

# **RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREA (FATA)**



**13-19 FEBRUARY 2007**

**WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME, PAKISTAN**

**RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT  
FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS  
13-19 FEBRUARY 2007**

## **Executive Summary**

Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) is a special administrative region of Pakistan comprising of seven agencies and six frontier Regions (FRs) along the border of Afghanistan covering an area of 27,220 km<sup>2</sup> (10,507 mi<sup>2</sup>). About 3.341 million people belonging to various tribes are living here governed under centuries old rules and regulations with unique governance arrangements different from the rest of the country .

On the request of the FATA authorities, following the WFP CD/Representative meeting with NWFP Governor on 06 December 2006, it has been decided to assess the situation and, if possible, extend the food assistance to the needy areas of FATA.

Due to the isolation of FATA from the main stream of development, few interventions have been done in the past. Except for a few locations, local resources were not explored and thus communities had to rely on temporary work in transport, cross border trade with Afghanistan and public sector work.

The area is extremely poor and food insecure. According to the basic socio-economic indicators, i.e., Literacy rate, income per capita, accessibility and health index, all FATA agencies are in the list of bottom 23 districts/agencies of Pakistan with the lowest composite indicator.

Major source of livelihoods is agriculture, which is marked by low level of productivity. It produces 0.67% of the total country wheat production, while having population share of 2.43%. About 86% of wheat and 83% of cereals are imported to FATA annually. The prices of food commodities are higher as compared to the ones prevailing in other parts of NWFP e.g.wheat flour price is 7% higher than the price in Peshawar.

Education and health indicators are quite low in FATA when compared to other districts. Female literacy rate was only 3% in 1998 and estimated as 6.43% in 2006. Five agencies are at the bottom in female illiteracy rate ranking and the remaining within the bottom 13. According to health index five agencies of FATA are among the 17 lowest districts of Pakistan. Infant Mortality rate is 86.8/1000 in FATA as compared to 76.8/1000 in the rest of the country while the maternal mortality rate is estimated to be as high as 600/100,000 live births.

Keeping in view the poor socio-economic development and high level of vulnerability and food insecurity, FATA needs special attention. WFP Food assistance can play a role in enabling access of the marginalized population groups to development opportunities in health, education and livelihoods while addressing short term hunger.

However, the actual workability in the area remains a question mark. The complex political, economic and power dynamics of the area, a unique governance structure which differs from the rest of the country and prevailing crisis on border with Afghanistan and political tensions in the region requires that programme planning be done realistically. A detailed appraisal is

beyond the scope of this rapid assessment, however, it is clear that security is a basic and major concern.

The mission recommends working in three main sectors, mainly education, health and livelihoods. These activities should be introduced on pilot basis in two relatively accessible agencies (Mohmand and Khyber) during 2007. The total case estimated on the actual need is 157,455 recipients with total food requirement of 4,276 mt, which include vegetable oil, fortified wheat flour, high energy biscuits and blended food. On satisfactory completion of pilot phase the mission recommends expansion to another three agencies namely, Kurram, Orakzai and Bajaur in 2008, which will increase the caseload to 503,046 recipients with a total tonnage of 21,554. In third phase the programme could be extended to the remaining two agencies, i.e., North and South Waziristan in 2009 reaching to 717,773 recipients of food with total tonnage of 30,743.

In case of health sector, over a period of three years 214,000 pregnant and nursing mothers will attend health centers and receive a 4-litre tin of edible oil at each of four milestones. To improve the caloric and micronutrient intake under five children through a quick preparation fortified blended food (FBF) 189,000 children (6-36 month) will receive FBF rations over three years.

Education interventions, to address the gender disparity, take-home ration (20 kg of fortified wheat flour and 3.7 kg of vegetable oil) for two months of attendance targeting 35,530 girls in 2007 in both Khyber and Muhmand agencies and reaching 102,077 girls in 2008 and 148,883 in 2009 is recommended.

In addition, to cater for the short term hunger and micronutrient deficiency a daily on-site snack of High Energy Biscuits to primary schoolchildren (boys and girls) reaching 88,125 students in the pilot phase is recommended. Based on the assessment of the pilot phase and security situation the intervention could be expanded to phase-2 and 3 reaching 264,239 students in 2008 and 368,530 in 2009.

In case of Livelihoods, about 4000 participants will be targeted in the pilot phase during 2007 with a food basket of two commodities, i.e., fortified wheat flour and vegetable oil with a total tonnage of 346. The Livelihood activities will be extended to phase-2 reaching 71,000 participants and 97,000 participants in phase-3 with a total food quantity of 6134 MT in 2008 and 8381 MT in 2009.

The livelihoods interventions provide an excellent opportunity to join force and pool resources with FAO and IFAD to reach the needy farmers with training packages aimed at improving their skills in new technologies and farming practices. Food for training could provide the incentive for farmer's active participation in such training.

The logistics arrangements for the delivery of the 4 commodities could be done through the established WFP logistics base in Peshawar. Private transport companies are to be contracted rather than utilizing the WFP fleet for security reasons and cost effectiveness. The average overall transport cost for all the 7 agencies as estimated at \$13.650 per MT from Peshawar to the agency HQs. The estimated cost from EDP / agency HQs to FDPs would be about \$6 per MT. The total estimated LTSH from Karachi to FDPs would be around \$100 per MT.

The mission concludes that the FATA area has apparent needs where food aid can play a vital role, however it will be a challenging undertaking in all aspects of programme

implementation. The mission recommends taking a stepwise approach with intervention in two agencies in year 1. This could be under a PRRO arrangement with LTSH support, with PC-1 process facilitated for year 2 and 3 to obtain government counterpart funding. A detailed secure accessibility and logistics feasibility survey should be carried out to determine the areas in the two proposed agencies where the programme may be launched and the operational details. In view of tribal culture, community participation will need to be incorporated in all activities as will be the linkages with other development partners.

## 1. Objective

Main objective of the Rapid Assessment is to identify the needs of the most neglected segment of the population in FATA on immediate basis. It is aimed to analyze the situation with respect to all the required parameters, i.e., level of vulnerability/food insecurity, nutritional status, type & quantity of food needed, type of interventions, logistic issues and security situation.

## 2. Methodology


A five-member mission was fielded to start the rapid needs assessment immediately. The mission proceeded to Peshawar on 13 February 2007 and held meetings with the key senior officers of FATA, UN agencies (UNDSS, UNICEF and WHO) and then visited two agencies, i.e., Mohmand and Khyber. The mission completed the task on 19 February 2007.

The Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) mission used a mixture of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools, qualitative semi-structured focused group interviews, and key informant interviews, discussion with Government officials and local representatives, and this information was combined with team members personal observations of what could be seen on the ground. A few villages were also randomly visited for seeing with differing in levels of food insecurity and potential for activities. In addition, basic statistics provided by government agencies were used for this purpose.

## 3. Background

The **Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)** are areas of Pakistan outside the four provinces, comprising a region of some 27,220 km<sup>2</sup> (10,507 mi<sup>2</sup>).

The FATA are bordered by: Afghanistan to the west with the border marked by the Durand Line, the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab to the east, and Balochistan to the south.

Federally Administered Tribal Areas	
	
<b>Capital</b> • Coordinates	Peshawar • <u>34.00° N 71.32° E</u>
<b>Population</b> (2003) • Density	3,341,070 • 115.3/km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Area</b>	27,220 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Time zone</b>	PST (UTC+5)
<b>Main language(s)</b>	Pashto
<b>Status</b>	Tribal Areas
• Agencies	• 7 Agencies
<b>Established</b> • Governor/Commissioner • Chief Minister • Legislature (seats)	1st July 1970 • Khalil-ur-Rehman • None • None (N.A.)
<b>Website</b>	FATA

The total population of the FATA was estimated in 2000 to be about 3,341,070 people, or roughly 2% of Pakistan's population. Only 3.1% of the population resides in established townships. [1] It is thus the most rural administrative unit in Pakistan.

The Tribal Areas comprise seven Agencies namely Khyber, Kurram, Bajaur, Mohmand, Orakzai, and North and South Waziristan and six F.Rs (Frontier Regions) namely F.R Peshawar, F.R Kohat, F.R Tank, F.R Bannu, F.R Lakki and F.R D.I. Khan. The main towns include Miran Shah, Razmak, Bajaur, Darra Bazaar and Wana.

The British set up the Agencies when the closed-door and Forward Policy did not achieve the desired objectives. The Khyber was created as a special Political Agency in 1878; Kurram in 1892 and Malakand, North and South Waziristan Agencies came into existence in 1895-96. Mohmand Agency was added to the existing strength of the Agencies in 1951 and two new Agencies, namely Bajaur and Orakzai were created in December 1973 with headquarters at Khar and Hangu respectively. The peculiar feature of the Agency administration is that tribesmen have been left to be governed by their customs and traditions. The British control too, was only confined to roads, military installations and places of strategic importance.

The 7 tribal areas lie in a north-to-south strip that is adjacent on the west side of the 6 frontier regions, which also lie in a north-to-south strip. The areas within each of those 2 regions are geographically arranged in a sequence from north to south. The geographical arrangement of the 7 tribal areas in order from north to south is: Bajaur, Mohmand, Khyber, Orakzai, Kurram, North Waziristan, South Waziristan. The geographical arrangement of the 6 frontier regions in order from north to south is: Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Lakki, Tank, D.I. Khan.

The housing structure of households in FATA is predominantly earth bound (Kacha). About 92% of the houses have kacha outer walls. This is partly because of the traditional way of house construction in the area. However, 61% of the houses are kacha and 94% of the houses are having kacha/woody roof. The housing structure is one of the indications of poverty within the community.

AGENCY-WISE NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS BY MATERIAL USED IN							
OUTER WALL IN F.A.T.A. (1998)							
Agency/F.Rs	Unit	Baked bricks Blocks/ stones	Unbaked bricks/ earth bound	Wood/Bamboo	Other	Total	% Kacha
Bajour	Number	33174	30541	976	748	65439	92
Khyber	-do-	27848	22883	402	3283	54416	82
Mohmand	-do-	10434	23642	1775	1272	37123	227
N.Waziristan	-do-	5366	32824	700	298	39188	612
S.Waziristan	-do-	5102	39871	1520	3600	50093	781
Orakzai	-do-	10934	12818	304	1490	25546	117
Kurram	-do-	23257	16353	990	1132	41732	70
F.R Peshawar	-do-	2791	3068	156	98	6113	110
F.R Kohat	-do-	6462	2608	338	66	9474	40
F.R Bannu	-do-	681	1232	38	50	2001	181
F.R Lakki	-do-	383	524	6	17	930	137
F.R D.I.Khan	-do-	3735	1404	124	237	5500	38
F.R Tank	-do-	1576	1560	104	319	3559	99
<b>FATA</b>	<b>-do-</b>	<b>33174</b>	<b>30541</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>65439</b>	<b>92</b>

## Rapid Needs Assessment Report of FATA

Source: Compiled by Bureau of Statistics from Agency Census Reports 1998 & F.Rs reports

One of the basic reasons of backwardness and poverty is the nonexistence or inadequate road network. The total road network is 4908 km, which is 0.18 km per sq km of area (half of the country average).

Around 19% of the housing units are using piped water while 3.2% are using hand pump and 35.1% wells. Such facility is mostly being availed in rural areas where their percentage share is also 35.1%.

Approximately 92% of housing units are using wood as cooking fuel in their houses while nearly 1.7% are using Kerosene Oil. Hardly, 1.3% are using gas & 5.3% other sources of cooking fuel in their houses. Regarding urban & rural differential wood is mainly used representing 84.7% in urban areas and 91.9% in rural housing units.

Basic socio-economic indicators of all districts of rural Pakistan including FATA have been analysed. These indicators include, adult literacy rate, female literacy rate, roads network (access), income level and health indicators like, availability of safe drinking and health facilities. According to the composite indicator of these, all agencies of FATA are in the bottom 23 districts/agencies of Pakistan. The level of income and female literacy rate are also among the lowest group.

			Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index
SN	Provincial Code	District	Adult Literacy	Female Literacy	Roads Length	Income	Safe Drinking Water	Rural Health Facility	All Indicators
			2	3	4	5	8	9	13
1	S	Tharparkar	0.122	0.078	0.000	0.036	0.011	0.077	0.054
2	N	Kohistan	0.073	0.044	0.076	0.091	0.134	0.216	0.106
3	B	Kharan	0.083	0.089	0.027	0.068	0.081	0.294	0.107
4	B	Musa Khel	0.025	0.085	0.099	0.321	0.028	0.129	0.115
5	F	N.Waziristan	0.122	0.010	0.186	0.095	0.178	0.099	0.115
6	NA	Diamer	0.153	0.000	0.089	0.152	0.250	0.053	0.116
7	F	S.Waziristan	0.189	0.033	0.227	0.104	0.083	0.078	0.119
8	B	Bolan	0.082	0.083	0.131	0.095	0.114	0.243	0.125
9	B	Dera Bugti	0.000	0.055	0.107	0.004	0.175	0.409	0.125
10	P	Rajanpur	0.116	0.105	0.095	0.241	0.096	0.127	0.130
11	F	Mohmand	0.052	0.021	0.390	0.121	0.078	0.169	0.139
12	F	Bajour	0.089	0.053	0.300	0.125	0.188	0.079	0.139
13	B	Khuzdar	0.079	0.098	0.077	0.325	0.091	0.181	0.142
14	N	Shangla	0.118	0.065	0.268	0.088	0.267	0.066	0.146
15	B	Barkhan	0.108	0.102	0.229	0.261	0.073	0.101	0.146
16	B	Zhob	0.036	0.058	0.108	0.301	0.108	0.267	0.146
17	B	Kohlu	0.018	0.057	0.185	0.202	0.046	0.464	0.162
18	F	Orakzai	0.040	0.007	0.230	0.114	0.213	0.374	0.163
19	B	Awaran	0.131	0.118	0.080	0.234	0.156	0.275	0.166
20	S	Umerkot	0.176	0.133	0.322	0.105	0.084	0.186	0.168
21	NA	Skardu	0.360	0.188	0.048	0.136	0.210	0.094	0.173
22	F	Kurram	0.204	0.075	0.227	0.141	0.286	0.107	0.173
23	F	Khyber	0.255	0.033	0.336	0.132	0.240	0.048	0.174



Due to the isolation of FATA from the main stream of development, very limited interventions have been done in the past. Except for few locations, local resources were not explored and thus communities had to rely on temporary work in transport, trade and service sector. Both poor economic conditions and religious / tribal norms have made a ground for low literacy rate and sending children to madrasas. Madrasas provide free boarding and lodging facilities to students and poor parents have no other option if they want to go for education. One of the serious problems is the physical accessibility of communities to the market and food. Many communities have even no road to reach the market. The prices of food commodities are high due to transportation from main markets to the villages. Because of the poor communication network, small vehicles are used for the transportation of goods, which has a higher cost as compared with the trucks.

According to the Food Security Analysis carried out by WFP in 2003, FATA, as a whole, ranked as the highly food insecure area of Pakistan. Although, farming is the main source of income, it contributes very little to the household food requirement. Wheat flour, which is the main staple (above 50% of calories) is imported from other parts of the country. About 86% of wheat and 83% of cereals are imported to FATA annually. According to health staff observations in Mohmand agency about 45% of children below 5 years of age are malnourished. Opportunities for employment are less because of low level of investment in the area and there is no industrialization except for marble stone cutting. Lack of opportunities has also encouraged illegal activities in the area.

Sino	District	Wheat			Rice			Cereal		
		000mt	000 mt	%	000mt	000mt	%	000mt	000mt	%
		Net Production	Consumption	Surplus/ Deficit	Net Production	Consumption	Surplus/ Deficit	Net Production	Consumption	Surplus/ Deficit
1	Bajour	25.1	91.8	-73	5.9	5.8	2	31.0	97.5	-68.2
2	Mohmand	4.7	51.4	-91	0.0	3.2	-99	4.7	54.6	-91.3
3	Khyber	8.5	79.9	-89	0.0	5.0	-100	8.5	84.9	-90.0
4	Orakzai	3.0	21.3	-86	0.2	1.3	-86	3.2	22.7	-85.9
5	Kurram	10.4	60.1	-83	7.5	3.8	49	17.8	63.9	-72.1
6	N.Waziristan	4.4	48.8	-91	0.6	3.1	-80	5.0	51.9	-90.3
7	S.Waziristan	4.4	56.4	-92	0.1	3.5	-98	4.5	59.9	-92.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>409.7</b>	<b>-86</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>-59</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>435.5</b>	<b>-82.8</b>

The price of wheat flour is 7% higher in Mohmand agency because of the transportation cost of tax on import to the agency. This has a severe implication on the purchasing power of the households, who are already compromising with the food intake.

Because of its peculiar condition, no humanitarian agency is working in FATA, while resources are not sufficient to meet the challenge. Due to instable security condition in the near past, efforts have not been made to assist the people on a large scale.

On the request of the FATA authorities, WFP decided to assess the situation and, if possible, extend the food assistance, being the frontline agency in crisis.

## 4. Livelihoods and households' access to food

FATA as a whole is the vulnerable poor area with high level of food insecurity. All parameters of poverty and food insecurity suggest that FATA is lagging behind in many aspects.

Food availability is not a serious issue in FATA as it is easily transported from the adjacent districts of NWFP. However, access to food is a serious problem. Income level is low in many parts of the FATA because of limited and uncertain livelihood sources. Majority of the population is associated with agriculture for survival, but agricultural productivity is quite low due to scarcity of water, particularly in Mohmand and Khyber agencies. Less than 5% of the manpower is engaged in Mineral industry. A small number of people are trading goods between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the tribesmen and they support themselves by extensive cultivation of their lands in the plains, riverbeds and mountain. Cattle breeding supplement it. Incidentally, Waziristan is famous for Sheep breeding. Wheat and maize are the two principal crops but paddy, barley, mustard and even poppies are grown as alternative crops. Cultivation is done by conventional methods. Oxen are generally used for agricultural purposes in the plough, thrashing ground and sometimes used as beasts of burden.

Fruits and vegetables are grown in Kurram and Bajaur agencies. The Golden Delicious variety of apples of the Kurram Agency is well known for their flavor and sweetness. North and South Waziristan are known for the good quality of plums and pine kernels (Chalghozas). Apricots, pears, peaches, pomegranates and walnut trees are also grown in Kurram, Tirah and other fertile tracts of the tribal areas.

According to Health Department sources about 40-50% cases reported in health centers are of malnutrition. This is, among other factors, because of low food intake due to weak purchasing power. Female literacy rate is only 3% in FATA. This is mainly because of poverty associated by cultural and religious constraints.

## 5. PROPOSED FOOD AID ASSISTANCE

### a. Health

With the dismal socioeconomic indicators for mother and child health, FATA is a prime candidate for Mother and child health and Nutrition interventions.

FATA Basic Health Indicators			
	Pakistan	NWFP	FATA
Doctor population Ratio	1773	5146	4515
Hospital Bed population ratio	1514	1703	1892
Maternal Mortality Rate	400/100,000	450/100,000	600/100,000
Infant Mortality Rate	76.8/1000	83.3/1000	86.8/1000
Source: FATA Health Directorate			

Two types of strategies are proposed using food aid:

**TARGET: PREGNANT & NURSING MOTHERS INTERVENTION: SAFE MOTHERHOOD**

In FATA, Health facilities are totally inadequate in terms of availability and quality. The state of public social services is even more devastating for women as the lack of reproductive health facilities endangers the lives of women.



However, it has been seen that even in areas where government has provided infra structure and staff, the utilization rates of these faculties remain low. This is attributable to factors such as a lack of awareness about the importance of reproductive health care, and cultural limitations of female mobility in a tradition bound area. Often, the rural health centers are located at a distance, necessitating considerable expense of money or time for a visit making preventive healthcare a luxury the poor cannot afford.

In poorer households the ratio spent on food is higher, but there is often no money available for meeting healthcare needs. The poor spend money on healthcare only in emergency situations.<sup>1</sup>

Women in tribal communities have limited access to preventive antenatal and postnatal health services both in terms of their availability and costs but also due to social barriers.

Food aid acts as a suitable enabler in poor communities for overcoming these barriers.

Most of these serious health problems are preventable through simple medical technology, antenatal care, awareness and better access to health services.

Even one well-timed antenatal visit has the potential to detect a serious problem in a pregnancy and thus saving the life of a mother and her infant or save her from a debilitating condition. Most of the factors contributing to the shockingly high infant and maternal mortality rates in rural Pakistan are preventable through simple awareness raising and provision of basic health care. On a community level, an activity that breaks the taboos on pregnant women seeking health care at health centers, and raises community awareness on the importance of seeking such care has long lasting positive implications for women.

### *Activity Objectives*

The overall objective for this activity is to improve the health of women and children in the targeted areas by promoting safe motherhood, by.

- increasing the attendance of expectant mothers at government health centers to obtain reproductive health care services.
- promoting specific vaccinations for mothers and infants.
- promoting beneficial practices through health education, including mother's nutrition, the use of trained birth attendants, breastfeeding, family planning and good weaning practices.

**First Tin:** (After 3<sup>rd</sup> month of pregnancy upto 8<sup>th</sup> month)  
Registration, TT shot, antenatal check, Iron supplementation, care instructions

**Second Tin:** (at least 1 month gap from first milestone, maximum upto delivery)  
TT shot, antenatal check, care instructions, motivate for trained birth attendant, breastfeeding message, infant BCG vaccine message

**Third Tin:** (6 weeks after delivery)  
BCG shot and weighing for infant should be complete, DPT1, breastfeeding and family planning messages, diarrhoea management

**Fourth Tin:** (10 weeks after delivery or 1 month after third milestone)  
DPT2, Polio immunisation, weighing of child, breastfeeding and family planning messages, infant feeding messages

### *Outputs*

Over a period of three years 214,000 pregnant and nursing mothers will attend health centers and receive a 4-litre tin of edible oil at each of four milestones.

### *Implementation Strategy*

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<sup>1</sup> Between Hope and Despair: Pakistan Participatory Poverty Assessment-FATA Report, 2003 PPAP/DFID

WFP will use edible oil to encourage expectant and nursing mothers to visit selected government BHUs. A tin of oil will be given for each of two antenatal and two postnatal visits. During antenatal visits, tetanus vaccinations and antenatal check ups are to be conducted, along with safe motherhood and reproductive health messages including those on breastfeeding and delivery from a trained birth attendant. These and additional messages on family planning and infant feeding will be given at postnatal visits, along with BCG and DPT1 vaccinations for the infants.

The programme is proposed to be implemented through FATA Health Directorate and Agency Health Department structure. A number of other donors are also planning to work in the area of MCH in FATA notably Save the Children under a USAID grant. While these initiatives will be working for improving the quality of health services at the health facilities, the food aid can play a role in improving attendance.

**TARGET: UNDER FIVE CHILDREN**

**INTERVENTION: CHILD NUTRITION**

In providing health care for children, FATA lags behind the rest of Pakistan. Almost one in ten children die as infants; 14 percent of children die before reaching their fifth birthday. According to UNDP Human Development Report 2006, Pakistan's Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 76.8/1000 live births, while its Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is 101/1000 live births. Comparatively, U.K.'s IMR is 5 and U5MR is 6. In the U.S., IMR is 7 and U5MR is 8.<sup>2</sup>

In Pakistan, delayed introduction of suitable complementary foods, often beyond 12 months of age, is a major contributory factor to high infant morbidity rates and malnutrition. Even when offered, complementary foods are often introduced late and in too small amounts. The majority of culturally acceptable and affordable complementary foods are plant and cereal based which decreases micronutrient bioavailability. The intakes in Pakistan were barely sufficient to meet requirements for growth, and replenishment of depleted body stores.<sup>3</sup> There is the added issue of heavy workload of rural mothers which leaves them little time to prepare special foods for children.

A WHO/UNICEF review of complementary feeding in developing countries has recognized that iron and zinc requirements may be difficult to meet from non-fortified complementary foods<sup>4</sup>. This may be compounded by iron and zinc deficiency in mothers, predisposing to deficiency in young and especially low birth weight infants. Diarrhoeal illnesses and worm infestation may also increase micronutrient requirements.

Therefore, there is a need for a standardized weaning food fortified with essential micronutrients, which is easy to prepare and tastes good in order to promote the practice of weaning children at an appropriate age. The target age group proposed is 6-36 months of age,

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<sup>2</sup> USAID/Save the Children

<sup>3</sup> *Iron and Zinc Intake From Complementary Foods: Some Issues From Pakistan*, Bhutta Z, *PEDIATRICS* Vol. 106: 5 Supplement November 2000, pp. 1295-1297

<sup>4</sup> WHO/UNICEF. *Complementary Feeding of Young Children in Developing Countries: A Review of Current Scientific Knowledge*. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO; 1998. WHO/NUT/98.1

assuming that by that time a child would be feeding off family foods.

### *Activity Objectives*

- To improve the caloric and micronutrient intake under five children through a quick preparation fortified blended food (FBF).
- To promote regular growth monitoring
- To promote beneficial weaning and child care practices through health education

### *Outputs*

- 189,000 children (6-36 mo) received FBF rations over three years.

### *Implementation Strategy*

FATA is served by 1309 lady health workers (LHWs) based in rural communities covering approximately one million population and provide an important linkage between the community and the public health system. In communities with Lady Health Workers' programme availability (Annex 2), monthly distribution of a fortified blended food (FBF) will be provided through the LHW Health house. This would coincide with monthly growth monitoring and meeting of women's health committee. Children between 6-36 months of age will be eligible to receive a 3 kg package of FBF as a monthly supplementary food. The LHW will give health education to the mothers and suggest and demonstrate various preparation methods of the FBF.

## **b. Education**

It is evident that girls enrollment is a problem that has resulted in an overall female literacy rate of 3% compared to 29% of male literacy. Several factors have contributed to the gender disparity in education. Those factors are related to the special socio-economic conditions under the tribal setting where males are the main breadwinners. Parents are not investing in girl's education, on the believe that girls are more productive at home, helping the mothers in household tasks, collecting fire wood, fetching water, looking after the small brothers and sisters, livestock grazing etc. Early marriage of girls and the tradition of "purdha" are also major contributing factors.

While analyzing the female education rate of all districts in Pakistan, five out of six agencies are in the top six having lowest literacy rate, while all agencies are in the top 13. This implies that education sector, especially of female education needs special attention. Education plays a significant role in the improvement of food security condition because of better access and nutritional aspects along with health and hygiene improvement at the household level.

Given the high level of food insecurity in FATA, provision of food items as incentive for girls' enrollment would give very good results. This is supported by WFP experience

SN	Provincial Code	District	Adult Literacy	Female Literacy
1	NA	Diamer	0.153	0.000
2	F	Orakzai	0.040	0.007
3	F	N.Waziristan	0.122	0.010
4	F	Mohmand	0.052	0.021
5	F	S.Waziristan	0.189	0.033
6	F	Khyber	0.255	0.033
7	N	Kohistan	0.073	0.044
8	F	Bajour	0.089	0.053
9	B	Dera Bugti	0.001	0.055
10	B	Kohlu	0.018	0.057
11	B	Zhob	0.036	0.058
12	N	Shangla	0.118	0.065
13	F	Kurram	0.204	0.075

in other parts of Pakistan and globally. To reduce the gender disparity in access to education by increasing/maintaining girls' attendance, retaining girls in middle and high schools a food package incentive is a good pull factor. A take-home ration of fortified wheat flour and vegetable oil enriched with vitamin A will encourage families to send their girls to schools and maintain their attendance. The incentive will support the Government's strategic goal of increasing girls' enrolment in rural areas. This support is required throughout all agencies. The drop out for girls is very high at middle and high level as witnessed during mission's visit. The total number of middle and high girls schools in FATA is very low, thus incentive will reduce the drop out and might contribute in creating an effective demand for more girls schools.

The mission in its 2 days field trip has observed that most of the schoolchildren are coming to schools after having light breakfast at home. In some areas the schools are located within short walking distance while the majority of schoolchildren are walking long distances between homes and schools. In addition, due to the prevailing food insecurity schoolchildren are subjected to micro-nutrient deficiency. A mid-day light snack, which could be fortified with micro-nutrients, would help in mitigating the short-term hunger.

### *Activity Objectives*

- support access to education and reduce gender disparity in access to education by increasing and/or maintaining girls primary school attendance, retaining girls in middle /high schools.
- addressing short-term hunger to improve learning and enhance the micro-nutrients daily intake for primary schoolchildren.

### *Outputs*

- 148,883 girls received fortified wheat flour and vegetable oil over three years.
- 368,530 primary schoolchildren received HEB daily mid-day snacks over three years.

### *Implementation Strategy*

After setting the guidelines for girls attendance monitoring in targeted schools, to provide take-home ration (20 kg of fortified wheat flour and 3.7 kg of vegetable oil as incentive for 2 month confirmed attendance) targeting 35,530 girls in 2007 for both Khyber and Muhmand agencies. Based on further assessment of the accessibility the interventions could be expanded reaching 102,077 girls in 2008 and 148,883 in 2009.

To provide daily on-site snack of High Energy Biscuits to primary schoolchildren (boys and girls) reaching 88,125 students in the pilot phase. Based on the assessment the intervention could be expanded into phase 2 and 3 reaching 264,239 students in 2008 and 368,530 in 2009.

The delivery of commodities to schools is to be arranged on bi-monthly basis. The distribution arrangement of the take-home ration as well as the daily snacks is to be worked-out in close consultation with Education Department FATA.

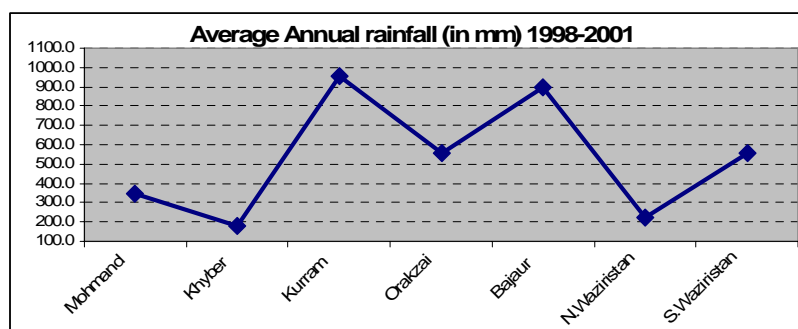
Further targeting (after the pilot phase) could exclude considerable number of schools from the on-site feeding in areas densely populated where schoolchildren are within reasonable walking distant from schools. Some tehsils could be excluded, however, in the tribal setting of FATA such targeting might create tension and considered politically inappropriate.

### c. Livelihoods

Livestock and Agriculture are the main sources of livelihoods in FATA. Agricultural contribution to the livelihoods vary agency by agency depends on the annual rainfall and ground water availability. However, agriculture sector is primitive in nature and can not cope with the demand. About 82% of the cereals are imported to FATA, besides, pulses and other basic foods.

Around 200,000 hectares (7.3% of the total area) is under cultivation in FATA, where 42% of it is irrigated. Major crop is wheat (106,136 hectare) followed by maize (46,680 hectare). Rice is also grown in certain parts of these agencies. Vegetable cultivation is on increase, especially in Bajour and Kurram agencies.

Nature and type of agriculture, with few exceptions, is mostly dependant on the rain water harvesting. FATA has various climatic zones. Normally, Kurram in southern part and Bajaur in the northern part receive heavy rains. Mohmand and North Waziristan receive little rains during the year.



Livestock is an important contributing factor in households food assets. In FATA, there are more than one million cattle and 3.6 million goats/sheep. It provides milk and meat to rural households. However, Kcal intake is low because of poor access to food.

In addition to agriculture and livestock, casual labors and transport related services also part of the livelihoods. In areas open to major routes to Afghanistan, like part of Khyber agency get a reasonable income from transport and business. In addition, many people are associated with trades through Afghanistan in the agencies bordering Afghanistan.

On visit to FATA, a number of potential areas have been identified by communities, which would improve the livelihoods and consequently reduce the level of food insecurity in these areas. Some of the potential areas are explained below:

- i. Water preservation and harvesting

Because of the nature of the topography and rainfall pattern, a series of activities suited to various parts of the agencies have been identified. These are small dams for the storage of rains water at the foot of hills and streams; develop spring water with reservoir for drinking; utilization of flood water (Rud koi), dug wells and tube wells.

### ii. Land leveling

Land leveling is one of the activities already undertaken by agriculture department on a small scale and showed good results. Land leveling associated by construction of dug well/tube well has immediate effect on the crop cultivation with diversification. Farmers have shown great interest and willing to partly contribute to it. There is a great potential in this sector.

### iii. Agricultural Production Sector

Improvement in crop production through introduction of new crops like vegetable and fruits, provision of improved seed, management techniques and marketing is needed.

### iv. Income Generation activities

Income generation activities are important for the betterment of the households and there improvement in food security level. These activities include, forest and fruit nursery raising, poultry production, seed collection etc.

### v. Livestock breed improvement and management

There is a great scope in the improvement of livestock in terms of breed improvement and better management practices. Small ruminants are traditionally raised in the tribal areas and there is opportunity for its improvement. Development of poultry and feeding practices are suitable interventions in the areas.

### vi. Training

Training and capacity building is the most important aspect of livelihood improvement. All development sectors need training to start with. The proposed trainings will include trainings in agriculture, income generation, commercial enterprises and livestock sector.

### vii. Women and gender

Special programmes for gender will be needed to address the gender specific issues. Gender specific programmes will be required including training on gender. Women related income generation activities, like, nursery raising, handicrafts, chicken rearing, value added activities (Mazri products in Kurram) will need attention.



### viii. Olive Development

Many parts of FATA are suitable for olive production. A great number of wild olive trees can be seen while passing through these areas. Agriculture Department has already started a programme for the grafting of wild olive with fruit bearing improved varieties. In order to get production on a commercial basis, better management and care of these grafted trees are needed. This activity has a great potential and can be done through provision of some resources. However, farmers association and committees will need to be established for this purpose. In addition, nurseries of fruit bearing olive plants can also be established with individual households-women and men through the farmers associations and committees.

Most of the above activities can be undertaken through food for work / food for training, while counterpart cash will be needed for specific activities, where capital cost and materials are needed. These activities should be started on pilot basis in Muhmand and, Khyber agencies and if possible in FR Peshawar and Kohat during 2007. It should be extended phase wise to other agencies once the security situation is improved.

Agency	Participants	Beneficiaries
Bajaur	20,000	120,000
Khyber	15,000	90,000
Kurram	20,000	120,000
Mohmand	10,000	60,000
N. Waziristan	10,000	60,000
S. Waziristan	10,000	60,000
Orakzai	6,000	36,000
FR (all)	6,000	36,000
Total	97,000	582,000

During 2007 a case load of about 4,000 participants (24,000 beneficiaries) is recommended, keeping in view the time required for the preparation and implementation mechanism. It should be extended to Bajaur, Orakzai and Kurram agencies in 2008 and all remaining agencies including Frontier Regions in 2009. The total caseload for all agencies would be 582,000 beneficiaries per year in 2009.

Implementation mechanism will need to be established for livelihoods interventions in these agencies. Agriculture department has established few farmers' associations, which could be used for the implementation. Local associations and village committees will be required for effective and sustainable interventions. A unit for the community mobilization and linkages with Jirga system will need to be established in collaboration with IFAD and FAO. Activities through government agencies are another option, However capacity building and strengthening of the later will be required for proper implementation through specific project implementation unit.

## Summary of caseload

TABLE 1. TOTAL RECEIPIENTS BY TYPE OF INTERVENTION			
Type of intervention	2007	2008	2009
Save Motherhood	20400	35,190	57,630
Chile Nutrition	9,400	30,540	45,730
Livelihoods' support	4,000	71,000	97,000
Support for education (on-site)	88,125	264,239	368,530
Support for education (take-home)	35,530	102,077	148,883
<b>Total</b>	<b>157,455</b>	<b>503,046</b>	<b>717,773</b>

## 6. ROLE AND MODALITIES OF FOOD AID

### VEGETABLE OIL

The WFP Country Programme, since the last three programme cycles has been using a high value commodity, edible oil fortified with vitamin A, which has proven to be a strong incentive and an income transfer to the beneficiaries enabling them to offset opportunity cost of accessing health and education services.

In Pakistan, about one third of the population, or 45 million people, do not have enough to eat. It is a chronic condition. They can neither produce the food they need nor do they have the minimum income required to purchase it. On average, poor households spend more than they earn, incurring debts that further limit their ability to escape from the hunger trap. The per capita income of a poor household is 30 percent of the non-poor household<sup>5</sup>. The poor allocate less than 2 percent of their expenditure to education and health care.

The WFP monthly take home ration, 4 liters of vegetable oil, is a basic food item in the diet of even the poorest of families in Pakistan and is a regular market purchase in most (96 percent)<sup>6</sup> rural households. It has a local value of US\$ 3-4, while the average income of a poor family is US\$ 33 per month<sup>7</sup>. Many earn much less. The economic value of oil to the beneficiaries is therefore, considerable.

It is estimated that oil can makes a contribution of approximately 185 calories per day to the diet of each member of a family of six. Its use in the home by nearly all (94 percent) of the beneficiaries<sup>8</sup> demonstrates its acceptability.

5 A Profile of Poverty in Pakistan, Mabub ul Haq Centre for Human Development/UNDP- February 1999

6 "Pakistan Integrated Household Survey", GoP, 1996

7 ibid

8 WFP Report, "Support to Social Action Programme Assessment-Assessment of Primary Health Care, WFP CO Pakistan, 1998

### **FORTIFIED BLENDED FOOD**

As a weaning food supplement fortified blended foods are the most cost effective choice for addressing nutritional issues in children. However, WFP experience with blended food (predominantly WSB) in the country has been less than satisfactory with beneficiary acceptability being the major issue. The second issue is that of perishability and limited shelf life and the resultant need for special storage arrangements and training. The issue of taste has been previously resolved in the Nutrition pilot in Sindh by careful selection of a commodity (Wheat Soy Milk blend WSM), however perishability is a headache with in-kind contributions which arrive in country in large consignments. While FBFs are nutritionally more desirable, to communities they are less attractive than oil as an incentive.

Prerequisites of launching blended food for a supplementary feeding programme in FATA would be careful selection of commodity for taste/acceptability, appropriate packaging with careful attention to labeling and designing a logistics mechanism with minimal storage, and pipeline control-possibly through local procurement.

### **FORTIFIED WHEAT FLOUR**

Wheat flour is the staple diet in tribal areas, when fortified it will ensure that all reached beneficiaries have received their daily requirements of the essential micronutrients. WFP has acquired several years of experience in fortifying wheat flour in Pakistan for its operations in neighboring Afghanistan. Under the post-earthquake operation, WFP and micronutrient initiatives collaborated in assisting the authorities to install micro-feeders in several mills in North-West Frontier Province. Those mills could be contracted to supply the required fortified wheat flour in the required packaging.

### **HIGH ENERGY BISCUITS**

Although biscuits are expensive compared with other commodities, for school feeding they offer several advantages especially for areas such as FATA where school infrastructure and staffing level makes hot meals a difficult option. Biscuits do not need preparation (thus avoiding risks of contamination through unclean water, storage, etc.), their energy and protein content are comparable to fortified blended foods and they are fortified with micronutrients as per WFP specifications. The main issue with biscuits is the high logistics costs and the storage at school level. As biscuits have high market value so close monitoring is required to check leakages.

## **7. LOGISTICS**

The mission visited two agencies on 14 and 15 Feb-07, i.e . Mohmand and Khyber. The roads condition up to the agencies HQs is metalled with sharp turns and steep at various places. Apart from the main agency HQs roads, the remaining roads condition is not good, therefore, the transport costs would be higher as compared to the settled areas.

WFP Logistic office in Peshawar can feed the whole FATA and can be the main storage facility for the entire food commodities. WFP Peshawar Logistics Unit warehouse storage capacity is 30,000 MT ( 8,000 MT covered and 22,000 MT open platform covered with waterproof tarps) and can provide logistics and storage support to this project. The logistics

issues were discussed with the officials of FATA Health and Education departments. In most of the cases they assured that sufficient storage capacity is available in their compounds, i.e., in offices and residential quarters / houses. In some cases, it has been stated that, the residential houses are empty as the staff have not occupied the same for one reason or the other. However, based on the estimated allocations, it is recommended that another quick survey ( three days for both agencies) to be conducted in order to determine the availability of storage space in the designated delivery points.

Apart from the Education and Health departments official compounds, the storage arrangements were also discussed with the Political Administration of both the agencies. In case the departments storage capacity is insufficient, the Political Administration is willing to provide safe and secure places for erection of WFP re-deployable storage tents. The modalities for the security guards etc, could be worked out at a later stage or during the above mentioned survey.

It is suggested to use commercial trucks for the transportation of food commodities to these agencies as this is cost effective and sufficient commercial transport capacity is available. WFP trucks utilization is not recommended due to security reasons and high cost of operations, however, besides the cost factor, the merits or advantages of WFP trucks enlisted below:

- Full operational control over the movement of commodities. The food delivery will be well in time and as and when required. Food could be delivered even at a short notice.
- The food could be delivered even in small quantities .
- For projection and WFP publicity WFP trucks are better.

At present Peshawar Logistics Unit do not have WFP trucks at Peshawar, however, WFP AFG could be requested for trucks. The number of trucks could be determined again on the basis of total allocation of food commodities to the two agencies. It is possible to utilize the services of private commercial trucks along with WFP trucks in case the security conditions do not allow the use of WFP trucks. We would have both options at hand and the operation will run smoothly.

It is suggested that WFP deliver the food to the agencies Head Quarters' health and education facilities and the transportation from the EDP to the FDP should be arranged by the respective departments private contractors as this would not be operationally feasible for WFP trucks or WFP contracted commercial trucks to reach all the FDPs. However, this could be looked in to in certain cases when the quantity of food is minimum one truck / 12 MT to 15 MT load.

### **First Phase ( Khyber and Mohmand Agencies)**

The Khyber and Mohmand Agencies' HQs average distances in KMs are 52.5. The current average estimated private commercial trucks transport cost to the agencies HQs, i.e. Ghalanai and Landikotal is 11 \$ per ton for cartonized items like oil and biscuits. The bags commodities cost for commercial trucks is 7.89 per ton.

Regarding the cost of transportation from the above two agencies HQs to the FDPs / agencies tehsils or subdivisions' stores, we do not have the exact data to determine the cost,

however, based on the above costing, the estimated average cost would be near \$ 6 per ton. The total cost from WFP warehouse in Peshawar would be \$ 17 ( 11+6) per ton. The LTSH cost as advised by JLC ( from Karachi to Peshawar for CO PRRO -2004 rate) is \$ 47.29 per ton, if we add 25% estimated increase the rate would be 59.11. The total LTSH cost from Karachi to the FDP would be \$ 77 per ton .

### The final phase ( All the 7 agencies)

The overall average transport cost for all the 7 agencies as given in the below table is 13.650 per MT from Peshawar to the agency HQs. The estimated cost from EDP / agency HQs to FDPs would be \$ 6 per MT . The LTSH rate from Karachi to Peshawar is \$ 47.29 plus 25 % increase 59.11. The total estimated LTSH from Karachi to FDPs would be 79.58 \$ per MT.

The bottom line is that since all the above costing is done on the basis of estimated figures for all the transport legs, therefore, the estimated total LTSH rates for all the agencies should rounded at USDs 100 per MT in order to cover all the unforeseen costs and contingencies.

**FATA Mission Transport Survey ( commercial trucks)**

Agency	Agency HQ	Distance	Transport cost / MT Bagged commodities	Transport cost / MT Cartonized commodities	Round trip /days	Roads Condition
Khyber	Landikotal	50	5.79	8.1	1	Mettaled, sharp turn, steep at various places
Bajour	Khar	130	12.4	17.36	3	Mettaled, sharp turn, steep at various places
Mohmand	Ghalanai	55	9.92	13.88	3	Mettaled, sharp turn, steep at various places
Orakzai	Ghaljai	155	13.22	18.51	3	Mettaled, sharp turn, very steep at various places
Kurram	Parachinar	266	7.44	10.41	3	Combination of level and steep/sharp turns
SW	Wana	484	12.89	18.05	5	Combination of level and steep/sharp turns
NW	Miranshah	299	6.61	9.26	4	Mettaled, sharp turn, steep at various places
Average		205.57	9.75	13.65	3	

Average transport cost for both the bagged commodities and cartonized items is \$ 11.70 per MT.

### WFP Trucks

Destination	KM	No Of days	Fuel/Qty	Cost Per ton \$
Bajour(Khar)	130	2	214 Liters	18.20
Momand(Ghalani)	55	1	70 Liters	7.70
Kyber(Landikotal)	50	1	70 Liters	7.00
Orakzai(Galji)	155	2	172 Liters	21.70
Kurram(Parachinar)	266	3	295 Liters	37.24
N.Waziristan(Miran Shah)	299	4	332 Liters	41.86
S.Waziristan(Wana)	484	6	530 Liters	67.76

Average cost per MT is \$ 28.78 for WFP trucks.

### 8. Security

The current security situation in FATA is alarming. Only Muhmand and part of Khyber agencies are considered safe to travel by UNDSS at the time. Even the government staff (who are not from the same area and backed by strong tribe) travel within agencies is of high risk. At the time of the mission field visits, a senior medical officer was assassinated in Bajur Agency while mobilizing community for the Polio campaign. Agencies could be ranked (based on security incidents trend) safety-wise starting from Muhmand and followed by Khyber, Kurum, Orakzai, Bajur, and North / South Waziristan.

FATA is classified at security phase 3 currently. The reported security incidents in FATA from first of January 2007 to date reached 35 which shows an increase of 32 % from the last quarter of 2006.

According to the UNDSS recent security update, South Waziristan, North Waziristan, Bajaur Agency, Bara tehsil in Khyber Agency as well as all Southern FR areas are considered as No-Go for UN staff. As for the rest of FATA areas, it is mandatory to meet the following requirements prior to travel;

1. Prior Coordination with the offices of Secretary Security-FATA and concerned Political Agent.
2. Non Objection Certificates (NOCs) for International Staff.
3. Armed Escorts (Khasadars) for both National & International staff.
4. In addition to the Security Clearance issued from UNDSS.

### 9. CONCLUSION

FATA area has a clear need in terms of development opportunities and food aid can play an important role in enabling the marginalized populations to access development opportunities in education, health and livelihoods.

However, the actual workability in the area remains a question mark. The complex political, economic and power dynamics of the area and a unique governance structure which differs from the rest of the country requires that programme planning be done realistically. A detailed appraisal is beyond the scope of this rapid assessment, however, it is clear that security is a basic concern. While the area was difficult even in best of times, the current political tensions have made it unsafe even for the government functionaries based in the area (Senior medical officer of Bajaur agency was killed in the very week the mission was compiling its report). This mission was able to venture out in the field in the areas considered most safe and accessible only after a long clearance process and with an armed escort. In an area with open border access and non-traditional governance mechanism, any food aid programme which is not monitored properly has the scope for large scale leakages.



## 10. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- A stepwise intervention is proposed for the area. Year 1 Mohmand and Khyber Agencies. Depending on the success of earlier interventions year 2 Orakzai, Kurram, Bajaur, and all seven agencies in year 3
- A detailed secure accessibility and logistics feasibility survey needs should be carried out to determine the areas in the two proposed agencies where the programme may be launched.
- Year 1 to be funded under a PRRO arrangement with LTSH support, and during 2007 time utilized for PC-1 process for year 2 and 3 to obtain government / counterpart contributions.
- In view of tribal culture, community participation will need to be incorporated in all activities.
- Capacity building support will be required for government and counterpart.
- Partnership and linkages will be very important and need to be built from the start.

Annexure-1



TABLE 2. TOTAL FOOD TONNAGE BY TYPE OF INTERVENTION							
Type of intervention	Years	Number of Distributions per year	WF-Fortified	Blended food	Oil	HEB	Total
Safe Motherhood	1	4	-	-	176	-	176
	2	4	-	-	521	-	521
	3	4	-	-	853	-	853
Child Nutrition	1	7	-	197	-	-	197
	2	12	-	1100	-	-	1100
	3	12	-	1646	-	-	1646
Livelihoods' support	1	8	324		22		346
	2	12	5751		383		6134
	3	12	7857		524		8381
Support for education (on-site)	1	6				1,031	1031
	2	8				4,122	4122
	3	8				5,749	5749
Support for education (take-home ration)	1	3	2,132		394		2526
	2	4	8166		1,511		9677
	3	4	11911		2,203		14114
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>36,141</b>	<b>2,943</b>	<b>6,587</b>	<b>10,902</b>	<b>56,573</b>

### List of mission members

- |                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| • Mr. Muhammed Kamal Elhagfarah | Team Leader |
| • Mr. Sahib Haq                 | Member      |
| • Ms. Mona Shaikh               | Member      |
| • Mr. Salim Akhtar              | Member      |
| • Mr. Pir Raza Shah             | Member      |

### List of people met by the mission

- |     |                          |   |
|-----|--------------------------|---|
| 1.  | Mr. Fazale Manan         | Director Education FATA                   |
| 2.  | Dr. Muhammad Zubair Khan | Director Health FATA                      |
| 3.  | Mr. Siraj Khan           | Director Local Government FATA            |
| 4.  | Syed Noor Afzal Shah     | Director Forest FATA                      |
| 5.  | Mr. Ameer Mohammad Shah  | Director Agriculture FATA                 |
| 6.  | Mr. Islam Zeb            | Assistant Political Agent Upper Mohmand   |
| 7.  | Mr. Ahmad Ali Jan        | Assistant Political Agent Lower Mohmand   |
| 8.  | Mr. Hashim Khan          | Agency Education Officer Mohamand         |
| 9.  | Mr. Abdur Rashid         | Agency Education Officer Khyber           |
| 10. | Dr. Mohammad Sartaj      | Agency Surgeon Khyber                     |
| 11. | Dr. Yousuf Shah          | Agency Surgeon Mohamand                   |
| 12. | Dr. Shakeel Afridi       | Deputy Agency Surgeon Khyber              |
| 13. | Dr. Iftikhar Ali         | Assistant Director Health FATA            |
| 14. | Mr. Muhammad Sameen Khan | Assistant Director Education FATA         |
| 15. | Mr. Tariq Mehmood        | Assistant Director Beaur of statistics    |
| 16. | Dr. Abdul Jamil          | Head of UNICEF office Peshawar            |
| 17. | Dr. Saeed Akbar          | Operations Manager WHO NWFP & FATA        |
| 18. | Mr. Angelito Bermudez    | Field Security Coordination officer, NWFP |

## Rapid Needs Assessment Report of FATA

### LADY HEALTH WORKERS PROGRAMME COVERAGE IN FATA

Annexure-4

Agency	Health Facility	LHWs Attached (#)	Total Population served by LHWs
<b>Khyber</b>	CH Jamrud	119	84,861
	THQ Bara	28	21,286
	AHQ Landi Kotal	26	18,614
	MCH Landi Kotal	15	13,314
		188	138,075
<b>Mohmand</b>	BHU Dabkore	35	24,300
	BHU Akrahdag	24	15,796
	BHU Michni	19	14,174
	RHC Ekka Gund	34	19,698
	BHU Prang Ghur	27	18,568
	BHU Kasai	2	4,180
	AHQH Ghallani	8	7,197
	BHU Laghari	6	4,404
	BHU Lakaro	5	4,111
	BHU Kashmir Kore	7	3,845
	BHU Nawam kali	17	7,899
	BHU Pandayalai	20	5,956
		204	130,128
<b>Bajaur</b>	BHU Tali	2	2,028
	BHU Deraki	4	3,027
	BHU Qazafi	2	1,925
	AHQH Khar	39	35,510
	BHU Lagahari	7	4,919
	BHU Malangi	25	20,697
	CH Nawagai	3	2,731
	RHC Arang	4	811
	RHC Barang	13	14,561
		99	86,209
<b>Swaziristan</b>	MCH Wana	34	33,825
	CH Spin	12	15,800
	BHU Makin	22	17,830
	CH Ladha	7	6,200
	CH Sarooth	17	14,520
<b>Total</b>		92	88,175
<b>Orakzai</b>	CH Char Khela	7	5,762
	BHU Angani	18	12,296
	BHU Andkhel	14	8,380
	BHU Suleman Khel	10	6,801
	CH Kalaya	11	3,222
	CH Ghulgo	8	5,119
	BHU Misti Mela	7	5,154
	BHU Karghan	5	4,367
	BHU And Khel	9	5,970
	BHU Kadda	15	12,041
	RHC Karrez	7	5,960
	BHU Dewli	5	4,035
	RHC Dabori	6	4,450
	CH Samana	3	2,050
<b>Total</b>		125	85,607
<b>Nwaziristan</b>	MCH Miranshah	38	42,020
	MCH Miranshah	50	39,508
	CH Hassukhel	21	13,566
	THQ Mirali	36	32,192
	MCH Sher Rehman kot	21	16,637
	CH Razmak	6	3,000
		172	146,923
<b>Kurram</b>	CH Alizai	19	13,718
	CH Sadda	49	28,924
	MCH Parachinar	179	116,450
	BHU Manduri	9	8,563
	BHU Bushera	11	7,826
	BHU Kunj Alizai	18	13,613
	BHU Boorki	17	13,640
	BHU Zeran	25	27,360
	BHU Doger	13	14,936
	BHU Kirman	28	18,430
	BHU Makrani	17	8,646
	BHU Sholazan	13	10,720
	BHU Ibrahimzai	16	12,500
	BHU Muzafarkot	15	30,000
<b>Total</b>		429	325,326

## Rapid Needs Assessment Report of FATA

G. Total	1,309	1,000,443
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### Basic Indicators of Rural Pakistan

Annex-5

SN	Provincial Code	District	Index Adult Literacy	Index Female Literacy	Index Roads Length	Index Income	Index Safe Drinking Water	Index Rural Health Facility	Index All Indicators
			2	3	4	5	8	9	13
1	S	Tharparkar	0.122	0.078	0.000	0.036	0.011	0.077	0.054
2	N	Kohistan	0.073	0.044	0.076	0.091	0.134	0.216	0.106
3	B	Kharan	0.083	0.089	0.027	0.068	0.081	0.294	0.107
4	B	Musa Khel	0.025	0.085	0.099	0.321	0.028	0.129	0.115
5	F	N.Waziristan	0.122	0.010	0.186	0.095	0.178	0.099	0.115
6	NA	Diamer	0.153	0.000	0.089	0.152	0.250	0.053	0.116
7	F	S.Waziristan	0.189	0.033	0.227	0.104	0.083	0.078	0.119
8	B	Bolan	0.082	0.083	0.131	0.095	0.114	0.243	0.125
9	B	Dera Bugti	0.001	0.055	0.107	0.004	0.175	0.409	0.125
10	P	Rajanpur	0.116	0.105	0.095	0.241	0.096	0.127	0.130
11	F	Mohmand	0.052	0.021	0.390	0.121	0.078	0.169	0.139
12	F	Bajour	0.089	0.053	0.300	0.125	0.188	0.079	0.139
13	B	Khuzdar	0.079	0.098	0.077	0.325	0.091	0.181	0.142
14	N	Shangla	0.118	0.065	0.268	0.088	0.267	0.066	0.146
15	B	Barkhan	0.108	0.102	0.229	0.261	0.073	0.101	0.146
16	B	Zhob	0.036	0.058	0.108	0.301	0.108	0.267	0.146
17	B	Kohlu	0.018	0.057	0.185	0.202	0.046	0.464	0.162
18	F	Orakzai	0.040	0.007	0.230	0.114	0.213	0.374	0.163
19	B	Awaran	0.131	0.118	0.080	0.234	0.156	0.275	0.166
20	S	Umerkot	0.176	0.133	0.322	0.105	0.084	0.186	0.168
21	NA	Skardu	0.360	0.188	0.048	0.136	0.210	0.094	0.173
22	F	Kurram	0.204	0.075	0.227	0.141	0.286	0.107	0.173
23	F	Khyber	0.255	0.033	0.336	0.132	0.240	0.048	0.174
24	B	Nasirabad	0.050	0.083	0.153	0.531	0.112	0.148	0.180
25	S	Jacobabad	0.147	0.126	0.482	0.110	0.125	0.092	0.180
26	NA	Ghanche	0.205	0.274	0.049	0.120	0.360	0.078	0.181
27	B	Jhal Magsi	0.056	0.107	0.202	0.167	0.065	0.499	0.183
28	P	Muzaffargarh	0.262	0.189	0.253	0.246	0.049	0.114	0.186
29	N	Upper Dir	0.188	0.084	0.199	0.033	0.438	0.183	0.188
30	S	Thatta	0.161	0.140	0.186	0.323	0.147	0.175	0.189
31	N	Hangu	0.319	0.106	0.213	0.033	0.327	0.139	0.189
32	B	Killa Saifullah	0.131	0.139	0.171	0.363	0.172	0.168	0.191
33	N	D.I.Khan	0.274	0.210	0.136	0.137	0.228	0.160	0.191
34	B	Kalat	0.136	0.127	0.164	0.423	0.079	0.241	0.195
35	B	Jafarabad	0.152	0.144	0.272	0.359	0.097	0.159	0.197
36	N	Tank	0.246	0.112	0.275	0.072	0.192	0.294	0.199
37	B	Sibi	0.168	0.114	0.062	0.228	0.172	0.454	0.200
38	P	Bahawalpur	0.305	0.293	0.082	0.291	0.092	0.135	0.200
39	S	Ghotki	0.258	0.133	0.264	0.386	0.126	0.083	0.208
40	P	D.G Khan	0.283	0.217	0.155	0.268	0.193	0.135	0.208
41	N	Battagram	0.155	0.103	0.258	0.087	0.475	0.216	0.216
42	N	Swat	0.320	0.232	0.262	0.162	0.289	0.092	0.226
43	S	Khairpur	0.373	0.298	0.213	0.168	0.135	0.190	0.229
44	S	Sanghar	0.261	0.194	0.387	0.231	0.188	0.144	0.234
45	B	Gawader	0.137	0.144	0.131	0.040	0.181	0.773	0.234
46	B	Killa Abdullah	0.100	0.100	0.318	0.178	0.512	0.215	0.237
47	N	Lakki	0.330	0.123	0.215	0.164	0.398	0.209	0.240
48	S	Sukkar	0.391	0.270	0.264	0.184	0.181	0.154	0.241



## Rapid Needs Assessment Report of FATA

49	B	Chagai	0.259	0.213	0.024	0.267	0.280	0.409	0.242
50	P	Jhang	0.388	0.266	0.289	0.321	0.046	0.152	0.244
51	S	Larkana	0.322	0.256	0.536	0.107	0.158	0.118	0.249
52	NA	Ghizer	0.529	0.529	0.034	0.131	0.240	0.035	0.250
53	P	Layyah	0.463	0.391	0.244	0.254	0.040	0.112	0.251
54	B	Loralai	0.146	0.130	0.087	0.623	0.200	0.321	0.251
55	N	Buner	0.260	0.153	0.331	0.167	0.487	0.113	0.252
56	B	Panjgur	0.420	0.519	0.154	0.283	0.008	0.148	0.255
57	S	Badin	0.200	0.166	0.552	0.357	0.110	0.148	0.255
58	P	Rahim Yar Khan	0.312	0.289	0.253	0.447	0.105	0.147	0.259
59	B	Lasbela	0.123	0.095	0.160	0.523	0.078	0.587	0.261
60	P	Lodhran	0.317	0.250	0.484	0.272	0.122	0.132	0.263
61	P	Multan	0.355	0.318	0.525	0.182	0.099	0.120	0.266
62	S	Dadu	0.365	0.319	0.197	0.443	0.176	0.145	0.274
63	P	Bhakkar	0.375	0.255	0.286	0.551	0.057	0.130	0.276
64	S	Shikarpur	0.247	0.214	0.717	0.148	0.185	0.162	0.279
65	B	Turbat	0.313	0.350	0.095	0.374	0.225	0.320	0.279
66	B	Mastung	0.271	0.254	0.173	0.487	0.225	0.271	0.280
67	N	Karak	0.570	0.367	0.144	0.144	0.261	0.205	0.282
68	N	Bannu	0.367	0.193	0.388	0.219	0.419	0.138	0.287
69	S	Nawabshah	0.293	0.196	0.671	0.288	0.145	0.145	0.290
70	P	Bahawalnagar	0.379	0.374	0.308	0.310	0.209	0.177	0.293
71	N	Peshawar	0.363	0.206	0.577	0.227	0.281	0.114	0.295
72	NA	Gilgit	0.551	0.577	0.044	0.143	0.380	0.094	0.298
73	N	Mardan	0.440	0.308	0.441	0.292	0.190	0.126	0.300
74	N	Charsadda	0.365	0.236	0.650	0.316	0.100	0.135	0.300
75	N	Lower Dir	0.405	0.253	0.460	0.057	0.498	0.143	0.303
76	P	Khanewal	0.452	0.381	0.531	0.262	0.085	0.117	0.305
77	S	Mirpurkhas	0.241	0.203	0.679	0.375	0.155	0.182	0.306
78	N	Chitral	0.541	0.455	0.108	0.094	0.403	0.253	0.309
79	P	Pakpattan	0.393	0.341	0.640	0.277	0.098	0.120	0.312
80	P	Hafizabad	0.478	0.467	0.435	0.286	0.044	0.182	0.315
81	N	Kohat	0.457	0.281	0.258	0.344	0.376	0.192	0.318
82	P	Mianwali	0.520	0.349	0.290	0.308	0.251	0.192	0.318
83	P	Vehari	0.422	0.372	0.628	0.283	0.117	0.140	0.327
84	P	Khushab	0.487	0.337	0.318	0.429	0.227	0.166	0.327
85	B	Pishin	0.417	0.271	0.285	0.186	0.512	0.316	0.331
86	N	Mansehra	0.467	0.429	0.272	0.127	0.548	0.176	0.337
87	P	Attock	0.615	0.536	0.289	0.210	0.208	0.162	0.337
88	N	Swabi	0.523	0.409	0.494	0.328	0.159	0.118	0.338
89	A	Muzaffarabad	0.597	0.502	0.242	0.161	0.350	0.251	0.350
90	N	Nowshera	0.514	0.373	0.393	0.286	0.379	0.182	0.354
91	P	Okara	0.378	0.354	0.801	0.305	0.115	0.181	0.356
92	S	Hyderabad	0.263	0.231	0.887	0.334	0.272	0.153	0.357
93	P	Kasur	0.412	0.361	0.596	0.499	0.125	0.150	0.357
94	S	Noushero Feroze	0.474	0.377	0.746	0.279	0.149	0.172	0.366
95	N	Malakand	0.552	0.475	0.594	0.157	0.335	0.155	0.378
96	P	Sahiwal	0.544	0.556	0.641	0.293	0.108	0.150	0.382
97	B	Quetta	0.443	0.442	0.225	0.268	0.621	0.376	0.396
98	P	Sheikhupura	0.527	0.559	0.508	0.547	0.104	0.163	0.401
99	P	Mandi Bahaud Din	0.614	0.651	0.587	0.343	0.060	0.182	0.406
100	A	Bhimber	0.841	0.675	0.318	0.151	0.360	0.130	0.412
101	P	Narowal	0.743	0.772	0.636	0.194	0.075	0.162	0.430
102	P	Chakwal	0.768	0.772	0.343	0.232	0.232	0.239	0.431
103	P	Lahore	0.577	0.655	0.815	0.172	0.273	0.106	0.433
104	A	Kotli	0.704	0.566	0.701	0.167	0.250	0.219	0.434
105	P	T.T.Singh	0.661	0.706	0.642	0.265	0.227	0.109	0.435
106	P	Faisalabad	0.574	0.600	0.634	0.561	0.163	0.141	0.446

## Rapid Needs Assessment Report of FATA

107	P	Sargoda	0.740	0.900	0.549	0.246	0.070	0.202	0.451
108	A	Bagh	0.819	0.641	0.747	0.124	0.310	0.128	0.461
109	P	Gujranwala	0.708	0.809	0.814	0.171	0.113	0.161	0.463
110	P	Gujrat	0.866	0.980	0.691	0.113	0.119	0.175	0.491
111	N	Haripur	0.755	0.734	0.327	0.488	0.611	0.222	0.523
112	A	Rawalakot	0.900	0.793	0.850	0.132	0.280	0.194	0.525
113	P	Sialkot	0.794	0.955	1.000	0.178	0.120	0.122	0.528
114	P	Jhelum	0.847	0.891	0.395	0.535	0.313	0.211	0.532
115	P	Rawalpindi	0.943	1.000	0.710	0.133	0.225	0.182	0.532
116	A	Sudhnoti	0.868	0.701	0.728	0.206	0.240	0.459	0.534
117	N	Abbottabad	0.763	0.736	0.585	0.353	0.623	0.200	0.543
118	B	Ziarat	0.495	0.391	0.519	0.833	0.131	1.000	0.561
119	A	Mirpur	0.788	0.658	0.999	0.215	0.380	0.355	0.566
120	S	Karachi	0.646	0.738	0.930	0.344	0.666	0.213	0.590

### Annex - 6

#### FATA Mission Transport Survey ( commercial trucks)

Agency	Agency HQ	Distance	Transport cost / MT Bagged commodities	Transport cost / MT Cartonized commodities	Round trip /days	Roads Condition
Khyber	Landitkotal	50	5.79	8.1	1	Mettaled, sharp turn, steep at various places
Bajour	Khar	130	12.4	17.36	3	Mettaled, sharp turn, steep at various places
Mohmand	Ghalanai	55	9.92	13.88	3	Mettaled, sharp turn, steep at various places
Orakzai	Ghaljai	155	13.22	18.51	3	Mettaled, sharp turn, very steep at various places
Kurram	Parachinar	266	7.44	10.41	3	Combination of level and steep/sharp turns
SW	Wana	484	12.89	18.05	5	Combination of level and steep/sharp turns
NW	Miranshah	299	6.61	9.26	4	Mettaled, sharp turn, steep at various places
Average		205.57	9.75	13.65	3	

Average transport cost for both the bagged commodities and cartonized items is \$ 11.70 per MT.

#### WFP Trucks

Destination	KM	No Of days	Fuel/Qty	Cost Per ton \$
Bajour(Khar)	130	2	214 Liters	18.20
Momand(Ghalani)	55	1	70 Liters	7.70
Kyber(Landikotal)	50	1	70 Liters	7.00
Orakzai(Galji)	155	2	172 Liters	21.70
Kurram(Parachinar)	266	3	295 Liters	

## Rapid Needs Assessment Report of FATA

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				37.24
N.Waziristan(Miran Shah)	299	4	332 Liters	41.86
S.Waziristan(Wana)	484	6	530 Liters	67.76

Average cost per MT is \$ 28.78 for WFP trucks.