ongoing reform process to ensure that ordinary citizens have access to justice under an appropriate legal framework.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Society and Culture</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The conservative nature of tribal society, with strong resistance to change in some quarters, hinders social and economic development.</li> <li>• There is no room or opportunity for women to contribute to the development process.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise awareness, increase access to information and knowledge, and improve education.</li> <li>• Encourage the involvement of educated youth in the development of the area.</li> <li>• Create opportunities for women to participate in the development process, taking into account religious, social and cultural mores.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Services and utilities</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The overall level of education is low, with limited access to knowledge and information.</li> <li>• Coverage of infrastructure facilities, services and utilities is patchy.</li> <li>• The quality of service delivery in basic social sectors is inadequate.</li> <li>• Past development initiatives have focused on infrastructure rather than on the human resources necessary to make facilities functional.</li> <li>• There is a scarcity of professional and skilled labour. Access to savings and credit facilities for household and farming needs is inadequate.</li> <li>• Capacity constraints exist within the ranks of service providers.</li> <li>• Baseline data is unreliable, planning mechanisms and monitoring systems are ineffective.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop the capacity of local people to enable them to provide services in social and technical sectors.</li> <li>• Rationalise the balance between infrastructure development and human resources development.</li> <li>• Strengthen participation through social organization and the involvement of local beneficiaries as user and interest groups.</li> <li>• Bolster the institutional and human capacities of service providers to enable them to implement and monitors the SDP.</li> <li>• Link savings and credit facilities with the development of social organizations at the grassroots level.</li> <li>• Improve working conditions and living facilities for service providers to ensure better service delivery.</li> <li>• Develop and update sector-and agency-specific baseline data and indicators.</li> </ul>

<b>Economy and Development</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Few indigenous options exist for entrepreneurial activity.</li> <li>• Employment and income-generation opportunities are severely limited.</li> <li>• There is no legal framework for private-sector investment.</li> <li>• Financial services are not available.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create an environment conducive to economic development through major public-sector investment.</li> <li>• Develop skills based on the demands of the market.</li> <li>• Provide a regulatory framework for investment.</li> <li>• Ensure the availability of financial services for enterprise.</li> </ul>
<b>Environment</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment degradation is occurring, with deforestation, intermittent drought and groundwater depletion.</li> <li>• There is no regulatory framework for environmental management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a regulatory framework for environmental management.</li> <li>• Ensure that development activities are environment-friendly. Promote the restoration and sustainable use of natural.</li> </ul>
Source: FATA SDP public consultations and sector analyses, 2006.	

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 15-19.

## DEVELOPMENT SECTORS

### EDUCATION

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>NWFP</b>	<b>FATA</b>
Literacy ratio (both sexes, %)	43.92	35.41	17.42
Male literacy ratio (%)	54.81	51.39	29.51
Female literacy ratio (%)	32.02	18.82	3.00
Government primary schools (total number)	155,000	18,924	4,189
Government primary schools for boys	111,100	11,633	2,524
Government primary schools for girls	43,900	7,291	1,665
Total enrolment in primary	19,781,000	2,041,693	339,794

school			
Government middle schools (total number)	28,700	2,053	404
Government middle schools for boys	22,100	1,319	284
Government middle school for girls	6,600	734	120
Government high/higher secondary schools (total number)	16,100	1,534	240
Government high schools for boys	13,100	1,059	206
Government high schools for girls	3,000	273	27
*Literacy rates according to 1998 census; all other figures for 2003-04			
Source: GoNWFP, 2005a; GoNWFP, 2005,b; GoP, 1998a; GoP, undated (b)			

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 24.

<b>Table 10</b>							
<b>Government Schools and Enrolment (FATA, 2004-05)</b>							
Level	Number of schools			Enrolment*	Student per institution	Teaching staff	Teacher per Institution
	Female	Male	Total				
Primary	1,282	2,015	3,297	275,485	83.56	9081	2.75
Mosque	0	212	212	13,815	65.165	235	1.11
Community	448	361	809	54,236	67.040	1608	1.9
Middle	122	282	404	68,090	168.54	3950	9.78
High	26	205	231	91,104	394.39	4287	18.56
Higher Secondary	2	8	10	6,201	620.10	306	30.60
College	11	21	32	8,196	256.13	592	18.50
*Enrolment in community/mosque school and higher-secondary school is shown separately, and also added to enrolment in primary school and college, respectively.							
Source: GoNWFP, 2005a.							

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 25.

Activity	Budget (million rupees)			Major Expenditure
	Years 1-5	Years 6-9	Total	
Visioning exercise, may be combined with SMCs and EMCs	5.00	2.00	7.00	Two sessions per year, per agency/FR. Resource person fee, travel, lodging
Communication campaign	30.00	20.00	50.00	Contract with behaviour change organization Research, design and implementation
Construction of new schools and provision of facilities in existing schools	5,000.00	3,000.00	8,000.00	Hostels, furniture, laboratories, libraries, learning materials. Computer equipment, internet access. Training facilities
Establishment of 11 consolidated secondary schools with residential facilities	600.00	100.00	700.00	Construction costs, material, equipment
Incentives for female students and teachers	4,500.00	4,000.00	8,500.00	Scholarships, hardship allowances, transportation facilities
Audit literacy and skills development	54.00	54.00	108.00	Teachers, books, learning materials. Literacy training. Assessment, evaluation
Integrating primary curriculum with teaching in madrassas	300.00	300.00	600.00	Teachers, books, learning materials
Facilitation of private educational institutions	100.00	50.00	150.00	School improvement grants, learning materials, books, scholarships
Satellite campuses of the NWFP University of	2,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	Land and construction costs. Administration

Engineering and Technology at Orakzai and Mohmand				block, laboratories. Furnishing buildings, equipment for laboratories
Empowering SMCs, EMCs; annual student achievement tests	2,000.00	1,500.00	3,500.00	Learning achievement tests. Community mobilization. School improvement grants. Upgrading EMIS. Research and evaluation
Institutional strengthening and additional staff	1,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	Salary of additional staff
Capacity development and professional training	15.00	15.00	30.00	Training for academic managers, teachers, heads, office bearers. SMCs, and EMCs. Training facilitators, academic managers, computer support staff support staff
Total	15,604.00	12,041.00	27,645.00	

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 35

## HEALTH

<b>Table-12 Public-Sector Health Institutions (FATA,2006)</b>	
<b>Type of service</b>	<b>Number</b>
<i>Secondary-level curative</i>	
Agency headquarters hospital	6
Tehsil headquarters hospital	4
D-type hospital, surgery, gynaecology/obstetrics	16*
<i>Primary health</i>	
Rural health centre	8
Primary health, community outreach	
<i>Basic health unit</i>	
Community health centre, dispensary, maternal	454

and child health centre, sub health centre	
*Under construction	
Source: FATA Directorate of Health, 2006	

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 37.

<b>Table-13</b>		
<b>Human Resources in Public-Sector Health Care (FATA, 2006)</b>		
<b>Position</b>	<b>Allocated</b>	<b>Occupied</b>
Specialist	66	65
Medical Officer	435	88
Female medical officer	48	44
Dental Surgeon	28	96
Nurse	182	87
Lady Health Visitor	280	91
Medical technician	453	91
Non-technical	2,232	97
Source: FATA Directorate of Health, 2006.		

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 38.

<b>Table-14</b>				
<b>Health (FATA SDP budget, 2006-15)</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Budget (million rupees)</b>			<b>Major Expenditure</b>
	<b>Years 1-5</b>	<b>Years 6-9</b>	<b>Total</b>	
Information, education and communication	300.00	200.00	500.00	Community organization, health management committees. Advocacy. Development and publishing of materials. Supportive research. Use of print and electronic media
Health system strengthening	3,500.00	2,500.00	6,000.00	Staff recruitment for hospitals. Training and short courses. Strengthening health facilities. Building new facilities. Logistical support to health directorate.

Health management information system	500.00	200.00	700.00	Training. Private providers database. Publishing. Establishment of HMIS cells.
Human resource development	4,00.00	2,500.00	6,500.00	Establishment of public health school, FATA institute of Medical Sciences. Capacity building of health facility staff
Total	8,300.00	5,400.00	13,700.00	

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 44.

## WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

**Table-15**  
**Water Supply and Sanitation (FATA SDP Budget, 2006-15)**

Activity	Budget (million rupees)			Major Expenditure
	Years 1-5	Years 6-9	Total	
Public awareness	20.00	10.00	30.00	Awareness materials, meetings, staff salaries, management cost
Water resource mapping (four agencies). Identification of options and mechanisms to hand over schemes to beneficiaries	15.00	5.00	20.00	Consultancy fee
Rehabilitation and improvement of existing supply schemes	500.00	300.00	800.00	Machinery, equipment, repair works
Gravity-based supply schemes	300.00	200.00	500.00	Consultancy and design fee, machinery and construction
Water harvesting and surface storage reservoirs	300.00	200.00	500.00	Consultancy and design fee, machinery and construction
Additional groundwater-based	800.00	650.00	1,450.00	Consultancy and design fee, machinery



supply schemes				and construction
Sanitation services in major population centres	400.00	250.00	650.00	Consultancy and design fee, machinery and construction
Institutional strengthening and capacity building	50.00	40.00	90.00	Salary of additional staff, transport. Office operational expenses. Database development, training
Total	2,385.00	1,655.00	4,040.00	

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 49.

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Activity	Budget (million rupees)			Major Expenditure
	Years 1-5	Years 6-9	Total	
Water supply schemes	150.00	50.00	200.00	Machinery, materials, salaries, design fee, repair works, management costs
Farm-to-market roads	300.00	100.00	400.00	Machinery, materials, salaries, consultancy and design fee, repair works, management costs
Public parks	70.00	30.00	100.00	Construction, materials, management costs
Women's welfare centres	100.00	30.00	130.00	Materials, salaries, construction, maintenance of works, equipment, training
Sanitation schemes and hygiene education	700.00	300.00	1000.00	Infrastructure, materials, salaries, training, consultancy, programme

				design fee
Sanitation schemes and hygiene education	15.00	5.00	20.00	Training, equipment
Total	1,335.00	515.00	1,850.00	

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 53.

## AGRICULTURE

Land use	Pakistan	NWFP	FATA
Cultivated area (% of reported areas)	37.21	29.80	7.35
Irrigated area (% of cultivated areas)	82.0	54.0	43.6
Persons per irrigated hectare	9	24	36

Source: GoNWFP, 2005b; GoP, 2006.

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 57.

Crop	Production (tonnes)			Yield (kg/hectare)		
	Pakistan	NWFP	FATA	Pakistan	NWFP	FATA
Wheat	19,500,000	928,260	96,872	2,373	1,461	913
Rice	4,847,600	130,800	17,027	1,970	2,120	1,503
Maize	1,897,000	799,160	68,494	2,003	1,742	1,467
Sugarcane	53,419,000	4,691,680	53,889	49,738	45,593	27,892

Source: GoNWFP, 2005a; GoNWFP, 2005b; GoP, 2006.

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 58.

Activity	Budget (million rupees)			Major Expenditure
	Years 1-5	Years 6-9	Total	
Development of 'pocket areas'	700.00	300.00	1,000.00	Identification of potential pocket areas and products, facilitation of relevant industry. Facilities and infrastructure. Farmer mobilization. Marketing facilities.
On-farm water management	500.00	200.00	700.00	Demonstrating new technologies in water management.
Land reclamation	3,160.00	2,940.00	6,100.00	Agricultural machinery, operation and maintenance costs. Technical know-how. Purchase of high-yield seeds. Establishment of nurseries for high-yield seeds
Agricultural extension and institutional support	600.00	300.00	900.00	Integrated pest management. Farm service centres. Micro credit schemes. Salaries, buildings, maintenance, transport
Women's extension services	250.00	150.0	400.00	Recruitment, pre-service training, transport, conducive living environment
Agricultural research	600.00	400.00	1,000.00	Strengthening agriculture research. Knowledge-based linkages with national and international research institutes
Database, management information system	5.00	10.00	15.00	Development and management Consultant fees, dissemination of information, new projects
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,815.00</b>	<b>4,300.00</b>	<b>10,115.00</b>	

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 63.

## LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

<b>Table-20</b> <b>Livestock and Poultry (FATA SDP budget, 2006-15)</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Budget (million rupees)</b>			<b>Major Expenditure</b>
	<b>Years 1-5</b>	<b>Years 6-9</b>	<b>Total</b>	
Extension support services	300.00	200.00	500.00	Inputs for model farms, livestock emergency relief cell, bread improvement. Training of farmers, community livestock extension workers. Transport.
Feed and fodder development	225.00	175.00	400.00	Purchase of inputs for new varieties of fodder and fodder trees. Demonstration plots (land, equipment, staff)
Marketing and Industry development	250.00	150.00	400.00	Information support, marketing facilities. Access to credit, technical support. Livestock and poultry feed mills. Establishment of liquefied nitrogen plant, community dairy units. Enterprise development
Database, management information system	20.00	5.00	25.00	Data collection and processing. Survey, resource mapping. Management information system development
Research	100.00	60.00	160.00	Contracts (research institutions)
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	300.00	200.00	500.00	Staff recruitment, training, advanced education. Infrastructure development and strengthening (veterinary institutions, semen

				production unit). Salaries, Exerts and specialists
Total	1,195.00	790.00	1,985.00	

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 71.

## FORESTRY

**Table 21**  
**Forestry (FATA SDP Budget, 2006-15)**

Activity	Budget (million rupees)			Major Expenditure
	Years 1-5	Years 6-9	Total	
Forest and pasture management	1,550.00	2,150.00	3,700.00	Cost of consultancies and initiatives
Afforestation, soil erosion prevention, watershed management	1,350.00	500.00	1,850.00	Plant production, plantation management. Check dams, terracing, land leveling, river bank treatment
Non-timber forest products	300.00	250.00	550.00	Sericulture and moriculture promotion. Salaries
Wildlife and biodiversity management	350.00	200.00	550.00	Consultant, demonstration site, restocking
Alternate energy	300.00	150.00	450.00	Consultant, training, demonstrations
Extra-fiscal mechanism	150.00	0.00	150.00	Consultant, pool fund
Documentation, knowledge management	30.00	20.00	50.00	Field surveys. Documentation of ownership rights. Research. Extension and awareness-raising material
Capacity building	200.00	50.00	250.00	Training, equipment
Total	4,230.00	3,320.00	7,550.00	

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 77.

## FISHERIES

<b>Table 22</b>				
<b>Fisheries (FATA SDP Budget, 2006-15)</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Budget (million rupees)</b>			<b>Major Expenditure</b>
	<b>Years 1-5</b>	<b>Years 6-9</b>	<b>Total</b>	
Fish seed production and rearing	200.00	100.00	300.00	Construction, salaries, machinery, equipment, gear, transport, fish feed. Maintenance cost of infrastructure, operational cost of hatchery. Fish seed facilitation centers
Extension support	100.00	50.00	150.00	Survey and feasibility, transport, extension material, training. Establishment of integrated fish farms. Fish disease diagnostic laboratory
Dam and basin fisheries	30.00	20.0	50.00	Equipment and gear, seed transportation, fish harvesting
Conservation and management of aquatic biodiversity	20.00	15.00	35.00	Watch ad ward. Conservation and management plan. Transportation, fish stocks, fish seed. Sport fishing
Fish-based industry and marketing development	25.00	15.00	40.00	Information support. Marketing facilities. Access to credit, technical support. Enterprise development, consultancy services
Database, management information systems	05.00	05.00	10.00	Data collection and processing. Survey, feasibility studies. Management information system development
Research	15.00	25.00	40.00	Contracts and consultancies (research institutions)
Capacity building, institutional strengthening	40.00	20.00	60.00	Staff training, recruitment. Construction, Salaries
<b>Total</b>	<b>435.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>685.00</b>	

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 84.

### IRRIGATION, WATER AND POWER

<b>Table 23</b>				
<b>Irrigation, Water and Power (FATA SDP Budget, 2006-15)</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Budget (million rupees)</b>			<b>Major Expenditure</b>
	Years 1-5	Years 6-9	Total	
Rehabilitation of surface irrigation schemes	700.00	100.00	800.00	Design fee, construction cost of structures
River training, flood protection	800.00	250.00	1,050.00	Design fee, construction cost of structures
Water management, high-efficiency irrigation	800.00	550.00	1,350.00	Design fee, construction cost of structures
Feasibility studies, construction of 20 small dams	2,160.00	2,165.00	4,325.00	Consultancy and design fee, construction cost of structures
Construction of 450 hydel power generation units	700.00	418.00	1,118.00	Design fee, construction cost of structures
Rehabilitation of tube wells, installation of new tube wells	40.0	30.00	70.00	Consultancy and design fee, machinery, construction works
Institutional strengthening and capacity building	250.00	100.00	350.00	Salary of additional staff, transport, office operational expenses
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,450.00</b>	<b>3,613.00</b>	<b>9,063.00</b>	

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 91.

## ROAD AND BRIDGES

<b>Table 24</b>				
<b>Roads and Bridges (FATA SDP Budget, 2006-15)</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Budget (million rupees)</b>			<b>Major Expenditure</b>
	<b>Years 1-5</b>	<b>Years 6-9</b>	<b>Total</b>	
Rehabilitation of existing roads	4,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00	Materials, salaries. Consultancy and design fee. Repair works, maintenance. Management costs
Improvement of roads	5,500.00	1,375.00	6,875.00	Materials, salaries. Consultancy and design fee. Repair works, maintenance. Management costs
New roads	14,000.00	3,500.00	17,500.00	Materials, salaries. Consultancy and design fee. Repair works. Management costs
Bridges	3,700.00	925.00	4,625.00	Equipment, vehicles, materials, laboratories
Equipment purchase and maintenance	500.00	125.00	625.00	Staff, salaries, offices. Computers. Database development. Training
Institutional strengthening	125.00	30.0	155.00	Staff, salaries, offices, computer. Database development. Training
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,825.00</b>	<b>6,955.00</b>	<b>34,780.00</b>	

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 96.



### PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

<b>Table 25</b>				
<b>Physical Planning and Housing (FATA SDP Budget, 2006-15)</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Budget (million rupees)</b>			<b>Major Expenditure</b>
	<b>Years 1-5</b>	<b>Years 6-9</b>	<b>Total</b>	
Construction of offices	150.00	25.00	175.00	Materials, salaries. Consultancy and design fee. Repair works, maintenance. Management costs
Construction of housing	250.00	50.00	300.00	Materials, salaries. Consultancy and design fee. Repair works, maintenance. Management costs
Repair and improvement of existing office and residences	100.0	75.00	175.00	Works, management costs
Maintenance of existing offices and residences	100.00	75.00	175.00	Works, salaries, equipment
Construction of FATA House in Islamabad. Renovation of Governor's Secretariat in Peshawar	200.00	30.00	230.00	Materials, salaries. Consultancy and design fee. Repair works, maintenance. Management costs
Construction of FR complexes, including residential and office buildings	200.00	150.00	350.00	Materials, salaries. Consultancy and design fee. Repair works, maintenance. Management costs
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>	<b>405.00</b>	<b>1,405.00</b>	

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 99.

## INDUSTRY

Activity	Budget (million rupees)			Major Expenditure
	Years 1-5	Years 6-9	Total	
Industrial pockets or clusters	150.00	50.00	200.00	Advocacy, field visits
Skills development centers	100.00	50.00	150.00	Support for upgrading existing industries, training, stipends for students. Hiring of subject experts
Local guilds	50.00	25.00	75.00	Database. Training workshops, meetings Exports to assist in development standards
FATA industrial/engineering research unit/chair	200.00	150.00	350.00	Staff, research, dissemination of findings. Coordination, consultations
Two reconstruction opportunity Zones' in FATA	1,300.00	1,000.00	2,300.00	Land and infrastructure development
Regulatory authority	25.00	20.00	45.00	Staff, dialogue with stakeholders
Institutional strengthening	200.00	100.00	300.00	Staff, salaries, establishment cost
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,025.00</b>	<b>1,395.00</b>	<b>3,420.00</b>	

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 107.

Table-27 Estimated Production of Minerals (FATA, 2004-05)									
Agency	Quantity tonnes)								
	Marble	Limestone	Coal	Chromate	Quartz	Soapstone	Scrap	Manganese	Fluorite
Bajaur	18,973	130	-	-	-	282	-	90	-
Khyber	7,092	453,932	-	-	-	2,370	-	-	-
Kurram	-	-	35,505	-	-	-	-	-	90
Mohmand	543,749	-	-	3,377	29,759	2,360	279	-	-
North Waziristan	705	32	140	31,830	-	-	-	-	-
Orakzai	-	-	142,725	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	570,519	454,094	178,370	35,207	29,759	5,012	279	90	90

Source: GoNWFP, 2005a.

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 110.

<b>Table-28 Marble Production</b>	
<b>Year</b>	<b>Tonnes</b>
2002-03	327,100
2003-04	257,705
2004-05	570,519
Source: GoNWFP, 2005a.	

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 110.

<b>Table-29 Mining (FATA SDP Budget, 2006-15)</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Budget (million rupees)</b>			<b>Major Expenditure</b>
	Years 1-5	Years 6-9	Total	
Evaluation, exploration and development of coal	400.00	200.00	600.00	Geological exploration, exploratory drilling. Estimation and development of reserves
Mechanised marble quarrying, model quarries	180.00	120.00	300.00	Land, development. Buildings, machinery and equipment
Evaluation, exploration Development of cooper	500.00	300.00	800.00	Regional, geochemical, geological and geophysical surveys. Exploratory drilling
Establishment of 'mini-marble city'	150.00	100.00	250.00	Cost of land, infrastructure development
Development and exploration of other mineral resources	500.00	300.00	800.00	Geological and geographic surveys, exploratory drilling. Development of resources
Infrastructure facilities in mining areas	900.00	600.00	1,500.00	Cost of small access roads and other infrastructure facilities
Capacity building (mine owners, workers)	500.00	300.00	800.00	Training, training materials. Stipends for workers. Short courses for trainers.

Institutional strengthening	180.00	120.00	300.00	Recruitment of experts, logistical support. Short courses, training visits. Support for dispute resolution
Total	3,310.00	2,040.00	5,350.00	

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 113.

### COMMERCE AND TRADE

Table-30 Commerce and Trade (FATA SDP Budget, 2006-15)				
Activity	Budget (million rupees)			Major Expenditure
	Years 1-5	Years 6-9	Total	
Development of legal framework	5.00	3.00	8.00	Legal advisor fees, consultations, implementation
Construction of warehouse facilities at three locations	25.00	5.00	30.00	Consultancy and design fee, land cost, construction, salaries of basic staff
Skills development	6.00	2.00	8.00	Course fee, transportation, boarding and lodging for participants
Total	36.00	10.00	46.00	

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 118.

## TOURISM

<b>Table-31</b> <b>Tourism (FATA SDP Budget, 2006-15)</b>				
Activity	Budget (million rupees)			Major Expenditure
	Years 1-5	Years 6-9	Total	
Publicity for heritage and tourist sites	10.00	5.00	15.00	Material design, resource persons
Inter-agency exchange visits, study and sports tours, festivals	70.00	30.00	100.00	Boarding, lodging and transportation of participants. Event organization
Residential facilities and services for tourists (selected locations)	200.00	100.00	300.00	Improvement of existing facilities, construction of new facilities
Inventory of heritage sites, publication	5.00	5.00	10.00	Cost of research and publishing material
<b>Total</b>	<b>285.00</b>	<b>140.00</b>	<b>425.00</b>	

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 121.

## SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

<b>Table-32</b> <b>Women's Skills Development Centres (FATA, 2004)</b>	
Agency/FR	Number
Bajaur	5
Bannu	4
Dera Ismail Khan	4
Khyber	4
Kohat	2
Kurram	5
Lakki	6
Mohmand	5
North Waziristan	3
Orakzai	3
Peshawar	2

South Waziristan	10
Tank	4
Total	57
Source: FATA Directorate of Industries, Mineral and Technical Education	

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 125.

Activity	Budget (million rupees)			Major Expenditure
	Years 1-5	Years 6-9	Total	
Upgrading and improving institutes and centres	29.00	10.00	39.00	Review of courses, introduction of new courses. Equipment for laboratories. Workshops, skills development centres, new courses
Student incentives	140.00	112.00	252.00	Scholarships, apprentice stipends
Female technical and management institutes (Kurram)	100.00	20.00	120.00	Buildings, staff at head office and field cells
Integrating vocational training with secondary education	40.00	10.00	50.00	Vocational and technical units at nine boys' and three girls' secondary schools
Skills development management information system	30.00	13.00	43.00	Database. Office and field staff. Training and set-up. Equipment
	15.00	10.00	25.00	Technical, communications and management courses. Subject experts. Mobile teams for WSDC staff
Institutional strengthening	65.00	35.00	100.00	Deputy directors (head office).

				Coordinators in five agencies. Staff training. Consultants
Total	419.00	210.00	629.00	

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 128.

### CROSS-CUTTING INITIATIVES

Activity	Budget (million rupees)			Major Expenditure
	Years 1-5	Years 6-9	Total	
Database	20.00	10.00	30.00	Surveys, compilation of data
Social organization	250.00	200.00	450.00	Establishment and strengthening of social organizations. Seed capital for micro credit
Poverty and equity	5.00	5.00	10.00	Research studies
Investment Risk Guarantee Fund	400.00	100.00	500.00	Establishment of fund
Awareness and attitudinal change	80.00	50.00	130.00	Materials development and publication. Publicity campaigns
Gender issues	5.00	10.00	15.00	Workshops, seminars, training
Environment	30.00	20.00	50.00	External expertise, studies, training
Research and development	20.00	15.00	35.00	Research studies
Institutional capacity	150.00	50.00	200.00	Training, workshops, exposure visits, scholarship
Total	960.00	460.00	1,420.00	

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 135.



## IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

<b>Table-35</b>				
<b>FATA SDP Development Matrix (2006-15)</b>				
<b>Sector Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets</b>		<b>Progress</b>
	2006	5 years	9 years	9 years
<b>Education</b>				
Literacy ratio, total (per cent)	16	22	31	+ 94
Male literacy (per cent)	29	38	50	+ 72
Female literacy (per cent)	3	6	12	+ 300
Primary school enrolment, total (per cent)	50	60	75	+ 50
Male enrolment (per cent)	70	80	90	+ 28
Female enrolment (per cent)	30	40	60	+ 100
<b>Health</b>				
Infant mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	87	83	77	- 10
Maternal mortality (deaths per 100,000 live births)	600	500	400	- 200
Water supply and sanitation	NA	NA	NA	NA
Access to improved sources of drinking water (per cent)	54	65	75	+ 39
Access to improved sanitation (per cent)	10	17	25	+ 150
<b>Agriculture</b>				
Cultivated area (hectares)	200,000	240,000	265,000	+ 65,000
Agriculture pocket areas (number)	0	3	4	+ 4
<b>Livestock and poultry</b>				
Meat production (per cent)	NA	+ 5	+ 10	+ 10
Milk production (per cent)	NA	+ 7	+ 15	+ 15%
Livestock pocket areas (number)	0	2	3	+ 3
<b>Forestry</b>				
Forest cover (hectares, as percentage of total area)	7.8	10	12	+ 54
Survival rate of tree plantations	NA	60%	60%	NA
<b>Fisheries</b>				
Fish production (tonnes)	100	400	1,000	+ 900%
<b>Irrigation, water management and power</b>				
Land under irrigation (hectares)	83,000	120,000	160,000	+ 93%

<b>Roads and bridges</b>				
Road density (kilometre per square kilometre of area)	0.20	0.24	0.27	+ 35%
NA=not available				
Source: Civil Secretariat FATA.				

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 146.

<b>Table- 36</b>		
<b>ADP Allocations for FATA (2001-02 and 2005-06)</b>		
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Amount (billion rupees)</b>	
	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2005-06</b>
Education	NR	1,103.00
Health	456.029	993.202
Water supply and sanitation	118.782	353.876
Rural Development	19.829	36.050
Agriculture	9.665	132.974
Livestock and poultry	56.300	172.130
Forestry	126.908	287.973
Fisheries	1.330	5.772
Irrigation, water management and power	29.950	564.970
Roads and bridges	303.000	686.084
Physical planning and housing	53.000	180.414
Industry	1.862	2.750
Mining	3.000	87.959
ADP total	1,179.655	4,607.154

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 147.

<b>Table-37</b>			
<b>Consolidated Budget for the FATA SDP (2006-15)</b>			
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Budget (million rupees)</b>		
	<b>Years 1-5</b>	<b>Years 6-9</b>	<b>Total</b>
Education	15,604.000	12,041.000	27,645.000
Health	8,300.000	5,400.000	13,700.000
Water supply and sanitation	2,385.000	1,655.000	4,040.000
Rural development	1,335.000	515.000	1,850.000
Agriculture	5,815.000	4,300.000	10,115.000

Livestock and poultry	1,195.000	790.000	1,985.000
Forestry	4,230.000	3,320.000	7,550.000
Fisheries	435.000	250.000	685.000
Irrigation, water management and power	5,450.000	3,613.000	9,063.000
Roads and bridges	27,825.000	6,955.000	34,780.000
Physical planning and housing	1,000.000	405.000	1,405.000
Industry	2,025.000	1,395.000	3,420.000
Mining	3,310.0000	2,040.00	5,350.000
Commerce and trade	36.000	10.000	46.000
Tourism	285.000	140.000	425.000
Skills development	419.000	210.000	629.000
Cross-cutting initiatives	960.000	460.000	1,420.000
FATA SDP total (2006-15)	80,609.000	43,499.000	124,108.000

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 148.

<b>Table-38</b>		
<b>Funding Arrangements, FATA SDP (2006-15)</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Amount (billion rupees)</b>	
Total financial requirement		124.108
Total committed finances		63.600
Government of Pakistan	60.000	
Foreign-aided projects	3.600	
Unfunded financial portfolio		60.508

*FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015* (Peshawar: Government of Pakistan, Civil Secretariat FATA, 2006), 148.

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## **PRESIDENT REVIEW LAW AND ORDER SITUATION, CALL FOR EVOLVING COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY**

President General Pervez Musharraf and Prime Minister Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali Saturday called for evolving a comprehensive strategy to address issues pertaining to the improvement and maintenance of law and order in the country.

The President and the Prime Minister stated this at a meeting, which took stock of the law and order in the country with a view to streamline short, medium and long term measures for improving the overall security environment. Finance and Interior Ministers, Governor NWFP, Chief Ministers of all the four provinces, and senior officials attended the meeting. The two leaders underlined that the provinces have a basic responsibility in maintaining law and order and assured them of full support of the federal government in this regard.

They appreciated the progress made in the implementation of Police Order 2002 in the provinces and said the provinces would be extended financial support. They also appreciated the efforts the provincial governments are making to generate their own resources for sustained implementation of the Police Order.

The President emphasized that Pakistan is at the crossroads where after having reached an elevated international status and improved economy, it is poised to march ahead on the path of progress. However, he said there was a need for improvement in law and order in the attainment of these objectives. He said that although a lot of effort is being made to achieve the avowed objectives, it is imperative that the outside world perceives a visible improvement in Pakistan's environment for realizing its potential as a regional economic hub.

Speaking of his recent interaction with the leaders of the Muslim World, the President said the Ummah looked up to Pakistan for playing a leading role in their emancipation. Therefore we must strive for making Pakistan a moderate, progressive and a truly Islamic welfare state as envisioned by the founder of the nation. We have to ensure stability through effective security measures as well as make collective efforts for the promotion of tolerance and harmony in the society.

The Prime Minister said the Government attaches great importance to good governance in which maintenance of law and provision of security to the common man is accorded top priority. He added that government was committed to sustaining a congenial and friendly environment for both local and foreign investment.

Interior Minister Makhdoom Faisal Saleh Hayat presented a detailed briefing about the state of law and order in the country. Governor NWFP

Syed Iftikhar Hussain Shah briefed the meeting about the measures taken for maintenance of security in the tribal areas. He also briefed about the pace of development activities undertaken to bring FATA into the mainstream of national life.

November 15, 2003

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/PRPressReleaseDetail.aspx?nPRPressReleaseId=745&nYear=2003&nMonth=11>

## **SECURITY, SOLIDARITY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF COUNTRY WOULD BE SAFEGUARDED AT ALL COSTS SAYS PRESIDENT**

President General Pervez Musharraf has reiterated that Security; solidarity and territorial integrity of country would be safeguarded at all costs.

The President made these remarks while addressing officers of Peshawar Garrison here today.

General Pervez Musharraf dwelt at length over a host of issues including Pak-India relations, Pakistan's role in fight against terrorism with particular reference to the operations conducted by Pakistan Army against foreign terrorists in the Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA).

He said that Islam was a religion of peace and tranquility and there was no room in this divine religion for killing of innocent people on any pretext.

Lauding the efforts of Pakistan Army for carrying out development works in FATA, General Pervez Musharraf said that these uplift works had not only redressed the miseries of the underprivileged people of the tribal areas but also brought them to the mainstream of national life.

Expressing his complete satisfaction with the state of preparedness of the Pakistan Armed Forces, General Musharraf emphasized upon the need for intensive peacetime training in order to maintain and enhance the qualitative edge over the adversary.

He stressed upon the need for greater vigilance and said that on no account we should lower our guards or allow complacency to creep in as it adversely affects efficiency and combat worthiness.

About the prevailing security situation, the President said that by the Grace of Allah Almighty the Armed Forces of Pakistan had withstood every challenge with courage and fortitude. The President said that the policies of the last four years had contributed in strengthening the country's security, safeguarded vital strategic interests and resulted in the economic turnaround of the country.

The President's address was followed by a detailed question and answer session.

March 16, 2004

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/PRPressReleaseDetail.aspx?nPRPressReleaseId=453&nYear=2004&nMonth=3>

## DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES (1999-2004)

(Physical Achievements) in FATA from October 1999 till April 2004

Activities	Achievements From October 1999 till April 2004
Roads (Kms)	
Shingled roads/Tracks	1072.42
Black Topped roads	499.58
Education (Nos)	755
Community Schools completed	338
Primary Schools completed	56
Middle Schools completed	22
Colleges	
i) Girls:	8
ii) Boys:	5
Sports Stadiums	7
Health (Nos)	
Hospitals	5
Community Health Centers	104
Basic Health Units	10
Agriculture (Nos)	
Olive Grafting/Top working of Wild Olive Trees	225,000
Land reclamation and development of cultural waste land (Acres)	



	680
Irrigation (Nos)	2 small dams completed, 6 under execution and 6 to be commenced in 2004-05
Industries (Nos) Women Skill Development Centers	55

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/FFGovDevActivities.aspx>

### **PRESIDENT MUSHARRAF PRESIDES HIGH LEVEL MEETING REVIEWS FATA SITUATION**

President General Pervez Musharraf presided over a high level meeting here on Friday to review the latest situation in FATA. The meeting was attended by Governor NWFP, Lieutenant General (R) Syed Iftikhar Hussain Shah, Vice Chief of Army Staff, General Muhammad Yusaf Khan, Corps Commander Lieutenant General Syed Safdar Hussain and other senior officials. Governor NWFP briefed the participants about ongoing political process in FATA.

It was decided at the meeting that Pakistan will not compromise on fight against terrorism and foreign elements hiding in tribal areas have no place, they either have to surrender or will be eliminated. The participants of the meeting were apprised that tribals are law abiding, peace loving and loyal Pakistanis but a handful of those harboring foreign elements will be dealt with severely. President Musharraf hoped that the present political process will bring positive results. He emphasized that socio economic uplift of the area must also continue.

May 21, 2004

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/PRPressReleaseDetail.aspx?nPRPressReleaseId=280&nYear=2004&nMonth=5>

### **PRESIDENT GENERAL PERVEZ MUSHARRAF HAS SAID THAT PAKISTAN WILL NOT COMPROMISE ON FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM**

President General Pervez Musharraf has said that Pakistan will not compromise on fight against terrorism and foreign element hiding in tribal areas have no place, they will either have to surrender or will be eliminated.

He made these remarks during a high level meeting held at Rawalpindi to review the late4s situation in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (TATA) this morning.

The President said that the tribes are law abiding, peace loving and loyal Pakistanis but a handful of those harboring foreign elements will be dealt with severely.

He hoped that the present political process will bring positive results. He emphasized that socio-economic uplift of the area must also continue.

Earlier Lieutenant General (R) Iftikhar Hussain Shah, Governor NWFP and Lieutenant General Safdar Hussain Corps Commander briefed the President about ongoing political process in FATA with particular reference to the recent developments in South Waziristan Agency.

May 28, 2004

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/PRPressReleaseDetail.aspx?nPRPressReleaseId=416&nYear=2004&nMonth=5>

## **SCHOOLS REHABILITATION PROJECT LAUNCHED IN FATA**

Construction work on the first of 130 schools in tribal areas of the country with the fundamental from Japanese government and USAID was inaugurated in Khyber Agency.

October 1, 2004

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/NewsEventsDetail.aspx?NewsEventID=197>

## **CONSULTATIONS HELD ON FATA REFORMS**

People of FATA are going to make a new beginning in the wake of government decision to bring the areas under the mainstream administration of the federation. Speakers observed this at a two-day consultation on 'devolution of power and reforms in Fata.

October 1, 2004

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/NewsEventsDetail.aspx?NewsEventID=206>

## **DISTANCE LEARNING FACILITY NEEDED IN FATA, IFTIKHAR**

NWFP Governor Syed Iftikhar Hussain Shah has stressed the need of adopting more realistic approach in the provision of distance education, saying this system should also be extended to the neglected areas, including Federal Administered Tribal Areas (FATA).

January 2, 2005

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/NewsEventsDetail.aspx?NewsEventID=948>

## **60 DAM SITES TO BRING REVOLUTION IN FATA**

The consultants have identified as many as 60 sites feasible for construction of irrigation dams in various tribal agencies which would bring green revolution in the rugged and mountainous terrain of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas.

January 5, 2005

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/NewsEventsDetail.aspx?NewsEventID=1011>

## **FATA PROJECT AIMS AT REDUCING POVERTY**

A meeting presided over by the governor FATA Syed Iftikhar Shah discussed the FATA Rural development Project worth \$60 million that is aimed at reducing poverty. The Asian Development Bank will provide \$42million for the FATA project to bring prosperity to the Bajaur, Mohmand & Khyber agencies. The main objectives of the project are improved community infrastructure, sustainable increase in production from natural resources, strengthened agency planning & improved delivery service to the people.

February 1, 2005

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/NewsEventsDetail.aspx?NewsEventID=1090>

## **WOMEN WILL IMPROVE THEIR POSITION IN FATA**

Women representation in agency councils will enhance their status in FATA's social environment and also change the attitude towards the women for the better in the tribal areas, said Shamim Iftikhar, NWFP governors' wife while talking to a delegation of newly elected women councilors from tribal areas.

February 5, 2005

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/NewsEventsDetail.aspx?NewsEventID=1118>

## **USAID ALLOCATES US\$ 27.5 M FOR EDUCATION SECTOR IN PAKISTAN, SENATE TOLD**

The USAID has allocated US\$ 27.5 million development assistance for education sector in Pakistan for the current fiscal year. Minister of State for Finance Omar Ayub Khan informed the Senate during question hour here Friday that this amount is proposed to be spent on various education-related sectors. Speaking on behalf of Hina Rabbani Khar, Minister of State for Economic Affairs, he said, these include Education Sector Reform Assistance Program, Creating Democratic Schools, Establishing Examination Board,

FATA School Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Project, Pakistan Teacher Education and Professional Development Program, Developing Information Communication and Technology Resource Centres and Scholarships Program for Undergraduate and Graduate Students, Higher Education Commission. Answering a supplementary question, Minister for Education, Lt. Gen (R) Javed Ashraf Qazi said the government has asked the USAID to eliminate some of the areas on which the development assistance is proposed to be spent.

February 11, 2005

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/NewsEventsDetail.aspx?NewsEventID=1188>

## **REPORT ON PAKISTAN DAY CELEBRATIONS IN FATA**

FC will arrange different activities in Tribal areas at the eve of Pakistan day. FC spokesman told that different arrangements have been made to involve tribals in Pakistan Day activities. The resource said that FC NWFP will hold Khasa Dar passing out parade and March Past of Tochi scouts and local students and arms exhibition and different sports competition in Miranshah.

March 22, 2005

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/NewsEventsDetail.aspx?NewsEventID=1432>

## **NWFP GOVERNOR CALLS ON PRESIDENT**

Governor NWFP Khalil ur Rehman called on President General Pervez Musharraf on Monday.

During the call, the Governor briefed the President about the progress on the on-going development projects in the province, particularly in the federally administered tribal areas (FATA).

The President appreciated the pace of development work and said timely completion of these projects will create new employment opportunities for the local people and provide them access to basic health, education and infrastructure facilities.

August 8, 2005

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/PRPressReleaseDetail.aspx?nPRPressReleaseId=1303&nYear=2005&nMonth=8>

## **PM LAUDS SERVICES OF TRIBESMEN**

Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz said on Thursday that the patriotic and valiant tribesmen have always played vital role in protecting and safeguarding interest of the country especially against odd hours and the entire nation was proud of

their rich traditions. He said their love and affection for the country was beyond any doubt, the Prime Minister chairing a meeting on FATA development here at Governor House.

Governor NWFP Khalil ur Rehman, Federal Minister for Industries and Production Jehangir Tareen, Ministers of State Amir Muqam, Omer Ayub Khan and Advisor to PM on Economic Affairs Dr. Salman Shah attended the briefing.

The Prime Minister said that tribesmen have always stood beside their countrymen whenever they were called with special reference to natural calamities and played active role in the mitigating sufferings of the ailing humanity. The Prime Minister praised their spirit of generosity and brotherhood. He said, the spirit demonstrated by the people today when the nation has been struck by a great national calamity surpassed even of 1965. "This is a great national tragedy and we have to stand together", he maintained.

The government has initiated a network of development projects in the FATA to bring tribal areas at par with the national development. The Federal Government, he said during the last five years had greatly increased the annual development programme of FATA with main focus on development of education, health, agriculture and irrigation. In education, the Prime Minister laid great stress on promotion of female education because illiterate nation could not make progress.

He held categorical assurance that the fast pace of development in tribal regions would continue till the time basic amenities of life reach doors step of the tribesmen. He also mentioned about increasing health care facilities in the tribal areas.

The Prime Minister said that the government wants that tribal areas to develop and prosper and explore all avenues there for the benefit of the tribal people and directed the staff of the FATA secretariat to concentrate on generating economic activities in FATA. He said, big investors and traders from FATA are now coming in limelight and their expertise could be utilised for the same in tribal belt.

Referring to ongoing operation in Waziristan, Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz said it was against elements trying to disturb the peaceful atmosphere in tribal belt for their political ends. He said in fact foreign elements in tribal areas are influencing the local tribesmen and instigate them for Jihad which was against the interest of the country. He said, the government would not allow any body to use our soil for subversive activities.

He said that Pakistan extended all out help and assistance to the displaced Afghan and stood by them during last over two decades and added that "we played our role of neighbour". He said still 3.5 million refugees are living in Pakistan whereas 80 000 Pak army troops have been deployed along the Western border to check infiltration. He praised the army for maintaining

peace in the region that made possible holding of Afghan Presidential and Afghan parliamentary elections in a smooth manner.

He said peace and tranquility had a direct bearing on the development of an area therefore; the government would do everything to maintain the same in FATA. The tribesmen, he said, should be told that peace and harmony was in their best interest.

The Prime Minister said he would also visit two tribal agencies at an to apprise himself of development taking place. He directed second tranche of Rs.250 million be released under PM development fund to FATA Secretariat.

Earlier, Dr. Tashfeen head of planning section of FATA Secretariat briefed the Prime Minister on FATA Development plan 2005-06. He said that 37 truckloads of relief goods have been dispatched from FATA to the quake hit areas. Tribesmen had donated aid over Rs 400 million for the rehabilitation of people. Four mobile hospitals and 12 ambulances along with doctors and paramedics have been rushed to the area.

October 13, 2005

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/NewsEventsDetail.aspx?NewsEventID=2040>

## **GOVERNMENT COMMITTED TO DEVELOPING FATA: PRESIDENT**

President General Pervez Musharraf on Wednesday expressed a firm commitment to establish writ of the government in tribal areas and vowed to realise rapid socio-economic development of the people.

The President was speaking at a meeting he chaired to review general security situation with particular reference to the federally administered tribal areas.

In his remarks, the President appreciated the performance of law enforcement agencies and political administration in the areas vis-à-vis maintenance of law and order.

He emphasized on the need for continuation of processes till the enunciated objective are achieved, the writ of the government established, the miscreants are brought to justice and foreign elements fomenting trouble are ousted.

On economic development of the areas, the President expressed the hope that the setting up of reconstruction zones would produce economic opportunities for the local populace.

“The economic activity will not only generate employment opportunities at grassroots level for the people but also set the pace for all-round and sustainable socio-economic progress of the region.”

He said the government is committed to putting in place better health and education facilities in the areas which will raise the quality of life and equip the youth with tools of progress and prosperity.

In this regard, the President underlined the importance of timely completion of the projects and said their effective implementation would begin a new era of development in the tribal areas and help steer the people out of backwaters of development and bring them at par with the mainstream developed areas.

Governor NWFP and Minister for Industries and Special Initiatives made presentations at the meeting.

The meeting was attended by Minister for Interior, Minister for SAFRON, Minister for Tourism, Minister of State for Water and Power and senior officials of law enforcement organizations.

March 15, 2006.

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/PRPressReleaseDetail.aspx?nPRPressReleaseId=1830&nYear=2007&nMonth=8>

## **PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO FATA JIRGA IN PESHAWAR**

"I am very happy to see that all the elders and Maliks (Chieftains) have gathered here belonging to South, North Waziristan, Bajaur and other agencies. The country is proud of you. This I say every time and you also know about it and this has been also said in the address of welcome of Malik Waris Khan. You are people who always speak the truth and God fearing people. It is in your traditions that whatever you speak, you also honour it with your heart and soul and these are your qualities. You are the brave people and gallantry is your tradition. It should not happen that the terrorists or the extremist elements should become brave and you should come under their pressure. To become suppressed and fearful is not your tradition and the situation demands you that you demonstrate bravery and gallantry.

Stand up and join me, I will fight for you.

I am not demanding anything from you for myself but want your progress and prosperity.

In the address of welcome you have demanded vacancies in the colleges. You want development of your area and setting up of Industries. This is no problem. With the grace of God Pakistan has progressed a lot and in terms of economy, Pakistan is so much advanced that we can do everything for your welfare. Pakistan has attained a status in the comity of nations and any country whom we will approach for help they will respond positively to our demand. We have achieved a status and there is no problem for me to enhance the development allocation for your area. You are demanding for

five-fold increase in the allocation but we think it is not sufficient and it should be ten-fold and we will practically do it.

It is not meant to lure you but we want your real progress, after this allocation you must come and meet me for your any other demand. I know your area is backward and there is poverty and I know you have lagged behind. If you want to move forward, then you must support me otherwise you will not progress and lag behind. I hope you want change and don't want status quo. So you should support me for your progress and prosperity of the area. If you want to move forward and progress then do not only think merely about yourself but also think about your future generations. What will happen to them?. The world is moving forward and those who are not keeping pace with the world they are lagging behind and are being destroyed. Also look at 1000 to 2000 years old history.

What happened to those nations who lagged behind and they were destroyed. But the brave and great nations rise and progress. If the nations do not keep pace with the moving world in the progress then they remain behind the world and are destroyed and no one bothers about them in the world.

Think of your future generations. Do you want to see them move forward or pushing them backward to some old era? The grave problem of today is that we are standing at crossroads. The entire Pakistan and Pakistani nation, FATA and Frontier province and if started from the basic level, the entire agency, and the entire nation (Pakistan) are standing at crossroads. At this critical juncture, if we do not take right steps in right direction, then God forbid we will face consequences. I am not speaking in a hollow way. I am talking with full responsibility. No body has come to you who talked to you about economy or efficiency of the government. I am talking directly to you and visiting you for this purpose. The country was moving smoothly with the grace of God.

You must think what the country did for you and what you did for it. You have rendered great sacrifices for the country since 1947. It was really true and we realize it. This area was a cradle of peace. You have your own culture and traditions and you work and live according to it. You have your own system. You work according to these. It is a right path. But if there are some weaknesses in it. And some people violate them, and work against these and violate the agreements then what about it. If I make an agreement with you and it is violated from your side, then what is its worth? We should think over it and evolve a solution.

This is not your tradition and you people always speak the truth. Now we see what is the problem with your people and the problems is that some foreign elements which you call "Al Qaeda or whatever you call them have come to your area and hiding in your area.

Any person who is denying their presence is telling a lie because I know this is not an old age and it is an era of new technology and their



movements can be watched and their discussions can be listened. First of all I will tell you that foreign elements are present. There is another dangerous thing and the world calls it the Talibanization and it is a thinking of some people that the Taliban want to impose their ideas on others. No one has the right to impose his ideas on others. If you have ideas impose them on yourself and don't impose them on others.

No one should also not say that give up your ideas, he is also extremist. If some one say you to change your ideas don't do it and don't tell the same to others. Don't do anything forcefully and don't try to kill others. I know there are extremist's ideas which include forbidding music, and watching television. If anybody who wants to watch TV let him watch and if you don't want to watch doesn't watch it. There is not only extremism in the area but an armed action and militancy is taking place in the area. The people are being killed under this menace. We should control these both. All the people, elders, Maliks and notables who are sitting here I am noting that there is some weakness in the control.

We must inject power in it. If there is any defficiency, then the government is with you. It wants to empower you. There are two things which must be rectified and corrected. The first thing is that we must expel the terrorists.

The second problem is that we must eradicate extremism. If you can do this then the army can be pulled out and sent back to barracks. It is there to do this task and maintain peace and security. If you can do this and bring peace and order to the area, then today it is a day to make right decisions in this regard. We must think and make right decision today. First of all we must decide that that our true friend is. All tribal should go back to their areas in the agencies to take along this message. Who is their true friend? Whether it is the foreigner who has come for personal purpose and vested agenda. Believe me that he is not doing any thing for your interest. He is putting you in danger. He is defaming you in the whole world. I am talking about China who said that our friendship was higher Himalayas. It is route of our friendship .This Karakoram highway was our link. The Chinese leaders said that our friendship is taller than mountains and deeper than sea. But I am ashamed that the terrorists killed their persons in your area in our country.

Foreign terrorist are causing damage to your area and our country. Tell the people that these foreign elements are not our friends and they will put you in danger. These elements are causing threats to your lives and our lives. People say that Bajaur incident harmed our sovereignty. I want to ask you that those who are sitting for years in our territory illegally without any passport or visa are they not harming our sovereignty, and they should also leave our country. It is our agreement with Afghanistan that forces which are operating in Afghanistan and those Pakistani forces which are working in our country will not enter each other's territory. You are a brave nation and

warring nation but commonsense and those who deny the presence of foreign elements in your areas are wrong.

You should first have the ability to face the threats. The second thing is that what the real essence of Islam was. Whether it was brotherhood or killing, bombing innocents or commit suicide bombing. This all was not according to Islam. The suicide and killings were contrary to Islam. Islam preached moderation and not extremism. The middle way was the tolerance and to bear each other. We must show it in our actions. Recently 47 innocent persons were killed in Karachi. I asked the Ulema in Karachi that I am confused what to do. I asked the scholars to pray for these innocent people. God may rest their souls in eternal peace. He said those who committed this heinous act or who loaned this terrorist act were doing very wrong and against the teachings of Islam. They are defaming Islam and doing no service of religion. They have defamed and given wrong interpretation and image of Islam in outside world. Wherever I went outside the country I noted the wrong image about Islam in those countries.

President Musharraf said that some people do not read the Holy Quran like those who do not read Bible. I have not read Bible and we have not read about Buddhism. Those people who don't read the Holy Quran view the Muslim only on the basis of how he acts. He said Islam is a religion of peace and tolerance and those foreign elements sitting in your houses in the tribal areas are causing damage to Islam. These people are not presenting the true image of Islam you think that Islam teaches militancy and intolerance. He said we have to punish them who are damaging the name of Islam. We have to punish them who are damaging you and we have punished them who are damaging Pakistan. I am seeking your support, I need your cooperation you should yourself deal these elements and you have stated in your address of welcome that you want to proceed in accordance with the tribal customs and tradition and you are most welcome to do it." I am with you", he said.

I say if you succeed we will withdraw our troops from here but I am telling you what you have to do. The foreign elements have to be expelled to curb extremism. This extremism has to be stopped, he added. He stated that previous Corps Commander Gen Safdar had signed a peace agreement with Baitullah Masood and Nek Muhammad and army halted its operations and then what did they do. They did not honour the agreement and they stabbed in the back. This was not in accordance with the Pukhtoon traditions. You also know they broke the agreement and again resorted to same activities, as a result Nek Muhammad was killed. You know what Baitullah Masood is doing now. He is telling lies. He is indulging in harmful activities, he will be dealt with. If you take action according to traditions then I will support you and the army would make a ceasefire. You should dissociate yourself from these elements. If you are successful then the army will be pulled out. But if anybody fraud with us then this process will not continue. The time has passed and we

want on ground action now otherwise the army will continue its action. And I assure you that this all happening on the Afghan side, whether American or NATO or IASAF will remain there. They will remain there for ten years and you will not be able to expel them. Then keep on fighting and damaging yourself. Now I want to tell you that what we can do for you. The tribal elders have not asked for anything. I am thankful to them if they had wanted anything I would have given them then. First of all I want to assure you that the government was committed to the development of FATA. We want to do this and do it with the grace of God. The annual development has been enhanced five times from one billion rupees to five billion rupees but this is nothing. We want that we may spend at least ten billion rupees for the development of FATA. We have finances for it. We will spend this money and you must tell us how to spend it.

Whether on schools, colleges, water supply or roads, you must ensure that the money would be spent in a proper way and organized manner, and make projects for them.

Besides this, from US we have Reconstruction Opportunity Zone (ROZ), it means that any factory or industry installed in your area would have duty free access to the market.

It is a big achievement. All benefits would go to you there would be factories in your areas. Your export would be very high. The people will come and set up industries in your areas because its exports would be duty free. As compared to other countries if your production is cheaper then buyers would get it as it would be attractive. It was another factor. Besides this, we would spend rupees ten billion for your development. A plan has been made for this purpose. Your representative is the Governor. Also FATA representatives are there, we will ask them for refining this project. Federal Minister Jehangir Tareen has made a good plan aimed at poverty alleviation, providing jobs and lessens unemployment. All your projects including industry, agriculture, water supply, education, health system, these all are included in this project. We have enough money and supply more money than ten billion rupees if it is required and is properly implemented.

There should be no doubt in anybody's mind that we will not do development works in those areas where disruptive activities were going on. First of all you should cooperate in this regard for maintenance of peace and order. In the area, where there will be more cooperation and improved law and order situation, more funds would be utilized. In the areas where there will be extremism and terrorism we will see to it. And when it is controlled we will spend money there. We will also ask the people of the area that what development they want. Whether they want development and take along coming generations on the path of progress and prosperity or the old pattern of extremism and terrorism which is harming them and also damaging Pakistan and image of Islam. It was crossroad, it is up to you which way you

chose. The trend of fence sitting has gone which meant extracting benefits from both sides while sitting in the middle of road. This era is not that one; either you should take one side or the other. I know which side you are supporting. You all support us. You should talk about people's problems and the issues you are facing.

You should face them with courage, seek our support and we are with you. I want to tell you that we had formed a committee headed by Sahibzada Imtiaz. We have asked them how we can strengthen political agent, Fata secretariat, how the provincial government can be attached to strengthen the system. In FATA efficient persons would be deployed as political agents. They would be provided with power in the form of Levies Force. In this force thousands of people would be provided job opportunities. The political agent must have Levies force to help you. Also the Governor has a plan of agency council or Jirga in each agency. It will comprise elders of the area so that they have a link with the political agent. Whatever helps you want from political agent or government we will provide it to fight these terrorists. The political agent would provide force and we would back him up.

The Governor will himself see that the instructions which I have given to him, that whatever you want I informed him about it. I have also told you that whatever dangers we are facing, what hopes I have attached with you, what the nation wanted of you and what was good in your interest. And what you have to do for Islam, that is for your religion. I want promise from you about these things and not to just raise your hands.

You must think in your mind with full honesty in this regard. My first appeal to you is that you should not be impressed by the propaganda of these extremists, and those who are terrorists. You should not take in your mind its effects and reject it. They are not doing the right thing. They are taking you on the path of destruction. The second thing is that you will not allow them to use your land for terrorism in Pakistan or the world over.

The third thing is that you will do your utmost for the maintenance of law and order, cooperate with the government and in turn the government would cooperate with you.

The fourth thing is that you will reject terrorism. And the fifth thing is that if you reject terrorism, then you will follow the path of moderation. This is the path of Holy Prophet (PBUH), the path of Islam which we are bound to follow. We will follow the real essence of Islam and move forward in this direction. The path which the terrorists and extremists are propagating is wrong. They are misguiding the people. It is not the path of Islam. They are not working for the cause of Islam but only for their personal ulterior motives. You must realize this fact. I am thankful to you that you listened carefully to my speech patiently and I again want to reiterate that you are standing at a cross road. You will have to select one way or the other. It is not the time for ambiguity. It is time of right action and not of talks. I hope that you will fully

support me. I pray that Allah Almighty may grant us guidance and lead us to the right path. Allah may also help us so that the government and you people bring peace and tranquility in your area. May your areas develop and your coming generation prosper.

This I am not asking for myself but for yourselves. May God bestow us with His blessing and guidance.

April 26, 2006.

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/FilesSpeeches/Policy/428200624613AMPresident%20add%20to%20jirga.pdf>

## **DAMS COMPLETED**

The Irrigation Directorate has completed two small dams in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) while construction work on six small dams is in progress. This was stated by Hameed Ullah Khan, Director of Irrigation, Fata Secretariat, while talking to the APP.

May 8, 2006

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/NewsEventsDetail.aspx?NewsEventID=3073>

## **PRESIDENT FOR ALL ENCOMPASSING APPROACH TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF FATA**

President General Pervez Musharraf Tuesday pledged to bring about socio-economic development in the tribal areas through introduction of political and administrative reforms, aimed at opening up economic opportunities, curbing extremism and mainstreaming the region.

Chairing a meeting, convened on an all-encompassing approach for paving the way for long-term development of the federally administered tribal areas, the President also reiterated the government's commitment to reforming and revitalizing the administrative system. Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz also attended the meeting, which deliberated on a host of measures to address extremism and terrorism through fast-track economic development of the people.

The meeting reviewed measures aimed at strengthening the administrative system, political structure and development of the areas. The holistic strategy encompasses a three-pronged approach, including administrative, political and economic. "The majority of people in the tribal areas are moderate and pro-development - but they have been held hostage by a handful of extremists we need to encourage the progressive people to come forward through employment generation, better education and health facilities - that is the way forward for sustainable progress," said the President.

He particularly highlighted the importance of special economic opportunity zones and these would help generate employment and economic activities at the grass roots level. In his remarks, Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz said the government is committed to allocating resources for socio-economic uplift of the people at the grass roots level and bring them into the mainstream of national life.

The meeting was attended by Governor NWFP Khalil ur Rehman, Minister for Interior Aftab Sherpao, Minister for Industries and Special Initiatives Jahangir Tareen, Minister for States and Frontier Regions, Yar Muhammad Rind, Minister for Inter-provincial Coordination, Salim Saifullah and senior officials. Imtiaz Sahibzada, Advisor to the Prime Minister on Tribal Areas, presented a detailed study conducted by a task force that comprehensively addressed how to reform the administrative system and organize development across FATA.

May 9, 2006.

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/PRPressReleaseDetail.aspx?nPRPressReleaseId=1888&nYear=2006&nMonth=5>

## **PRESIDENT RENEWS COMMITMENT TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF FATA**

President General Pervez Musharraf renewed the government's commitment to bring about socio-economic development of the federally administered tribal areas (FATA) and underlined that elected representatives have a vital role to play in the achievement of this goal.

The President stated this during a meeting with a delegation of senators belonging to FATA that included Hameed ullah Jan Orakzai, Maulana Abdul Malik, Engineer Rashid and Abdul Raziq.

"The Government has started a number of projects in health, education and economic fields and will carry out these with active participation of the elected representatives to bring the tribal areas into the mainstream of development," he said.

He particularly referred to establishment of special economic zones and said these would create employment opportunities for the local people, help reduce poverty and set the pace for industrial development of the tribal areas.

President Musharraf also expressed a firm resolve to flush out any foreign elements hiding in the tribal regions.

The members of the Upper House of Parliament from FATA appreciated the President's keen desire and efforts for socio-economic uplift of the tribal areas. They expressed their wholehearted support for the

President's policies and projects aimed at sustainable development of the local populace.

They also expressed support for efforts aimed at ridding the tribal areas of any terror operatives for long-term development of the people.

May 16, 2006

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/NewsEventsDetail.aspx?NewsEventID=3090>

## **NEXT YEAR PSDP TO BE AROUND RS 415 BILLION: PRESIDENT MUSHARRAF**

President General Pervez Musharraf Friday said the next year Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) will have an unprecedented allocation of Rs. 415 billion and indicated subsidies on essential items in the upcoming budget to provide relief to the common man.

Addressing the 18th Award ceremony of All Pakistan Newspapers Society (ANPS), the President also renewed his commitment to holding fair and transparent elections in the year 2007 and said all elections would take place in accordance with the Constitution. On record increase in PSDP allocations - which hovered around Rs 100 billion between 1988-99 - the President said it has been possible due to sustained growth in recent years and also pledged to reduce poverty and provide employment to people.

"The PSDP for 2006-07 is of Rs. 415 billion," he said while adding that the massive development activity would lead to poverty alleviation through increased investment in a host of promising sectors and resultant generation of employment opportunities. In his wide-ranging address, the President also vowed to continue Pakistan's fight against terrorism and extremism and said he is determined to address some of the lingering problems facing the country including stabilization of situation in the tribal regions and socio-economic emancipation of the people in Balochistan.

President Musharraf also indicated relief for the common man in the next national budget to ease inflationary pressure that had been caused by the soaring international oil prices and increase in supply and demand due to economic growth. Hinting at measures such as price capping and control, the President said subsidies on essential items in the next national budget would greatly offset price hike pressure on common man.

He said the government is determined to improve living standards of people and provide them gas, electricity and safe drinking water at their door-steps. President Musharraf said the government has mapped out a comprehensive strategy to sustain the economic growth and transfer fruits of development down to the common people.

He listed a number of mega projects including Coastal Highway, Gwadar Port, Mirani Dam that were started a few years ago, and said that

these were nearing completion and the people would soon begin to reap their benefits. "One has to see these developments with an optimism," the President said, adding, "I have full faith in the country, the nation and the people".

Information Minister Muhammad Ali Durrani and APNS President Mir Shakil ur Rehman flanked the President. PML President Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain, PML Secretary General Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting Tariq Azim, Minister for Railways Sheikh Rashid Ahmed, Governor Balochistan, Owais Ghani, Chief Minister Punjab Ch Pervaiz Elahi and CM Sindh Ghulam Arbab Rahim also attended the awards ceremony.

Speaking about challenges confronting the country, the President assigned a top priority to curbing extremism and stabilizing the federally administered Tribal Areas. He said the government has been successful in its counter-terrorism efforts through military actions and is also focused on arresting extremism and extremist tendencies through a multi-pronged strategy, which involves reinvigoration of political agents system. Explaining, the President said best people would be made political agents and would have special privileges and benefits. Levies and Frontier Constabulary would reinforce political agents in discharge of their responsibilities.

In addition, he declared that a FATA Development Authority is being established, the FATA Secretariat being strengthened and added that these steps together with Rs 10 billion annual expenditure on development projects in the tribal region would lead to socio-economic emancipation of the people. These steps will provide employment to people, reduce poverty and contain extremism, he added.

Pakistan, he said, is following a holistic strategy to stem extremism from society through a combination of short and long term measures that include stopping misuse of loudspeakers at places of worship, banning extremist organizations and publication of hate material and also improving the curriculum and mainstreaming Madaris.

Commenting on Balochistan, he stressed that there has been a visible improvement in law and order and now the local tribesmen ousted by a handful of chieftens are returning home. He said as many as 12,726 people belonging to local Kalpar and Masuri tribes, who had been forced out to live miserable lives in other provinces, have returned to Balochistan. "The government has provided them cattle and trucks for earning a respectable livelihood – there has been a visible improvement as a result of the government's measures," the president said.

May 26, 2006

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/NewsEventsDetail.aspx?NewsEventID=3107>



## **PRESIDENT FOR FAST-PACED SOCIO-ECONOMIC UPLIFT OF PEOPLE IN FATA**

President General Pervez Musharraf expressed his strong commitment to socio-economic uplift of the people in Federally Administered Tribal Areas through an effective system of governance and fast-paced provision of economic opportunities in the region.

He was chairing a high level meeting, which reviewed administrative reforms, development and law and order in the FATA. Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz also attended the meeting. President Musharraf emphasised that the stepping up of economic activities at grass roots level would not only stem poverty but also bring prosperity to the masses.

“A sustained focus on socio-economic well-being of the local people, better education and health facilities will improve the quality of life for the people in the areas” he stated after receiving a briefing from Governor NWFP on FATA. President Musharraf expressed the hope that increased financial allocations would lead to a visible change and usher an era of development in the tribal areas. He noted that construction of an elaborate road network, hospitals and schools would bring the tribal areas into the mainstream of development.

In his remarks, the Prime Minister said the government has allocated resources for development of the tribal areas in the budget and added that huge allocations would help alleviate poverty in the areas and set the pace for fast-track development. Governor NWFP Ali Muhammad Jan Orakzai, NWFP Chief Minister Akram Khan Durrani, Federal Minister for Information Muhammad Ali Durrani, Interior Minister Aftab Ahmed Khan Sherpao, Advisor to the PM on FATA, Imtiaz Ahmed Sahibzada and senior officials also attended the meeting.

June 8, 2006

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/NewsEventsDetail.aspx?NewsEventID=3117>

## **GOVERNMENT COMMITTED TO FATA'S UPLIFT: PRESIDENT MUSHARRAF**

President General Pervez Musharraf Saturday expressed his strong commitment to socio-economic uplift of the people in Federally Administered Tribal Areas through the provision of economic opportunities to the youth of the region.

He was talking to a delegation of Parliamentarians belonging to the FATA.

President Musharraf said that the preference would be given to the dialogue process for the resolution of all problems in the tribal areas, particularly in North and South Waziristan.

He expressed the hope that strengthening of the political and administrative system would lead to better governance in the FATA region.

The President further stated that construction of an elaborate road network, hospitals and schools would bring the tribal areas into the mainstream of development.

Federal Minister for Culture, Dr. Ghazi Gulab Jamal, Federal Minister for Political Affairs, Engineer Amir Muqam, Governor NWFP, Lt. Gen. (R) Ali Muhammad Jan Aurakzai, PML Secretary General, Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed, MNA Mr. Munir Khan Aurakzai, and MNA Dr. Nasim Afridi were present on the occasion.

August 19, 2006

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/NewsEventsDetail.aspx?NewsEventID=3201>

## **YOUTH FROM LESS-DEVELOPED AREAS TO BE GIVEN OPTIMUM JOB OPPORTUNITIES: MUSHARRAF**

President General Pervez Musharraf Tuesday said the government was contemplating various initiatives and taking steps to build capacity of the educated youth from less-developed parts of the country, especially from Balochistan, FATA and parts of Sindh to prepare them to avail better employment opportunities in various sectors. He made these remarks at a high-level meeting, attended by Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz besides chief ministers from three provinces, to discuss ways and means to utilize potential of the uneducated youth and open up new opportunities for them to earn a decent living. Both the President and the Prime Minister underscored strong commitment of the government to the socio-economic uplift of the backward areas through skill-training programmes for their youth and giving them opportunities to have on-the-job training and experience.

The meeting noted that the economic turnaround has enabled the government to ensure adequate allocations for human resource development and improve standard and quality of both formal as well as technical education. President Musharraf stressed that the educated youth from Balochistan and FATA deserved special attention as previous governments neglected these areas and ignored their well-being. "Special efforts are required for providing them jobs as interns and also accommodating trainees from Balochistan and FATA in training institutions on fast track basis," he added. The President said that due to lack of educated and trained manpower, they have not been able to fully utilize their share under quota in government jobs. Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz said the government was fully focused on a fast-

pace socio-economic uplift of the less-developed parts, especially Balochistan and FATA.

He vowed to bring these areas at par with the developed ones of the country by undertaking development projects and providing skill development to promising youth in quality institutions. Chief Minister Sindh Dr. Arbab Ghulam Rahim, Chief Minister NWFP Akram Khan Durrani, Chief Minister Balochistan Jam Muhammad Yousaf, Minister of State for Education Aneesa Zaib Tahirkheli and Deputy Chairman Planning Commission, Dr. Akram Shaikh and other senior officials attended the meeting.

November 28, 2006

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/NewsEventsDetail.aspx?NewsEventID=3397>

## **MUSHARRAF TO LOOK INTO PROPOSAL FOR WAIVING B.A. CONDITION FOR FATA CANDIDATES IN GENERAL ELECTIONS**

President General Pervez Musharraf said on Tuesday that he would look into the proposal to rescind the graduation condition for the electoral candidates from FATA in the general elections. The President, responding to the proposal made by tribal elder Malik Waris Khan Afridi in his welcome address at the grand tribal jirga here, said the suggested waiver would require a constitutional amendment.

The tribal elder said in view of the lower literacy rate in FATA the degree condition for contesting the elections should be waived in respect of candidates from the tribal areas.

“This is an important issue and will be thoroughly considered. This proposal could not be implemented through an executive order and requires constitutional amendment”, he said.

June 26, 2007

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/NewsEventsDetail.aspx?NewsEventID=3746>

## **PRESIDENT MUSHARRAF UNDERLINES IMPORTANCE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

Promotion of technical education and skill development would provide greater job opportunities and reduce poverty, said President General Pervez Musharraf while talking to the students of Khyber Institute of Technical Education (KITE) here on Tuesday.

The President visited various classes of Khyber Institute of Technical Education and appreciated the standard of technical training being imparted to students.

At present 126 students are attending the courses. KITE is a project of Peshawar Corps to provide technical education and vocational training to the unskilled and unemployed youth of NWFP and FATA. The institute has been affiliated with National Vocational and technical Education Commission (NAVTEC) and Peshawar Board of Technical Education.

KITE is running various courses which include carpet weaving, surveyor, auto mechanic/electrician and denting and painting courses. Besides these, other attractive market courses like information technology, wireless and communication technology and a number of foreign employment courses are also planned. The other incentives to these students include free training, stipend, boarding and lodging facility for non local students, equal opportunities to everyone to participate and assistance on post training employment.

The Institute has already provided training to 106 students of NWFP and FATA. These individuals after successful completion of courses have been employed in various organizations like Heavy Rebuild Factory Taxila, Pakistan Ordnance Factory Wah, Fouji Foundation. Some students have also been recruited in the technical branches of Army and Frontier Corps (FC) and are contributing positively in the development of the country.

June 26, 2007

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/NewsEventsDetail.aspx?NewsEventID=3747>

## **RECORD RS.10 BLN ALLOCATED FOR FATA UPLIFT: PRESIDENT MUSHARRAF**

President General Pervez Musharraf said on Tuesday that allocation for FATA uplift has been increased to a record Rs.10 billion in the fiscal 2007-08 for comprehensive development of infrastructure of the tribal areas. "There will be no shortage of resources and with effective managerial mechanism remarkable results would be achieved", the President told a grand tribal jirga of all the tribal agencies and frontier regions here at the Governor House.

Governor NWFP Ali Muhammad Jan Aurkzai and Federal Minister for SAFRON Sardar Yar Muhamad Rind were present on the occasion.

The President said the FATA development programme would touch the figure of Rs.18 billion in the coming years and directed the nation building departments to execute projects in every sector in the tribal areas as there was no dearth of funds.

He announced that work on Gomal Zam Dam has been restarted by the same Chinese firm, which had abandoned it in the aftermath of kidnapping of its two engineers by the miscreants and of whom one was later killed. The dam is expected to be completed in three to four years time.

“The Chinese resumed work on the mega project on our assurance”, he told the tribesmen. Kurram Tangi Dam would also be taken up for execution soon, he said.

President Musharraf reiterated that gas facility to tribal areas would be provided from the Gurgury gas field. FATA would also get a Cadet College besides scholarships for the brilliant tribal students.

Moreover, the admission quota for the tribal youth would be increased in all the standard and professional educational institutions.

June 26, 2007

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/NewsEventsDetail.aspx?NewsEventID=3745>

## **GOVERNMENT COMMITTED TO DEVELOP FATA: PRESIDENT MUSHARRAF**

President General Pervez Musharraf has said that concerted efforts were being made to bring backward areas of the country at par with the developed ones and record allocations have been made in this regard.

Talking to a group of parliamentarians belonging to the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) at his Camp Office in Rawalpindi, the President said efforts were being made to improve the life style of the people of all far-flung and backward regions. The Governor NWFP Ali Muhammad Jan Orakzai was also present during the meeting.

President Pervez Musharraf added that high priority was being attached to the socio-economic development in FATA and all the resources were being used for the uplift of these areas. He impressed upon the need to involve the elected representatives of FATA in the planning and execution of various development projects.

The lawmakers lauded the policies of the President for development of FATA and appreciated the pace of unprecedented socio-economic development that was taking place. They assured full support against scourge of terrorism and said these elements and miscreants had been rejected by the vast majority of peace-loving citizens and there was no place for them in FATA. The FATA parliamentarians also expressed support for the comprehensive strategy of the government, including development projects, education and generation of employment opportunities to wean away people vulnerable to the influence of extremists and terrorists.

*Focus on FATA* (Peshawar: Civil Secretariat, FATA) August 2007.

## **PEACE ESSENTIAL FOR PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY, GOVERNOR**

NWFP Governor Ali Muhammad Jan Aurakzai has urged elders, maliks and ulema to play a proactive role in restoration of peace in their areas of the welfare and prosperity of the country.

Addressing the elders of North Waziristan the Governor reminded that they had resolved the problems by holding a successful jirga in the past but the deteriorated situation had badly hurt him. He said he did not want to blame anyone for violation of peace accord and reiterated his commitment to continue the process of holding jirgas till the resolution of the problems.

In his detailed address the Governor appreciated the efforts and sincerity of the tribal elders and enumerated the qualities of tribals in every field of life but regretted that instead of focusing on development, they were wasting their energies in unproductive pursuits. Despite having abundant natural resources, they were backward and needed basic amenities of life.

Aurakzai underlined the need of durable peace in the area and said it was an essential ingredient for progress and prosperity. We cannot afford turmoil which is detrimental to our interests. He said Pakhtuns and Muslims were being killed on both sides and posed a question as to how long they would be killing their children. It was the responsibility of elders to come forward, play their positive role and transform the backward Waziristan into a developed region.

The Governor said mountains of Waziristan were full of natural resources including gas, oil, and precious metals but the companies were reluctant to even conduct a survey due to the existing law and order situation here. "If the international companies conducted the survey about the natural resources, it could change the fate of this area but if bloodshed continued there would be nothing but destruction and backwardness," he remarked.

Referring to Pak-Afghan Peace Jirga, the Governor said he tried to restore peace by using the Kabul channel also. The Kabul Peace Jirga was extremely successful and vowed to continue the peace mission till the achievement of lasting peace. Without restoring peace, he observed, harmony could not be achieved in this part. He asked the elders to strengthen his hands and extend full cooperation to the government in its efforts to bring peace and development to FATA.

*Focus on FATA* (Peshawar: Civil Secretariat, FATA) August 2007.

## **INVESTMENT IN FATA TO CREATE MORE JOBS**

The increased public sector spending in FATA during the current financial year will generate local employment opportunities besides addressing the basic

needs of FATA people in education, health and drinking water supply sectors.

This was stated at a high level meeting, chaired by Governor Aurakzai. The meeting reviewed the development initiatives for the year 2007-2008 and targets achieved for the year 2007-2008 and targets achieved during the year 2006-2007. It was disclosed that under the development strategy devised for the current financial year, new areas would be opened and economic opportunities created through improved communication network, effective social service delivery system, creation of new infrastructure and bringing more area under cultivation through improved irrigation and better farming practices.

The meeting was informed that financial utilization during 2006-2007 was 99.74% and Rs. 7181.580 million were utilized against the total allocation of Rs. 7200 million. Funds allocation for the last six years recorded 220% increase and it was a clear manifestation of the government's desire for speedy and accelerated development of FATA. The FATA Development outlay was Rs. 2346 million in the year 2002-2003 which increased to the tune of Rs. 7500 million in the year 2007-08. At present development projects worth more than Rs. 28 billion were in progress in FATA.

The meeting also discussed the state of implementation of the development projects reflected in the current year's development programs and it was reiterated that the targets fixed would be achieved within the stipulated time.

The Rs. 124 Billion FATA Sustainable Development Plan (2006-2015) was also discussed during the meeting and it was stated that the development targets and initiatives envisaged in the plan would bring record development in each and every social and economic sector of FATA by 2015 that would make the life of tribal populace prosperous and progressive. It was informed that the network of Utility Stores would be further expanded, provision of natural gas to entire FATA ensured and Schools of Excellence for FATA established. Moreover the President's Rozgar Scheme would be extended to FATA and Rs. 3.15 billion FATA Rural Development Project launched during the period.

Governor Aurakzai expressed satisfaction over pace of development in FATA and hoped that the development initiatives taken by the government would bring a qualitative change in the life of the tribal population and will change their fate, bringing progress and prosperity to the tribal society as a whole. He urged the nation building departments working in FATA to ensure efficient, judicious and timely utilization of development funds and devise a persistent monitoring mechanism so that the projects are completed as per schedule. He directed the heads of the departments to submit monthly monitoring reports. The Governor also emphasized the need for quick completion of ongoing development projects so that additional resources are made available for launching new development schemes.

The Governor was also briefed about development projects of FATA

Development Authority. He was informed that Rs. 700 million annual development program, covering 33 projects in small dams, power, mineral, skill development, industries, tourism and other sectors had been initiated.

*Focus on FATA* (Peshawar: Civil Secretariat, FATA) August 2007.

## **INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS IN TRIBAL AREAS**

The Independence Day was celebrated with usual zeal and enthusiasm throughout the FATA. The day began with flag hoisting ceremonies and tribal gatherings at Khar (Bajaur), Ghallanai (Mohmand), Miranshah (North Waziristan), Orakzai Agency, FR Bannu and other places. The tribesmen reaffirmed their faith and confidence in the integrity and solidarity of Pakistan and renewed their pledge to work for the strength and prosperity of their homeland.

The NWFP Governor Lt. Gen. (Retd) Ali Muhammad Jan Aurakzai in his message on Independence Day urged the people to mobilize all their energies and resources for the progress and prosperity of the country and create a society free from injustices, biases and extremist tendencies. Following is the full text of the Governor's message:

In each passing century there are a few defining moments of which it can truly be said "Here history was made" or "Here mankind's passage through the ages turned towards a new horizon". Such a moment occurred on 14<sup>th</sup> August 1947, when two new states emerged on the world map out of the un-divided India. The Muslims of India after years of struggle and sacrifices finally succeeded in carving out a separate homeland for themselves to be named as Pakistan - land of the pure. It was a dream come true for our great leader, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, who was of the firm view that Muslims of India were a nation with a distinctive culture and civilization, language and literature, art and architecture, laws and normal codes, customs and calendar, history and traditions. He envisioned a country where its people would be able to live in accordance with their beliefs and where they would get equal opportunities for self-development and progress.

Today we are celebrating the 60<sup>th</sup> birthday of Pakistan. It is truly the day of an analytical assessment; a day for introspection. We have to see if the objectives envisioned by our forefathers have been achieved. Have we been able to create a society free from injustices, biases and extremist tendencies. We need to analyse whether our political institutions have attained maturity after 60 years of independence. If the answer is in the affirmative, we may rejoice. If not, then it is a moment for retrospection.

Freedom, my dear countrymen, lies within the body, mind, heart and soul of every citizen. We need to realize our power and release our positive energies to change the destiny of the country. It is never too late and only



takes a few committed people to create the road to freedom and development. If we are still in need of guidance, we have the prophetic assertion of the Quaid-i-Azam to draw on. Our nationhood, as he had repeatedly stated, depended on three simple concepts, Faith, Unity and Discipline.

*Focus on FATA* (Peshawar: Civil Secretariat, FATA) August 2007.

## **PRESIDENT MUSHARRAF FOR STABLE POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT, CONTINUITY OF POLICIES TO ACHIEVE VISION 2030**

President General Pervez Musharraf Tuesday urged the political power holders in the country to maintain a stable political environment for the continuity and sustainability of development policies and to make the Vision 2030 a reality. “We have to have a stable political environment,” the President said at a ceremony held at Aiwan-e-Sadr to launch Vision 2030 programme which envisages a roadmap for future development in key areas of national importance.

He was addressing the gathering comprising Speaker National Assembly Ch Amir Hussain, Governor and Chief Minister NWFP, Balochistan, federal ministers, parliamentarians, federal secretaries, diplomats and senior government officials.

The President spoke of the vision that looks at a “developed, industrialised, just and prosperous Pakistan through rapid and sustainable development in a resource constrained economy by deploying knowledge inputs.”

He called for a “balanced political approach” to allow the government coming through a fair and transparent election to continue for five years so that they can focus on their plans and achieve the objectives.

He said in the run-up to the election, it is extremely important that “we develop national consensus on issues, challenges and threats. We have to generate political reconciliation to meet those [threats] and finally ensure good governance.”

“If we can meet these, Insha-Allah Pakistan has a very bright future ahead,” the President said.

He said it was also vital that “we maintain harmony externally, peace within and peace without.”

In this regard he mentioned the efforts being made for peace with India and the approach to ensure that things stabilize in Afghanistan and on the borders within the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA).

“We have to achieve these targets so that our vision 2030 continues moving unimpeded by these centrifugal forces that may harm it and may create obstacles.”

The President said it was the duty of every government to ensure security, progress and development of a nation and well being of its people. He said the security of Pakistan was paramount and stressed that it never comes from weakness, but from strength.

“Our potential to deal with external threat must remain always,” the President said and added that at the same time the government must be able to maintain security from internal threats.

The President mentioned a series of challenges like population growth, shortage of water resources, food and energy security, environmental issues and globalisation and said “we have to surmount all these boldly and cannot brush these under the carpet.”

Otherwise the President said the challenges like power generation, scarcity of water, issue of construction of major water reservoirs, population growth and “the forces that are in conflict to our national harmony and integrity” create obstructions at a later stage.

“They erupt as challenges ... we cannot do this anymore ... we must face these challenges boldly, confront them and defeat them and carry on going on the path of our future vision,” the President said.

President Pervez Musharraf said there was a need to develop infrastructure and communication, terming it vital for country’s development. He said it was important to convert the railways’ tracks to standard gauge and to have faster trains to create linkages with Central Asian Republics and country’s sea ports.

He mentioned the need for larger water reservoirs to preserve the precious water resources, besides brick lined water courses and canals to irrigate greater areas.

The President mentioned the country’s large coal reserves and mentioned China that was meeting 70 per cent of its energy requirements by using the coals. He said Pakistan has huge untapped potential including alternative sources for energy that also need to be exploited.

President Musharraf called for achieving greater food security through yield and area intensification. He said there was wide scope for growth in the livestock and dairy sectors where with even little investment good results could be achieved rapidly.

“The white revolution must be pursued vigorously, bringing the rural areas at par with the developed areas,” the President said.

He also called for managing the population growth, besides protection of environment, countering deforestation and building of road, rail, energy and pipeline links with the Central Asian Republics.

President Musharraf said industrialisation was very vital for country’s progress and development and said the government was offering numerous incentives to the foreign and local investors.

He said the welfare of the people was at the centre of all developmental activities. He said poverty has reduced from 33 per cent to 24.3 per cent due to government efforts and pointed that still one person out of four were still very poor, but vowed “we cannot allow this to continue.”

August 21, 2007

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/NewsEventsDetail.aspx?NewsEventID=3778>

## **CONCERTED EFFORTS BEING MADE TO DEVELOP FATA: MUSHARRAF**

President General Pervez Musharraf Friday said concerted efforts were being made to bring backward areas of the country at par with the developed ones and record allocations have been made in this regard. Talking to a group of Parliamentarians belonging to the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) here at his Camp Office the President said efforts were being made to bring all far flung and backward regions at par with the developed areas of the country.

The President said high priority was being attached to the socio-economic development in FATA and the resources allocated were being used for the uplift of these areas.

The President also impressed upon the need to involve the elected representatives of FATA in the planning and execution of various development projects.

Governor NWFP Lt General (retd) Ali Muhammad Jan Orakzai was present during the meeting.

The Parliamentarians lauded the policies of the President for development of FATA and appreciated the pace of unprecedented socio-economic development that was taking place.

The FATA MNAs said foreign elements and miscreants had been rejected by vast majority of peace-loving citizens and there was no place for them in FATA.

They also expressed support for the comprehensive strategy of the government, including development projects, education and generation of employment opportunities to wean away people vulnerable to the influence of extremists and terrorists.

<http://www.presidentofpakistan.gov.pk/PRPresidentDirectiveDetail.aspx?nPRPresidentDirectiveId=161&nYear=2001&nMonth=7>

## **GOVERNMENT TAKING STEPS TO BOOST BUSINESS ACTIVITY: AURAKZAI**

The NWFP Governor has said the events that followed 9/11 have greatly affected the congenial atmosphere of NWFP and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) more like the rest of the region. The government was, however, cognizant of the situation and taking steps to restore normalcy to ensure unhindered growth of business and industrial activities. Strengthening of police force, withdrawal of Frontier Constabulary from other provinces and their deployment in NWFP are some of the steps taken in this regard. The government, he said, firmly believes in providing an investment friendly environment to local as well as foreign investors and Pakistan has become a hub of over 600 foreign companies because of its liberal investment policies.

Speaking as the chief guest at the Export Trophy and Businessman of the Year Gold Medal Award for 2005-2006 ceremony held under the aegis of Sarhad Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SCCI) the Governor said, "Our exporters should capitalize on the existing investor friendly atmosphere and make the best use of it in the interest of the country. In fact, a growing domestic market of 160 million consumers with increasing and a rising middle class coupled with consumerism are eagerly awaiting the prospective investors". The revival of the national economy was a success story closely linked to increase in exports over the years". The federal government, he added, has taken many bold and futuristic decisions and by doing so it has ensured a bright future for the countrymen.

Responding to various queries, the Governor said the government was planning to establish Reconstruction Opportunity Zones (ROZ) one each at Shah Kas in Khyber Agency adjacent to Peshawar Industrial Estate, Hangu and Bannu to generate economic activities and create employment opportunities for the people.

The products of the ROZs would be exported to the United States. He informed that the provincial government had decided to upgrade all the existing industrial estates by providing modern infrastructure and allied facilities. The Hattar Industrial Estate Haripur has been declared a model industrial estate of the province where an improved infrastructure would greatly benefit the industrialists.

*Focus on FATA* (Peshawar: Civil Secretariat, FATA) August 2007.

## **PRESS RELEASES 2007**

### **U.S., PAKISTAN SIGN NEW \$750 MILLION AGREEMENT FOR FATA DEVELOPMENT**

Islamabad – Senior representatives of the United States and Pakistan today signed a new multi-year agreement for American people’s assistance to the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) development amounting to \$750 million over the next five years. The United States is providing \$105 million this year for the FATA program.

“The United States Government on behalf of the American people understands the importance of delivering resources quickly and effectively to bring essential services to the people of the FATA,” U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Pakistan Mission Director, Anne Aarnes, said after signing the bilateral agreement with the Secretary, Economic Affairs Division, M. Akram Malik.

The USAID Director said that it is part of a long-term commitment by the United States to assist the Government of Pakistan in addressing the acute development needs of the people of this important region of Pakistan.

“We commend the Government of Pakistan in establishing the Sustainable Development Plan for the FATA,” USAID’s Aarnes said. “We have crafted our assistance activities to directly support this plan, and we look forward to working together closely with FATA officials in its implementation.”

The new agreement will be used to support programs in capacity building, livelihoods, agriculture, micro and small and medium enterprises, health, education and infrastructure development in the FATA.

“The United States is dedicating substantial resources to meet the needs of Pakistani people, and to build services and institutions over the long run,” Ambassador Anne W. Patterson said earlier this week. “The Government’s program will improve health, education, infrastructure, agriculture, governance, and economic dynamism in the Tribal Areas.”

<http://usembassy.state.gov/pakistan/h07093001.html>

### **GOVERNMENT TO DEVELOP FATA LIKE OTHER PARTS OF COUNTRY: PM**

Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz has said that government is committed to bring peace and development in Federally Administrated Tribal Areas (FATA) so that the people of the area can live a better life like other parts of the country. The Prime Minister was talking to a group of FATA Parliamentarians led by

Federal Minister for Culture Dr. Syaid Ghazi Gulab Jamal who called on him at the Prime Minister's House.

The Premier said that the government is taking all necessary measures to maintain peace, improving law and order by involving tribal leaders and elders. He said that the extremist elements are serving the cause of those who want to spoil the image of our faith. Describing the people of the FATA as brave and patriotic who have always rendered great sacrifices for their motherland, Shaukat Aziz said that the sincerity of our commitment to development of FATA could be gauged from the fact that record allocations have been made during the last five years. "A complete transformation could be witnessed in the areas of health, education, supply of clean drinking water in addition to infrastructure development and creation of job opportunities", he added.

The Prime Minister said that record funds are being spent on the development schemes in FATA, which is unprecedented in the country's history. The Federal Government, he said, would continue providing funds and allocate necessary resources for speedy uplift of FATA and improvement in the quality of life of its people. The FATA Parliamentarians commended the high level of commitment shown by the government to the development of FATA and assured their complete co-operation in implementing and executing uplift schemes in the areas.

They said that the development scheme initiated by the government has generated job opportunities for the local resulting in improved living standards of the people. The meeting was attended by MNAs Dr. Javed Hussain, Haji Munir Khan Orakzai, Noor ul Haq Qadri and Dr. Nasim Afridi.-SANA

*Pakistan Times*, September 27, 2007

<http://www.pak-times.com/2007/09/27/govt-to-develop-fata-like-other-parts-of-country-pm/>

## **PRESIDENT MUSHARRAF REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO DEVELOP TRIBAL AREAS**

President General Pervez Musharraf has said that government is firmly committed to bringing about fast track socio-economic uplift for the people of NWFP and FATA.

Chairing a high level meeting, also attended by Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz, at the Aiwa-e-Sadr on the prevailing situation in NWFP and FATA, the President said the vast majority of the people are moderate and want peace and progress in their areas.

The government, he said, is pursuing a comprehensive strategy for the uplift of FATA and the underdeveloped areas of NWFP on a fast pace basis as

it would help defeat extremism and terrorism and usher in a new era of progress and prosperity for the people.

The meeting was also attended by Governor NWFP Lt Gen (Retd) Ali Muhammad Jan Aurakzai, caretaker Chief Minister Shamsul Mulk, Interior Minister Aftab Sherpao and senior officials.

*Focus on FATA* (Peshawar: Civil Secretariat, FATA) October 2007.

## **RS 127.8M SPENT ON FATA PROJECTS**

An amount of Rs127.835 million was spent on various development projects in the Federally Administrated Tribal Areas in the first quarter of the current financial year.

This was said at a meeting held here on Wednesday to review progress on development projects being implemented by the Fata Development Authority (FDA). NWFP Governor Ali Mohammad Jan Aurakzai attended the meeting.

Giving a presentation on the projects, FDA chief executive Salim Khan Mohmand said that of the total allocation of Rs700 million for the current year, Rs175 million had been released during the first quarter.

He said 73 per cent of the released amount — Rs127.835 million — had been used on five schemes of small dams, minerals and skill development.—Bureau

*Dawn*, November 8, 2007.

<http://www.dawn.com/2007/11/08/nat22.htm>

## **UPLIFT PROGRAMMES DELAYED IN RESTIVE TRIBAL BELT BY MOHAMMAD ALI KHAN**

THE rise in militancy in restive tribal areas and its spill over to the country's settled parts is impacting the overall economic activities and impeding fresh investment in the NWFP and Fata.

The prevailing unrest in the tribal areas mainly in the North and the South Waziristan Agencies, which simultaneously share boundaries with Afghanistan and the three main southern districts of NWFP — Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Tank — began in early 2004.

According to reports, all major commercial banks and post offices have been closed down in Miramshah and Mirali, sub-divisions of the North Waziristan Agency some few months back after being attacked and robbed by militants.

“A local living in Miramshah, if he wants to make any transaction or post a letter, has to travel to Bannu, where the banks and post offices have been shifted,” said a local from the North Waziristan Agency.

Officials of the Pakistan Post said that security forces refuse to carry parcels to Mirali and Miramshah for security reasons. It had also become difficult for the government agencies to carry out mega development projects in the area.

For instance, it is feared that the Gomal Zam Dam, a multi-million dollar project, could be the first major prey of the ongoing unrest in the two Waziristan agencies. Work on the project was suspended in 2004, following the kidnapping of two Chinese engineers reportedly by the tribal militants. One of the engineers died in a rescue mission by military commandoes in the South Waziristan.

The dam, having a height of 437 feet, is located on the Gomal River, which is one of the significant tributaries of the Indus River. The dam was planned to irrigate about 163,000 acres. Being a roller compacted concrete dam, it will have a gross storage of 1.14 MAF. It will also produce 17.4 MW of electricity when completed.

M/s CWHEC-HPE, a joint venture of two Chinese firms, had been given the contract of the dam in August 2002 which was supposed to be completed by June 2006. But, the authorities are still unable to commence work on the project mainly because of security reasons.

Fragile security situation is also hampering government efforts to bring foreign investment to Fata in the field of minerals, gas and oil exploration. Huge minerals, gas and oil reserves are believed to be located in the 600km-long strip bordering Afghanistan.

“Fata has vast metal, mineral, oil and gas reserves, but neither local investors nor foreign entrepreneurs are willing to invest in this region because of insecurity,” said an official at the Mineral Directorate of Fata Secretariat.

According to him, investors from Australia, Sweden and other countries were interested in investing in the minerals sector, particularly in the exploration of copper, but law and order situation is discouraging them.

The federal government had recently awarded a license to a multinational company for exploration of oil and gas in the North Waziristan Agency and its adjacent Bannu Frontier Region.

South Waziristan is said to have vast prospects for oil and gas deposits and the area has been leased out to the Tullo Company for exploration of these reserves. Geologists have already detected 7,000 tons of marble, eight million tons of coal, 537,000 million tons of silica sand, 5,000 million tons of manganese, 3.6 million tons of soapstone, 20,000 million tons of gypsum and massive reserves of limestone in different areas of Fata.

The federal government had set up the Fata Development Authority to explore the mineral resource. According to the officials, it could do nothing



because of the law and order situation there. In the Waziristan area, local authorities are even not able to implement the community development schemes.

Establishment of Reconstruction Opportunities Zones (ROZs) in collaboration with the United States of America in the tribal belt is another project of great importance, which is lingering on for the last one-and-half years just because of security reasons.

President Bush, during his visit to Pakistan in 2006, had announced the setting up of ROZs in the tribal areas to improve the lot of the people. He had announced that goods produced in these zones would get duty-free access to the US markets.

However, a Peshawar-based US diplomat said that US administration's main concern was the fragile security situation in the tribal area that may delay the execution of the project.

Growing militancy has also affected oil and gas exploration activities in Kohat and Karak districts. Exploration work in the southern districts of the province had proved to be an important source of income for the cash-strapped NWFP government which received royalty from the federal government.

Currently there are three oil and gas fields in the province, located at Chanda (Shakardara-Kohat), Manzalai (Karak) and Makori (Karak). Regular production from Chanda fields started on July 17, 2004, from Manzalai field on Jan 31 2005 and from Makori in Jan 2006.

The Petroleum ministry had awarded licences for exploration of oil and gas at 22 potential sites in the southern districts of NWFP, where huge reserves are believed to be located.

Most of the exploration operations were carried out by foreign companies, mainly Chinese, who have left the area some few months back after target killing of their fellow countrymen in Peshawar by unknown assailants.

A spokesman for the Oil and Gas Development Company (OGDCL) confirmed that the Chinese engineers working on exploration sites in Kohat district had left the area for security reasons. Pakistani engineers were working on the same projects. However, the absence of Chinese experts was causing delay in the work.

Businessmen in Peshawar are also concerned about the worsening law and order situation in the province particularly the tension in Swat.

Liaquat Ahmad Khan, President of the Sarhad Chamber of Commerce and Industry, says: "Peace is a prerequisite for development and industrialisation, however, the prevailing situation in the NWFP in which suicide bombing has become a routine affair, is neither conducive to development nor economic activities. This insecurity has compelled the NWFP businessmen to shift their capital to Punjab."

In his views, when the domestic investors were reluctant to do business here, how could it be expected that foreign investor would come and invest in the province in projects such as hydropower generation, minerals and tourism.

Zia-ul-Haq Sarhadi, executive member of the All Pakistan Commercial Exporters' Association (APCEA) shared similar views, when he was asked about the success of forthcoming International Gems' Show, a regular event held in Peshawar every year.

Like previous years, the show will be held by the end of this month in Peshawar, where, according to the organisers, delegates from 40 different countries are expected.

Mr Sarhadi, however, did not agree. He says: "Most of the European countries have advised their citizens not to travel to Pakistan for security reasons and the state of emergency which has further aggravated the situation. In such circumstances, the forthcoming show will not be a success and will be wastage of resources," he felt.

*Dawn*, November 12, 2007.

<http://www.dawn.com/2007/11/12/ebr8.htm>

## TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The FATA Annual Development Programme for financial year 2007-08 has an outlay of **Rs.7500** million, In addition to this, other development funds are also coming in the shape of foreign aided projects (Rs. 900 million), federal PSDP projects (Rs.150 million) and Khushal Pakistan Programme (Rs.350 million). The all inclusive development investment is Rs.8900 million. A total of 1076 projects, including 858 ongoing and 218 new, are initiated in different sectors through the FATA ADP.

### Strategy for Development

- Increased public sector spending to generate local employment opportunities. (430% ADP increase).
- Opening of new areas and creation of economic opportunities through improved communication network (Road & Bridges 28.93%).
- Increased spending on social sectors to address basic needs (Education 21%, Health 10.73 % & DWSS 7.68 %).
- Enhanced area under cultivation through improved irrigation and better farming practices (Irrigation 8 %, Agriculture 2.83%).
- Fast-track and visible development on pilot basis by outsourcing construction of schools and basic health facilities on turn key basis and construction of pre-fabricated buildings.
- Capacity building of line departments for improved utilization.
- Effective monitoring system.

### New Initiatives

#### *Sustainable Development Plan (2006-2015)*

An integrated development Plan encompassing all sectors has been finalized after a process of thorough consultation- at Agency/FR level. The financial outlay for this plan is approx: Rs. 124 billion. This plan was presented for funding during the donors conferences held at Peshawar and Islamabad in April, 2007.

#### *Components:*

- Natural Resources.
- Basic Human Services.
- Communication and infrastructure services.
- Economic development.

### *Plan Outcomes*

- The Plan envisages reduction in poverty and overall socio economic development through which the tribal people would be brought into the mainstream and benefit from the spill over effect of public finance spending. Economic stakes would be created.
- At the end of the Plan period we expect increase in literacy rate, primary enrolment, reduction in maternal mortality rate, increase in irrigated area, cultivated land, small dams and reservoirs, roads and bridges in addition to development of technical manpower and industries and exploration of minerals.

In response, to, the huge, development challenges in FATA, FATA Development Authority (FDA) has been established. Based on public-private partnership model, FDA would implement development projects in key economic sectors including industries, skill development, minerals and small dams with objectives to generate economic opportunities.

### **Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS)**

Civil Secretariat FATA in partnership with UNICEF, Bureau of Statistics NWFP and Federal Bureau of Statistics is currently conducting MICS in FATA to collect baseline data for social and economic sectors. This would enable Civil Secretariat FATA to ensure effective planning, monitoring and implementation of the development intervention in FATA in the years to come.

### **FATA Website**

As part of policy of easy access to information and to facilitate stakeholders, a comprehensive website on FATA with the link has been launched. The website provide information about FATA history, agencies and FRs profiles, Civil Secretariat FATA and its line directorates

### **Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP)**

The services of SRSP have been extended to FATA, initially in Kurram Agency and FR Peshawar, by providing them Rs. 200 million as seed money. Civil Secretariat FATA would be represented on the Board of Director of SRSP. Besides, SRPS would establish exclusive cell for FATA which would implement small development projects with the assistance of donor's community.

### **FATA Rural Development Project**

ECNEC approved FATA Rural Development Project (FRDP) at the total cost

of Rs. 3510 million (\$60 million) which would carry out its activities in Khyber, Mohmand and Bajaur Agencies. Main component of the project include infrastructure development and integrated resource management in the selected watersheds of the 3 agencies.

### **FATA Education Foundation**

The organization has been established in order to give support to the existing educational institutions and to encourage public private partnership that can then invest in this important sector.

### **Other New Initiatives are as under:**

- Extension of Khushali Bank services
- Introducing pre-fabricated technology
- Establishment of Utility Stores
- Provision of Sui Gas to FATA
- Establishment of OPF Girls College in FATA
- Extension of Red Crescent Society to FATA
- Grant-in-Aid to Islamia College, Swabi
- Talented students Scholarship Scheme(90 students of FATA to be given admission and free education in NWFP institutes)
- Increase in FATA students Quota in Professional Colleges
- Extension of President's Rozgar Scheme to FATA
- Extension of Zakat and Ushr Ordinance
- Reorganization of FATA Construction Unit
- Establishment of IMS Campus
- Establishment of University of Engineering and Technology Campus
- Feasibility for establishment of FATA Medical College
- Specialist doctor's visit programme to various Agencies/FRs

## **Sector Wise Achievements**

### **Education**

In FATA Education sector development allocation has been increased from Rs.420.269 million in 2002-03 to Rs. 1395.891 million in 2007-08. Specific activities undertaken in Education sector include the following:

#### *Provision of Supply of Free Text Books*

- |   |                                  |                   |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| ➤ | Approved Cost                    | = Rs. 123.000 (M) |
| ➤ | Free Text Books for class I to X | = Rs. 64.000 (M)  |

### *Scholarships*

- Inland Scholarship for Tribal Students studying in Colleges & Universities at the total cost of Rs. 55.500 (M).
- Foreign Scholarship for 12 Scholars in the fields of Engineering (4), Medical (4), Computer Science (2), Social Science (2) at a total cost of Rs. 79.000 (M)
- Award of Scholarship to 320 Students of Cadet College Razmak at a total cost of Rs. 3.300 (M) in addition to 112 scholarships @ Rs. 3000 per month studying in other Colleges & Universities within country.

### *Introduction of post Graduate classes in the following existing three Colleges:*

- Government College Khar (Bajaur Agency)
- Government College Parachinar (Kurram Agency)
- Government College Miranshah (North Waziristan Agency)

### *Capacity Building of Directorate through project “Strengthening of Supervisory Structure in FATA”*

- Approved Cost = Rs. 118.092 (M)
- Scope approved = Provision of mobile transport facilities
  - 27 vehicles
  - 50 motor cycles.

### *Increase in Number of Educational Institutions*

To provide greater access to education, the number of educational institutions in FATA has been increased significantly as given in the following table:

S#	Level	Institutions		Difference	% age increase
		2002-03	2006-07		
1	Primary	3297	3479	182	6
2	Middle	407	424	17	4
3	High	232	259	27	12
4	Higher Secondary School	11	11	0	0
5	Colleges	23	33	10	43
6	GE CT	4	4	0	0
7	Mosque Schools*	212	195	-17	-8
8	Community Schools	612	900	288	47
9	Industrial Home Centre	44	44	0	0
G. Total		4842	5349	507	10

\* These schools have been converted into regular Primary Schools.

*Increase in Number of Teachers*

Similarly, the number of teachers in educational institutions in FATA has also been increased as given in the following table:

S#	Level	Teachers		Difference	% increase
		2002-03	2006-07		
1	Primary	9112	9546	434	5
2	Middle	3798	4096	298	8
3	High	3994	4693	699	18
4	Higher Secondary Schools	201	345	144	72
5	Colleges	356	689	333	94
6	GE CT	51	57	6	12
7	Mosque Schools	258	226	-32	-12*
8	Community Schools	1054	1765	711	67
9	Industrial Home Centre	87	87	0	0
G. Total		18911	21504	2593	14

\* These posts have been abolished due to conversion of mosque schools into regular Govt: Primary Schools.

*Increase in Number of Enrollment*

As a result of government policies, enrolment in educational institutions has significantly increased as given in the following table:

<b>Enrolment 2002-03 to 2006-07</b>					
<b>S#</b>	<b>Level</b>	<b>Enrolment 2002-03</b>	<b>Enrolment 2006-07</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>% increase</b>
1	Primary	224874	290443	65569	29
2	Middle	66547	69703	3156	5
3	High	81029	103095	22066	27
4	Higher Secondary School	4750	7186	2436	51
5	Colleges	5633	11107	5474	97
6	Mosque Schools	13755	14036	281	2
7	Community Schools	23968	61685	37717	157
8	Industrial Home Centre	2132	2274	142	7
	<b>G. Total</b>	<b>422688</b>	<b>559521</b>	<b>136833</b>	<b>32</b>

*Achievement under Education Sector Reforms (ESR) under this project, the following has been done:*

No. of schools repaired	105
No. of Schools rehabilitated, provision of drinking water, toilets, boundary wall, furniture etc.	289
No. of buildings provided to shelterless schools	53
No. of additional class rooms constructed.	74
No. of EFA Units established	14
No. of Teachers provided under EFA	169
Furniture provided to Various High Schools	63
Sewing machines other allied equipments (I.H.C)	44
Primary, Secondary & College teachers trained	2000
No. of Teachers Resource Centers established	02
No. of Science Labs established/Strengthened Education Assessment system established at provincial level	82 Science Labs established 28 Science Labs Equipped



*Information Technology*

Two major Schemes for I.T. introduced in FATA which include

- i). I.T. Matching Programme with Federal Ministry of Information Technology Islamabad for 26 I.T. Laboratories & the other.
- ii). I.T. Schemes in FATA ADP for 109 I.T. Laboratories in FATA  
 I.T. Labs established under Matching Programme = 26  
 I.T. Labs established under FATA ADP = 109  
 Total I.T. Laboratories in High/Higher Secondary = 135  
 Total I.T. Laboratories in Colleges = 11

*Increase in Higher Education Facilities*

Agency/FR	No. of Colleges in 2002		No. of Colleges added in last 4 years		Total Existing
	M	F	M	F	
Bajaur	1	0	2	1	4
Mohmand	1	0	1	1	3
Khyver	2	0	1	1	4
Orakzai	0	0	1	1	2
Kurram	2	1	2	2	7
N.W.A	1	0	1	1	3
S.W.A	2	0	1	1	4
FR Pesh	0	0	0	0	0
FR Kohat	1	9	1	1	3
FR Bannu	0	0	1	0	1
FR DIK	0	0	1	1	2
FR Tank	0	0	1	1	2
Total:-	10	1	13	11	35

*Construction of 11 Women Teachers Hostel*

Eleven Hostels for women are completed & transport facilities will be provided to Female Teachers for pick and drop under female incentive programme to improve the teachers attendance in their respective schools.

*Provision of Community Schools In Fata By "Norad"*

Total Cost of the Project:- 190.144 m Rupees

Community Schools established in all Agencies/FRs.

In this scheme:

Two teachers and school supplies are provided to schools without building, which is donated by the community.

The project is executed by National Education Foundation.

*USAID and Japan Assistance*

USAID and Japanese governments are providing funds for construction of 130 schools (65 each). Work on 52 schools is in progress on US funded schools. Funds for Japanese component have recently been received and work on 13 sites have been started.

*Introduction of Education Management Information System (E.M.I.S) in Education Department FATA*

Under the scheme the following has been done:

- Eleven EMIS Cells one in each Agency/FRs office and one at Directorate.
- With the collaboration of INTEL 20 master trainers were trained and each master trainer will train 100 teachers in each Agency making a total of 1000 teachers to be trained in each Agency.
- Conducting Annual Schools Census every year.
- Developed and Designed FATA Education Website Through FATA EMIS, i.e., [www.fata.edu.pk](http://www.fata.edu.pk).

*Steps Taken to Improve Female Literacy*

- Incentive scholarship Programme for the retention of Girls students launched & Rs. 4.100 m spent in 2005-06.
- Rs. 42.00 M has been spent on free supply of Text books to Girls students
- 169 E.C.E (Early Child hood Education) centers established.
- Literacy centers & single school teachers out of Education for All (EFA) fund established.
- 6<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> classes introduced in sixty Girls Primary & 40 Middle Schools under EFA Programme.
- All New establishment/up-gradation are now made on the ratio of 60:40 (Female: Male).
- In-Service & pre-Service Training given to 2000 teachers every year and Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) developed in science subjects.
- 20 Technical Teachers from I.H.C. by Technical Institute Gulbahar Pesh.

**Health**

Health sector has also seen improvement and upgradation of existing health facilities along with establishing new facilities. ADP allocation for health sector has gone up. Some important activities are as under:

<b>Important ongoing Schemes</b>		
<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name of Schemes</b>	<b>Objectives of the Scheme</b>
1	National Programme for Family Planning and Primary Health Care	To Develop the necessary Health Manpower in support of the Programme by selecting training and the deployment of 1600 Lady Health Workers (LHWs) in FATA. To expend the Family Planning Services availability in FATA.
2	Malaria Control Programme in FATA	To Control Malaria through active and Passive Case Detection and their treatment and through preventive measures such as insecticide sprays and awareness
3	T.B. Control Programme in FATA	To Detect and treat T.B. Cases by providing free diagnostic and treatment facilities at the door step through 24 diagnostic centres and 224 treatment Centers by adopting DOTs Strategy.
4	Mobile Hospital Programme in FATA	There are three Mobile Units, which arrange Medical Camps at far-flung areas to deliver primary and Secondary Health Facility to the poor masses of FATA free of Cost. During 2004-05 Total Camps Held=253 and total Patients Treated=320149.
5	Health and Nutrition Education Programme in FATA	To improve the Health of women and children by providing Nutritional Supplements, medicine and Health Education
6	Capacity Building of Health Sector FATA	Establishment of three administrative setup for FRs and recruitment of specialist Doctors and Women Medical

		Officers.
7	Global Alliance for vaccination and immunization (GAVI) Programme in FATA	To strengthen the existing EPI Programme by providing logistic and Human resources.

#### Important New Schemes

S.No.	Name of Schemes	Objectives of the Scheme
1	Health Management Information System in FATA	To Integrate all Health Information System into a National Data Base, and provide Reliable information regarding Health Needs for Future Planning.
2	Control of Communicable Diseases in FATA	To remove deficiency of doctors in FATA
3	Establishment of Medical College in FATA	To remove deficiency of doctors in FATA
4	Comprehensive Eye Care Services Programme in FATA	The objective of the scheme is to control blindness caused by infectious and nutritional diseases.

#### Achievement Regarding Upgradation of Agency Headquarter Hospitals in FATA

Name of Agency	Type B	Type C	Type D
Khyber		Landi Kotal, Bed strength 110 Specialties 11	
Mohmand		Ghalanai, Bed strength 110 Specialties 11	Mohammad Gat, Ambar
Bajaur	Khar, Bed strength 200 Specialties 17		Nawagai
Kurram	Parachinar, Bed strength 200 Specialties 17		Dogar
North Waziristan	Miranshah, Bed strength 200 Specialties 17		Razamk and Datta Kheil
South Waziristan	Wana, Bed strength 100		Sarwakai and Narra

	Specialties 11		
Orakzai Agency			Kalaya, Ghiliju, and Daboori

Frontier Regions (FR)	
S.No	Category C Hospitals
1	Jandola FR Tank
2	FR D.I. Khan
3	FR Kohat

Achievement Made Since 2003-04 Regarding Opening/Establishment Of Community Health Centers In FATA				
S.No.	Name of Agency/FR	Rented Building	Establishment	Total
1	Bajaur Agency	03	02	05
2	Mohmand Agency	24	05	29
3	Khyber Agency	10	00	10
4	Orakzai Agency	04	01	05
5	Kurram Agency	06	00	06
6	North Waziristan Agency	20	13	33
7	South Waziristan Agency	04	10	14
8	FR Peshawar	04	01	05
9	FR Kohat	00	01	01
10	FR Lakki	02	00	02
11	FR Tank	03	00	03
12	FR Bannu	01	00	01
13	FR DI Khan	03	02	05
Total		84	35	119

### Irrigation

During the last four years a total of 553 schemes have been completed. This include 32 irrigation schemes, 579 tube wells /dug wells, 6 flood protection schemes, 3 hydel power schemes and feasibility of 4 small dams. In addition, 462 Water Courses have been lined through National Programme for Improvement of Watercourses; and 50 watercourses, 6 irrigation schemes and 2 distributaries completed through On Farm Water Management project.

## **Communication & Roads**

During the last 5 years, road networks in tribal areas have been extended considerably and many inaccessible areas have been opened through it. Then a lot has also been done for improvement of existing road network. In total during the last 5 years, 344.4 kms of shingled roads and 615.8 kms of blacktopped roads have been constructed in FATA. Additionally, improvement and rehabilitation work on 212.4 km roads have also been done.

Under bridges sub-sector, 688.8 meters bridges have been constructed. Total cost of the bridges is Rs.133.078 million.

## **Public Health Engineering (PHE)**

Under PHE Sub sector, 151 tube wells were constructed during the last 5 years throughout FATA. In addition, 68 gravity based water supply schemes for the communities were also constructed. Total cost of these 219 schemes is Rs.799.273 million.

Sub Sector: Physical Planning & Housing (PP&H) Under PP&H Sub Sector, 24 schemes including construction and rehabilitation of hostels, government offices, residential facilities etc were carried out at a cost of Rs.191.076 million.

## **Agriculture**

### *Establishment of Farm Services Centers in FATA*

Farm Services Centers is an innovative approach to solve problems of farmers themselves. Government has provided matching grant and some agricultural machinery like tractors and its implements, sprayers, seed cleaners, threshers etc.

Up till now, 6600 farmers have been registered in the scheme and during the current year 2006-07, 800 tones improved seed and 600 tones fertilizer have been distributed in FATA farmers with substantial area coming under this improved seed cultivation.

### *Land Reclamation and Development of Culturable Waste Land in FATA*

There is a huge chunk of culturable waste land in FATA (around 17178 hectares or 424300 acres). So far, 40000 acres land has been reclaimed. Under Sustainable Development Plan for FATA which is in pipeline, one lac acres more land will be reclaimed and Dug wells will be installed on the reclaimed area.

### *Conversion of Wild Olive into Oil Bearing Varieties in FATA*

There are big groves of wild olive in FATA. More than 36 million olive trees are available in mountains and valleys. During the last 3 years, more than 8 lacs wild olive trees were converted into oil-bearing varieties. 2 projects for

conversion of 50 lacs wild olive trees into oil bearing varieties in FATA and post management project of these trees has been started.

#### *Promotion of Fruit Orchards in FATA*

To increase the income of the farmers per unit area, during current financial year, fruit orchards were laid out on 200 acres under ADP Program. This year, 2 lacs fruit plants have been distributed amongst the growers at nominal rates bringing 2000 acres under fruit orchards.

#### *Introduction of Off Seasoned Vegetables in FATA*

Keeping in view the small land holdings in FATA, growing of off-season vegetables through plastic tunnel technology has been introduced. In order to promote this 1000 D/Plots of off-season vegetables have been laid out in Bajaur, Mohmand, Khyber, Orakzai, Kurram, North Waziristan, South Waziristan Agencies and FR Peshawar and FR Bannu,

#### *Introduction of Beneficial Micro-Organism (BM) Technology for the Farming*

Through the introduction of beneficial micro-organism technology farm yard manure is prepared. Two projects on B.M Technology have been started in Bajaur and Khyber Agencies. Under this project, 176 Demonstration plots were laid out during CFY and 10 Dug wells will be installed in Bajaur Agency for irrigation purposes.

### **Forest**

In FATA Forest sector development allocation has been increased from Rs.199.960 million in 2002-03 to Rs. 419,833 million in 2007-08. During the 4 years forest cover has been increased from 7.17% to 8.12%. Furthermore, 9.795 million man days job provided to the local communities.

### **PROPOSED PHYSICAL TARGETS FOR FATA ADP 2007-08**

The following are major physical targets for FATA ADP 2007-08:

S.No	Activity	Proposed Physical Targets (2007-08)
	<b>Education</b>	
1	Community Schools (Nos)	890
2	Establishment of Primary Schools (Nos)	7
3	Upgradation: of Primary Schools to Middle status (Nos.)	27
4	Up gradation: of Middle Schools to High Status (Nos).	16

5	Upgradation: of High Schools to Secondary Status (Nos).	9
6	Establishment of High Schools Nos	4
7	Establishment of Colleges (Nos)	7
8	Women Teachers and Boys Hostels (Nos)	15
9	Sports Stadiums (Nos)	7
10	Establishment of Girls Schools	2
11	Work on other activities like Information Technology, Deeni Madaris, Facilities for special children, Joint Ventures with Frontier Education Foundation, scholarship, various laboratories, residential quarters.	
<b>Health</b>		
1	Opening of Community Health Centres (Nos)	10
2	Construction of Building for existing Community Health Centres, (Nos)	14
3	Type D Hospitals (Nos)	2
4	Establishment of Blood Bank (Nos)	1
5	20 Suites Doctor Hostel (Nos)	1
6	Establishment of BHUs (Nos)	3
7	Nursing Schools for 20 Students	1
8	Other programme like EPI, TBC, Malaria Control Programme, Civil Dispensaries, Scholarships, Population Welfare, Eye Care Services, Mobile Hospital Programme, AIDS Control Programme, Improvement of existing health institutions.	
<b>Public Health Engineering</b>		
1	Drinking water supply units (Nos)	132
2	Roads/Bridges	
1	Shingled Roads (kms)	36.20
2	Black topped roads (kms)	145.46
3	Improvement of roads (kms)	123.59
4	Bridges (Nos.)	7
5	Feasibility Study of Bridges (Nos)	31
<b>Power</b>		
1	HT lines (miles)	48
2	LT lines (miles)	54
3	Transformer (Nos)	42



4	Grid stations (Nos)	1
<b>Agriculture (Extension)</b>		
1	Demonstration plots (Acres)	800
2	Fruit Orchards (Acres)	500
3	Land Reclamation (Acres)	8000
4	Distribution of Improved Seeds (Tons)	900
5	Scholarships (Nos)	124
<b>Livestock &amp; Dairy Development</b>		
1	Animals to be treated (Nos) (In million)	0.520
2	Animals to be Vaccinated (Nos) (In million)	1.300
3	Students to be selected for DVM course (Nos)	23
4	Animals to be inseminated (Nos) (In million)	0.060
5	S.A training Course (Nos)	22
<b>Forests (Forestry)</b>		
1	Block plantation (Acres)	16088
2	Maintenance of block plantation (Acres)	31548
3	Dry Plantation (Acres)	4650
4	Maintenance of Dry Plantation (Acres)	4735
5	Enrichment Plantation (Acres)	3415
6	Soil Conservation (Acres)	7117
<b>Irrigation</b>		
1	Small Dams (Nos)	4
2	Feasibility studies of small dams (Nos)	2
3	Water Storage Reservoirs (No)	96
4	Dug-wells (Nos)	105
5	Irrigation channels (Nos)	35
6	Flood Protection Bunds (Nos)	15
7	Hydel Power Generation Units (Nos)	60

Source: "Taking Points on Development Issues" (Peshawar: Civil Secretariat, FATA)

